CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SENATE BILL 5045

62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

Passed by the Senate March 1, 2011 YEAS 45 NAYS 0	CERTIFICATE
	I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington do hereby certify that the attached
President of the Senate	is SENATE BILL 5045 as passed by the Senate and the House of
Passed by the House April 6, 2011 YEAS 76 NAYS 21 Speaker of the House of Representatives	Representatives on the dates hereometer set forth.
	Secretary
Approved	FILED
Governor of the State of Washington	Secretary of State
	State of Washington

SENATE BILL 5045

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Passed Legislature - 2011 Regular Session

State of Washington

62nd Legislature

2011 Regular Session

By Senators Kohl-Welles, Conway, Holmquist Newbry, Keiser, Kline, King, and Chase; by request of Statute Law Committee

Read first time 01/12/11. Referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce & Consumer Protection.

1 AN ACT Relating to making technical corrections to gender-based 2. terms; amending RCW 1.08.007, 1.08.016, 1.08.026, 1.08.028, 1.08.033, 1.08.037, 1.20.010, 2.04.010, 2.04.031, 2.04.150, 2.06.050, 2.06.090, 3 2.08.080, 2.08.115, 2.08.140, 2.08.150, 2.08.170, 2.08.190, 2.08.200, 4 2.08.220, 2.08.240, 2.10.070, 2.10.090, 2.10.110, 2.10.120, 2.10.130, 5 6 2.10.140, 2.10.220, 2.12.010, 2.12.012, 2.12.015, 2.12.020, 2.12.035, 7 2.12.037, 2.12.040, 2.12.060, 2.12.100, 2.24.020, 2.28.030, 2.28.060, 8 2.28.090, 2.28.100, 2.28.120, 2.28.160, 2.32.050, 2.32.090, 2.32.110, 9 2.32.130, 2.32.140, 2.32.160, 2.32.200, 2.32.210, 2.32.220, 2.32.240, 2.32.260, 2.40.030, 2.44.010, 2.44.020, 2.44.030, 2.44.040, 2.44.050, 10 11 2.44.060, 2.48.080, 2.48.090, 2.48.150, 2.48.160, 2.48.170, 2.48.220, 12 2.50.070, 2.50.080, 2.56.070, 3.20.100, 3.30.090, 3.58.010, 4.08.150, 4.08.160, 4.08.170, 4.08.180, 4.12.030, 4.12.070, 4.14.020, 4.16.070, 13 4.16.080, 4.16.180, 4.16.200, 4.16.240, 4.16.250, 4.16.350, 4.20.010, 14 15 4.20.020, 4.20.050, 4.22.050, 4.24.060, 4.24.080, 4.24.115, 4.24.220, 4.28.100, 4.28.110, 4.28.140, 4.28.185, 4.28.200, 4.28.210, 4.28.325, 16 4.32.150, 4.36.080, 4.36.130, 4.36.140, 4.36.210, 4.56.060, 4.56.120, 17 18 4.60.010, 4.60.020, 4.60.060, 4.68.020, 4.68.030, 4.68.040, 4.68.050, 19 4.68.060, 4.72.020, 4.84.040, 4.84.050, 4.84.060, 4.84.090, 4.84.110, 20 4.84.120, 4.84.140, 4.84.150, 4.84.160, 4.84.220, 4.84.240, 4.84.330, 5.28.020, 5.28.030, 5.28.040, 5.28.050, 5.40.020, 5.40.040, 5.48.060, 21

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2 Sec. 1. RCW 1.08.007 and 2005 c 409 s 3 are each amended to read 3 as follows:

The committee shall from time to time elect a ((chairman)) chair from among its members and adopt rules to govern its procedures. Four members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business but no proceeding of the committee shall be valid unless carried by the vote of a majority of the members present. The code reviser or a member of his or her staff shall act as secretary of the committee.

- **Sec. 2.** RCW 1.08.016 and 1953 c 257 s 5 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- The committee may at any time by order correct any section or portion of the code in any of the respects enumerated in RCW 1.08.015.

 Orders shall be numbered consecutively and signed by the committee ((chairman)) chair and each order shall be followed by an explanatory note reciting the reason therefor.

18 Unless otherwise prescribed in the orders, each shall become 19 effective ninety days after:

(1) Signing of the order; and

- 21 (2) \underline{F} iling a summary thereof with the board of governors of the 22 state bar association; and
 - (3) The filing thereof with the secretary of state.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 1.08.026 and 1959 c 95 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The committee also shall examine the revised code and from time to time submit to the legislature proposals for enactment of the several titles, chapters and sections thereof, to the end that, as expeditiously as possible, the revised code, and each part thereof, shall constitute conclusive, rather than prima facie evidence of the law. Each such proposal shall be accompanied by explanatory matter. The committee may hold hearings concerning any such proposal or concerning recommendations formulated or to be formulated in accordance with RCW 1.08.025. Proposals or recommendations approved by the

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- committee shall be submitted to the ((chairman)) chair of the house or 1
- 2 senate judiciary committee at the commencement of the next succeeding
- 3 session of the legislature.

- 4 **Sec. 4.** RCW 1.08.028 and 1955 c 235 s 4 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 Neither the reviser nor any member of his or her staff shall be 7 required to furnish any written opinion as to the validity or constitutionality of any proposed legislation, which he or she may be 9 requested to draft or prepare, nor shall any member of the committee be 10 required to pass upon the constitutionality of any matter submitted to it for consideration.
- 12 Sec. 5. RCW 1.08.033 and 1955 c 235 s 5 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
- The department of public institutions shall provide suitable office 14 15 and storage space and facilities for the reviser and his or her staff 16 at Olympia, at a location convenient to the legislature and to the state law library. 17
- 18 **Sec. 6.** RCW 1.08.037 and 1955 c 235 s 6 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- 20 The committee shall from time to time formulate specifications 21 relative to the format, size and style of type, paper stock, number of volumes, method and quality of binding, contents, indexing, and general 22 23 scope and character of footnotes, and annotations, if any, for any 24 publication for general use of the revised code and supplements thereto. No such publication or the contents thereof, other than such 25 26 temporary edition as may expressly be authorized by the legislature, 27 shall be received as evidence of the laws of this state unless it complies with such specifications of the committee as are current at 28 the time of publication, including compliance with the section 29 30 numbering adopted by the reviser under supervision of the statute law If a publication complies with such specifications, the 31 committee. 32 committee shall furnish a certificate of such compliance, executed on 33 behalf of the committee by its ((chairman)) chair, to the publisher, 34 and the certificate shall be reproduced at the beginning of each such 35 volume or supplement.

Upon request of any publisher in good faith interested in publishing said code, the committee shall furnish a copy of its current specifications and shall not during the process of any bona fide publication of said code or supplements modify any such specifications, if such modification would result in added expense or material inconvenience to the publisher, without written concurrence therein by such publisher.

8 Sec. 7. RCW 1.20.010 and 1967 ex.s. c 65 s 2 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

The official flag of the state of Washington shall be of dark green silk or bunting and shall bear in its center a reproduction of the seal of the state of Washington embroidered, printed, painted or stamped thereon. The edges of the flag may, or may not, be fringed. If a fringe is used the same shall be of gold or yellow color of the same shade as the seal. The dimensions of the flag may vary.

The secretary of state is authorized to provide the state flag to units of the armed forces, without charge therefor, as in his <u>or her</u> discretion he <u>or she</u> deems entitled thereto. The secretary of state is further authorized to sell the state flag to any citizen at a price to be determined by the secretary of state.

Sec. 8. RCW 2.04.010 and 1890 p 322 s 6 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy or the value of the property does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari, and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on

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- 1 behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs
- 2 returnable before himself or herself, or before the supreme court, or
- 3 before any superior court of the state, or any judge thereof.
- 4 **Sec. 9.** RCW 2.04.031 and 1973 c 106 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- If proper rooms in which to hold the court, and for the accommodation of the officers thereof, are not provided by the state,
- 8 together with attendants, furniture, fuel, lights, record books and
- 9 stationery, suitable and sufficient for the transaction of business,
- 10 the court, or any three justices thereof, may direct the clerk of the
- 11 supreme court to provide the same; and the expense thereof, certified
- 12 by any three justices to be correct, shall be paid out of the state
- 13 treasury out of any funds therein not otherwise appropriated. Such
- 14 moneys shall be subject to the order of the clerk of the supreme court,
- and be by him <u>or her</u> disbursed on proper vouchers, and accounted for by
- 16 him or her in annual settlements with the governor.
- 17 **Sec. 10.** RCW 2.04.150 and 1909 c 24 s 4 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- 19 The chief justice shall from time to time apportion the business to
- 20 the departments, and may, in his <u>or her</u> discretion, before a decision
- 21 is pronounced, order any cause pending before the court to be heard and
- 22 determined by the court en banc. When a cause has been allotted to one
- 23 of the departments and a decision pronounced therein, the chief
- 24 justice, together with any two associate judges, may order such cause
- 25 to be heard and decided by the court en banc. Any four judges may,
- 26 either before or after decision by a department, order a cause to be
- 27 heard en banc.
- 28 **Sec. 11.** RCW 2.06.050 and 1969 ex.s. c 221 s 5 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- 30 A judge of the court shall be:
- 31 (1) Admitted to the practice of law in the courts of this state not 32 less than five years prior to taking office.
- 33 (2) A resident for not less than one year at the time of
- 34 appointment or initial election in the district for which his or her
- 35 position was created.

Sec. 12. RCW 2.06.090 and 1969 ex.s. c 221 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

No judge, while in office, shall engage in the practice of law. No judge shall run for elective office other than a judicial office during the term for which he or she was elected.

Sec. 13. RCW 2.08.080 and 1971 c 81 s 5 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

Every judge of a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his <u>or her</u> office, take and subscribe an oath that he <u>or she</u> will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his <u>or her</u> ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Such oath or affirmation to be in form substantially the same as prescribed for justices of the supreme court.

Sec. 14. RCW 2.08.115 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 s 1 are each 17 amended to read as follows:

Whenever a judge of the superior court shall serve a district comprising more than one county, such judge shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in connection with business of the court in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended for travel from his <u>or her</u> residence to the other county or counties in his or her district and return.

Sec. 15. RCW 2.08.140 and 1893 c 43 s 1 are each amended to read 25 as follows:

Whenever a judge of the superior court of any county in this state, or a majority of such judges in any county in which there is more than one judge of said court, shall request the governor of the state to direct a judge of the superior court of any other county to hold a session of the superior court of any such county as is first herein above mentioned, the governor shall thereupon request and direct a judge of the superior court of some other county, making such selection as the governor shall deem to be most consistent with the state of judicial business in other counties, to hold a session of the superior court in the county the judge shall have requested the governor as

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aforesaid. Such request and direction by the governor shall be made in writing, and shall specify the county in which he or she directs the superior judge to whom the same is addressed to hold such session of the superior court, and the period during which he or she is to hold such session. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the superior judge so requested, and he or she is hereby empowered to hold a session of the superior court of the county specified by the governor, at the seat of judicial business thereof, during the period specified by the governor, and in such quarters as the county commissioners of said county may provide for the holding of such session.

Sec. 16. RCW 2.08.150 and 1893 c 43 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever a like request shall be addressed by the judge, or by a majority of the judges (if there be more than one) of the superior court of any county to the superior judge of any other county, he or she is hereby empowered, if he or she deem it consistent with the state of judicial business in the county or counties whereof he or she is a superior judge (and in such case it shall be his or her duty to comply with such request), to hold a session of the superior court of the county the judge or judges whereof shall have made such request, at the seat of judicial business of such county, in such quarters as shall be provided for such session by the board of county commissioners, and during such period as shall have been specified in the request, or such shorter period as he or she may deem necessary by the state of judicial business in the county or counties whereof he or she is a superior judge.

Sec. 17. RCW 2.08.170 and 1981 c 186 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Any judge of the superior court of any county in this state who shall hold a session of the superior court of any other county, in pursuance of the provisions of RCW 2.08.140 through 2.08.170 shall be entitled to receive from the county in which he or she shall hold such sessions reimbursement for subsistence, lodging, and travel expenses in accordance with the rates applicable to state officers under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now or hereafter amended. The county clerk of such county shall, upon the presentation to him or her by such judge

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- of a statement of such expenses, verified by his <u>or her</u> affidavit, issue to such judge a certificate that he <u>or she</u> is entitled to the
- 3 amount thereof; and upon presentation of such certificate to the
- 4 auditor of such county he or she shall draw a warrant on the current
- 5 expense fund of such county for the amount in favor of such judge.
- 6 **Sec. 18.** RCW 2.08.190 and 1901 c 57 s 1 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

Any judge of the superior court of the state of Washington shall 8 9 have power, in any county within his or her district: (1) To sign all 10 necessary orders and papers in probate matters pending in any other 11 county in his or her district; (2) to issue restraining orders, and to 12 sign the necessary orders of continuance in actions or proceedings 13 pending in any other county in his or her district; (3) to decide and 14 rule upon all motions, demurrers, issues of fact, or other matters that may have been submitted to him or her in any other county. All such 15 16 rulings and decisions shall be in writing and shall be filed 17 immediately with the clerk of the proper county: PROVIDED, nothing herein contained shall authorize the judge to hear any matter 18 outside of the county wherein the cause or proceeding is pending, 19 20 except by consent of the parties.

21 **Sec. 19.** RCW 2.08.200 and 1901 c 57 s 2 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

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Any judge of the superior court of the state of Washington who shall have heard any cause, either upon motion, demurrer, issue of fact, or other matter in any county out of his <u>or her</u> district, may decide, rule upon, and determine the same in any county in this state, which decision, ruling, and determination shall be in writing and shall be filed immediately with the clerk of the county where such cause is pending.

30 **Sec. 20.** RCW 2.08.220 and 1891 c 45 s 5 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

Unless otherwise provided by statute, all process issuing out of the court shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which it is to be served, and be by him <u>or her</u> executed according to law.

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Sec. 21. RCW 2.08.240 and 1890 p 344 s 12 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

Every case submitted to a judge of a superior court for his <u>or her</u> decision shall be decided by him <u>or her</u> within ninety days from the submission thereof: PROVIDED, That if within said period of ninety days a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he <u>or she</u> is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such rehearing, and upon ((wilful)) willful failure of any such judge so to do, he <u>or she</u> shall be deemed to have forfeited his or her office.

Sec. 22. RCW 2.10.070 and 1971 ex.s. c 267 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

The retirement board shall perform the following duties:

- 14 (1) Keep in convenient form such data as shall be deemed necessary 15 for actuarial evaluation purposes;
 - (2) As of July 1st of every even-numbered year have an actuarial evaluation made as to the mortality and service experience of the beneficiaries under this chapter and the various accounts created for the purpose of showing the financial status of the retirement fund;
- 20 (3) Adopt for the retirement system the mortality tables and such 21 other tables as shall be deemed necessary;
 - (4) Keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be open to inspection by the public;
 - (5) Serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for expense incident to service as individual members thereof;
 - (6) From time to time adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter for the administration of this chapter and for the transaction of the business of the board.

No member of the board shall be liable for the negligence, default, or failure of any employee or of any member of the board to perform the duties of his <u>or her</u> office and no member of the board shall be considered or held to be an insurer of the funds or assets of the retirement system, but shall be liable only for his <u>or her</u> own personal default or individual failure to perform his <u>or her</u> duties as such member and to exercise reasonable diligence in providing for safeguarding of the funds and assets of the system.

Sec. 23. RCW 2.10.090 and 1971 ex.s. c 267 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

The total liability, as determined by the actuary, of this system shall be funded as follows:

- (1) Every judge shall have deducted from his <u>or her</u> monthly salary an amount equal to seven and one-half percent of said salary.
- (2) The state as employer shall contribute an equal amount on a quarterly basis.
- (3) The state shall in addition guarantee the solvency of said fund and the legislature shall make biennial appropriations from the general fund of amounts sufficient to guarantee the making of retirement payments as herein provided for if the money in the judicial retirement fund shall become insufficient for that purpose, but such biennial appropriation may be conditioned that sums appropriated may not be expended unless the money in the judicial retirement fund shall become insufficient to meet the retirement payments.
- **Sec. 24.** RCW 2.10.110 and 1971 ex.s. c 267 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

A member upon retirement for service shall receive a monthly retirement allowance computed according to his <u>or her</u> completed years of service, as follows: Ten years, but less than fifteen years, three percent of his <u>or her</u> final average salary for each year of service; fifteen years and over, three and one-half percent of his <u>or her</u> final average salary for each year of service: PROVIDED, That in no case shall any retired member receive more than seventy-five percent of his <u>or her</u> final salary except as increased as a result of the cost of living increases as provided by this chapter.

- **Sec. 25.** RCW 2.10.120 and 1982 c 18 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) Any judge who has served as a judge for a period of ten or more years, and who shall believe he <u>or she</u> has become physically or otherwise permanently incapacitated for the full and efficient performance of the duties of his <u>or her</u> office, may file with the retirement board an application in writing, asking for retirement. Upon receipt of such application the retirement board shall appoint one or more physicians of skill and repute, duly licensed to practice their

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- professions in the state of Washington, who shall, within fifteen days thereafter, for such compensation as may be fixed by the board, to be paid out of the fund herein created, examine said judge and report in writing to the board their findings in the matter. If the physicians appointed by the board find the judge to be so disabled and the retirement board concurs in this finding the judge shall be retired.
 - (2) The retirement for disability of a judge, who has served as a judge for a period of ten or more years, by the supreme court under Article IV, section 31 of the Constitution of the state of Washington (House Joint Resolution No. 37, approved by the voters November 4, 1980), with the concurrence of the retirement board, shall be considered a retirement under subsection (1) of this section.
- 13 **Sec. 26.** RCW 2.10.130 and 1971 ex.s. c 267 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
- Upon a judge being retired for disability as provided in RCW 2.10.120, he <u>or she</u> shall receive from the fund an amount equal to one-half of his <u>or her</u> final average salary.
- 18 **Sec. 27.** RCW 2.10.140 and 1988 c 109 s 7 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
 - (1) A surviving spouse of any judge holding such office, or if he or she dies after having retired and who, at the time of his or her death, has served ten or more years in the aggregate, shall receive a monthly allowance equal to fifty percent of the retirement allowance the retired judge was receiving, or fifty percent of the retirement allowance the active judge would have received had he or she been retired on the date of his or her death, but in no event less than twenty-five percent of the final average salary that the deceased judge was receiving: PROVIDED, That said surviving spouse had been married to the judge for a minimum of two years at time of death.
 - (2) A judge holding office on July 1, 1988, may make an irrevocable choice to relinquish the survivor benefits provided by this section in exchange for the survivor benefits provided by RCW 2.10.144 and 2.10.146 by indicating the choice in a written declaration submitted to the department of retirement systems by December 31, 1988.
- 35 (3) The surviving spouse of any judge who died in office after

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- January 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1988, may elect to receive the survivor benefit provided in RCW 2.10.144(1).
- 3 Sec. 28. RCW 2.10.220 and 1980 c 7 s 1 are each amended to read as 4 follows:

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- (1) Any member of the Washington public employees' retirement system who is eligible to participate in the judicial retirement system may, by written request filed with the retirement boards of the two respectively, transfer such membership to the retirement system. Upon the receipt of such request, the board of the Washington public employees' retirement system shall transfer to the board of the Washington judicial retirement system (a) all employee's contributions and interest thereon belonging to such member in the employees' savings fund and all employer's contributions credited or attributed to such member in the benefit account fund and (b) a record of service credited to such member. One-half of such service shall be computed and not more than nine years shall be credited to such member as though such service was performed as a member of the judicial retirement system. Upon such transfer being made the state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the judicial retirement fund. event that any such member should terminate judicial service prior to his or her entitlement to retirement benefits under any of the provisions of this chapter, he or she shall upon request therefor be repaid from the judicial retirement fund an amount equal to the amount of his or her employee's contributions to the Washington public employees' retirement system and interest plus interest thereon from the date of the transfer of such moneys.
- (2) Any member of the judicial retirement system who was formerly a member of the Washington public employees' retirement system with membership service credit of not less than six years but who has terminated his or her membership therein under the provisions of chapter 41.40 RCW, may reinstate his or her membership in the Washington public employees' retirement system, for the sole purpose of qualifying for a transfer of membership in the judicial retirement system in accordance with subsection (1) ((above)) of this section by making full restoration of all withdrawn funds to the employees' savings fund prior to July 1, 1980. Upon reinstatement in accordance with this subsection, the provisions of subsection (1) of this section

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and the provisions of RCW 41.40.023(3) shall then be applicable to the reinstated member in the same manner and to the same extent as they are to the present members of the Washington public employees' retirement system who are eligible to participate in the judicial retirement system.

(3) Any member of the judicial retirement system who has served as a judge for one or more years and who has rendered service for the state of Washington, or any political subdivision thereof, prior to October 1, 1947, or the time of the admission of the employer into the Washington public employees' retirement system, may--upon his or her payment into the judicial retirement fund of a sum equal to five percent of his or her compensation earned for such prior public service--request and shall be entitled to have one-half of such service computed and not more than six years immediately credited to such member as though such service had been performed as a member of the judicial retirement system, provided that any such prior service so credited shall not be claimed for any pension system other than a judicial retirement system.

19 **Sec. 29.** RCW 2.12.010 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 52 s 2 are each amended 20 to read as follows:

Any judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior court of the state of Washington who heretofore and/or hereafter shall have served as a judge of any such courts for eighteen years in the aggregate or who shall have served ten years in the aggregate and shall have attained the age of seventy years or more may, during or at the expiration of his or her term of office, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, be retired and receive the retirement pay herein provided for. In computing such term of service, there shall be counted the time spent by such judge in active service in the armed forces of the United States of America, under leave of absence from his or her judicial duties as provided for under chapter 201, Laws of 1941: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in computing such credit for such service in the armed forces of the United States of America no allowance shall be made for service beyond the date of the expiration of the term for which such judge was elected. Any judge desiring to retire under the provisions of this section shall file with the director of retirement systems, a notice in duplicate in writing, verified by his or her

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- affidavit, fixing a date when he <u>or she</u> desires his <u>or her</u> retirement to commence, one copy of which the director shall forthwith file with the administrator for the courts. The notice shall state his <u>or her</u> name, the court or courts of which he <u>or she</u> has served as judge, the period of service thereon and the dates of such service.
- 6 **Sec. 30.** RCW 2.12.012 and 1971 c 30 s 2 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

Any judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior court 8 9 of this state who shall leave judicial service at any time after having served as a judge of any of such courts for an aggregate of twelve 10 11 years shall be eligible to a partial retirement pension in a percentage 12 of the pension provided in this chapter as determined by the proportion 13 his or her years of judicial service bears to eighteen and shall receive the same upon attainment of age seventy, or eighteen years 14 after the commencement of such judicial service, whichever shall occur 15 16 first.

17 **Sec. 31.** RCW 2.12.015 and 1971 c 30 s 3 are each amended to read 18 as follows:

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In the event any judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior court of the state serves more than eighteen years in the aggregate as computed under RCW 2.12.010, he <u>or she</u> shall receive in addition to any other pension benefits to which he <u>or she</u> may be entitled under this chapter, an additional pension benefit based upon one-eighteenth of his <u>or her</u> salary for each year of full service after eighteen years, provided his <u>or her</u> total pension shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the monthly salary he <u>or she</u> was receiving as a judge at the time of his <u>or her</u> retirement.

- 28 **Sec. 32.** RCW 2.12.020 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 52 s 3 are each amended 29 to read as follows:
- (1) Any judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior court of the state of Washington, who heretofore and/or hereafter shall have served as a judge of any such courts for a period of ten years in the aggregate, and who shall believe he or she has become physically or otherwise permanently incapacitated for the full and efficient performance of the duties of his or her office, may file with the

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director of retirement systems an application in duplicate in writing, 1 2 asking for retirement, which application shall be signed and verified by the affidavit of the applicant or by someone in his or her behalf 3 and which shall set forth his or her name, the office then held, the 4 5 court or courts of which he or she has served as judge, the period of service thereon, the dates of such service and the reasons why he or 6 7 she believes himself or herself to be, or why they believe him or her 8 to be incapacitated. Upon filing of such application the director shall forthwith transmit a copy thereof to the governor who shall 9 10 appoint three physicians of skill and repute, duly licensed to practice their professions in the state of Washington, who shall, within fifteen 11 12 days thereafter, for such compensation as may be fixed by the governor, 13 to be paid out of the fund hereinafter created, examine said judge and 14 report, in writing, to the governor their findings in the matter. a majority of such physicians shall report that in their opinion said 15 judge has become permanently incapacitated for the full and efficient 16 17 performance of the duties of his or her office, and if the governor shall approve such report, he or she shall file the report, with his or 18 19 her approval endorsed thereon, in the office of the director and a duplicate copy thereof with the administrator for the courts, and from 20 21 the date of such filing the applicant shall be deemed to have retired 22 from office and be entitled to the benefits of this chapter to the same 23 extent as if he or she had retired under the provisions of RCW 24 2.12.010.

(2) The retirement for disability of a judge, who has served as a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or superior court of the state of Washington for a period of ten years in the aggregate, by the supreme court under Article IV, section 31 of the Constitution of the state of Washington (House Joint Resolution No. 37, approved by the voters November 4, 1980), with the concurrence of the retirement board, shall be considered a retirement under subsection (1) of this section.

Sec. 33. RCW 2.12.035 and 1971 c 81 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

The retirement pay or pension of any justice of the supreme or judge of any superior court of the state who was in office on August 6, 1965, and who retired prior to December 1, 1968, or who would have been eligible to retire at the time of death prior to December 1, 1968,

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shall be based, effective December 1, 1968, upon the annual salary 1 2 which was being prescribed by the statute in effect for the office of justice of the supreme court or for the office of judge of the superior 3 4 court, respectively, at the time of his or her retirement or at the end 5 of the term immediately prior to his or her retirement if his or her retirement was made after expiration of his or her term or at the time 6 7 of his or her death if he or she died prior to retirement. 8 benefit for the widow of any such justice or judge as provided for in RCW 2.12.030 shall be based, effective December 1, 1968, upon such 9 10 retirement pay.

11 **Sec. 34.** RCW 2.12.037 and 1970 ex.s. c 96 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) "Index" for the purposes of this section, shall mean, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items (1957-1959 equal one hundred) compiled by the <u>bureau</u> of <u>labor</u> statistics, United States department of labor;
- (2) Effective July 1, 1970, every pension computed and payable under the provisions of RCW 2.12.030 to any retired judge or to his or her widow which does not exceed four hundred fifty dollars per month shall be adjusted to that dollar amount which bears the ratio of its original dollar amount which is found to exist between the index for 1969 and the index for the calendar year prior to the effective retirement date of the person to whom, or on behalf of whom, such retirement allowance is being paid.
- 26 **Sec. 35.** RCW 2.12.040 and 1955 c 38 s 6 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

If any retired judge shall accept an appointment or an election to a judicial office, he <u>or she</u> shall be entitled to receive the full salary pertaining thereto, and his <u>or her</u> retirement pay under this chapter shall be suspended during such term of office and his <u>or her</u> salary then received shall be subject to contribution to the judges' retirement fund as provided in this chapter.

34 **Sec. 36.** RCW 2.12.060 and 1973 c 106 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

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fund, concurrent monthly deductions from judges' salaries and portions thereof payable from the state treasury and withdrawals from the general fund of the state treasury shall be made as follows: one-half percent shall be deducted from the monthly salary of each justice of the supreme court, six and one-half percent shall be deducted from the monthly salary of each judge of the court of appeals, and six and one-half percent of the total salaries of each judge of the superior court shall be deducted from that portion of the salary of such justices or judges payable from the state treasury; and a sum equal to six and one-half percent of the combined salaries of the justices of the supreme court, the judges of the court of appeals, and the judges of the superior court shall be withdrawn from the general fund of the state treasury. In consideration of the contributions made by the judges and justices to the judges' retirement fund, the state hereby undertakes to guarantee the solvency of said fund and the legislature shall make biennial appropriations from the general fund of amounts sufficient to guarantee the making of retirement payments as herein provided for if the money in the judges' retirement fund shall become insufficient for that purpose, but such biennial appropriation may be conditioned that sums appropriated may not be expended unless the money in the judges' retirement fund shall become insufficient to The deductions and withdrawals herein meet the retirement payments. directed shall be made on or before the tenth day of each month and shall be based on the salaries of the next preceding calendar month. The administrator for the courts shall issue warrants payable to the treasurer to accomplish the deductions and withdrawals herein directed, and shall issue the monthly salary warrants of the judges and justices for the amount of salary payable from the state treasury after such deductions have been made. The treasurer shall cash the warrants made payable to him or her hereunder and place the proceeds thereof in the judges' retirement fund for disbursement as authorized in this chapter.

For the purpose of providing moneys in said judges' retirement

Sec. 37. RCW 2.12.100 and 1970 ex.s. c 96 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Any member of the Washington public employees' retirement system who is eligible to participate in the judges' retirement system, may by written request filed with the director and custodian of the two

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systems respectively, transfer such membership to the 1 2 retirement system. Upon the receipt of such request, the director of 3 the Washington public employees' retirement system shall transfer to 4 the state treasurer (1) all employees' contributions and interest thereon belonging to such member in the employees' savings fund and all 5 employers' contributions credited or attributed to such member in the 6 benefit account fund and (2) a record of service credited to such 7 8 One-half of such service but not in excess of twelve years shall be computed and credited to such member as though such service 9 10 was performed as a member of the judges' retirement system. transfer being made the state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in 11 12 the judges' retirement fund. In the event that any such member should 13 terminate judicial service prior to his or her entitlement to 14 retirement benefits under any of the provisions of chapter 2.12 RCW, he or she shall upon request therefor be repaid from the judges' 15 retirement fund an amount equal to the amount of his or her employees' 16 17 contributions to the Washington public employees' retirement system and interest plus interest thereon from the date of the transfer of such 18 19 PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section shall not apply to any person who is retired as a judge as of February 20, 1970. 20

21 Sec. 38. RCW 2.24.020 and 1909 c 124 s 5 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

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Court commissioners appointed hereunder shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the state of Washington, and to perform the duties of such office fairly and impartially and to the best of his or her ability.

28 RCW 2.28.030 and 1971 c 81 s 11 are each amended to read Sec. 39. 29 as follows:

30 A judicial officer is a person authorized to act as a judge in a court of justice. Such officer shall not act as such in a court of which he or she is a member in any of the following cases: 32

- 33 (1) In an action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she is a 34 party, or in which he or she is directly interested.
- (2) When he or she was not present and sitting as a member of the 35 36 court at the hearing of a matter submitted for its decision.

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- 1 (3) When he <u>or she</u> is related to either party by consanguinity or 2 affinity within the third degree. The degree shall be ascertained and 3 computed by ascending from the judge to the common ancestor and 4 descending to the party, counting a degree for each person in both 5 lines, including the judge and party and excluding the common ancestor.
 - (4) When he <u>or she</u> has been attorney in the action, suit, or proceeding in question for either party; but this section does not apply to an application to change the place of trial, or the regulation of the order of business in court.

In the cases specified in ((subdivisions)) subsections (3) and (4) of this section, the disqualification may be waived by the parties, and except in the supreme court and the court of appeals shall be deemed to be waived unless an application for a change of the place of trial be made as provided by law.

- 15 **Sec. 40.** RCW 2.28.060 and 1955 c 38 s 13 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
- Every judicial officer has power((--)):
- 18 (1) To preserve and enforce order in his <u>or her</u> immediate presence 19 and in the proceedings before him <u>or her</u>, when he <u>or she</u> is engaged in 20 the performance of a duty imposed upon him <u>or her</u> by $law((\cdot))$;
- 21 (2) To compel obedience to his <u>or her</u> lawful orders as provided by $law((\cdot, \cdot))$:
- 23 (3) To compel the attendance of persons to testify in a proceeding 24 pending before him <u>or her</u>, in the cases and manner provided by $law((\cdot,))$:
- 26 (4) To administer oaths to persons in a proceeding pending before 27 him <u>or her</u>, and in all other cases where it may be necessary in the 28 exercise of his <u>or her</u> powers and the performance of his <u>or her</u> duties.
- 29 **Sec. 41.** RCW 2.28.090 and 1891 c 54 s 9 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- Every other judicial officer may, within the county, city, district, or precinct in which he <u>or she</u> is chosen((—)):
- 33 (1) Exercise the powers mentioned in RCW 2.28.080 (1)($(\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}, \frac{\cdot}{\cdot})$) and through (3)($(\frac{\cdot}{\cdot})$);
- 35 (2) Exercise any other power and perform any other duty conferred 36 or imposed upon him <u>or her</u> by other statute.

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- 1 **Sec. 42.** RCW 2.28.100 and 1986 c 219 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- No court shall be open, nor shall any judicial business be transacted, on a legal holiday, except:
- 5 (1) To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury when 6 deliberating on their verdict;
 - (2) To receive the verdict of a jury;

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- 8 (3) For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature;
- 10 (4) For hearing applications for and issuing writs of habeas 11 corpus, injunction, prohibition, and attachment;
- 12 (5) For the issuance of any process or subpoena not requiring 13 immediate judicial or court action, and the service thereof.
- 14 The governor, in declaring any legal holiday, in his <u>or her</u> 15 discretion, may provide in his <u>or her</u> proclamation that such holiday 16 shall not be applicable to the courts of or within the state.
- 17 **Sec. 43.** RCW 2.28.120 and 1891 c 54 s 10 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- A court or judicial officer has power to adjourn any proceeding before it or him <u>or her</u> from time to time, as may be necessary, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.
- 22 **Sec. 44.** RCW 2.28.160 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 s 2 are each 23 amended to read as follows:
 - Whenever a judge serves as a judge pro tempore the payments for subsistence, lodging, and compensation pursuant to RCW 2.04.250 and 2.06.160 as now or hereafter amended shall be paid only for time actually spent away from the usual residence and abode of such pro tempore judge and only for time actually devoted to sitting on cases heard by such pro tempore judge and for time actually spent in research and preparation of a written opinion prepared and delivered by such pro tempore judge; which time spent shall be evidenced by an affidavit of such judge to be submitted by him or her to the court from which he or she is entitled to receive subsistence, lodging, and compensation for his or her services pursuant to RCW 2.04.250 and 2.06.160 as now or hereafter amended.

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- 1 Sec. 45. RCW 2.32.050 and 1981 c 277 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- The clerk of the supreme court, each clerk of the court of appeals, 3 and each clerk of a superior court, has power to take and certify the 4 proof and acknowledgment of a conveyance of real property, or any other written instrument authorized or required to be proved or acknowledged, 7 and to administer oaths in every case when authorized by law; and it is the duty of the clerk of the supreme court, each clerk of the court of appeals, and of each county clerk for each of the courts for which he or she is clerk((--)):
- (1) To keep the seal of the court and affix it in all cases where 11 12 he or she is required by law((-)):
 - (2) To record the proceedings of the court $((\cdot))_{\underline{i}}$
- 14 (3) To keep the records, files, and other books and papers 15 appertaining to the court $((\cdot,\cdot))$:
 - (4) To file all papers delivered to him or her for that purpose in any action or proceeding in the court as directed by court rule or statute((-))
 - (5) To attend the court of which he or she is clerk, to administer oaths, and receive the verdict of a jury in any action or proceeding therein, in the presence and under the direction of the court $((\cdot, \cdot))$:
- 22 (6) To keep the journal of the proceedings of the court, and, under the direction of the court, to enter its orders, judgments, and 23 24 decrees((-));
 - (7) To authenticate by certificate or transcript, as may be required, the records, files, or proceedings of the court, or any other paper appertaining thereto and filed with $him((\cdot, \cdot))$ or her;
- 28 (8) To exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him or her elsewhere by statute((-)); 29
- (9) In the performance of his or her duties to conform to the 30 31 direction of the court $((\cdot,\cdot))$:
- 32 (10) To publish notice of the procedures for inspection of the public records of the court. 33
- 34 Sec. 46. RCW 2.32.090 and 1891 c 57 s 5 are each amended to read 35 as follows:
- 36 Each clerk of a court is prohibited during his or her continuance

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- in office from acting, or having a partner who acts, as an attorney of the court of which he or she is clerk.
- 3 **Sec. 47.** RCW 2.32.110 and 1890 p 320 s 2 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
- He <u>or she</u> shall prepare such decisions for publication by giving the title of each case, a syllabus of the points decided, a brief statement of the facts bearing on the points decided, the names of the counsel, and a reference to such authorities as are cited from standard reports and textbooks that have a special bearing on the case, and he <u>or she</u> shall prepare a full and comprehensive index to each volume, and prefix a table of cases reported.
- 12 **Sec. 48.** RCW 2.32.130 and 1890 p 320 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 14 Within thirty days after such proof sheets are furnished, the 15 judges must return the same to the reporter, with corrections or 16 alterations, and he <u>or she</u> must make the corrections or alterations 17 accordingly.
- 18 **Sec. 49.** RCW 2.32.140 and 1890 p 320 s 5 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- 20 The reporter may take the original opinions and papers in each case 21 from the clerk's office and retain them in his <u>or her</u> possession not 22 exceeding sixty days.
- 23 **Sec. 50.** RCW 2.32.160 and 2005 c 190 s 1 are each amended to read 24 as follows:

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There is hereby created a commission advisory to the supreme court regarding the publication of the decisions of the supreme court and court of appeals of this state in both the form of advance sheets for temporary use and in permanent form, to be known as the Washington court reports commission, and to include the reporter of decisions, the state law librarian, and such other members, including a judge of the court of appeals and a member in good standing of the Washington state bar association, as determined by the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall be ((chairman)) chair of the commission. Members of

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- the commission shall serve as such without additional or any compensation: PROVIDED, That members shall be compensated in
- 3 accordance with RCW 43.03.240.

Sec. 51. RCW 2.32.200 and 1983 c 3 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of each official reporter appointed under RCW 2.32.180 through 2.32.310 to attend every term of the superior court in the county or judicial district for which he or she is appointed, at such times as the judge presiding may direct; and upon the trial of any cause in any court, if either party to the suit or action, or his or her attorney, request the services of the official reporter, the presiding judge shall grant such request, or upon his or her own motion such presiding judge may order a full report of the testimony, exceptions taken, and all other oral proceedings; in which case the official reporter shall cause accurate shorthand notes of the oral testimony, exceptions taken, and other oral proceedings had, to be taken, except when the judge and attorneys dispense with his or her services with respect to any portion of the proceedings therein, which notes shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court where such trial is had.

Sec. 52. RCW 2.32.210 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 128 s 1 are each 22 amended to read as follows:

Each official reporter shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed, after recommendation by the judges of the judicial district involved, by the legislative authority of the county comprising said judicial district, or by the legislative authorities acting jointly where the judicial district is comprised of more than one county: PROVIDED, That in judicial districts having a total population of forty thousand or more, the salary of an official court reporter shall not be less than sixteen thousand five hundred dollars per annum: PROVIDED FURTHER, That in judicial districts having a total population of twenty-five thousand and under forty thousand, such salary shall not be less than eleven thousand one hundred dollars per annum.

34 Said compensation shall be paid out of the current expense fund of 35 the county or counties where court is held.

In judicial districts comprising more than one county the council 1 2 or commissioners thereof shall, on the first day of January of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, apportion the amount 3 of the salary to be paid to the reporter by each county according and 4 in proportion to the number of criminal and civil actions entered and 5 commenced in superior court of the constituent counties in the 6 7 preceding year. In addition to the salary above provided, in judicial 8 districts comprising more than one county, the reporter shall receive his or her actual and necessary expenses of transportation and living 9 10 expenses when he or she goes on official business to a county of his or her judicial district other than the county in which he or she resides, 11 12 from the time he or she leaves his or her place of residence until he 13 or she returns thereto, said expense to be paid by the county to which 14 he or she travels. If one trip includes two or more counties, the expense may be apportioned between the counties visited in proportion 15 16 to the amount of time spent in each county on the trip. If an official 17 reporter uses his or her own automobile for the purpose of such transportation, he or she shall be paid therefor at the same rate per 18 mile as county officials are paid for use of their private automobiles. 19 The sworn statement of the official reporter, when certified to as 20 21 correct by the judge presiding, shall be a sufficient voucher upon 22 which the county auditor shall draw his or her warrant upon the 23 treasurer of the county in favor of the official reporter. 24

The salaries of official court reporters shall be paid upon sworn statements, when certified as correct by the judge presiding, as state and county officers are paid.

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27 **Sec. 53.** RCW 2.32.220 and 1957 c 244 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

If the judge of the superior court in any judicial district having a total population of less than twenty-five thousand finds that the work in such district requires the services of an official court reporter he <u>or she</u> may appoint a person qualified under RCW 2.32.180.

33 **Sec. 54.** RCW 2.32.240 and 1983 c 3 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

35 $((\frac{1}{1}))$ When a record has been taken in any cause as provided in 36 RCW 2.32.180 through 2.32.310, if the court, or either party to the

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suit or action, or his or her attorney, request a transcript, the 1 2 official reporter and clerk of the court shall make, or cause to be made, with reasonable diligence, full and accurate transcript of the 3 4 testimony and other proceedings, which shall, when certified to as hereinafter provided, be filed with the clerk of the court where such 5 trial is had for the use of the court or parties to the action. 6 7 fees of the reporter and clerk of the court for making such transcript 8 shall be fixed in accordance with costs as allowed in cost bills in civil cases by the supreme court of the state of Washington, and when 9 10 such transcript is ordered by any party to any suit or action, said fee shall be paid forthwith by the party ordering the same, and in all 11 12 cases where a transcript is made as provided for under the provisions 13 of RCW 2.32.180 through 2.32.310 the cost thereof shall be taxable as 14 costs in the case, and shall be so taxed as other costs in the case are taxed: PROVIDED, That when, from and after December 20, 1973, a party 15 16 has been judicially determined to have a constitutional right to a 17 transcript and to be unable by reason of poverty to pay for such 18 transcript, the court may order said transcript to be made by the official reporter, which transcript fee therefor shall be paid by the 19 20 state upon submission of appropriate vouchers to the clerk of the 21 supreme court.

22 **Sec. 55.** RCW 2.32.260 and 1913 c 126 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

When the official reporter who has taken notes in any cause, shall thereafter cease to be such official reporter, any transcript thereafter made by him <u>or her</u> therefrom, or made by any competent person under the direction of the court, and duly certified to by the person making the same, under oath, as a full, true and correct transcript of said notes, the same shall have full force and effect the same as though certified by an official reporter of said court.

Sec. 56. RCW 2.40.030 and Code 1881 s 2109 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever a juror, witness, or officer is required to attend a court, or travel on official business out of the limits of his or her own county, and entitled to mileage, in lieu thereof he or she may at his or her option receive his or her actual and necessary traveling

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expenses by the usually traveled route in going to and returning from 1 2 the place where the court is held, or where the business is discharged. At the close of each term of the district court, the clerk shall 3 ascertain the amount due each juror for his or her mileage and per 4 diem; and he or she shall also certify the amount of fees that may be 5 due to the sheriff of any other county than that in which the court is 6 7 held, who may have attended the term, having a prisoner in custody 8 charged with or convicted of a crime, or for the purpose of conveying such prisoner to or from the county, which, when approved by the court 9 10 or judge, shall be a charge upon the county to which the prisoner belongs; and he or she shall also certify the amount which may be due 11 12 witnesses attending from another county in a criminal case for their 13 fees, which, when approved by the court or judge, shall be a charge 14 upon the county to which the case belongs.

15 **Sec. 57.** RCW 2.44.010 and Code 1881 s 3280 are each amended to read as follows:

An attorney and counselor has authority:

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- (1) To bind his <u>or her</u> client in any of the proceedings in an action or special proceeding by his <u>or her</u> agreement duly made, or entered upon the minutes of the court; but the court shall disregard all agreements and stipulations in relation to the conduct of, or any of the proceedings in, an action or special proceeding unless such agreement or stipulation be made in open court, or in presence of the clerk, and entered in the minutes by him <u>or her</u>, or signed by the party against whom the same is alleged, or his <u>or her</u> attorney;
- (2) To receive money claimed by his <u>or her</u> client in an action or special proceeding, during the pendency thereof, or after judgment upon the payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the same or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment;
- 30 (3) This section shall not prevent a party (([from])) <u>from</u> 31 employing a new attorney or from issuing an execution upon a judgment, 32 or from taking other proceedings prescribed by statute for its 33 enforcement.
- 34 **Sec. 58.** RCW 2.44.020 and Code 1881 s 3281 are each amended to read as follows:
- If it be alleged by a party for whom an attorney appears, that he

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- 1 or she does so without authority, the court may, at any stage of the
- 2 proceedings, relieve the party for whom the attorney has assumed to
- 3 appear from the consequences of his or her act; it may also summarily,
- 4 upon motion, compel the attorney to repair the injury to either party
- 5 consequent upon his <u>or her</u> assumption of authority.
- 6 Sec. 59. RCW 2.44.030 and Code 1881 s 3282 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 The court, or a judge, may, on motion of either party, and on
- 9 showing reasonable grounds therefor, require the attorney for the
- 10 adverse party, or for any one of several adverse parties, to produce or
- 11 prove the authority under which he or she appears, and until he or she
- does so, may stay all proceedings by him or her on behalf of the party
- 13 for whom he or she assumes to appear.
- 14 **Sec. 60.** RCW 2.44.040 and Code 1881 s 3283 are each amended to read as follows:
- The attorney in an action or special proceeding, may be changed at any time before judgment or final determination as follows:
- 18 (1) Upon his <u>or her</u> own consent, filed with the clerk or entered 19 upon the minutes; or
- 20 (2) Upon the order of the court, or a judge thereof, on the 21 application of the client, or for other sufficient cause; but no such
- 22 change can be made until the charges of such attorney have been paid by
- 23 the party asking such change to be made.
- Sec. 61. RCW 2.44.050 and Code 1881 s 3284 are each amended to read as follows:
- When an attorney is changed, as provided in RCW 2.44.040, written
- 27 notice of the change, and of the substitution of a new attorney, or of
- 28 the appearance of the party in person, must be given to the adverse
- 29 party; until then, he or she shall be bound to recognize the former
- 30 attorney.
- 31 Sec. 62. RCW 2.44.060 and Code 1881 s 3285 are each amended to
- 32 read as follows:
- 33 When an attorney dies, or is removed, or suspended, or ceases to
- 34 act as such, a party to an action for whom he or she was acting as

- 1 attorney, must, at least twenty days before any further proceedings
- 2 against him or her, be required by the adverse party, by written
- 3 notice, to appoint another attorney, or to appear in person.
- 4 Sec. 63. RCW 2.48.080 and 1945 c 181 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- If an applicant under RCW 2.48.070 through 2.48.110 is, at the time
- 7 he <u>or she</u> applies for admission to practice law in the state of
- 8 Washington, still in the armed forces of the United States, he or she
- 9 may establish the requirements of the proviso in RCW 2.48.070 by a
- 10 letter or certificate from his <u>or her</u> commanding officer and by the
- 11 certificates of at least two active members of the Washington \underline{s} tate \underline{b} ar
- 12 <u>association</u>.
- 13 **Sec. 64.** RCW 2.48.090 and 1945 c 181 s 3 are each amended to read
- 14 as follows:
- 15 If an applicant under RCW 2.48.070 through 2.48.110 is, at the time
- 16 he or she applies for admission to practice law in the state of
- 17 Washington, no longer in the armed forces of the United States, he or
- 18 she may establish the requirements of the proviso in RCW 2.48.070 as
- 19 follows:
- 20 (1) If he <u>or she</u> shall have been an enlisted person, by producing
- 21 an honorable discharge, and by the certificates of at least two active
- 22 members of the Washington state bar association.
- 23 (2) If he <u>or she</u> shall have been an officer, by an affidavit
- 24 showing that he <u>or she</u> has been relieved from active duty under
- 25 circumstances other than dishonorable, and by the certificates of at
- least two active members of the Washington \underline{s} tate \underline{b} ar \underline{a} ssociation.
- 27 **Sec. 65.** RCW 2.48.150 and 1933 c 94 s 11 are each amended to read
- 28 as follows:
- 29 Applicants for admission to the bar upon accredited certificates or
- 30 upon examination, not having been admitted to the bar in another state
- 31 or territory, shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars and all other
- 32 applicants a fee of fifty dollars. Said admission fees shall be used
- 33 to pay the expenses incurred in connection with examining and admitting
- 34 applicants to the bar, including salaries of examiners, and any balance

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- remaining at the close of each biennium shall be paid to the state treasurer and be by him or her credited to the general fund.
- 3 **Sec. 66.** RCW 2.48.160 and 1933 c 94 s 12 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

Any member failing to pay any fees after the same become due, and after two months' written notice of his <u>or her</u> delinquency, must be suspended from membership in the state bar, but may be reinstated upon payment of accrued fees and such penalties as may be imposed by the board of governors, not exceeding double the amount of the delinquent fee.

- 11 **Sec. 67.** RCW 2.48.170 and 1933 c 94 s 13 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- No person shall practice law in this state subsequent to the first meeting of the state bar unless he <u>or she</u> shall be an active member thereof as hereinbefore defined: PROVIDED, That a member of the bar in good standing in any other state or jurisdiction shall be entitled to appear in the courts of this state under such rules as the board of governors may prescribe.
- 19 **Sec. 68.** RCW 2.48.220 and 1921 c 126 s 14 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
- 21 An attorney or counselor may be disbarred or suspended for any of 22 the following causes arising after his <u>or her</u> admission to practice:
 - (1) His <u>or her</u> conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence.
 - (2) ((Wilful)) Willful disobedience or violation of an order of the court requiring him or her to do or forbear an act connected with, or in the course of, his or her profession, which he or she ought in good faith to do or forbear.
- 30 (3) Violation of his <u>or her</u> oath as an attorney, or of his <u>or her</u> 31 duties as an attorney and counselor.
- 32 (4) Corruptly or ((wilfully)) willfully, and without authority, 33 appearing as attorney for a party to an action or proceeding.
- 34 (5) Lending his <u>or her</u> name to be used as attorney and counselor by 35 another person who is not an attorney and counselor.

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- (6) For the commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption, whether the same be committed in the course of his or her relations as an attorney or counselor at law, or otherwise, and whether the same constitute a felony or misdemeanor or not; and if the act constitute a felony or misdemeanor, conviction thereof in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to disbarment or suspension from practice therefor.
 - (7) Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact made in his <u>or her</u> application for admission or in support thereof.
 - (8) Disbarment by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (9) Practicing law with or in cooperation with a disbarred or suspended attorney, or maintaining an office for the practice of law in a room or office occupied or used in whole or in part by a disbarred or suspended attorney, or permitting a disbarred or suspended attorney to use his or her name for the practice of law, or practicing law for or on behalf of a disbarred or suspended attorney, or practicing law under any arrangement or understanding for division of fees or compensation of any kind with a disbarred or suspended attorney or with any person not a licensed attorney.
 - (10) Gross incompetency in the practice of the profession.
- 21 (11) Violation of the ethics of the profession.

- **Sec. 69.** RCW 2.50.070 and 1939 c 93 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- The legal aid county committee (hereinafter called the committee), if created and continued by resolution of the bar board, shall consist of three members chosen by the bar board as follows: A member of the bar board, who shall be ((chairman)) chair, a judge of the superior court of the county, and an active member of the Washington state bar association, resident in the county.
- **Sec. 70.** RCW 2.50.080 and 1939 c 93 s 8 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- Among the powers to supervise the actual operation of any such bureau, which shall be exercised either by the bar board itself or in its discretion by the committee, are the following:
- 35 (1) To appoint and remove at will the director and to fix the

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- 1 amount of his <u>or her</u> salary not in excess of two hundred dollars per 2 month;
- 3 (2) To engage and discharge all other employees of the bureau and 4 to fix their salaries or remuneration;
 - (3) To assist the director in supplying the free services of attorneys for the bureau;
 - (4) To cooperate with the dean of any law school now or hereafter established within this state respecting the participation of law students in the rendition of services by the bureau under the guidance of the director--however, by this provision, no law student shall be deemed authorized to represent as an attorney in a court of record any legal aid client;
 - (5) To require of the director periodically written statements of account and written reports upon any and all subjects within the operation of the bureau;
 - (6) To prescribe rules and regulations, always subject to the bar board, for determination of the indigent persons who are entitled to legal aid, for determination of the kinds of legal problems and cases subject to legal aid, and for determination of all operative legal aid policies not inconsistent with this chapter;
 - (7) To advise the county board, for its budget upon its written request, as to the estimated amount of county funds reasonably required to effectively operate the bureau for the ensuing fiscal year;
 - (8) To receive county funds allocated by the county board for the bureau, and to render an account thereof at the times and in the manner reasonably required by the county board;
- 27 (9) To disburse such county funds, after receipt thereof, solely 28 for the purposes contemplated by this chapter.
- 29 **Sec. 71.** RCW 2.56.070 and 1981 c 186 s 4 are each amended to read 30 as follows:

For attendance while holding court in another county or district pursuant to the direction of the chief justice, a judge shall be entitled to receive from the county to which he <u>or she</u> is sent reimbursement for subsistence, lodging, and travel expenses in accordance with the rates applicable to state officers under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now or hereafter amended.

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1 **Sec. 72.** RCW 3.20.100 and 1943 c 126 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

If, previous to the commencement of any trial before a justice of 3 4 the peace, the defendant, his or her attorney or agent, shall make and file with the justice an affidavit that the deponent believes that the 5 defendant cannot have an impartial trial before such justice, it shall 6 7 be the duty of the justice to forthwith transmit all papers and 8 documents belonging to the case to the next nearest justice of the peace in the same county, who is not of kin to either party, sick, 9 10 absent from the county, or interested in the result of the action, either as counsel or otherwise. The justice to whom such papers and 11 12 documents are so transmitted shall proceed as if the suit had been 13 instituted before him or her. Distance, as contemplated by this 14 section, shall mean to be by the nearest traveled route. The costs of such change of venue shall abide the result of the suit. In precincts, 15 and incorporated cities and towns where there are two or more justices 16 17 of the peace, any one of them shall be considered the next nearest 18 justice of the peace.

19 **Sec. 73.** RCW 3.30.090 and 1979 ex.s. c 136 s 15 are each amended 20 to read as follows:

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A violations bureau may be established by any city or district court having jurisdiction of traffic cases to assist in processing traffic cases. As designated by written order of the court having jurisdiction of traffic cases, specific offenses under city ordinance, county resolution, or state law may be processed by such bureau. bureau may be authorized to receive the posting of bail for such specified offenses, and, as authorized by the court order, to accept forfeiture of bail and payment of monetary penalties. The court order shall specify the amount of bail to be posted and shall also specify the circumstances or conditions which will require an appearance before the court. Such bureau, upon accepting the prescribed bail, shall issue a receipt to the alleged violator, which receipt shall bear a legend informing him or her of the legal consequences of bail forfeiture. The bureau shall transfer daily to the clerk of the proper department of the court all bail posted for offenses where forfeiture is not authorized by the court order, as well as copies of all receipts. All forfeitures or penalties paid to a violations bureau for

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- 1 violations of municipal ordinances shall be placed in the city general
- 2 fund or such other fund as may be prescribed by ordinance. All
- 3 forfeitures or penalties paid to a violations bureau for violations of
- 4 state laws or county resolutions shall be remitted at least monthly to
- 5 the county treasurer for deposit in the current expense fund.
- 6 Employees of violations bureaus of a city shall be city employees under
- 7 any applicable municipal civil service system.
- 8 **Sec. 74.** RCW 3.58.010 and 1986 c 155 s 7 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

The annual salary of each full time district court judge shall be 10 11 established by the Washington citizen's commission on salaries for 12 elected officials. A member of the legislature whose term of office is 13 partly coextensive with or extends beyond the present term of office of any of the officials whose salary is increased by virtue of the 14 provisions of RCW 43.03.010, 2.04.092, 2.06.062, 2.08.092, and 3.58.010 15 16 shall be eligible to be appointed or elected to any of the offices the 17 salary of which is increased hereby but he or she shall not be entitled to receive such increased salary until after the expiration of his or 18 her present term of office and his or her subsequent election or 19 20 reelection to the office to which he or she was appointed or elected 21 respectively during his or her term of office as legislator.

Sec. 75. RCW 4.08.150 and Code 1881 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

A defendant against whom an action is pending upon a contract, or for specific real or personal property, at any time before answer, upon affidavit that a person not a party to the action, and without collusion with him <u>or her</u>, makes against him <u>or her</u> a demand for the same debt or property, upon due notice to such person and the adverse party, may apply to the court for an order to substitute such person in his <u>or her</u> place, and discharge him <u>or her</u> from liability to either party on his <u>or her</u> depositing in court the amount of the debt, or delivering the property or its value to such person as the court may direct; and the court may make the order.

34 **Sec. 76.** RCW 4.08.160 and 1890 p 93 s 1 are each amended to read 35 as follows:

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Anyone having in his <u>or her</u> possession, or under his <u>or her</u> control, any property or money, or being indebted, where more than one person claims to be the owner of, entitled to, interested in, or to have a lien on, such property, money, or indebtedness, or any part thereof, may commence an action in the superior court against all or any of such persons, and have their rights, claims, interest, or liens adjudged, determined, and adjusted in such action.

8 **Sec. 77.** RCW 4.08.170 and 1890 p 93 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

In any action commenced under RCW 4.08.160, the plaintiff may 10 11 disclaim any interest in the money, property, or indebtedness, and 12 deposit with the clerk of the court the full amount of such money or 13 indebtedness, or other property, and he or she shall not be liable for any costs accruing in said action. And the clerks of the various 14 courts shall receive and file such complaint, and all other officers 15 16 shall execute the necessary processes to carry out the purposes of this 17 section, and RCW 4.08.160 and 4.08.180, free from all charge to said plaintiff, and the court, in its discretion, shall determine the 18 liability for costs of the action. 19

- 20 **Sec. 78.** RCW 4.08.180 and 1890 p 94 s 3 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- Either of the defendants may set up or show any claim or lien he <u>or</u>

 she may have to such property, money, or indebtedness, or any part
 thereof, and the superior right, title, or lien, whether legal or
 equitable, shall prevail.
- The court or judge thereof may make all necessary orders, during the pendency of said action, for the preservation and protection of the rights, interests, or liens of the several parties.
- Sec. 79. RCW 4.12.030 and Code 1881 s 51 are each amended to read as follows:
- The court may, on motion, in the following cases, change the place of trial when it appears by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof:
- 33 (1) That the county designated in the complaint is not the proper 34 county; or,

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- 1 (2) That there is reason to believe that an impartial trial cannot 2 be had therein; or,
 - (3) That the convenience of witnesses or the ends of justice would be forwarded by the change; or,
 - (4) That from any cause the judge is disqualified; which disqualification exists in either of the following cases: In an action or proceeding to which he <u>or she</u> is a party, or in which he <u>or she</u> is interested; when he <u>or she</u> is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree; when he <u>or she</u> has been of counsel for either party in the action or proceeding.
- **Sec. 80.** RCW 4.12.070 and 1891 c 33 s 2 are each amended to read 12 as follows:

Any party in a civil action pending in the superior court in a county out of whose limits a new county, in whole or in part, has been created, may file with the clerk of such superior court an affidavit setting forth that he or she is a resident of such newly created county, and that the venue of such action is transitory, or that the venue of such action is local, and that it ought properly to be tried in such newly created county; and thereupon the clerk shall make out a transcript of the proceedings already had in such action in such superior court, and certify it under the seal of the court, and transmit such transcript, together with the papers on file in his or her office connected with such action, to the clerk of the superior court of such newly created county, wherein it shall be proceeded with as in other cases.

- **Sec. 81.** RCW 4.14.020 and 1967 ex.s. c 46 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A defendant or defendants desiring to remove any civil action from a justice court as authorized by RCW 4.14.010 shall file in the superior court in the county where such action is pending, a verified petition containing a short and plain statement of the facts which entitle him, her, or them to removal together with a copy of all process, pleadings and orders served upon him, her, or them in such action.
- 35 (2) The petition for removal of a civil action or proceeding shall

be filed within twenty days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which such action or proceeding is based.

If the case stated by the initial pleading is not removable, a petition for removal may be filed within twenty days after receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a copy of an amended pleading, motion, order, or other paper, including the defendant's answer, from which it may first be ascertained that the case is or has become removable.

(3) Promptly after the filing of such petition the defendant or defendants shall give written notice thereof to all adverse parties and shall file a copy of the petition with the justice court, which shall effect the removal and the justice court shall proceed no further unless and until the case is remanded.

Sec. 82. RCW 4.16.070 and 1890 p 81 s 1 are each amended to read 16 as follows:

No action for the recovery of any real estate sold by an executor or administrator under the laws of this state shall be maintained by any heir or other person claiming under the deceased, unless it is commenced within five years next after the sale, and no action for any estate sold by a guardian shall be maintained by the ward, or by any person claiming under him or her, unless commenced within five years next after the termination of the guardianship, except that minors, and other persons under legal disability to sue at the time when the right of action first accrued, may commence such action at any time within three years after the removal of the disability.

Sec. 83. RCW 4.16.080 and 1989 c 38 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The following actions shall be commenced within three years:

- (1) An action for waste or trespass upon real property;
- (2) An action for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, including an action for the specific recovery thereof, or for any other injury to the person or rights of another not hereinafter enumerated;
- (3) Except as provided in RCW 4.16.040(2), an action upon a contract or liability, express or implied, which is not in writing, and does not arise out of any written instrument;

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- (4) An action for relief upon the ground of fraud, the cause of action in such case not to be deemed to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud;
- (5) An action against a sheriff, coroner, or constable upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his <u>or her</u> official capacity and by virtue of his <u>or her</u> office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution; but this ((subdivision)) <u>subsection</u> shall not apply to action for an escape;
- (6) An action against an officer charged with misappropriation or a failure to properly account for public funds intrusted to his or her custody; an action upon a statute for penalty or forfeiture, where an action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the state, except when the statute imposing it prescribed a different limitation: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, The cause of action for such misappropriation, penalty, or forfeiture, whether for acts heretofore or hereafter done, and regardless of lapse of time or existing statutes of limitations, or the bar thereof, even though complete, shall not be deemed to accrue or to have accrued until discovery by the aggrieved party of the act or acts from which such liability has arisen or shall arise, and such liability, whether for acts heretofore or hereafter done, and regardless of lapse of time or existing statute of limitation, or the bar thereof, even though complete, shall exist and be enforceable for three years after discovery by aggrieved party of the act or acts from which such liability has arisen or shall arise.

26 **Sec. 84.** RCW 4.16.180 and 1927 c 132 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

If the cause of action shall accrue against any person who is a nonresident of this state, or who is a resident of this state and shall be out of the state, or concealed therein, such action may be commenced within the terms herein respectively limited after the coming, or return of such person into the state, or after the end of such concealment; and if after such cause of action shall have accrued, such person shall depart from and reside out of this state, or conceal himself or herself, the time of his or her absence or concealment shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limit for the commencement of such action.

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- 1 **Sec. 85.** RCW 4.16.200 and 1989 c 333 s 8 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- Limitations on actions against a person who dies before the 3 expiration of the time otherwise limited for commencement thereof are 4 5 as set forth in chapter 11.40 RCW. Subject to the limitations on claims against a deceased person under chapter 11.40 RCW, if a person 6 7 entitled to bring an action dies before the expiration of the time 8 limited for the commencement thereof, and the cause of action survives, an action may be commenced by his or her representatives after the 9 10 expiration of the time and within one year from his or her death.
- 11 Sec. 86. RCW 4.16.240 and Code 1881 s 41 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- If an action shall be commenced within the time prescribed therefor, and a judgment therein for the plaintiff be reversed on error or appeal, the plaintiff, or if he <u>or she</u> dies and the cause of action survives, his <u>or her</u> heirs or representatives may commence a new action within one year after reversal.
- 18 Sec. 87. RCW 4.16.250 and Code 1881 s 42 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- No person shall avail himself <u>or herself</u> of a disability unless it existed when his <u>or her</u> right of action accrued.
- 22 **Sec. 88.** RCW 4.16.350 and 2006 c 8 s 302 are each amended to read as follows:
- Any civil action for damages for injury occurring as a result of health care which is provided after June 25, 1976, against:
- 26 (1) A person licensed by this state to provide health care or 27 related services, including, but not limited to, a physician, 28 osteopathic physician, dentist, nurse, optometrist, podiatric physician 29 surgeon, chiropractor, physical therapist, psychologist, pharmacist, optician, physician's assistant, osteopathic physician's 30 31 assistant, nurse practitioner, or physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, including, in the event such person is deceased, his or 32 33 her estate or personal representative;
- 34 (2) An employee or agent of a person described in subsection (1) of

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this section, acting in the course and scope of his <u>or her</u> employment, including, in the event such employee or agent is deceased, his <u>or her</u> estate or personal representative; or

entity, whether or not incorporated, facility, (3) An or institution employing one or more persons described in subsection (1) of this section, including, but not limited to, a hospital, clinic, health maintenance organization, or nursing home; or an officer, director, employee, or agent thereof acting in the course and scope of his or her employment, including, in the event such officer, director, employee, or agent is deceased, his or her estate or personal representative; based upon alleged professional negligence shall be commenced within three years of the act or omission alleged to have caused the injury or condition, or one year of the time the patient or his or her representative discovered or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or condition was caused by said act or omission, whichever period expires later, except that in no event shall an action be commenced more than eight years after said act or PROVIDED, That the time for commencement of an action is omission: tolled upon proof of fraud, intentional concealment, or the presence of a foreign body not intended to have a therapeutic or diagnostic purpose or effect, until the date the patient or the patient's representative has actual knowledge of the act of fraud or concealment, or of the the foreign body; the patient or the of representative has one year from the date of the actual knowledge in which to commence a civil action for damages.

For purposes of this section, notwithstanding RCW 4.16.190, the knowledge of a custodial parent or guardian shall be imputed to a person under the age of eighteen years, and such imputed knowledge shall operate to bar the claim of such minor to the same extent that the claim of an adult would be barred under this section. Any action not commenced in accordance with this section shall be barred.

For purposes of this section, with respect to care provided after June 25, 1976, and before August 1, 1986, the knowledge of a custodial parent or guardian shall be imputed as of April 29, 1987, to persons under the age of eighteen years.

This section does not apply to a civil action based on intentional conduct brought against those individuals or entities specified in this

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- section by a person for recovery of damages for injury occurring as a result of childhood sexual abuse as defined in RCW 4.16.340(5).
- 3 **Sec. 89.** RCW 4.20.010 and 1917 c 123 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

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When the death of a person is caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another his <u>or her</u> personal representative may maintain an action for damages against the person causing the death; and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount, in law, to a felony.

10 **Sec. 90.** RCW 4.20.020 and 2007 c 156 s 29 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

12 Every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, state registered domestic partner, child or children, including 13 14 stepchildren, of the person whose death shall have been so caused. 15 there be no wife, husband, state registered domestic partner, or such child or children, such action may be maintained for the benefit of the 16 17 parents, sisters, or brothers, who may be dependent upon the deceased person for support, and who are resident within the United States at 18 19 the time of his or her death.

In every such action the jury may give such damages as, under all circumstances of the case, may to them seem just.

Sec. 91. RCW 4.20.050 and Code 1881 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

No action shall abate by the death, marriage, or other disability of the party, or by the transfer of any interest therein, if the cause of action survives or continues; but the court may at any time within one year thereafter, on motion, allow the action to be continued by or against his <u>or her</u> representatives or successors in interest.

- 29 **Sec. 92.** RCW 4.22.050 and 1981 c 27 s 13 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1) If the comparative fault of the parties to a claim for 32 contribution has been established previously by the court in the 33 original action, a party paying more than that party's equitable share 34 of the obligation, upon motion, may recover judgment for contribution.

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- (2) If the comparative fault of the parties to the claim for contribution has not been established by the court in the original action, contribution may be enforced in a separate action, whether or not a judgment has been rendered against either the person seeking contribution or the person from whom contribution is being sought.
- (3) If a judgment has been rendered, the action for contribution must be commenced within one year after the judgment becomes final. no judgment has been rendered, the person bringing the action for contribution either must have (a) discharged by payment the common liability within the period of the statute of limitations applicable to the claimant's right of action against him or her and commenced the action for contribution within one year after payment, or (b) agreed while the action was pending to discharge the common liability and, within one year after the agreement, have paid the liability and commenced an action for contribution.
- **Sec. 93.** RCW 4.24.060 and 1983 c 3 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The common law right to an action for damages done by fires, is not taken away or diminished by RCW 4.24.040, 4.24.050, and 4.24.060, but it may be pursued; but any person availing himself or herself of the provisions of RCW 4.24.040, shall be barred of his or her action at common law for the damage so sued for, and no action shall be brought at common law for kindling fires in the manner described in RCW 4.24.050; but if any such fires shall spread and do damage, the person who kindled the same and any person present and concerned in driving such lumber, by whose act or neglect such fire is suffered to spread and do damage shall be liable in an action on the case for the amount of damages thereby sustained.

Sec. 94. RCW 4.24.080 and 1957 c 7 s 3 are each amended to read as 30 follows:

It shall be lawful for any person letting or renting any house, room, shop, or other building whatsoever, or any boat, booth, garden, or other place, which shall, at any time, be used by the lessee or occupant thereof, or any other person, with his <u>or her</u> knowledge or consent, for gambling purposes, upon discovery thereof, to avoid and

- 1 terminate such lease, or contract of occupancy, and to recover
- 2 immediate possession of the premises by an action at law for that
- 3 purpose.

- **Sec. 95.** RCW 4.24.115 and 2010 c 120 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) A covenant, promise, agreement, or understanding in, or in connection with or collateral to, a contract or agreement relative to the construction, alteration, repair, addition to, subtraction from, improvement to, or maintenance of, any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement attached to real estate, including moving and demolition in connection therewith, or a motor carrier transportation contract, purporting to indemnify against liability for damages arising out of bodily injury to persons or damage to property:
 - (a) Caused by or resulting from the sole negligence of the indemnitee, his <u>or her</u> agents or employees is against public policy and is void and unenforceable;
 - (b) Caused by or resulting from the concurrent negligence of (i) the indemnitee or the indemnitee's agents or employees, and (ii) the indemnitor or the indemnitor's agents or employees, is valid and enforceable only to the extent of the indemnitor's negligence and only if the agreement specifically and expressly provides therefor, and may waive the indemnitor's immunity under industrial insurance, Title 51 RCW, only if the agreement specifically and expressly provides therefor and the waiver was mutually negotiated by the parties. This subsection applies to agreements entered into after June 11, 1986.
 - (2) As used in this section, a "motor carrier transportation contract" means a contract, agreement, or understanding covering: (a) The transportation of property for compensation or hire by the motor carrier; (b) entrance on property by the motor carrier for the purpose of loading, unloading, or transporting property for compensation or hire; or (c) a service incidental to activity described in (a) or (b) of this subsection, including, but not limited to, storage of property, moving equipment or trailers, loading or unloading, or monitoring loading or unloading. "Motor carrier transportation contract" shall not include agreements providing for the interchange, use, or

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1 possession of intermodal chassis, containers, or other intermodal 2 equipment.

Sec. 96. RCW 4.24.220 and 1967 c 76 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

In any civil action brought by reason of any person having been detained on or in the immediate vicinity of the premises of a mercantile establishment for the purpose of investigation or questioning as to the ownership of any merchandise, it shall be a defense of such action that the person was detained in a reasonable manner and for not more than a reasonable time to permit such investigation or questioning by a peace officer or by the owner of the mercantile establishment, his or her authorized employee or agent, and that such peace officer, owner, employee, or agent had reasonable grounds to believe that the person so detained was committing or attempting to commit larceny or shoplifting on such premises of such merchandise. As used in this section, "reasonable grounds" shall include, but not be limited to, knowledge that a person has concealed possession of unpurchased merchandise of a mercantile establishment, and a "reasonable time" shall mean the time necessary to permit the person detained to make a statement or to refuse to make a statement, and the time necessary to examine employees and records of the mercantile establishment relative to the ownership of the merchandise.

Sec. 97. RCW 4.28.100 and 2005 c 117 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

When the defendant cannot be found within the state, and upon the filing of an affidavit of the plaintiff, his <u>or her</u> agent, or attorney, with the clerk of the court, stating that he <u>or she</u> believes that the defendant is not a resident of the state, or cannot be found therein, and that he <u>or she</u> has deposited a copy of the summons (substantially in the form prescribed in RCW 4.28.110) and complaint in the post office, directed to the defendant at his <u>or her</u> place of residence, unless it is stated in the affidavit that such residence is not known to the affiant, and stating the existence of one of the cases hereinafter specified, the service may be made by publication of the summons, by the plaintiff or his <u>or her</u> attorney in any of the following cases:

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1 (1) When the defendant is a foreign corporation, and has property 2 within the state;

- (2) When the defendant, being a resident of this state, has departed therefrom with intent to defraud his <u>or her</u> creditors, or to avoid the service of a summons, or keeps himself <u>or herself</u> concealed therein with like intent;
- (3) When the defendant is not a resident of the state, but has property therein and the court has jurisdiction of the subject of the action;
- (4) When the action is for (a) establishment or modification of a parenting plan or residential schedule; or (b) dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or declaration of invalidity, in the cases prescribed by law;
- 14 (5) When the action is for nonparental custody under chapter 26.10 15 RCW and the child is in the physical custody of the petitioner;
 - (6) When the subject of the action is real or personal property in this state, and the defendant has or claims a lien or interest, actual or contingent, therein, or the relief demanded consists wholly, or partly, in excluding the defendant from any interest or lien therein;
 - (7) When the action is to foreclose, satisfy, or redeem from a mortgage, or to enforce a lien of any kind on real estate in the county where the action is brought, or satisfy or redeem from the same;
 - (8) When the action is against any corporation, whether private or municipal, organized under the laws of the state, and the proper officers on whom to make service do not exist or cannot be found;
- 26 (9) When the action is brought under RCW 4.08.160 and 4.08.170 to determine conflicting claims to property in this state.
- **Sec. 98.** RCW 4.28.110 and 1985 c 469 s 2 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

The publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the action is brought once a week for six consecutive weeks: PROVIDED, That publication of summons shall not be made until after the filing of the complaint, and the service of the summons shall be deemed complete at the expiration of the time prescribed for publication. The summons must be subscribed by the plaintiff or his <u>or her</u> attorney or attorneys. The summons shall contain the date of the first publication, and shall require the

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defendant or defendants upon whom service by publication is desired, to appear and answer the complaint within sixty days from the date of the first publication of the summons; and the summons for publication shall also contain a brief statement of the object of the action. The summons for publication shall be substantially as follows:

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7 In the superior court of the State of Washington for the 8 county of 9 Plaintiff, 10 No. VS. 11 Defendant. 12 The State of Washington to the said (naming the 13 defendant or defendants to be served by publication): 14 You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days 15 after the date of the first publication of this summons, to 16 wit, within sixty days after the \dots day of \dots , $1 \dots$, 17 and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff , and 18 19 serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys 2.0 for plaintiff, at his (or their) office below stated; 21 and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be 22 rendered against you according to the demand of the 23 complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. 24 (Insert here a brief statement of the object of the action.) 25, 26 Plaintiff's Attorneys. 27 P.O. Address 28 County 29 Washington.

30 **Sec. 99.** RCW 4.28.140 and 1903 c 144 s 2 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

Upon presenting an affidavit to the court or judge, showing to his or her satisfaction that the heirs of such deceased person are proper parties to the action, and that their names and residences cannot with use of reasonable diligence be ascertained, such court or judge may

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- 1 grant an order that service of the summons in such action be made on
- 2 such "Unknown heirs" by publication thereof in the same manner as in
- 3 actions against nonresident defendants.

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- Sec. 100. RCW 4.28.185 and 1977 c 39 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Any person, whether or not a citizen or resident of this state, who in person or through an agent does any of the acts in this section enumerated, thereby submits said person, and, if an individual, his or her personal representative, to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any cause of action arising from the doing of any of said acts:
 - (a) The transaction of any business within this state;
 - (b) The commission of a tortious act within this state;
- 14 (c) The ownership, use, or possession of any property whether real 15 or personal situated in this state;
 - (d) Contracting to insure any person, property, or risk located within this state at the time of contracting;
 - (e) The act of sexual intercourse within this state with respect to which a child may have been conceived;
 - (f) Living in a marital relationship within this state notwithstanding subsequent departure from this state, as to all proceedings authorized by chapter 26.09 RCW, so long as the petitioning party has continued to reside in this state or has continued to be a member of the armed forces stationed in this state.
 - (2) Service of process upon any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, as provided in this section, may be made by personally serving the defendant outside this state, as provided in RCW 4.28.180, with the same force and effect as though personally served within this state.
 - (3) Only causes of action arising from acts enumerated herein may be asserted against a defendant in an action in which jurisdiction over him <u>or her</u> is based upon this section.
 - (4) Personal service outside the state shall be valid only when an affidavit is made and filed to the effect that service cannot be made within the state.
- 36 (5) In the event the defendant is personally served outside the 37 state on causes of action enumerated in this section, and prevails in

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- the action, there may be taxed and allowed to the defendant as part of the costs of defending the action a reasonable amount to be fixed by the court as attorneys' fees.
- 4 (6) Nothing herein contained limits or affects the right to serve 5 any process in any other manner now or hereafter provided by law.
- 6 **Sec. 101.** RCW 4.28.200 and 1893 c 127 s 12 are each amended to 7 read as follows:

If the summons is not served personally on the defendant in the 8 9 cases provided in RCW 4.28.110 and 4.28.180, he or she or his or her representatives, on application and sufficient cause shown, at any time 10 11 before judgment, shall be allowed to defend the action and, except in 12 an action for divorce, the defendant or his or her representative may 13 in like manner be allowed to defend after judgment, and within one year after the rendition of such judgment, on such terms as may be just; and 14 15 if the defense is successful, and the judgment, or any part thereof, 16 has been collected or otherwise enforced, such restitution may 17 thereupon be compelled as the court directs.

18 **Sec. 102.** RCW 4.28.210 and 1893 c 127 s 16 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

A defendant appears in an action when he <u>or she</u> answers, demurs, makes any application for an order therein, or gives the plaintiff written notice of his <u>or her</u> appearance. After appearance a defendant is entitled to notice of all subsequent proceedings; but when a defendant has not appeared, service of notice or papers in the ordinary proceedings in an action need not be made upon him <u>or her</u>. Every such appearance made in an action shall be deemed a general appearance, unless the defendant in making the same states that the same is a special appearance.

29 **Sec. 103.** RCW 4.28.325 and 1999 c 233 s 4 are each amended to read 30 as follows:

In an action in a United States district court for any district in the state of Washington affecting the title to real property in the state of Washington, the plaintiff, at the time of filing the complaint, or at any time afterwards, or a defendant, when he or she sets up an affirmative cause of action in his or her answer, or at any

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time afterward, if the same be intended to affect real property, may 1 2 file with the auditor of each county in which the property is situated a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the 3 parties, the object of the action and a description of the real 4 5 property in that county affected thereby. From the time of the filing only shall the pendency of the action be constructive notice to a 6 7 purchaser or encumbrancer of the property affected thereby, and every 8 person whose conveyance or encumbrance is subsequently executed or subsequently recorded shall be deemed a subsequent purchaser or 9 10 encumbrancer, and shall be bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of such notice to the same extent as if he or she were a party 11 12 to the action. For the purpose of this section an action shall be 13 deemed to be pending from the time of filing such notice: PROVIDED, 14 HOWEVER, That such notice shall be of no avail unless it shall be followed by the first publication of the summons, or by personal 15 service thereof on a defendant within sixty days after such filing. 16 17 And the court in which the said action was commenced may, in its 18 discretion, at any time after the action shall be discontinued, or abated, on application of any person aggrieved and on 19 good cause shown and on such notice as shall be directed or approved by 20 21 the court, order the notice authorized in this section to be canceled, 22 in whole or in part, by the county auditor of any county in whose 23 office the same may have been filed or recorded, and such cancellation 24 shall be evidenced by the recording of the court order.

25 Sec. 104. RCW 4.32.150 and Code 1881 s 502 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

27 To entitle a defendant to a setoff he or she must set the same 28 forth in his or her answer.

29 Sec. 105. RCW 4.36.080 and Code 1881 s 97 are each amended to read 30 as follows:

In pleading the performance of conditions precedent in a contract, it shall not be necessary to state the facts showing such performance, but it may be stated generally that the party duly performed all the conditions on his or her part; and if such allegation be controverted, the party pleading shall be bound to establish, on the trial, the facts showing such performance.

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- Sec. 106. RCW 4.36.130 and Code 1881 s 100 are each amended to read as follows:
 - In an action mentioned in RCW 4.36.120, the defendant may, in his or her answer, allege both the truth of the matter charged as defamatory, and any mitigating circumstances to reduce the amount of damages; and whether he or she proves the justification or not, he or she may give in evidence the mitigating circumstances.
- 8 **Sec. 107.** RCW 4.36.140 and Code 1881 s 101 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- In an action to recover the possession of property distrained doing damage, an answer that the defendant or person by whose command he or she acted, was lawfully possessed of the real property upon which the distress was made, and that the property distrained was at the time doing the damage thereon, shall be good, without setting forth the title to such real property.
- 16 Sec. 108. RCW 4.36.210 and Code 1881 s 108 are each amended to read as follows:
- Where the plaintiff in an action to recover the possession of 18 19 personal property on a claim of being the owner thereof, shall fail to 20 establish on trial such ownership, but shall prove that he or she is entitled to the possession thereof, by virtue of a special property 21 22 therein, he or she shall not thereby be defeated of his or her action, 23 but shall be permitted to amend, on reasonable terms his or her 24 complaint, and be entitled to judgment according to the proof in the 25 case.
- 26 **Sec. 109.** RCW 4.56.060 and Code 1881 s 503 are each amended to read as follows:
- If the amount of the setoff, duly established, be equal to the plaintiff's debt or demand, judgment shall be rendered that the plaintiff take nothing by his <u>or her</u> action; if it be less than the plaintiff's debt or demand, the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue only.
- 33 **Sec. 110.** RCW 4.56.120 and 1929 c 89 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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An action in the superior court may be dismissed by the court and a judgment of nonsuit rendered in the following cases:

- (1) Upon the motion of the plaintiff, (a) when the case is to be or is being tried before a jury, at any time before the court announces its decision in favor of the defendant upon a challenge to the legal sufficiency of the evidence, or before the jury retire to consider their verdict, (b) when the action, whether for legal or equitable relief, is to be or is being tried before the court without a jury, at any time before the court has announced its decision: PROVIDED, That no action shall be dismissed upon the motion of the plaintiff, if the defendant has interposed a setoff as a defense, or seeks affirmative relief growing out of the same transaction, or sets up a counterclaim, either legal or equitable, to the specific property or thing which is the subject matter of the action.
- 15 (2) Upon the motion of either party, upon the written consent of the other.
- 17 (3) When the plaintiff fails to appear at the time of trial and the 18 defendant appears and asks for a dismissal.
 - (4) Upon its own motion, when, upon the trial and before the final submission of the case, the plaintiff abandons it.
 - (5) Upon its own motion, on the refusal or neglect of the plaintiff to make the necessary parties defendants, after having been ordered so to do by the court.
 - (6) Upon the motion of some of the defendants, when there are others whom the plaintiff fails to prosecute with diligence.
 - (7) Upon its own motion, for disobedience of the plaintiff to an order of the court concerning the proceedings in the action.
 - (8) Upon the motion of the defendant, when, upon the trial, the plaintiff fails to prove some material fact or facts necessary to sustain his <u>or her</u> action, as alleged in his <u>or her</u> complaint. When judgment of nonsuit is given, the action is dismissed, but such judgment shall not have the effect to bar another action for the same cause. In every case, other than those mentioned in this section, the judgment shall be rendered upon the merits and shall bar another action for the same cause.
- **Sec. 111.** RCW 4.60.010 and Code 1881 s 291 are each amended to read as follows:

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- On the confession of the defendant, with the assent of the plaintiff or his <u>or her</u> attorney, judgment may be given against the defendant in any action before or after answer, for any amount or relief not exceeding or different from that demanded in the complaint.
- 5 Sec. 112. RCW 4.60.020 and Code 1881 s 292 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

7 When the action is against the state, a county or other public 8 corporation therein, or a private corporation, or a minor, the 9 confession shall be made by the person who at the time sustains the 10 relation to such state, corporation, county or minor, as would 11 authorize the service of a notice (([summons])) summons upon him or 12 her; or in the case of a minor, if a quardian for the action has been 13 appointed, then by such guardian; in all other cases the confession 14 shall be made by the defendant in person.

- 15 **Sec. 113.** RCW 4.60.060 and Code 1881 s 296 are each amended to read as follows:
- 17 A statement in writing shall be made, signed by the defendant and 18 verified by his <u>or her</u> oath, to the following effect:
- 19 (1) It shall authorize the entry of judgment for a specified sum.
- 20 (2) If it be for money due or to become due, it shall state 21 concisely the facts out of which the indebtedness arose, and shall show 22 that the sum confessed to be due, is justly due or to become due.
- 23 (3) If it be for the purpose of securing the plaintiff against a 24 contingent liability, it shall state concisely the facts constituting 25 the liability, and show that the sum confessed therefor does not exceed 26 the same.
- 27 **Sec. 114.** RCW 4.68.020 and Code 1881 s 315 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- The summons, as provided in RCW 4.68.010, must describe the judgment, and require the person summoned to show cause why he <u>or she</u> should not be bound by it, and must be served in the same manner and returnable within the same time, as the original summons. It is not necessary to file a new complaint.

- 1 **Sec. 115.** RCW 4.68.030 and Code 1881 s 316 are each amended to read as follows:
- 3 The summons must be accompanied by an affidavit of the plaintiff,
- 4 his or her agent, representative, or attorney, that the judgment, or
- 5 some part thereof, remains unsatisfied, and must specify the amount due
- 6 thereon.
- 7 Sec. 116. RCW 4.68.040 and Code 1881 s 317 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
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 - 9 Upon the service of such summons and affidavit, the defendant may
 - 10 answer within the time specified therein, denying the judgment, or
 - 11 setting up any defense which may have arisen subsequently to the taking
- 12 of the judgment, or he or she may deny his or her liability on the
- 13 obligation upon which the judgment was rendered, except a discharge
- 14 from such liability by the statute of limitations.
- 15 **Sec. 117.** RCW 4.68.050 and Code 1881 s 318 are each amended to
- 16 read as follows:
- 17 If the defendant in his <u>or her</u> answer, deny the judgment, or set up
- 18 any defense which may have arisen subsequently, the summons, with the
- 19 affidavit annexed, and the answer, constitute the written allegations
- 20 in the case; if he or she deny his or her liability on the obligation
- 21 upon which the judgment was rendered, a copy of the original complaint
- 22 and judgment, the summons with the affidavit annexed, and the answer
- 23 constitute such written allegations.
- 24 **Sec. 118.** RCW 4.68.060 and Code 1881 s 319 are each amended to
- 25 read as follows:
- The issue formed may be tried as in other cases, but when the
- 27 defendant denies in his <u>or her</u> answer any liability on the obligation
- 28 upon which the judgment was rendered, if a verdict be found against him
- 29 <u>or her</u>, it must not exceed the amount remaining unsatisfied on such
- 30 original judgment, with interest thereon.
- 31 Sec. 119. RCW 4.72.020 and 1891 c 27 s 1 are each amended to read
- 32 as follows:
- 33 The proceedings to vacate or modify a judgment or order for

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- 1 mistakes or omissions of the clerk, or irregularity in obtaining the
- 2 judgment or order, shall be by motion served on the adverse party or on
- 3 his or her attorney in the action, and within one year.
- 4 Sec. 120. RCW 4.84.040 and Code 1881 s 508 are each amended to read as follows:
- In an action for an assault and battery, or for false imprisonment, libel, slander, malicious prosecution, criminal conversation or
- 8 seduction, if the plaintiff recover less than ten dollars, he or she
- 9 shall be entitled to no more costs or disbursements than the damage
- 10 recovered.
- 11 Sec. 121. RCW 4.84.050 and Code 1881 s 509 are each amended to read as follows:
- When several actions are brought on one bond, undertaking,
- 14 promissory note, bill of exchange, or other instrument in writing, or
- in any other case for the same cause of action against several parties,
- 16 who might have been joined as defendants in the same action, no costs
- or disbursements shall be allowed to the plaintiff in more than one of
- 18 such actions, which may be at his or her election, if the parties
- 19 proceeded against in the other actions were, at the commencement of the
- 20 previous action, openly within this state.
- 21 **Sec. 122.** RCW 4.84.060 and Code 1881 s 510 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
- 23 In all cases where costs and disbursements are not allowed to the
- 24 plaintiff, the defendant shall be entitled to have judgment in his or
- 25 <u>her</u> favor for the same.
- 26 **Sec. 123.** RCW 4.84.090 and 1949 c 146 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
- The prevailing party, in addition to allowance for costs, as
- 29 provided in RCW 4.84.080, shall also be allowed for all necessary
- 30 disbursements, including the fees of officers allowed by law, the fees
- 31 of witnesses, the necessary expenses of taking depositions, by
- 32 commission or otherwise, and the compensation of referees. The court
- 33 shall allow the prevailing party all service of process charges in case
- 34 such process was served by a person or persons not an officer or

officers. Such service charge shall be the same as is now allowed or shall in the future be allowed as fee and mileage to an officer. disbursements shall be stated in detail and verified by affidavit, and shall be served on the opposite party or his or her attorney, and filed with the clerk of the court, within ten days after the judgment: PROVIDED, The clerk of the court shall keep a record of all witnesses in attendance upon any civil action, for whom fees are to be claimed, with the number of days in attendance and their mileage, and no fees or mileage for any witness shall be taxed in the cost bill unless they shall have reported their attendance at the close of each day's session to the clerk in attendance at such trial.

Sec. 124. RCW 4.84.110 and Code 1881 s 516 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

When in an action for the recovery of money, the defendant alleges in his <u>or her</u> answer, that, before the commencement of the action, he <u>or she</u> tendered to the plaintiff the full amount to which he <u>or she</u> is entitled, in such money as by agreement ought to be tendered, and thereupon brings into court, for the plaintiff, the amount tendered, and the allegation be found true, the plaintiff shall not recover costs, but shall pay them to the defendant.

Sec. 125. RCW 4.84.120 and Code 1881 s 517 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

If the defendant in any action pending, shall at any time deposit with the clerk of the court, for the plaintiff, the amount which he or she admits to be due, together with all costs that have accrued, and notify the plaintiff thereof, and such plaintiff shall refuse to accept the same in discharge of the action, and shall not afterwards recover a larger amount than that deposited with the clerk, exclusive of interest and cost, he or she shall pay all costs that may accrue from the time such money was so deposited.

Sec. 126. RCW 4.84.140 and Code 1881 s 519 are each amended to 32 read as follows:

When costs are adjudged against an infant plaintiff, the guardian or person by whom he <u>or she</u> appeared in the action shall be responsible therefor, and payment may be enforced by execution.

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Sec. 127. RCW 4.84.150 and Code 1881 s 520 are each amended to read as follows:

In (({an})) <u>an</u> action prosecuted or defended by an executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, or a person expressly authorized by statute, costs shall be recovered as in an action by or against a person prosecuting in his <u>or her</u> own right, but such costs shall be chargeable only upon or collected of the estate of the party represented, unless the court shall direct the same to be paid by the plaintiff or defendant personally, for mismanagement or bad faith in such action or defense.

11 Sec. 128. RCW 4.84.160 and Code 1881 s 521 are each amended to read as follows:

When the cause of action, after the commencement of the action, by assignment, or in any other manner, becomes the property of a person not a party thereto, and the prosecution or defense is thereafter continued, such person shall be liable for the costs in the same manner as if he <u>or she</u> were a party, and payment thereof may be enforced by execution.

Sec. 129. RCW 4.84.220 and 1929 c 103 s 2 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

In lieu of separate security for each action or proceeding in any court, the plaintiff may cause to be executed and filed in the court a bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars running to the state of Washington, with surety as in case of a separate bond, and conditioned for the payment of all judgments for costs which may thereafter be rendered against him or her in that court. Any defendant or garnishee who shall thereafter recover a judgment for costs in said court against the principal on such bond shall likewise be entitled to judgment against the sureties. Such bond shall not be sufficient unless the penalty thereof is unimpaired by any outstanding obligation at the time of the commencement of the action.

Sec. 130. RCW 4.84.240 and 1909 c 173 s 1 are each amended to read 33 as follows:

Whenever any bond or undertaking for the payment of any costs to any party shall be filed in any action or other legal proceeding in any

- court in this state and judgment should be rendered for any such costs 1 2 against the principal on any such bonds or against the party primarily liable therefor in whose behalf any such bond or undertaking has been 3 filed, such judgment for costs shall be rendered against the principal 4 5 on such bond or the party primarily liable therefor and at the same time also against his or her surety or sureties on any or all such 6 7 bonds or undertakings filed in any such action or other legal 8 proceeding.
- 9 **Sec. 131.** RCW 4.84.330 and 1977 ex.s. c 203 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 11 In any action on a contract or lease entered into after September 12 21, 1977, where such contract or lease specifically provides that 13 ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees and costs, which are incurred to enforce the provisions of such contract or lease, shall be awarded to one of 14 the parties, the prevailing party, whether he or she is the party 15 16 specified in the contract or lease or not, shall be entitled to 17 reasonable ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees in addition to costs and 18 necessary disbursements.
- ((Attorney's)) Attorneys' fees provided for by this section shall not be subject to waiver by the parties to any contract or lease which is entered into after September 21, 1977. Any provision in any such contract or lease which provides for a waiver of ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees is void.
- As used in this section "prevailing party" means the party in whose favor final judgment is rendered.
- 26 **Sec. 132.** RCW 5.28.020 and 2 H. C. s 1694 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
- 28 An oath may be administered as follows: The person who swears 29 holds up his or her hand, while the person administering the oath thus 30 addresses him or her: "You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in the issue (or matter) now pending between 31 32 and shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." If the oath be administered to any 33 34 other than a witness giving testimony, the form may be changed to: 35 "You do solemnly swear you will true answers make to such questions as 36 you may be asked, " etc.

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- Sec. 133. RCW 5.28.030 and 2 H. C. s 1695 are each amended to read as follows:
- Whenever the court or officer before which a person is offered as a witness is satisfied that he <u>or she</u> has a peculiar mode of swearing connected with or in addition to the usual form of administration, which, in witness' opinion, is more solemn or obligatory, the court or
- 8 Sec. 134. RCW 5.28.040 and 2 H. C. s 1696 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

officer may, in its discretion, adopt that mode.

- When a person is sworn who believes in any other than the Christian religion, he <u>or she</u> may be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his <u>or her</u> religion, if there be any such.
- 13 **Sec. 135.** RCW 5.28.050 and 2 H. C. s 1697 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- Any person who has conscientious scruples against taking an oath, may make his <u>or her</u> solemn affirmation, by assenting, when addressed, in the following manner: "You do solemnly affirm that," etc., as in RCW 5.28.020.
- 19 **Sec. 136.** RCW 5.40.020 and 1945 c 101 s 1 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
- 21 A written finding of presumed death, made by the secretary of \underline{w} ar, 22 the secretary of the navy, or other officer or employee of the United States authorized to make such finding, pursuant to the federal missing 23 24 persons act (56 Stat. 143, 1092, and P.L. 408, Ch. 371, 2d Sess. 78th Cong.; U.S.C. App. Supp. 1001-17), as now or hereafter amended, or a 25 duly certified copy of such finding, shall be received in any court, 26 27 office, or other place in this state as prima facie evidence of the 28 death of the person therein found to be dead, and the date, 29 circumstances, and place of his or her disappearance.
- 30 **Sec. 137.** RCW 5.40.040 and 1945 c 101 s 3 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- For the purposes of RCW 5.40.020 and 5.40.030 any finding, report or record, or duly certified copy thereof, purporting to have been signed by such an officer or employee of the United States as is

described in said sections, shall prima facie be deemed to have been signed and issued by such an officer or employee pursuant to law, and the person signing same shall prima facie be deemed to have acted within the scope of his <u>or her</u> authority. If a copy purports to have been certified by a person authorized by law to certify the same, such certified copy shall be prima facie evidence of his <u>or her</u> authority so to certify.

Sec. 138. RCW 5.48.060 and 1957 c 9 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

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In case of the loss or destruction by fire or otherwise of the records, or any part thereof, of any probate court or superior court having probate jurisdiction, the judge of any such court may proceed, upon its own motion, or upon application in writing of any party in interest, to restore the records, papers, and proceedings of either of said courts relating to the estates of deceased persons, including recorded wills, wills probated, or filed for probate in such courts, all marriage records and all other records and proceedings, and for the purpose of restoring said records, wills, papers, or proceedings, or any part thereof, may cause citations or other process to be issued to any and all parties to be designated by him or her, and may compel the attendance in court of any and all witnesses whose testimony may be necessary to the establishment of any such record or part thereof, and the production of any and all written or documentary evidence which may be by him or her deemed necessary in determining the true import and effect of the original records, will, paper, or other document belonging to the files of said courts; and may make such orders and decrees establishing such original record, will, paper, document or proceeding, or the substance thereof, as to him or her shall seem just and proper.

Sec. 139. RCW 5.52.010 and Code 1881 s 2352 are each amended to read as follows:

Contracts made by telegraph shall be deemed to be contracts in writing; and all communications sent by telegraph and signed by the person or persons sending the same, or by his, her, or their authority, shall be held and deemed to be communications in writing.

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Sec. 140. RCW 5.52.020 and Code 1881 s 2353 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever any notice, information, or intelligence, written or otherwise, is required to be given, the same may be given by telegraph: PROVIDED, That the dispatch containing the same be delivered to the person entitled thereto, or to his <u>or her</u> agent or attorney. Notice by telegraph shall be deemed actual notice.

8 **Sec. 141.** RCW 5.56.010 and 1963 c 19 s 1 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

Any person may be compelled to attend as a witness before any court 10 11 of record, judge, commissioner, or referee, in any civil action or 12 proceeding in this state. No such person shall be compelled to attend 13 as a witness in any civil action or proceeding unless the fees be paid or tendered him or her which are allowed by law for one day's 14 attendance as a witness and for traveling to and returning from the 15 16 place where he or she is required to attend, together with any 17 allowance for meals and lodging theretofore fixed as specified herein: 18 PROVIDED, That such fees be demanded by any witness residing within the same county where such court of record, judge, commissioner, or referee 19 20 is located, or within twenty miles of the place where such court is 21 located, at the time of service of the subpoena: PROVIDED FURTHER, 22 That a party desiring the attendance of a witness residing outside of the county in which such action or proceeding is pending, or more than 23 24 twenty miles of the place where such court is located, shall apply ex 25 parte to such court, or to the judge, commissioner, referee, or clerk 26 thereof, who, if such application be granted and a subpoena issued, 27 shall fix without notice an allowance for meals and lodging, if any to be allowed, together with necessary travel expenses, and the amounts so 28 29 fixed shall be endorsed upon the subpoena and tendered to such witness at the time of the service of the subpoena: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the 30 31 court shall fix and allow at or after trial such additional amounts for meals, lodging, and travel as it may deem reasonable for the attendance 32 of such witness. 33

34 **Sec. 142.** RCW 5.56.050 and Code 1881 s 397 are each amended to read as follows:

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- A person present in court or before a judicial officer, may be required to testify in the same manner as if he <u>or she</u> were in attendance upon a subpoena issued by such court or officer.
- 4 Sec. 143. RCW 5.56.060 and Code 1881 s 398 are each amended to read as follows:

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If any person duly served with a subpoena and obliged to attend as a witness, shall fail to do so, without any reasonable excuse, he <u>or she</u> shall be liable to the aggrieved party for all damages occasioned by such failure, to be recovered in a civil action.

10 **Sec. 144.** RCW 5.56.090 and Code 1881 s 401 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

If the witness be a prisoner confined in a jail or prison within this state, an order for his <u>or her</u> examination in prison, upon deposition, or for his <u>or her</u> temporary removal and production before a court or officer, for the purpose of being orally examined, may be issued.

- 17 **Sec. 145.** RCW 6.23.040 and 1987 c 442 s 704 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
 - (1) If property is redeemed from the purchaser by a redemptioner, as provided in RCW 6.23.020, another redemptioner may, within sixty days after the first redemption, redeem it from the first redemptioner. The property may be again, and as often as a redemptioner is so disposed, redeemed from any previous redemptioner within sixty days after the last redemption, and such sixty-day redemption periods may extend beyond the period prescribed in RCW 6.23.020 for redemption from the purchaser.
 - (2) The judgment debtor may also redeem from a redemptioner, but in all cases the judgment debtor shall have the entire redemption period prescribed by RCW 6.23.020, but no longer unless the time is extended under RCW 6.23.030 or 6.23.090. If the judgment debtor redeems, the effect of the sale is terminated and the estate of the debtor is restored.
- 33 (3) A redemptioner may redeem under this section by paying the sum 34 paid on the last previous redemption with interest at the rate of eight 35 percent per annum, and the amount of any assessments or taxes which the

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- last previous redemptioner paid on the property after redeeming, with like interest, and the amount of any liens by judgment, decree, deed of trust, or mortgage, other than the judgment under which the property was sold, held by the last redemptioner, prior to his or her own, with interest. A judgment debtor who redeems from a redemptioner under this section must make the same payments as are required to effect a redemption by a redemptioner, including any lien by judgment, decree, deed of trust, or mortgage, other than the judgment under which the property was sold, held by the redemptioner. A redemptioner who pays any taxes or assessments, or has or acquires any such lien as herein mentioned, must file a statement as required under RCW 6.23.050.
- **Sec. 146.** RCW 6.23.110 and 1987 c 442 s 711 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in this section and RCW 6.23.090, the purchaser from the day of sale until a resale or redemption, and the redemptioner from the day of redemption until another redemption, shall be entitled to the possession of the property purchased or redeemed, unless the same be in the possession of a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, and in such case shall be entitled to receive from such tenant the rents or the value of the use and occupation thereof during the period of redemption.
 - (2) If a mortgage contains a stipulation that in case of foreclosure the mortgagor may remain in possession of the mortgaged premises after sale and until the period of redemption has expired, the court shall make its decree to that effect and the mortgagor shall have such right.
 - (3) As to any land so sold which is at the time of the sale used for farming purposes, or which is a part of a farm used, at the time of sale, for farming purposes, the judgment debtor shall be entitled to retain possession thereof during the period of redemption and the purchaser or his <u>or her</u> successor in interest shall, if the judgment debtor does not redeem, have a lien upon the crops raised or harvested thereon during said period of redemption, for interest on the purchase price at the rate of six percent per annum during said period of redemption and for taxes becoming delinquent during the period of redemption together with interest thereon.

- 1 (4) In case of any homestead as defined in chapter 6.13 RCW and 2 occupied for that purpose at the time of sale, the judgment debtor 3 shall have the right to retain possession thereof during the period of 4 redemption without accounting for issues or for value of occupation.
- 5 **Sec. 147.** RCW 6.25.030 and 1987 c 442 s 803 are each amended to read as follows:

7 The writ of attachment may be issued by the court in which the action is pending on one or more of the following grounds:

(1) That the defendant is a foreign corporation; or

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- (2) That the defendant is not a resident of this state; or
- 11 (3) That the defendant conceals himself <u>or herself</u> so that the 12 ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him <u>or her</u>; or
 - (4) That the defendant has absconded or absented himself <u>or herself</u> from his <u>or her</u> usual place of abode in this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him <u>or her</u>; or
 - (5) That the defendant has removed or is about to remove any of his or her property from this state, with intent to delay or defraud his or her creditors; or
- 19 (6) That the defendant has assigned, secreted, or disposed of, or 20 is about to assign, secrete, or dispose of, any of his <u>or her</u> property, 21 with intent to delay or defraud his <u>or her</u> creditors; or
 - (7) That the defendant is about to convert his <u>or her</u> property, or a part thereof, into money, for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his <u>or her</u> creditors; or
 - (8) That the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought; or
- 28 (9) That the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries arising from the commission of some felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor; or
- 31 (10) That the object for which the action is brought is to recover 32 on a contract, express or implied.
- 33 **Sec. 148.** RCW 6.25.040 and 1987 c 442 s 804 are each amended to read as follows:
- An action may be commenced and the property of a debtor may be attached previous to the time when the debt becomes due, when nothing

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but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and when the complaint and the affidavit allege, in addition to that fact, one or more of the following grounds:

- (1) That the defendant is about to dispose or has disposed of his <u>or her</u> property in whole or in part with intent to defraud his <u>or her</u> creditors; or
- (2) That the defendant is about to remove from the state and refuses to make any arrangements for securing the payment of the debt when it falls due, and the contemplated removal was not known to the plaintiff at the time the debt was contracted; or
- 11 (3) That the debt was incurred for property obtained under false 12 pretenses.
- **Sec. 149.** RCW 6.32.030 and 1923 c 160 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

Any person may be made a party to a supplemental proceeding by service of a like order in like manner as that required to be served upon the judgment debtor, and upon proof by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge, that execution has been issued and return made thereon wholly or partially unsatisfied, and also that any person or corporation has personal property of the judgment debtor of the value of twenty-five dollars or over, or is indebted to him or her in said amount, or is holding the title to real estate for the judgment debtor, or has knowledge concerning the property interests of the judgment debtor, the judge may make an order requiring such person or corporation, or an officer thereof, to appear at a specified time and place before him or her, or a referee appointed by him or her, and answer concerning the same.

Sec. 150. RCW 6.32.040 and 1893 c 133 s 4 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

An order requiring a person to attend and be examined, made pursuant to any provision of this chapter, must require him <u>or her</u> so to attend and be examined either before the judge to whom the order is returnable or before a referee designated therein. Where the examination is taken before a referee, he <u>or she</u> must certify to the judge to whom the order is returnable all of the evidence and other proceedings taken before him or her.

Sec. 151. RCW 6.32.050 and 1893 c 133 s 5 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

Upon an examination made under this chapter, the answer of the party or witness examined must be under oath. A corporation must attend by and answer under the oath of an officer thereof, and the judge may, in his <u>or her</u> discretion, specify the officer. Either party may be examined as a witness in his <u>or her</u> own behalf, and may produce and examine other witnesses as upon the trial of an action. The judge or referee may adjourn any proceedings under this chapter, from time to time, as he or she thinks proper.

Sec. 152. RCW 6.32.060 and 1893 c 133 s 6 are each amended to read 12 as follows:

Unless the parties expressly waive the referee's oath, a referee appointed as prescribed in this chapter must, before entering upon an examination or taking testimony, subscribe and take an oath that he or she will faithfully and fairly discharge his or her duty upon the reference, and make a just and true report according to the best of his or her understanding. The oath must be returned to the judge with the report of the testimony.

Sec. 153. RCW 6.32.070 and 1893 c 133 s 7 are each amended to read 21 as follows:

At any time after the commencement of a special proceeding authorized by this chapter, and before the appointment of a receiver therein, or the extension of a receivership thereto, the judge by whom the order or warrant was granted or to whom it is made returnable, may in his or her discretion upon proof by affidavit to his or her satisfaction that a person or corporation is indebted to the judgment debtor, and upon such notice given to such person or corporation as he or she deems just, or without notice make an order permitting the person or corporation to pay the sheriff designated in the order a sum on account of the alleged indebtedness not exceeding the sum which will satisfy the execution. A payment thus made is to the extent thereof a discharge of the indebtedness except as against a transferee from the judgment debtor in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, of whose rights the person or corporation had actual or constructive notice when the payment was made.

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Sec. 154. RCW 6.32.080 and 1893 c 133 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

3 Where it appears from the examination or testimony taken in the special proceedings authorized by this chapter that the judgment debtor 4 5 has in his or her possession or under his or her control money or other personal property belonging to him or her, or that one or more articles 6 7 of personal property capable of manual delivery, his or her right to the possession whereof is not substantially disputed, are in the 8 possession or under the control of another person, the judge by whom 9 10 the order or warrant was granted, or to whom it is returnable, may in his or her discretion, and upon such notice given to such persons as he 11 12 or she deems just, or without notice, make an order directing the 13 judgment debtor, or other person, immediately to pay the money or 14 deliver the articles of personal property to a sheriff designated in the order, unless a receiver has been appointed or a receivership has 15 16 been extended to the special proceedings, and in that case to the 17 receiver.

18 **Sec. 155.** RCW 6.32.090 and 1893 c 133 s 9 are each amended to read 19 as follows:

If the sheriff to whom money is paid or other property is delivered, pursuant to an order made as prescribed in RCW 6.32.080, does not then hold an execution upon the judgment against the property of the judgment debtor, he <u>or she</u> has the same rights and power, and is subject to the same duties and liabilities with respect to the money or property, as if the money had been collected or the property had been levied upon by him <u>or her</u> by virtue of such an execution, except as provided in RCW 6.32.100.

28 **Sec. 156.** RCW 6.32.110 and 1893 c 133 s 11 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

Where money is paid or property is delivered as prescribed in RCW 6.32.070, 6.32.080, 6.32.090, and 6.32.100 and afterwards the special proceeding is discontinued or dismissed, or the judgment is satisfied without resorting to the money or property, or a balance of the money or of the proceeds of the property, or a part of the property remains in the sheriff's or receiver's hands after satisfying the judgment and the costs and expenses of the special proceeding, the judge must make

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- 1 an order directing the sheriff or receiver to pay the money or deliver
- 2 the property so remaining in his <u>or her</u> hands to the debtor, or to such
- 3 other person as appears to be entitled thereto, upon payment of his or
- 4 <u>her</u> fees and all other sums legally chargeable against the same.
- 5 **Sec. 157.** RCW 6.32.140 and 1893 c 133 s 14 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 The sheriff, when he <u>or she</u> arrests a judgment debtor by virtue of
- 8 a warrant issued as prescribed in this chapter, must deliver to him or
- 9 <u>her</u> a copy of the warrant and of the affidavit upon which it was
- 10 granted.
- 11 **Sec. 158.** RCW 6.32.160 and 1893 c 133 s 16 are each amended to
- 12 read as follows:
- 13 The judge may make an order allowing to the judgment creditor a
- 14 fixed sum as costs, consisting of his <u>or her</u> witness fees and referee's
- 15 fees and other disbursements, and of a sum in addition thereto not
- 16 exceeding twenty-five dollars, and directing the payment thereof out of
- 17 any money which has come or may come to the hands of the receiver or of
- 18 the sheriff within a time specified in the order.
- 19 **Sec. 159.** RCW 6.32.170 and 1923 c 160 s 2 are each amended to read
- 20 as follows:
- 21 Where the judgment debtor or other person against whom the special
- 22 proceeding is instituted has been examined, and property applicable to
- 23 the payment of the judgment has not been discovered, the judge may make
- 24 an order allowing him or her a sum, not to exceed twenty-five dollars,
- 25 as costs, provided that any such sum so allowed the judgment debtor,
- 26 shall be set off against the amount due the judgment creditor on his or
- 27 her judgment.
- 28 **Sec. 160.** RCW 6.32.180 and 1893 c 133 s 18 are each amended to
- 29 read as follows:
- A person who refuses, or without sufficient excuse neglects, to
- 31 obey an order of a judge or referee made pursuant to any of the
- 32 provisions of this chapter, and duly served upon him or her, or an oral
- 33 direction given directly to him or her by a judge or referee in the
- 34 course of the special proceeding, or to attend before a judge or

- 1 referee according to the command of a subpoena duly served upon him or
- 2 her, may be punished by the judge of the court out of which the
- 3 execution issued, as for contempt.
- **Sec. 161.** RCW 6.32.190 and 1893 c 133 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

A judgment debtor who resides or does business in the state cannot be compelled to attend pursuant to an order made under the provisions of this chapter at a place without the county where his or her residence or place of business is situated. Where the judgment debtor to be examined under this chapter is a corporation the court may cause such corporation to appear and be examined by making like order or orders as are prescribed in this chapter, directed to any officer or officers thereof.

Sec. 162. RCW 6.32.200 and 1893 c 133 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

A party or witness examined in a special proceeding authorized by this chapter is not excused from answering a question on the ground that his <u>or her</u> examination will tend to convict him <u>or her</u> of a commission of a fraud, or to prove that he <u>or she</u> has been a party to or privy to or knowing of a conveyance, assignment, transfer, or other disposition of property for any purpose; or that he, <u>she</u>, or another person claims to be entitled as against the judgment creditor or receiver appointed or to be appointed in the special proceeding to hold property derived from or through the judgment debtor, or to be discharged from the payment of a debt which was due to the judgment debtor or to a person in his <u>or her</u> behalf. But an answer cannot be used as evidence against the person so answering in a criminal action or criminal proceeding.

- **Sec. 163.** RCW 6.36.160 and 1953 c 191 s 16 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- The right of a judgment creditor to bring an action to enforce his or her judgment instead of proceeding under this chapter remains unimpaired.

Sec. 164. RCW 7.06.050 and 2002 c 339 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1) Following a hearing as prescribed by court rule, the arbitrator shall file his <u>or her</u> decision and award with the clerk of the superior court, together with proof of service thereof on the parties. Within twenty days after such filing, any aggrieved party may file with the clerk a written notice of appeal and request for a trial de novo in the superior court on all issues of law and fact. Such trial de novo shall thereupon be held, including a right to jury, if demanded.
- (a) Up to thirty days prior to the actual date of a trial de novo, a nonappealing party may serve upon the appealing party a written offer of compromise.
- (b) In any case in which an offer of compromise is not accepted by the appealing party within ten calendar days after service thereof, for purposes of MAR 7.3, the amount of the offer of compromise shall replace the amount of the arbitrator's award for determining whether the party appealing the arbitrator's award has failed to improve that party's position on the trial de novo.
- (c) A postarbitration offer of compromise shall not be filed or communicated to the court or the trier of fact until after judgment on the trial de novo, at which time a copy of the offer of compromise shall be filed for purposes of determining whether the party who appealed the arbitrator's award has failed to improve that party's position on the trial de novo, pursuant to MAR 7.3.
- (2) If no appeal has been filed at the expiration of twenty days following filing of the arbitrator's decision and award, a judgment shall be entered and may be presented to the court by any party, on notice, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgments in civil actions.
- **Sec. 165.** RCW 7.16.180 and 1895 c 65 s 18 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

The writ may be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must state generally the allegation against the party to whom it is directed, and command such party, immediately after the receipt of the writ, or at some other specified time, to do the act required to be performed, or to show cause before the court, at a specified time and place, why he or she has not done so. The peremptory writ must be in

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- 1 some similar form, except the words requiring the party to show cause
- 2 why he or she has not done as commanded must be omitted and a return
- 3 (([day])) <u>day</u> inserted.
- 4 **Sec. 166.** RCW 7.16.210 and 1895 c 65 s 21 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

6 If an answer be made which raises a question as to a matter of fact 7 essential to the determination of the motion, and affecting the 8 substantial rights of the parties, and upon the supposed truth of the 9 allegation of which the application for the writ is based, the court may, in its discretion, order the question to be tried before a jury, 10 11 and postpone the argument until such trial can be had, and the verdict 12 certified to the court. The question to be tried must be distinctly 13 stated in the order for trial, and the county must be designated in which the same shall be had. The order may also direct the jury to 14 15 assess any damages which the appellant may have sustained, in case they 16 find for him or her.

- 17 **Sec. 167.** RCW 7.16.260 and 1895 c 65 s 26 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- If judgment be given for the applicant he <u>or she</u> may recover the damages which he <u>or she</u> has sustained, as found by the jury or as may be determined by the court or referee, upon a reference to be ordered, together with costs; and for such damages and costs an execution may issue, and a peremptory mandate must also be awarded without delay.
- 24 **Sec. 168.** RCW 7.16.310 and 1895 c 65 s 31 are each amended to read 25 as follows:

The writ must be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must state generally the allegations against the party to whom it is directed, and command such party to desist or refrain from further proceedings in the action or matter specified therein until the further order of the court from which it is issued, and to show cause before such court, at a specified time and place, why such party should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in such action or matter. The peremptory writ must be in a similar form, except that the words requiring the party to show cause why he or she should not be absolutely restrained, etc., must be omitted and a return day inserted.

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Sec. 169. RCW 7.25.020 and 1999 c 284 s 3 are each amended to read 1 2 as follows:

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3 A complaint shall be prepared and filed in the superior court by 4 such government entity setting forth such ordinance or resolution and that it is the purpose of the plaintiff to issue and sell bonds as stated therein and that it is desired that the right of the plaintiff to so issue such bonds and sell the same shall be tested and determined 7 in said action. In said action all interested parties shall be deemed to be defendants. The title of the action shall be "In re (name of bond issue)." Upon the filing of the complaint the court shall, upon the application of the plaintiff, enter an order naming one or more 11 12 interested parties upon whom service in said action shall be made as 13 the representative of all interested parties, except such as may intervene as herein provided, and in such case the court shall fix and 14 allow a reasonable ((attorney's)) attorneys' fee in said action to the 15 attorney who shall represent the representative interested parties as 17 aforesaid, and such fee and all taxable costs incurred by such 18 representative interested parties shall be taxed as costs against the plaintiff: PROVIDED, That if the interested parties appointed by the court shall default, the court shall appoint an attorney who shall 20 21 defend said action on behalf of all interested parties, and such 22 attorney shall be allowed a reasonable fee and taxable costs to be 23 taxed against the plaintiff: PROVIDED FURTHER, That after filing the complaint, the plaintiff shall twice place a notice in a newspaper of 24 general circulation within the boundaries of the government entity, 25 26 stating the title of the action, informing the interested parties that 27 the action has been commenced testing the validity of the bonds, and stating that any interested parties, as that term is defined herein, 28 29 may intervene in such action and be represented therein by his or her Thereupon, any interested parties who desire to own attorney. intervene must apply to the court to intervene within ten days after 31 32 the second publication of the notice.

Sec. 170. RCW 7.28.010 and 1911 c 83 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property, and a right to the possession thereof, may recover the same by action in the superior court of the proper county, to be brought against the

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tenant in possession; if there is no such tenant, then against the 1 2 person claiming the title or some interest therein, and may have judgment in such action quieting or removing a cloud from plaintiff's 3 title; an action to quiet title may be brought by the known heirs of 4 5 any deceased person, or of any person presumed in law to be deceased, or by the successors in interest of such known heirs against the 6 7 unknown heirs of such deceased person or against such person presumed 8 to be deceased and his or her unknown heirs, and if it shall be made to appear in such action that the plaintiffs are heirs of the deceased 9 10 person, or the person presumed in law to be deceased, or the successors in interest of such heirs, and have been in possession of the real 11 12 property involved in such action for ten years preceding the time of 13 the commencement of such action, and that during said time no person 14 other than the plaintiff in the action or his or her grantors has claimed or asserted any right or title or interest in said property, 15 the court may adjudge and decree the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such 16 17 action to be the owners of such real property, free from all claims of 18 any unknown heirs of such deceased person, or person presumed in law to 19 be deceased; and an action to quiet title may be maintained by any person in the actual possession of real property against the unknown 20 21 heirs of a person known to be dead, or against any person where it is 22 not known whether such person is dead or not, and against the unknown 23 heirs of such person, and if it shall thereafter transpire that such 24 person was at the time of commencing such action dead the judgment or 25 decree in such action shall be as binding and conclusive on the heirs 26 of such person as though they had been known and named; and in all 27 actions, under this section, to quiet or remove a cloud from the title 28 to real property, if the defendant be absent or a nonresident of this 29 state, or cannot, after due diligence, be found within the state, or 30 conceals himself or herself to avoid the service of summons, service may be made upon such defendant by publication of summons as provided 31 32 by law; and the court may appoint a trustee for such absent or nonresident defendant, to make or cancel any deed or conveyance of 33 whatsoever nature, or do any other act to carry into effect the 34 35 judgment or the decree of the court.

36 **Sec. 171.** RCW 7.28.110 and Code 1881 s 537 are each amended to read as follows:

A defendant who is in actual possession may, for answer, plead that he or she is in possession only as a tenant of another, naming him or her and his or her place of residence, and thereupon the landlord, if he or she applies therefor, shall be made defendant in place of the tenant, and the action shall proceed in all respects as if originally commenced against him or her. If the landlord does not apply to be made defendant within the time the tenant is allowed to answer, thereafter he or she shall not be allowed to, but he or she shall be made defendant if the plaintiff require it. If the landlord be made defendant on motion of the plaintiff he or she shall be required to appear and answer within ten days from notice of the pendency of the action and the order making him or her defendant, or such further notice as the court or judge thereof may prescribe.

Sec. 172. RCW 7.28.120 and Code 1881 s 538 are each amended to read as follows:

The plaintiff in such action shall set forth in his <u>or her</u> complaint the nature of his <u>or her</u> estate, claim, or title to the property, and the defendant may set up a legal or equitable defense to plaintiff's claims; and the superior title, whether legal or equitable, shall prevail. The property shall be described with such certainty as to enable the possession thereof to be delivered if a recovery be had.

Sec. 173. RCW 7.28.130 and Code 1881 s 539 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

The defendant shall not be allowed to give in evidence any estate in himself, herself, or another in the property, or any license or right to the possession thereof unless the same be pleaded in his or her answer. If so pleaded, the nature and duration of such estate, or license or right to the possession, shall be set forth with the certainty and particularity required in a complaint. If the defendant does not defend for the whole of the property, he or she shall specify for what particular part he or she does defend. In an action against a tenant, the judgment shall be conclusive against a landlord who has been made defendant in place of the tenant, to the same extent as if the action had been originally commenced against him or her.

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Sec. 174. RCW 7.28.140 and Code 1881 s 540 are each amended to read as follows:

The jury by their verdict shall find as follows:

- (1) If the verdict be for the plaintiff, that he <u>or she</u> is entitled to the possession of the property described in the complaint, or some part thereof, or some undivided share or interest in either, and the nature and duration of his <u>or her</u> estate in such property, part thereof, or undivided share or interest, in either, as the case may be.
- (2) If the verdict be for the defendant, that the plaintiff is not entitled to the possession of the property described in the complaint, or to such part thereof as the defendant defends for, and the estate in such property or part thereof, or license, or right to the possession of either established on the trial by the defendant, if any, in effect as the same is required to be pleaded.
- **Sec. 175.** RCW 7.28.150 and Code 1881 s 541 are each amended to read as follows:

The plaintiff shall only be entitled to recover damages for withholding the property for the term of six years next preceding the commencement of the action, and for any period that may elapse from such commencement, to the time of giving a verdict therein, exclusive of the use of permanent improvements made by the defendant. When permanent improvements have been made upon the property by the defendant, or those under whom he or she claims holding under color of title adversely to the claim of the plaintiff, in good faith, the value thereof at the time of trial shall be allowed as a setoff against such damages.

Sec. 176. RCW 7.28.160 and 1903 c 137 s 1 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

In an action for the recovery of real property upon which permanent improvements have been made or general or special taxes or local assessments have been paid by a defendant, or those under whom he or she claims, holding in good faith under color or claim of title adversely to the claim of plaintiff, the value of such improvements and the amount of such taxes or assessments with interest thereon from date of payment must be allowed as a counterclaim to the defendant.

1 **Sec. 177.** RCW 7.28.180 and 1903 c 137 s 3 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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If the judgment be in favor of the plaintiff for the recovery of the realty, and of the defendant upon the counterclaim, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover such damages as he or she may be found to have suffered through the withholding of the premises and waste committed thereupon by the defendant or those under whom he or she claims, but against this recovery shall be offset pro tanto the value of the permanent improvements and the amount of said taxes and assessments with interest found as above provided. Should the value of improvements or taxes or assessments with interest exceed the recovery for damages, the plaintiff, shall, within two months, pay to the defendant the difference between the two sums and upon proof, after notice, to the defendant, that this has been done, the court shall make an order declaring that fact, and that title to the improvements is vested in him or her. Should the plaintiff fail to make such payment, the defendant may at any time within two months after the time limited for such payment to be made, pay to the plaintiff the value of the land apart from the improvements, and the amount of the damages awarded against him or her, and he or she thereupon shall be vested with title to the land, and, after notice to the plaintiff, the court shall make an order reciting the fact and adjudging title to be in him or her. Should neither party make the payment above provided, within the specified time, they shall be deemed to be tenants in common of the premises, including the improvements, each holding an interest proportionate to the value of his or her property determined in the manner specified in RCW 7.28.170: PROVIDED, That the interest of the owner of the improvements shall be the difference between the value of the improvements and the amount of damages recovered against him or her by the plaintiff.

Sec. 178. RCW 7.28.210 and Code 1881 s 544 are each amended to read as follows:

The order shall describe the property, and a copy thereof shall be served upon the defendant, and thereupon the party may enter upon the property and make such survey and admeasurement; but if any unnecessary injury be done to the premises, he or she shall be liable therefor.

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- 1 **Sec. 179.** RCW 7.28.230 and 1991 c 188 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- 3 (1) A mortgage of any interest in real property shall not be deemed 4 a conveyance so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover 5 possession of the real property, without a foreclosure and sale according to law: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall be 6 7 construed as any limitation upon the right of the owner of real 8 property to mortgage, pledge or assign the rents and profits thereof, 9 nor as prohibiting the mortgagee, pledgee or assignee of such rents and 10 profits, or any trustee under a mortgage or trust deed either contemporaneously or upon the happening of a future event of default, 11 12 from entering into possession of any real property, other than farm 13 lands or the homestead of the mortgagor or his or her successor in 14 interest, for the purpose of collecting the rents and profits thereof for application in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage or 15 16 trust deed or other instrument creating the lien, nor as any limitation 17 upon the power of a court of equity to appoint a receiver to take 18 charge of such real property and collect such rents and profits thereof 19 for application in accordance with the terms of such mortgage, trust 20 deed, or assignment.
 - (2) Until paid, the rents and profits of real property constitute real property for the purposes of mortgages, trust deeds, or assignments whether or not said rents and profits have accrued. The provisions of RCW 65.08.070 as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to such rents and profits, and such rents and profits are excluded from Article 62A.9 RCW.
 - (3) The recording of an assignment, mortgage, or pledge of unpaid rents and profits of real property, intended as security, in accordance with RCW 65.08.070, shall immediately perfect the security interest in the assignee, mortgagee, or pledgee and shall not require any further action by the holder of the security interest to be perfected as to any subsequent purchaser, mortgagee, or assignee. Any lien created by such assignment, mortgage, or pledge shall, when recorded, be deemed specific, perfected, and choate even if recorded prior to July 23, 1989.
- 36 **Sec. 180.** RCW 7.28.240 and Code 1881 s 547 are each amended to read as follows:

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In an action by a tenant in common, or a joint tenant of real property against his <u>or her</u> cotenant, the plaintiff must show, in addition to his <u>or her</u> evidence of right, that the defendant either denied the plaintiff's right or did some act amounting to such denial.

Sec. 181. RCW 7.28.250 and Code 1881 s 548 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

When in the case of a lease of real property and the failure of tenant to pay rent, the landlord has a subsisting right to reenter for such failure; he or she may bring an action to recover the possession of such property, and such action is equivalent to a demand of the rent and a reentry upon the property. But if at any time before the judgment in such action, the lessee or his or her successor in interest as to the whole or a part of the property, pay to the plaintiff, or bring into court the amount of rent then in arrear, with interest and cost of action, and perform the other covenants or agreements on the part of the lessee, he or she shall be entitled to continue in the possession according to the terms of the lease.

Sec. 182. RCW 7.28.260 and 1909 c 35 s 1 are each amended to read 19 as follows:

In an action to recover possession of real property, the judgment rendered therein shall be conclusive as to the estate in such property and the right of possession thereof, so far as the same is thereby determined, upon all persons claiming by, through, or under the party against whom the judgment is rendered, by title or interest passing after the commencement of the action, if the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered shall have filed a notice of the pendency of the action as required by RCW 4.28.320. When service of the notice is made by publication, and judgment is given for failure to answer, at any time within two years from the entry thereof, the defendant or his or her successor in interest as to the whole or any part of the property, shall, upon application to the court or judge thereof, be entitled to an order, vacating the judgment and granting him or her a new trial, upon the payment of the costs of the action.

Sec. 183. RCW 7.28.270 and Code 1881 s 550 are each amended to read as follows:

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If the plaintiff has taken possession of the property before the judgment is set aside and a new trial granted, as provided in RCW 7.28.260, such possession shall not be thereby affected in any way; and if judgment be given for defendant in the new trial, he <u>or she</u> shall be entitled to restitution by execution in the same manner as if he <u>or she</u> were plaintiff.

7 **Sec. 184.** RCW 7.28.280 and Code 1881 s 551 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

In an action at law, for the recovery of the possession of real property, if either party claims the property as a donee of the United States, and under the act of congress approved September 27th, 1850, commonly called the "Donation law," or the acts amendatory thereof, such party, from the date of his or her settlement thereon, as provided in said act, shall be deemed to have a legal estate in fee, in such property, to continue upon condition that he or she perform the conditions required by such acts, which estate is unconditional and indefeasible after the performance of such conditions. In such action, if both plaintiff and defendant claim title to the same real property, by virtue of settlement, under such acts, such settlement and performance of the subsequent condition shall be prima facie presumed in favor of the party having or claiming under the elder certificate, or patent, as the case may be, unless it appears upon the face of such certificate or patent that the same is absolutely void. Any person in possession, by himself or herself or his or her tenant, of real property, and any private or municipal corporation in possession by itself or its tenant of any real property, or when such real property is not in the actual possession of anyone, any person or private or municipal corporation claiming title to any real property under a patent from the United States, or during his, her, or its claim of title to such real property under a patent from the United States for such real estate, may maintain a civil action against any person or persons, corporations, or associations claiming an interest in said real property or any part thereof, or any right thereto adverse to him, her, them, or it, for the purpose of determining such claim, estate, or interest; and where several persons, or private or municipal corporations are in possession of, or claim as aforesaid, separate parcels of real property, and an adverse interest is claimed or claim

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- 1 made in or to any such parcels, by any other person, persons,
- 2 corporations, or associations, arising out of a question, conveyance,
- 3 statute, grant, or other matter common to all such parcels of real
- 4 estate, all or any portion of such persons or corporations so in
- 5 possession, or claiming such parcel of real property may unite as
- 6 plaintiffs in such suit to determine such adverse claim or interest
- 7 against all persons, corporations, or associations claiming such
- 8 adverse interest.
- 9 **Sec. 185.** RCW 7.36.010 and Code 1881 s 666 are each amended to
- 10 read as follows:
- 11 Every person restrained of his <u>or her</u> liberty under any pretense
- 12 whatever, may prosecute a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the
- 13 cause of the restraint, and shall be delivered therefrom when illegal.
- 14 **Sec. 186.** RCW 7.36.030 and Code 1881 s 667 are each amended to
- 15 read as follows:
- 16 Application for the writ shall be made by petition, signed and
- 17 verified either by the plaintiff or by some person in his or her
- 18 behalf, and shall specify:
- 19 (1) By whom the petitioner is restrained of his <u>or her</u> liberty, and
- 20 the place where, (naming the parties if they are known, or describing
- 21 them if they are not known).
- 22 (2) The cause or pretense of the restraint according to the best of
- 23 the knowledge and belief of the applicant.
- 24 (3) If the restraint be alleged to be illegal, in what the
- 25 illegality consists.
- 26 Sec. 187. RCW 7.36.050 and Code 1881 s 669 are each amended to
- 27 read as follows:
- 28 The writ shall be directed to the officer or party having the
- 29 person under restraint, commanding him or her to have such person
- 30 before the court or judge at such time and place as the court or judge
- 31 shall direct to do and receive what shall be ordered concerning him or
- 32 <u>her</u>, and have then and there the writ.
- 33 Sec. 188. RCW 7.36.060 and Code 1881 s 670 are each amended to
- 34 read as follows:

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- If the writ be directed to the sheriff, it shall be delivered by the clerk to him <u>or her</u> without delay.
- 3 **Sec. 189.** RCW 7.36.070 and Code 1881 s 671 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
- If the writ be directed to any other person, it shall be delivered to the sheriff and shall be by him <u>or her</u> served by delivering the same to such person without delay.
- 8 Sec. 190. RCW 7.36.080 and Code 1881 s 672 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- If the person to whom such writ is directed cannot be found or shall refuse admittance to the sheriff, the same may be served by leaving it at the residence of the person to whom it is directed, or by posting the same ((on [in])) in some conspicuous place, either ((of [on])) on his or her dwelling house or where the party is confined or under restraint.
- 16 **Sec. 191.** RCW 7.36.090 and Code 1881 s 673 are each amended to read as follows:
- The sheriff or other person to whom the writ is directed shall make immediate return thereof, and if he <u>or she</u> refuse after due service to make return, the court shall enforce obedience by attachment.
- 21 **Sec. 192.** RCW 7.36.100 and Code 1881 s 674 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
- The return must be signed and verified by the person making it, who shall state:
- 25 (1) The authority or cause of the restraint of the party in his <u>or</u> 26 <u>her</u> custody.
- 27 (2) If the authority shall be in writing, he <u>or she</u> shall return a 28 copy and produce the original on the hearing.
- 29 (3) If he <u>or she</u> has had the party in his <u>or her</u> custody or under 30 his <u>or her</u> restraint, and has transferred him <u>or her</u> to another, he <u>or</u> 31 <u>she</u> shall state to whom, the time, place, and cause of the transfer.
- 32 He or she shall produce the party at the hearing unless prevented by
- 33 sickness or infirmity, which must be shown in the return.

Sec. 193. RCW 7.36.190 and Code 1881 s 682 are each amended to read as follows:

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Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that any one is illegally held in custody or restraint, and that there is good reason to believe that such person will be carried out of the jurisdiction of the court or judge before whom the application is made, or will suffer some irreparable injury before compliance with the writ can be enforced, such court or judge may cause a warrant to be issued reciting the facts, and directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him or her to take the person thus held in custody or restraint, and forthwith bring him or her before the court or judge to be dealt with according to the law.

13 **Sec. 194.** RCW 7.40.020 and Code 1881 s 154 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

When it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded and the relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or continuance of which during the litigation would produce great injury to the plaintiff; or when during the litigation, it appears that the defendant is doing, or threatened, or is about to do, or is procuring, or is suffering some act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action tending to render the judgment ineffectual; or where such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining proceedings upon any final order or judgment, an injunction may be granted to restrain such act or proceedings until the further order of the court, which may afterwards be dissolved or modified upon motion. And where it appears in the complaint at the commencement of the action, or during the pendency thereof, by affidavit, that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove or dispose of his or her property with intent to defraud his or her creditors, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain the removal or disposition of his or her property.

33 **Sec. 195.** RCW 7.40.090 and Code 1881 s 160 are each amended to read as follows:

When an injunction is granted upon the hearing, after a temporary restraining order, the plaintiff shall not be required to enter into a

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- 1 second bond, unless the former shall be deemed insufficient, but the
- 2 plaintiff and his <u>or her</u> surety shall remain liable upon his <u>or her</u>
- 3 original bond.
- 4 Sec. 196. RCW 7.40.100 and Code 1881 s 161 are each amended to
- 5 read as follows:
- 6 It shall not be necessary to issue a writ of injunction, but the
- 7 clerk shall issue a copy of the order of injunction duly certified by
- 8 him or her, which shall be forthwith served by delivering the same to
- 9 the adverse party.
- 10 Sec. 197. RCW 7.40.110 and Code 1881 s 162 are each amended to
- 11 read as follows:
- 12 In application to stay proceedings after judgment, the plaintiff
- 13 shall endorse upon his or her complaint a release of errors in the
- 14 judgment whenever required to do so by the judge or court.
- 15 **Sec. 198.** RCW 7.40.120 and Code 1881 s 163 are each amended to
- 16 read as follows:
- 17 An order of injunction shall bind every person and officer
- 18 restrained from the time he or she is informed thereof.
- 19 Sec. 199. RCW 7.40.130 and Code 1881 s 164 are each amended to
- 20 read as follows:
- 21 When notice of the application for an injunction has been served
- 22 upon the adverse party, it shall not be necessary to serve the order
- 23 upon him or her, but he or she shall be bound by the injunction as soon
- 24 as the bond required of the plaintiff is executed and delivered to the
- 25 proper officer.
- 26 **Sec. 200.** RCW 7.40.150 and 1957 c 9 s 12 are each amended to read
- 27 as follows:
- Whenever it shall appear to any court granting a restraining order
- 29 or an order of injunction, or by affidavit, that any person has
- 30 ((wilfully)) willfully disobeyed the order after notice thereof, such
- 31 court shall award an attachment for contempt against the party charged,
- 32 or an order to show cause why it should not issue. The attachment or

- order shall be issued by the clerk of the court, and directed to the sheriff, and shall be served by him <u>or her</u>.
- 3 Sec. 201. RCW 7.40.160 and Code 1881 s 167 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

The attachment for contempt shall be immediately served, by arresting the party charged, and bringing him or her into court, if in session, to be dealt with as in other cases of contempt; and the court shall also take all necessary measures to secure and indemnify the plaintiff against damages in the premises.

Sec. 202. RCW 7.40.170 and 1891 c 56 s 1 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

If the court is not in session the officer making the arrest shall cause the person to enter into a bond, with surety, to be approved by the officer, conditioned that he or she personally appear in open court whenever his or her appearance shall be required, to answer such contempt, and that he or she will pay to the plaintiff all his or her damages and costs occasioned by the breach of the order; and in default thereof he or she shall be committed to the jail of the county until he or she shall enter into such bond with surety, or be otherwise legally discharged.

Sec. 203. RCW 7.42.020 and 1959 c 105 s 2 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

The prosecuting attorney of every county of the state, in which a person, firm, or corporation sells or distributes or offers to sell or distribute or has in his or her possession with intent to sell or distribute any book, magazine, pamphlet, comic book, story paper, writing, paper, newspaper, phonograph record, magnetic tape, electric or mechanical transcription, picture, drawing, photograph, figure, image, or any written or printed matter of an indecent character, which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent, or which contains an article or instrument of indecent use or purports to be for indecent use or purpose, may maintain an action in the name of the state for an injunction against such person, firm, or corporation in the superior court to prevent the sale or further sale or the distribution or further distribution or the acquisition or possession of any book,

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- 1 magazine, pamphlet, comic book, story paper, writing, paper, newspaper,
- 2 phonograph record, magnetic tape, electric or mechanical transcription,
- 3 picture, drawing, photograph, figure, or image or any written or
- 4 printed matter of indecent character, herein described.
- 5 **Sec. 204.** RCW 7.42.060 and 1959 c 105 s 6 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 Every person, firm, or corporation who sells, distributes, or
- 8 acquires possession with intent to sell or distribute any of the matter
- 9 described in RCW 7.42.020, after the service upon him or her of a
- 10 summons and complaint in an action brought by the prosecuting attorney
- 11 pursuant to this chapter is chargeable with knowledge of the contents
- 12 thereof.
- 13 **Sec. 205.** RCW 7.44.010 and Code 1881 s 636 are each amended to
- 14 read as follows:
- 15 Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the
- 16 time for the performance of the contract expires, when the plaintiff or
- 17 his or her agent shall make and file an affidavit with the clerk of the
- 18 proper court, that the defendant is about to leave the state without
- 19 performing or making provisions for the performance of the contract,
- taking with him <u>or her</u> property, moneys, credits, or effects subject to
- 21 execution, with intent to defraud plaintiff.
- 22 Sec. 206. RCW 7.44.020 and 1891 c 42 (p 81) s 1 are each amended
- 23 to read as follows:
- 24 At the time of filing the affidavit the plaintiff shall also file
- 25 his <u>or her</u> complaint in the action, and thenceforth the action shall
- 26 proceed as other actions at law, except as otherwise provided in this
- 27 chapter.
- 28 Sec. 207. RCW 7.44.021 and 1957 c 51 s 10 are each amended to read
- 29 as follows:
- 30 Upon such affidavit and complaint being filed, the clerk shall
- 31 issue an order of arrest and bail, directed to the sheriff, which shall
- 32 be issued, served, and returned in all respects as such orders in other
- 33 cases; before such order shall issue the plaintiff shall file in the
- 34 office of the clerk a bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by

- 1 the clerk, conditioned that the plaintiff will pay the defendant such
- 2 damages and costs as he or she shall wrongfully sustain by reason of
- 3 the action, which surety shall justify as provided by law.
- 4 **Sec. 208.** RCW 7.44.030 and 1891 c 42 s 3 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- The sheriff shall require the defendant to enter into a bond, with sufficient surety, personally to appear within the time allowed by law
- 8 for answering the complaint, and to abide the order of the court; and
- 9 in default thereof the defendant shall be committed to prison until
- 10 discharged in due course of law; such special bail shall be liable for
- 11 the principal, and shall have a right to arrest and deliver him or her
- 12 up, as in other cases, and the defendant may give other bail.
- 13 **Sec. 209.** RCW 7.44.031 and Code 1881 s 639 are each amended to
- 14 read as follows:
- 15 Instead of giving special bail, as above provided, the defendant
- 16 shall be entitled to his or her discharge from custody if he or she
- 17 will secure the performance of the contract to the satisfaction of the
- 18 plaintiff.
- 19 Sec. 210. RCW 7.48.030 and Code 1881 s 607 are each amended to
- 20 read as follows:
- 21 If the order be made, the clerk shall thereafter, at any time
- 22 within six months, when requested by the plaintiff, issue such warrant
- 23 directed to the sheriff, requiring him or her forthwith to abate the
- 24 nuisance at the expense of the defendant, and return the warrant as
- 25 soon thereafter as may be, with his or her proceedings indorsed
- 26 thereon. The expenses of abating the nuisance may be levied by the
- 27 sheriff on the property of the defendant, and in this respect the
- 28 warrant is to be deemed an execution against property.
- 29 **Sec. 211.** RCW 7.48.040 and 1957 c 51 s 11 are each amended to read
- 30 as follows:
- 31 At any time before the order is made or the warrant issues, the
- 32 defendant may, on motion to the court or judge thereof, have an order
- 33 to stay the issue of such warrant for such period as may be necessary,
- 34 not exceeding six months, to allow the defendant to abate the nuisance

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himself <u>or herself</u>, upon his <u>or her</u> giving bond to the plaintiff in a sufficient amount with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the court or judge thereof, that he <u>or she</u> will abate it within the time and in the manner specified in such order. The sureties shall justify as provided by law. If the defendant fails to abate such nuisance within the time specified, the warrant for the abatement of the nuisance may issue as if the same had not been stayed.

8 Sec. 212. RCW 7.48.058 and 1979 c 1 s 5 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

The attorney general, prosecuting attorney, city attorney, city prosecutor, or any citizen of the county may maintain an action of an equitable nature in the name of the state of Washington upon the relation of such attorney general, prosecuting attorney, city attorney, city prosecutor, or citizen, to abate a moral nuisance, to perpetually enjoin all persons from maintaining the same, and to enjoin the use of any structure or thing adjudged to be a moral nuisance.

If such action is instituted by a private person, the complainant shall execute a bond to the person against whom complaint is made, with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the court or clerk thereof, in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars, to secure to the party enjoined the damages he or she may sustain if such action is wrongfully brought, and the court finds there was no reasonable grounds or cause for said action and the case is dismissed for that reason before trial or for want of prosecution. No bond shall be required of the attorney general, prosecuting attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor, and no action shall be maintained against such public official for his or her official action when brought in good faith.

Sec. 213. RCW 7.48.076 and 1979 c 1 s 14 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

If the action is brought by a person who is a citizen of the county, and the court finds that there were no reasonable grounds or probable cause for bringing said action, and the case is dismissed before trial for that reason or for want of prosecution, the costs, including ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees, may be taxed to such person.

If the existence of the nuisance is established upon the trial, a judgment shall be entered which shall perpetually enjoin the defendant

and any other person from further maintaining the nuisance at the place complained of, and the defendant from maintaining such nuisance elsewhere. The entire expenses of such abatement, including ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees, shall be recoverable by the plaintiff as a part of his or her costs of the lawsuit.

If the complaint is filed by a person who is a citizen of the county, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement by the complainant and his <u>or her</u> attorney, setting forth the reason why the action should be dismissed and the dismissal approved by the prosecuting attorney in writing or in open court. If the judge is of the opinion that the action should not be dismissed, he <u>or she</u> may direct the prosecuting attorney to prosecute said action to judgment at the expense of the county, and if the action is continued for more than one term of court, any person who is a citizen of the county or has an office therein, or the attorney general, the prosecuting attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor, may be substituted for the complainant and prosecute said action to judgment.

Sec. 214. RCW 7.48.078 and 1979 c 1 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

If the existence of a nuisance is admitted or established in an action as provided for in RCW 7.48.058 or in a criminal proceeding, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the place of all personal property and contents used in conducting the nuisance and not already released under authority of the court as provided for in RCW 7.48.066 and 7.48.068, and shall direct the sale of such thereof as belong to the defendants notified or appearing, in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution. Lewd matter shall be destroyed and shall not be sold.

Such judgment shall impose a penalty of three hundred dollars for the maintenance of such nuisance, which penalty shall be imposed against the person or persons found to have maintained the nuisance, and, in case any owner or agent of the building found to have had actual or constructive notice of the maintenance of such nuisance, against such owner or agent, and against the building kept or used for the purposes of maintaining a moral nuisance, which penalty shall be

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collected by execution as in civil actions, and when collected, shall be paid into the current expense fund of the county in which the judgment is had.

Such order shall also require the renewal for one year of any bond furnished by the owner of the real property, as provided in RCW 7.48.068 or, if not so furnished, shall continue for one year any closing order issued at the time of granting the temporary injunction, or, if no such closing order was then issued, shall include an order directing the effectual closing of the place against its use for any purpose and keeping it closed for a period of one year unless sooner released.

The owner of any place closed and not released under bond may then appear and obtain such release in the manner and upon fulfilling the requirements provided in RCW 7.48.068.

Owners of unsold personal property and contents so seized must appear and claim the same within ten days after such order of abatement is made, and prove innocence to the satisfaction of the court of any knowledge of such use thereof, and that with reasonable care and diligence they could not have known thereof. If such innocence is established, such unsold personal property and contents shall be delivered to the owner, otherwise it shall be sold as provided in this section. For removing and selling the personal property and contents, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he or she would for levying upon and selling like property on execution; and for closing the place and keeping it closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

Sec. 215. RCW 7.48.085 and 1979 c 1 s 17 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

If a tenant or occupant of a building or tenement, under a lawful title, uses such place for the purposes of maintaining a moral nuisance, such use makes void at the option of the owner the lease or other title under which he or she holds, and without any act of the owner causes the right of possession to revert and vest in such owner, who may without process of law make immediate entry upon the premises.

Sec. 216. RCW 7.48.100 and 1979 c 1 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

The provisions of any criminal statutes with respect to the 1 2 exhibition of, or the possession with the intent to exhibit, any obscene film shall not apply to a motion picture projectionist, usher, 3 or ticket taker acting within the scope of his or her employment, if 4 5 such projectionist, usher, or ticket taker (1) has no financial interest in the place wherein he or she is so employed, other than his 6 7 or her salary, and (2) freely and willingly gives testimony regarding such employment in any judicial proceedings brought under RCW 7.48.050 8 through 7.48.100 as now or hereafter amended, including pretrial 9 10 discovery proceedings incident thereto, when and if such is requested, and upon being granted immunity by the trial judge sitting in such 11 12 matters.

13 **Sec. 217.** RCW 7.48.110 and 1927 c 94 s 3 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

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If the owner of the building in which a nuisance is found to be maintained, appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk in the full value of the property to be ascertained by the court, conditioned that he or she will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court or judge may, if satisfied of his or her good faith, order the premises, closed under the order of abatement, to be delivered to said owner, and said order closing the building canceled. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law.

27 **Sec. 218.** RCW 7.48.210 and Code 1881 s 1243 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

A private person may maintain a civil action for a public nuisance, if it is specially injurious to himself <u>or herself</u> but not otherwise.

31 **Sec. 219.** RCW 7.48.230 and Code 1881 s 1245 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person may abate a public nuisance which is specially injurious to him <u>or her</u> by removing, or if necessary, destroying the thing which

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- 1 constitutes the same, without committing a breach of the peace, or
- 2 doing unnecessary injury.
- 3 **Sec. 220.** RCW 7.48.270 and 1957 c 45 s 3 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

Instead of issuing such warrant, the court may order the same to be 5 6 stayed upon motion of the defendant, and upon his or her entering into 7 a bond in such sum and with such surety as the court may direct to the state, conditioned either that the defendant will discontinue said 8 9 nuisance, or that within a time limited by the court, and not exceeding 10 six months, he or she will cause the same to be abated and removed, as 11 either is directed by the court, and upon his or her default to perform the condition of his or her bond, the same shall be forfeited, and the 12 court, upon being satisfied of such default, may order such warrant 13 forthwith to issue, and an order to show cause why judgment should not 14 15 be entered against the sureties of said bond.

- 16 **Sec. 221.** RCW 7.52.030 and Code 1881 s 554 are each amended to read as follows:
- The plaintiff may, at his <u>or her</u> option, make creditors having a lien upon the property or any portion thereof, other than by a judgment or decree, defendants in the suit. When the lien is upon an undivided interest or estate of any of the parties, such lien, if a partition be made, is thenceforth a lien only on the share assigned to such party; but such share shall be first charged with its just proportion of the costs of the partition, in preference to such lien.
- 25 **Sec. 222.** RCW 7.52.060 and Code 1881 s 557 are each amended to read as follows:
- 27 The defendant shall set forth in his <u>or her</u> answer, the nature, and 28 extent of his <u>or her</u> interest in the property, and if he <u>or she</u> be a 29 lien creditor, how such lien was created, the amount of the debt 30 secured thereby and remaining due, and whether such debt is secured in 31 any other way, and if so, the nature of such other security.
- 32 **Sec. 223.** RCW 7.52.120 and Code 1881 s 563 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- The expenses of the referees, including those of a surveyor and his

- 1 or her assistants, when employed, shall be ascertained and allowed by
- 2 the court, and the amount thereof, together with the fees allowed by
- 3 law to the referees, shall be paid by the plaintiff and may be allowed
- 4 as costs.
- 5 **Sec. 224.** RCW 7.52.160 and 1957 c 51 s 13 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 If an order of sale be made before the distribution of the proceeds
- 8 thereof, the plaintiff shall produce to the court the certificate of
- 9 the clerk of the county where the property is situated, showing the
- 10 liens remaining unsatisfied, if any, by judgment or decree upon the
- 11 property or any portion thereof, and unless he or she do so the court
- 12 shall order a referee to ascertain them.
- 13 **Sec. 225.** RCW 7.52.180 and Code 1881 s 569 are each amended to
- 14 read as follows:
- The plaintiff must cause a notice to be served at least twenty days
- 16 before the time for appearance on each person having such lien by
- 17 judgment or decree, to appear before the referee at a specified time
- 18 and place to make proof by his or her own affidavit or otherwise, of
- 19 the true amount due or to become due, contingently or absolutely on his
- 20 <u>or her</u> judgment or decree.
- 21 **Sec. 226.** RCW 7.52.190 and Code 1881 s 570 are each amended to
- 22 read as follows:
- The referee shall receive the evidence and report the names of the
- 24 creditors whose liens are established, the amounts due thereon, or
- 25 secured thereby, and their priority respectively, and whether
- 26 contingent or absolute. He or she shall attach to his or her report
- 27 the proof of service of the notices and the evidence before him or her.
- 28 Sec. 227. RCW 7.52.200 and Code 1881 s 571 are each amended to
- 29 read as follows:
- The report of the referee may be excepted to by either party to the
- 31 suit, or to the proceedings before the referee, in like manner and with
- 32 like effect as in ordinary cases. If a lien creditor be absent from
- 33 the state, or his or her residence therein be unknown, and that fact
- 34 appear by affidavit, the court or judge thereof may by order direct

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- 1 that service of the notice may be made upon his or her agent or
- 2 attorney of record, or by publication thereof, for such time and in
- 3 such manner as the order may prescribe.
- 4 Sec. 228. RCW 7.52.290 and Code 1881 s 580 are each amended to read as follows:
- The referees may take separate mortgages, and other securities for the whole, or convenient portions of the purchase money, of such parts of the property as are directed by the court to be sold on credit, in
- 9 the name of the clerk of the court, and his or her successors in
- of the name of the ciefk of the court, and his of her successors in
- office; and for the shares of any known owner of full age, in the name
- of such owner.
- 12 **Sec. 229.** RCW 7.52.390 and Code 1881 s 590 are each amended to
- 13 read as follows:
- When a party entitled to a share of the property, or ar
- 15 encumbrancer entitled to have his or her lien paid out of the sale,
- 16 becomes a purchaser, the referees may take his <u>or her</u> receipt for so
- much of the proceeds of the sale as belong to him or her.
- 18 **Sec. 230.** RCW 7.52.410 and Code 1881 s 592 are each amended to
- 19 read as follows:
- When the security for the proceeds of sale is taken, or when an
- 21 investment of any such proceeds is made, it shall be done, except as
- 22 herein otherwise provided, in the name of the clerk of the court and
- $\,$ 23 $\,$ his $\,$ or her successors in office, who shall hold the same for the use
- 24 and benefit of the parties interested, subject to the order of the
- 25 court.
- 26 Sec. 231. RCW 7.52.430 and Code 1881 s 594 are each amended to
- 27 read as follows:
- 28 The clerk in whose name a security is taken, or by whom an
- 29 investment is made, and his <u>or her</u> successors in office, shall receive
- 30 the interest and principal as it becomes due, and apply and invest the
- 31 same as the court may direct, and shall file in his or her office all
- 32 securities taken and keep an account in a book provided and kept for
- that purpose in the clerk's office, free for inspection by all persons,

- of investments and moneys received by him <u>or her</u> thereon, and the disposition thereof.
- 3 Sec. 232. RCW 7.52.440 and Code 1881 s 595 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

When it appears that partition cannot be made equal between the 5 6 parties according to their respective rights, without prejudice to the 7 interests of some of them, the court may adjudge rights and compensation to be made by one party to another on account of the 8 9 inequality of partition; but such compensation shall not be required to 10 be made to others by owners unknown, nor by infants, unless in case of 11 an infant it appear that he or she has personal property sufficient for 12 that purpose, and that his or her interest will be promoted thereby.

- 13 **Sec. 233.** RCW 7.52.450 and Code 1881 s 596 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- When the share of an infant is sold, the proceeds of the sale may be paid by the referees making the sale, to his <u>or her</u> general guardian, or the special guardian appointed for him <u>or her</u> in the suit, upon giving the security required by law, or directed by order of the court.
- 20 **Sec. 234.** RCW 7.52.460 and 1977 ex.s. c 80 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

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The guardian or limited guardian who may be entitled to the custody and management of the estate of an incompetent or disabled person adjudged incapable of conducting his <u>or her</u> own affairs, whose interest in real property shall have been sold, may receive in behalf of such person his <u>or her</u> share of the proceeds of such real property from the referees, on executing a bond with sufficient sureties, approved by the judge of the court, conditioned that he <u>or she</u> faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him <u>or her</u>, and will render a true and just account to the person entitled, or to his <u>or her</u> legal representative.

- 31 **Sec. 235.** RCW 7.52.470 and 1977 ex.s. c 80 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 The general guardian of an infant, and the guardian or limited 34 guardian entitled to the custody and management of the estate of an

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- 1 incompetent or disabled person adjudged incapable of conducting his or
- 2 her own affairs, who is interested in real estate held in common or in
- any other manner, so as to authorize his or her being made a party to
- 4 an action for the partition thereof, may consent to a partition without
- 5 suit and agree upon the share to be set off to such infant or other
- 6 person entitled, and may execute a release in his or her behalf to the
- 7 owners of the shares or parts to which they may respectively be
- 8 entitled, and upon an order of the court.
- 9 **Sec. 236.** RCW 7.56.010 and Code 1881 s 702 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- 11 An information may be filed against any person or corporation in 12 the following cases:
 - (1) When any person shall usurp, intrude upon, or unlawfully hold or exercise any public office or franchise within the state, or any office in any corporation created by the authority of the state.
 - (2) When any public officer shall have done or suffered any act, which, by the provisions of law, shall work a forfeiture of his <u>or her</u> office.
 - (3) When several persons claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise, one information may be filed against any or all such persons in order to try their respective rights to the office or franchise.
- 22 (4) When any association or number of persons shall act within this 23 state as a corporation, without being legally incorporated.
- 24 (5) Or where any corporation do, or omit acts which amount to a 25 surrender or a forfeiture of their rights and privileges as a 26 corporation, or where they exercise powers not conferred by law.
- 27 **Sec. 237.** RCW 7.56.020 and Code 1881 s 703 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
 - The information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney in the superior court of the proper county, upon his <u>or her</u> own relation, whenever he <u>or she</u> shall deem it his <u>or her</u> duty to do so, or shall be directed by the court or other competent authority, or by any other person on his <u>or her</u> own relation, whenever he <u>or she</u> claims an interest in the office, franchise, or corporation which is the subject of the information.

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- 1 **Sec. 238.** RCW 7.56.040 and Code 1881 s 705 are each amended to read as follows:
- Whenever an information shall be filed against a person for usurping an office, by the prosecuting attorney, he <u>or she</u> shall also set forth therein the name of the person rightfully entitled to the office, with an averment of his <u>or her</u> right thereto; and when filed by any other person he <u>or she</u> shall show his <u>or her</u> interest in the matter, and he <u>or she</u> may claim the damages he <u>or she</u> has sustained.
- 9 **Sec. 239.** RCW 7.56.060 and Code 1881 s 707 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- In every case wherein the right to an office is contested, judgment shall be rendered upon the rights of the parties, and for the damages the relator may show himself <u>or herself</u> entitled to, if any, at the time of the judgment.
- 15 **Sec. 240.** RCW 7.56.070 and Code 1881 s 708 are each amended to read as follows:
- If judgment be rendered in favor of the relator, he <u>or she</u> shall proceed to exercise the functions of the office, after he <u>or she</u> has been qualified as required by law, and the court shall order the defendant to deliver over all books and papers in his <u>or her</u> custody or within his <u>or her</u> power, belonging to the office from which he <u>or she</u> has been ousted.
- 23 **Sec. 241.** RCW 7.56.090 and Code 1881 s 710 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
- When judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff, he <u>or she</u> may, if he <u>or she</u> has not claimed his <u>or her</u> damages in the information, have his <u>or her</u> action for the damages at any time within one year after the judgment.
- 29 **Sec. 242.** RCW 7.56.100 and Code 1881 s 711 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- Whenever any defendant shall be found guilty of any usurpation of or intrusion into, or unlawfully exercising any office or franchise within this state, or any office in any corporation created by the authority of this state, or when any public officer thus charged shall

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- 1 be found guilty of having done or suffered any act which by the
- 2 provisions of the law shall work a forfeiture of his or her office, or
- 3 when any association or number of persons shall be found guilty of
- 4 having acted as a corporation without having been legally incorporated,
- 5 the court shall give judgment of ouster against the defendant or
- 6 defendants, and exclude him, her, or them from the office, franchise,
- 7 or corporate rights, and in case of corporations that the same shall be
- 8 dissolved, and the court shall adjudge costs in favor of the plaintiff.
- 9 **Sec. 243.** RCW 7.56.130 and Code 1881 s 714 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- When an information is filed by the prosecuting attorney, he or she
- 12 shall not be liable for the costs, but when it is filed upon the
- 13 relation of a private person such person shall be liable for costs
- 14 unless the same are adjudged against the defendant.
- 15 **Sec. 244.** RCW 7.56.140 and Code 1881 s 715 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- An information may be prosecuted for the purpose of annulling or
- 18 vacating any letters patent, certificate, or deed, granted by the
- 19 proper authorities of this state, when there is reason to believe that
- 20 the same were obtained by fraud or through mistake or ignorance of a
- 21 material fact, or when the patentee or those claiming under him <u>or her</u>
- 22 have done or omitted an act in violation of the terms on which the
- 23 letters, deeds or certificates were granted, or have by any other means
- 24 forfeited the interests acquired under the same.
- 25 **Sec. 245.** RCW 7.56.150 and Code 1881 s 716 are each amended to read as follows:
- 27 In such cases, the information may be filed by the prosecuting
- 28 attorney upon his or her relation, or by any private person upon his or
- 29 <u>her</u> relation showing his <u>or her</u> interest in the subject matter; and the
- 30 subsequent proceedings, judgment of the court and awarding of costs,
- 31 shall conform to the above provisions, and such letters patent, deed,
- 32 or certificate shall be annulled or sustained, according to the right
- 33 of the case.

Sec. 246. RCW 7.68.035 and 2009 c 479 s 8 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1)(a) When any person is found guilty in any superior court of having committed a crime, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed by the court upon such convicted person a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be five hundred dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more convictions of a felony or gross misdemeanor and two hundred fifty dollars for any case or cause of action that includes convictions of only one or more misdemeanors.
- (b) When any juvenile is adjudicated of any offense in any juvenile offense disposition under Title 13 RCW, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed upon the juvenile offender a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be one hundred dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more adjudications for a felony or gross misdemeanor and seventy-five dollars for each case or cause of action that includes adjudications of only one or more misdemeanors.
- (2) The assessment imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to motor vehicle crimes defined in Title 46 RCW except those defined in the following sections: RCW 46.61.520, 46.61.522, 46.61.024, 46.52.090, 46.70.140, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.52.101, 46.20.410, 46.52.020, ((46.10.130, 46.09.130,)) 46.10.495, 46.09.480, 46.61.5249, 46.61.525, 46.61.685, 46.61.530, 46.61.500, 46.61.015, 46.52.010, 46.44.180, ((46.10.090(2))) 46.10.490(2), and ((46.09.120(2))) 46.09.470(2).
- (3) When any person accused of having committed a crime posts bail in superior court pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10.19 RCW and such bail is forfeited, there shall be deducted from the proceeds of such forfeited bail a penalty assessment, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law, equal to the assessment which would be applicable under subsection (1) of this section if the person had been convicted of the crime.
- (4) Such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the superior court to the county treasurer who shall monthly transmit the money as provided in RCW 10.82.070. Each county shall deposit fifty

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- percent of the money it receives per case or cause of action under subsection (1) of this section and retains under RCW 10.82.070, not less than one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of the remaining money it retains under RCW 10.82.070 and the money it retains under chapter 3.62 RCW, and all money it receives under subsection (7) of this section into a fund maintained exclusively for the support of comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes. A program shall be considered "comprehensive" only after approval of the department upon application by the county prosecuting attorney. The department shall approve as comprehensive only programs which:
 - (a) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime with particular emphasis on serious crimes against persons and property. It is the intent of the legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims or witnesses of a particular type or types of crime and that such funds supplement, not supplant, existing local funding levels;
 - (b) Are administered by the county prosecuting attorney either directly through the prosecuting attorney's office or by contract between the county and agencies providing services to victims of crime;
 - (c) Make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his <u>or</u> <u>her</u> surviving dependents of the existence of this chapter and the procedure for making application for benefits;
 - (d) Assist victims in the restitution and adjudication process; and
 - (e) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the department of labor and industries under this chapter.

Before a program in any county west of the Cascade mountains is submitted to the department for approval, it shall be submitted for review and comment to each city within the county with a population of more than one hundred fifty thousand. The department will consider if the county's proposed comprehensive plan meets the needs of crime victims in cases adjudicated in municipal, district or superior courts and of crime victims located within the city and county.

(5) Upon submission to the department of a letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program, the prosecuting attorney shall retain the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section until such time as the county prosecuting attorney has obtained

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- approval of a program from the department. 1 Approval of the 2 comprehensive plan by the department must be obtained within one year of the date of the letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program. 3 4 The county prosecuting attorney shall not make any expenditures from the money deposited under subsection (4) of this section until approval 5 of a comprehensive plan by the department. If a county prosecuting 6 7 attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from the department 8 under subsection (4) of this section or failed to obtain approval of a comprehensive program within one year after submission of a letter of 9 10 intent under this section, the county treasurer shall monthly transmit 11 one hundred percent of the money deposited by the county under 12 subsection (4) of this section to the state treasurer for deposit in 13 the state general fund.
 - (6) County prosecuting attorneys are responsible to make every reasonable effort to insure that the penalty assessments of this chapter are imposed and collected.

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- (7) Every city and town shall transmit monthly one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of all money, other than money received for parking infractions, retained under RCW 3.50.100 and 35.20.220 to the county treasurer for deposit as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
- 22 **Sec. 247.** RCW 7.68.050 and 1998 c 91 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) No right of action at law for damages incurred as a consequence of a criminal act shall be lost as a consequence of being entitled to benefits under the provisions of this chapter. The victim or his or her beneficiary may elect to seek damages from the person or persons liable for the claimed injury or death, and such victim or beneficiary is entitled to the full compensation and benefits provided by this chapter regardless of any election or recovery made pursuant to this section.
 - (2) For the purposes of this section, the rights, privileges, responsibilities, duties, limitations, and procedures contained in RCW 51.24.050 through 51.24.110 apply.
- 35 (3) If the recovery involved is against the state, the lien of the 36 department includes the interest on the benefits paid by the department

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- to or on behalf of such person under this chapter computed at the rate of eight percent per annum from the date of payment.
- 3 (4) The 1980 amendments to this section apply only to injuries 4 which occur on or after April 1, 1980.
- 5 **Sec. 248.** RCW 7.68.200 and 1979 ex.s. c 219 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

7 After hearing, as provided in RCW 7.68.210, every person, firm, 8 corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity 9 contracting with any person or the representative or assignee of any person, accused or convicted of a crime in this state, with respect to 10 11 the reenactment of such crime, by way of a movie, book, magazine 12 article, tape recording, phonograph record, radio or television 13 presentation, live entertainment of any kind, or from the expression of such accused or convicted person's thoughts, feelings, opinion, or 14 emotions regarding such crime, shall submit a copy of such contract to 15 16 the department and pay over to the department any moneys which would 17 otherwise, by terms of such contract, be owing to the person so accused or convicted or his <u>or her</u> representatives. 18 The department shall deposit such moneys in an escrow account for the benefit of and payable 19 20 to any victim or the legal representative of any victim of crimes 21 committed by: $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (1) Such convicted person; or $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (2) such 22 accused person, but only if such accused person is eventually convicted 23 of the crime and provided that such victim, within five years of the 24 date of the establishment of such escrow account, brings a civil action 25 in a court of competent jurisdiction and recovers a money judgment for 26 damages against such person or his or her representatives.

27 **Sec. 249.** RCW 7.68.240 and 1988 c 155 s 4 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

Upon a showing by any convicted person or the state that five years have elapsed from the establishment of such escrow account and further that no actions are pending against such convicted person pursuant to RCW 7.68.200 through 7.68.280, the department shall immediately pay over fifty percent of any moneys in the escrow account to such person or his <u>or her</u> legal representatives and fifty percent of any moneys in the escrow account to the fund under RCW 7.68.035(4).

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1 Sec. 250. RCW 7.70.030 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 56 s 8 are each
2 amended to read as follows:

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No award shall be made in any action or arbitration for damages for injury occurring as the result of health care which is provided after June 25, 1976, unless the plaintiff establishes one or more of the following propositions:

- (1) That injury resulted from the failure of a health care provider to follow the accepted standard of care;
- 9 (2) That a health care provider promised the patient or his <u>or her</u>
 10 representative that the injury suffered would not occur;
- 11 (3) That injury resulted from health care to which the patient or 12 his <u>or her</u> representative did not consent.

Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the plaintiff shall have the burden of proving each fact essential to an award by a preponderance of the evidence.

16 **Sec. 251.** RCW 7.70.040 and 1983 c 149 s 2 are each amended to read 17 as follows:

The following shall be necessary elements of proof that injury resulted from the failure of the health care provider to follow the accepted standard of care:

- (1) The health care provider failed to exercise that degree of care, skill, and learning expected of a reasonably prudent health care provider at that time in the profession or class to which he or she belongs, in the state of Washington, acting in the same or similar circumstances;
- 26 (2) Such failure was a proximate cause of the injury complained of.
- 27 **Sec. 252.** RCW 7.70.050 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 56 s 10 are each 28 amended to read as follows:
- 29 (1) The following shall be necessary elements of proof that injury 30 resulted from health care in a civil negligence case or arbitration 31 involving the issue of the alleged breach of the duty to secure an 32 informed consent by a patient or his <u>or her</u> representatives against a 33 health care provider:
- 34 (a) That the health care provider failed to inform the patient of 35 a material fact or facts relating to the treatment;

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1 (b) That the patient consented to the treatment without being aware 2 of or fully informed of such material fact or facts;

- (c) That a reasonably prudent patient under similar circumstances would not have consented to the treatment if informed of such material fact or facts;
- (d) That the treatment in question proximately caused injury to the patient.
 - (2) Under the provisions of this section a fact is defined as or considered to be a material fact, if a reasonably prudent person in the position of the patient or his <u>or her</u> representative would attach significance to it deciding whether or not to submit to the proposed treatment.
- 13 (3) Material facts under the provisions of this section which must 14 be established by expert testimony shall be either:
- 15 (a) The nature and character of the treatment proposed and 16 administered;
- 17 (b) The anticipated results of the treatment proposed and 18 administered;
 - (c) The recognized possible alternative forms of treatment; or
 - (d) The recognized serious possible risks, complications, and anticipated benefits involved in the treatment administered and in the recognized possible alternative forms of treatment, including nontreatment.
 - (4) If a recognized health care emergency exists and the patient is not legally competent to give an informed consent and/or a person legally authorized to consent on behalf of the patient is not readily available, his <u>or her</u> consent to required treatment will be implied.
- **Sec. 253.** RCW 8.04.090 and 1979 c 151 s 7 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

In case the state shall require immediate possession and use of the property sought to be condemned, and an order of necessity shall have been granted, and no review has been taken therefrom, the attorney general may stipulate with respondents in accordance with the provisions of this section and RCW 8.04.092 and 8.04.094 for an order of immediate possession and use, and file with the clerk of the court wherein the action is pending, a certificate of the state's requirement of immediate possession and use of the land, which shall state the

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amount of money offered to the respondents and shall further state that 1 2 such offer constitutes a continuing tender of such amount. attorney general shall file a copy of the certificate with the office 3 4 of financial management, which forthwith shall issue and deliver to him or her a warrant payable to the order of the clerk of the court wherein 5 the action is pending in a sum sufficient to pay the amount offered, 6 7 which shall forthwith be paid into the registry of the court. 8 court without further notice to respondent shall enter an order granting to the state the immediate possession and use of the property 9 described in the order of necessity, which order shall bind the 10 petitioner to pay the full amount of any final judgment of compensation 11 12 and damages which may thereafter be awarded for the taking and 13 appropriation of the lands, real estate, premises, or other property described in the petition and for the injury, if any, to the remainder 14 of the lands, real estate, premises, or other property from which they 15 are to be taken by reason of such taking and appropriation, after 16 17 offsetting against any and all such compensation and damages the 18 special benefits, if any, accruing to such remainder by reason of the 19 appropriation and use by the state of the lands, real estate, premises, or other property described in the petition. The moneys paid into 20 21 court may at any time after entry of the order of immediate possession, 22 be withdrawn by respondents, by order of the court, as their interests 23 shall appear.

Sec. 254. RCW 8.04.094 and 1951 c 177 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

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If any respondent shall elect to demand a trial for the purpose of assessing just compensation and damages arising from the taking, he or she shall so move within sixty days from the date of entry of the order of immediate possession and use, and the issues shall be brought to trial within one year from the date of such order unless good and sufficient proof shall be offered and it shall appear therefrom to the court that the hearing could not have been held within said year. In the event that no such demand be timely made or having been timely made, shall not be brought to trial within the limiting period, the court, upon application of the state, shall enter a decree of appropriation for the amount paid into court under the provisions of

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- 1 RCW 8.04.090, as the total sum to which respondents are entitled, and 2 such decree shall be final and nonappealable.
 - Sec. 255. RCW 8.04.140 and 1891 c 74 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person, corporation, or county claiming to be entitled to any money paid into court, as provided in RCW 8.04.010 through 8.04.160, may apply to the court therefor, and upon furnishing evidence satisfactory to the court that he or she or it is entitled to the same, the court shall make an order directing the payment to such claimant the portion of such money as he or she or it shall be found entitled to; but if, upon application, the court or judge thereof should decide that the title to the land, real estate, or premises specified in the application of such claimant was in such condition as to require that an action be commenced to determine the conflicting claims thereto, he or she shall refuse such order until such action is commenced and the conflicting claims to such land, real estate, or premises be determined according to law.

Sec. 256. RCW 8.04.150 and 1988 c 202 s 8 are each amended to read 19 as follows:

Either party may seek appellate review of the judgment for damages entered in the superior court within thirty days after the entry of judgment as aforesaid, and such review shall bring before the supreme court or the court of appeals the propriety and justness of the amount of damages in respect to the parties to the review: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That upon such review no bond shall be required: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the owner of land, the real estate or premises accepts the sum awarded by the jury, the court or the judge thereof, he or she shall be deemed thereby to have waived conclusively appellate review, and final judgment by default may be rendered in the superior court as in other cases: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no review shall operate so as to prevent the said state of Washington from taking possession of such property pending review after the amount of said award shall have been paid into court.

Sec. 257. RCW 8.04.170 and 1917 c 153 s 1 are each amended to read 35 as follows:

Whenever the governor, as commander-in-chief of the military of this state, shall deem it necessary to acquire any lands, real estate, premises, or other property for any military purpose or purposes of this state, either to add to, enlarge, increase, or otherwise improve state military facilities now or hereafter existing or to establish new facilities, the acquisition of which shall have been provided for by the state, by a county or by a city, or by either, all or any thereof, upon certificate by the governor of such necessity, proceedings for the condemnation, appropriation, and taking of the lands, real estate, premises, or other property so certified to be necessary shall be taken as follows:

Where the state is to pay the purchase price it shall be the duty of the attorney general, upon receipt by him <u>or her</u> of said certificate of the governor, to file a petition in the superior court for the county in which such lands, real estate, premises, or other property may be situate praying such condemnation, appropriating, and taking, which petition shall be prosecuted to a final determination in the manner by law provided for other condemnation suits brought by or on behalf of the state;

Where a county is to pay the purchase price it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of said county upon receipt by him <u>or her</u> of said certificate of the governor, to file a petition in the superior court for said county praying such condemnation, appropriation, and taking, which petition shall be prosecuted to a final determination in the manner by law provided for other condemnation suits brought by or on behalf of a county;

Where a city is to pay the purchase price it shall be the duty of the corporation counsel, city attorney, or other head of the legal department of said city, upon receipt by him or her of said certificate of the governor, to file a petition in the superior court for the county in which said city is situate, praying such condemnation, appropriation, and taking, which petition shall be prosecuted to a final determination in the manner by law provided for other condemnation suits brought by or on behalf of such city;

Where the purchase price is to be paid by the state, a county, and a city or by the state and a county, or by the state and a city, or by a county and a city, the condemnation shall be prosecuted to a final

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- 1 determination in the manner by law provided for either or any thereof,
- 2 as the governor may determine, which determination shall be final and
- 3 conclusive.

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Sec. 258. RCW 8.08.060 and 1949 c 79 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon the verdict of the jury or upon the determination of the court of the compensation or damages to be paid for the real estate or property appropriated, judgment shall be entered against such county in favor of the owner or owners of the real estate or property so appropriated for the amount found as just compensation therefor, and upon the payment of such amount by such county to the clerk of such court for the use of the owner or owners or the persons interested in the premises sought to be taken, the court shall enter a decree of appropriation of the real estate or property sought to be taken, thereby vesting the title to the same in such county; and a certified copy of such decree of appropriation may be filed in the office of the county auditor of the county wherein the real estate taken is situated and shall be recorded by such auditor like a deed of real estate and with like effect. The money so paid to the clerk of the court shall be by him or her paid to the person or persons entitled thereto upon the order of the court.

22 **Sec. 259.** RCW 8.08.080 and 1988 c 202 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

24 Either party may seek appellate review of the judgment for 25 compensation of the damages awarded in the superior court within thirty days after the entry of judgment as aforesaid, and such review shall 26 27 bring before the supreme court or the court of appeals the propriety 28 and justice of the amount of damage in respect to the parties to the 29 PROVIDED, That upon such review no bonds shall be required: 30 AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the owner of land, real estate, or premises accepts the sum awarded by the jury or the court, he or she 31 shall be deemed thereby to have waived conclusively appellate review, 32 33 and final judgment by default may be rendered in the superior court as 34 in other cases.

1 **Sec. 260.** RCW 8.12.120 and 1907 c 153 s 8 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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Such jury shall also ascertain the just compensation to be paid to any person claiming an interest in any lot, parcel of land, or property which may be taken or damaged by such improvement, whether or not such person's name or such lot, parcel of land, or other property is mentioned or described in such petition: PROVIDED, Such person shall first be admitted as a party defendant to said suit by such court and shall file a statement of his <u>or her</u> interest in and description of the lot, parcel of land, or other property in respect to which he <u>or she</u> claims compensation.

12 **Sec. 261.** RCW 8.12.200 and 1993 c 14 s 1 are each amended to read 13 as follows:

Any final judgment or judgments rendered by said court upon any finding or findings of any jury or juries, or upon any finding or findings of the court in case a jury be waived, shall be lawful and sufficient condemnation of the land or property to be taken, or of the right to damage the same in the manner proposed, upon the payment of the amount of such findings and all costs which shall be taxed as in other civil cases, provided that in case any defendant recovers no damages, no costs shall be taxed. Such judgment or judgments shall be final and conclusive as to the damages caused by such improvement unless appellate review is sought, and review of the same shall not delay proceedings under said ordinance, if such city shall pay into court for the owners and parties interested, as directed by the court, the amount of the judgment and costs, and such city, after making such payment into court, shall be liable to such owner or owners or parties interested for the payment of any further compensation which may at any time be finally awarded to such parties seeking review of said proceeding, and his or her costs, and shall pay the same on the rendition of judgment therefor, and abide any rule or order of the court in relation to the matter in controversy. In case of review by the supreme court or the court of appeals of the state by any party to the proceedings the money so paid into the superior court by such city, as aforesaid, shall remain in the custody of said superior court until the final determination of the proceedings. If the owner of the land, real estate, premises, or other property accepts the sum awarded by the

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- jury or the court, he or she shall be deemed thereby to have waived
- 2 conclusively appellate review and final judgment may be rendered in the
- 3 superior court as in other cases.

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Sec. 262. RCW 8.12.260 and 1907 c 153 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

6 At any time after June 11, 1907, any such city may petition the 7 superior court of the county in which said city is situated, that a board of eminent domain commissioners be appointed to make assessments 8 9 in all condemnation proceedings instituted by such city. Said superior court shall thereupon, by order duly entered in its records, appoint 10 11 three competent persons as commissioners who shall be known as and who 12 shall constitute the "board of eminent domain commissioners of the city of . . ., " and who shall thereafter make assessments in all 13 condemnation proceedings instituted by such city. The order of the 14 court shall provide that one of the members of such board shall serve 15 16 for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, from the date 17 of their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Annually thereafter, said superior court shall appoint one 18 such person as such commissioner, whose term shall begin on the same 19 20 day of the month on which the first order of appointment was made and 21 continue for three years thereafter and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. If any commissioner shall be disqualified in 22 23 any proceeding by reason of interest, or for any other reason, said 24 superior court shall appoint some other competent person to act in his or her place in such proceeding. 25

26 **Sec. 263.** RCW 8.12.270 and 1947 c 139 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

All commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath that they will faithfully perform the duties of the office to which they are appointed, and will to the best of their abilities make true and impartial assessments according to law. Every commissioner shall receive compensation at the rate of ten dollars per day for each day actually spent in making the assessment herein provided for: PROVIDED, That in any city of the first class the superior court of the county in which said city is situated may, by order duly entered in its record, fix the compensation of each

commissioner in an amount in no case to exceed twenty-five dollars per 1 2 day for each day actually spent in making the assessment herein provided for. Each commissioner shall file in the proceeding in which 3 he or she has made such assessment his or her account, stating the 4 number of days he or she has actually spent in said proceeding, and 5 upon the approval of said account by the judge before whom the 6 7 proceeding is pending, the comptroller or city clerk of such city shall 8 issue a warrant in the amount approved by the judge upon the special fund created to pay the awards and costs of said proceeding, and the 9 10 fees of such commissioner so paid shall be included in the cost and expense of such proceedings. In case such commissioners are, during 11 12 the same period, or parts thereof, engaged in making assessments in 13 different proceedings, in rendering their accounts they shall apportion 14 them to the different proceedings in proportion to the amount of time, 15 actually spent by them on the assessment in each proceeding.

Sec. 264. RCW 8.12.360 and 1915 c 154 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

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The clerk of the court in which such judgment is rendered shall certify a copy of the assessment roll and judgment to the treasurer of the city, or if there has been an appeal taken from any part of such judgment, then he or she shall certify such part of the roll and judgment as is not included in such appeal, and the remainder when final judgment is rendered: PROVIDED, That if upon such appeal, the judgment of the superior court shall be affirmed, the assessments on such property as to which appeal has been taken shall bear interest at the same rate and from the same date which other assessments not paid within the time hereafter provided shall bear. Such copy of the assessment roll shall describe the lots, blocks, tracts, parcels of land, or other property assessed, and the respective amounts assessed on each, and shall be sufficient warrant to the city treasurer to collect the assessment therein specified. In no case, however, shall a copy of such assessment roll and judgment be certified to the city treasurer unless and until the awards of the jury shall have first been accepted by the city council or other legislative body as provided by law, or the time for rejecting the same shall have expired.

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Sec. 265. RCW 8.12.370 and 1915 c 154 s 6 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

Whenever the assessment for any such improvement shall be immediately payable, the owner of any such lot, tract, or parcel of land or other property so assessed may pay such entire assessment, or any part thereof, without interest, within thirty days after the notice of such assessment.

The city treasurer shall, as soon as the certified copy of the assessment roll has been placed in his or her hands for collection, publish a notice in the official newspaper of the city for two consecutive daily, or two consecutive weekly issues, and then by posting four notices thereof in public places along the line of the proposed improvement, that the said roll is in his or her hands for collection, and that any assessment thereon, or any part thereof, may be paid within thirty days from the date of the first publication or posting of said notice, without penalty, interest or costs, and if not so paid, the same shall thereupon become delinquent.

Sec. 266. RCW 8.12.380 and 1907 c 153 s 33 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the city treasurer into whose hands such judgment and assessment roll shall come, to mail notices of such assessment to the persons whose names appear on the assessment roll, so far as the addresses of such persons are known to him or her. Any such treasurer omitting so to do, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every such omission; but the validity of the special assessment shall not be affected by such omission. When any assessment or assessments are paid, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to write the word "paid" opposite the same together with the name and post office address of the person making the payment and the date of payment. The owner may annually notify the treasurer of his or her address and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to mail the notice above provided for to such address.

- **Sec. 267.** RCW 8.12.430 and 1985 c 469 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- Whenever the assessment for any such improvement shall be payable in installments, the owner of any lot, tract, or parcel of land or

other property charged with any such assessment may pay the assessment or any portion thereof, without interest, within thirty days after such notice of the assessment.

The city treasurer shall, as soon as the certified copy of the assessment roll has been placed in his or her hands for collection, publish a notice in the official newspaper of the city for two consecutive daily or two consecutive weekly issues, that the roll is in his or her hands for collection and that any assessment thereon or any portion of any such assessment may be paid at any time within thirty days from the date of the first publication of the notice without penalty, interest, or costs, and the unpaid balance, if any, may be paid in equal annual installments, or any such assessment may be paid at any time after the first thirty days following the date of the first publication of the notice by paying the entire unpaid portion thereof with all penalties and costs attached, together with all interest thereon to the date of delinquency of the first installment thereof next falling due.

The notice shall further state that the first installment of the assessment shall become due and payable during the thirty day period succeeding a date one year after the date of first publication of the notice, and annually thereafter each succeeding installment shall become due and payable in like manner.

If the whole or any portion of any assessment remains unpaid after the first thirty day period herein provided for, interest upon the whole unpaid sum shall be charged at the bond rate, and each year thereafter one of the installments, together with interest due upon the whole of the unpaid balance, shall be collected, except that where the assessment is payable in twenty years, installments of interest only shall be collected for the first ten years, as provided in RCW 8.12.420.

Any installment not paid prior to the expiration of the thirty day period during which the installment is due and payable, shall thereupon become delinquent. All delinquent installments shall be subject to a charge of five percent penalty levied upon both principal and interest due on the installments, and all delinquent installments, except installments of interest when the assessment is payable in twenty years, as provided in RCW 8.12.420, shall, until paid, be subject to a charge for interest at the bond rate.

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The bonds herein provided for shall not be issued prior to twenty days after the expiration of the thirty days first above mentioned, but may be issued at any time thereafter. In all cases where any sum is paid as herein provided, the same shall be paid to the city treasurer, or to the officer whose duty it is to collect the assessments, and all sums so paid shall be applied solely to the payment of the awards, interest and costs of the improvements or the redemption of the bonds issued therefor.

Sec. 268. RCW 8.12.440 and 1983 c 167 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

If the city shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay said bonds or to promptly collect any such assessments when due, the owner of any such bonds may proceed in his <u>or her</u> own name to collect such assessment and foreclose the lien thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall in addition to the principal of such bonds and interest thereon, recover five percent of such sum, together with the costs of such suit. Any number of owners of such bonds for any single improvement may join as plaintiffs and any number of owners of the property on which the same are a lien may be joined as defendants in such suit.

Sec. 269. RCW 8.12.450 and 1915 c 154 s 16 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

Neither the holder nor owner of any bond issued under the authority of this chapter shall have any claim therefor against the city by which the same is issued, except from the special assessment made for the improvement for which such bond was issued, but his <u>or her</u> remedy in case of nonpayment, shall be confined to the enforcement of such assessments. A copy of this section shall be plainly written, printed, or engraved on each bond so issued.

Sec. 270. RCW 8.12.490 and 1907 c 153 s 43 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever before the sale of any property the amount of any assessment thereon, with interest and costs accrued thereon, shall be paid to the treasurer, he <u>or she</u> shall thereupon mark the same paid, with the date of payment thereof on the assessment roll, and whenever after sale of any property for any assessments, the same shall be

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redeemed, he <u>or she</u> shall thereupon enter the same redeemed with the date of such redemption on such record. Such entry shall be made on the margin of the record opposite the description of such property.

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Sec. 271. RCW 8.12.500 and 1907 c 153 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:

If the treasurer shall receive any moneys for assessments, giving a receipt therefor, for any property and afterwards return the same as unpaid, or shall receive the same after making such return, and the same be sold for assessment which has been so paid and receipted for by himself or herself or his or her clerk or assistant, he or she and his or her bond shall be liable to the holder of the certificate given to the purchaser at the sale for the amount of the face of the certificate, and a penalty of fifteen percent additional thereto besides legal interest, to be demanded within two years from the date of the sale and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the amount, and the city shall in no case be liable to the holder of such certificate.

Sec. 272. RCW 8.16.020 and 1909 p 372 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of directors of the school district shall present to the superior court of the state of Washington in and for the county wherein is situated the real estate desired to be acquired for schoolhouse site purposes, a petition, reciting that the board of directors of such school district have selected certain real estate, describing it, as a schoolhouse site, or as additional grounds to an existing site, for such school district; that the site so selected, or some part thereof, describing it, belongs to a person or persons, naming him, her, or them, that such school district has offered to give the owner or owners thereof therefor dollars, and that the owner of such real estate has refused to accept the same therefor; that the board of school directors of such school district and the said owner or owners of such real estate are unable to agree upon the compensation to be paid by such school district to the owner or owners of such real estate therefor, and praying that a jury be impaneled to ascertain and determine the compensation to be made in money by such school district to such owner or owners for the taking of such real estate for the use

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- 1 as a schoolhouse site for such school district; or in case a jury be
- 2 waived in the manner provided by law in other civil actions in courts
- 3 of record, then that the compensation to be made as aforesaid, be
- 4 ascertained and determined by the court, or judge thereof.
- 5 **Sec. 273.** RCW 8.16.060 and 1909 p 373 s 6 are each amended to read 6 as follows:

The jury impaneled to hear the evidence and determine the compensation to be paid to the owner or owners of such real estate desired for such schoolhouse site purpose shall consist of twelve

- desired for such schoolhouse site purpose shall consist of twelve persons unless a less number be agreed upon, and shall be selected,
- impaneled, and sworn in the same manner that juries in other civil
- 12 actions are selected, impaneled, and sworn, provided a juror may be
- 13 challenged for cause on the ground that he or she is a taxpayer of the
- 14 district seeking the condemnation of any real estate.
- 15 **Sec. 274.** RCW 8.16.110 and 1909 p 374 s 11 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- Upon the verdict of the jury, or upon the determination by the 17 18 court of the compensation to be paid for the property sought to be 19 taken as herein provided, judgment shall be entered against such school 20 district in favor of the owner or owners of the real estate sought to be taken, for the amount found as compensation therefor, and upon the 21 22 payment of such amount by such school district to the clerk of such 23 court for the use of the owner or owners of, and the persons interested 24 in the premises sought to be taken, the court shall enter a decree of 25 appropriation of the real estate sought to be taken, thereby vesting 26 the title to the same in such school district; and a certified copy of such decree of appropriation may be filed in the office of the county 27 auditor of the county wherein the real estate taken is situated, and 28 29 shall be recorded by such auditor like a deed of real estate, and with 30 like effect. The money so paid to the clerk of the court shall be by 31 him or her paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, upon the order of the court. 32
- 33 **Sec. 275.** RCW 8.16.130 and 1988 c 202 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 Either party may seek appellate review of the judgment for

compensation awarded for the property taken, entered in the superior 1 2 court, to the supreme court or the court of appeals of the state within sixty days after the entry of the judgment, and such review shall bring 3 before the supreme court or the court of appeals the justness of the 4 compensation awarded for the property taken, and any error occurring on 5 the hearing of such matter, prejudicial to the party appealing: 6 7 PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if the owner or owners of the land taken 8 accepts the sum awarded by the jury or court, he, she, or they shall be 9 deemed thereby to have waived appellate review.

10 **Sec. 276.** RCW 8.16.150 and 1909 p 375 s 15 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

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In all proceedings under this chapter the school district seeking to acquire title to real estate for a schoolhouse site, shall be denominated plaintiff, and all other persons interested therein shall be denominated defendants; and in all such proceedings the clerk of the superior court wherein any such proceeding is brought shall charge nothing for his <u>or her</u> services, except in taking an appeal from the judgment entered in the superior court.

19 **Sec. 277.** RCW 8.20.010 and 1890 p 294 s 1 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

Any corporation authorized by law to appropriate land, real estate, premises, or other property for right-of-way or any other corporate purposes, may present to the superior court of the county in which any land, real estate, premises, or other property sought to be appropriated shall be situated, or to the judge of such superior court in any county where he or she has jurisdiction or is holding court, a petition in which the land, real estate, premises, or other property sought to be appropriated shall be described with reasonable certainty, and setting forth the name of each and every owner, encumbrancer, or other person or party interested in the same, or any part thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained from the public records, the object for which the land is sought to be appropriated, and praying that a jury be impaneled to ascertain and determine the compensation to be made in money, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, to such owner or owners, respectively, and to all tenants, encumbrancers, and others interested, for the

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- 1 taking or injuriously affecting such lands, real estate, premises, or
- 2 other property, or in case a jury be waived as in other civil cases in
- 3 courts of record in the manner prescribed by law, then that the
- 4 compensation to be made, as aforesaid, be ascertained and determined by
- 5 the court, or judge thereof.
- 6 **Sec. 278.** RCW 8.20.110 and 1890 p 299 s 8 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- Any person, corporation, state or county, claiming to be entitled 8 9 to any money paid into court, as provided in RCW 8.20.010 through 8.20.140 may apply to the court therefor, and upon furnishing evidence 10 11 satisfactory to the court that he, she, or it is entitled to the same, 12 the court shall make an order directing the payment to such claimant 13 the portion of such money as he, she, or it shall be found entitled to; but if, upon application, the court or judge thereof shall decide that 14 the title to the land, real estate, premises, or other property 15 16 specified in the application of such claimant was in such condition as 17 to require that an action be commenced to determine the conflicting claims thereto, he or she shall refuse such order until such action is 18 commenced and the conflicting claims to such land, real estate, 19 20 premises, or other property be determined according to law.
- 21 **Sec. 279.** RCW 8.20.120 and 1988 c 202 s 14 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - Either party may seek appellate review of the judgment for damages entered in the superior court within thirty days after the entry of judgment as aforesaid and such review shall bring before the supreme court or the court of appeals the propriety and justness of the amount of damages in respect to the parties to the review: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no bond shall be required of any person interested in the property sought to be appropriated by such corporation, but in case the corporation appropriating such land, real estate, premises, or other property is appellant, it shall give a bond like that prescribed in RCW 8.20.130, to be executed, filed, and approved in the same manner: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the owner of the land, real estate, premises, or other property accepts the sum awarded by the jury, the court, or the judge thereof, he or she shall be deemed thereby to have waived

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- conclusively appellate review, and final judgment by default may be rendered in the superior court as in other cases.
- 3 **Sec. 280.** RCW 8.26.020 and 2003 c 254 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

As used in this chapter:

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- 6 (1) The term "state" means any department, commission, agency, or 7 instrumentality of the state of Washington.
 - (2) The term "local public agency" applies to any county, city or town, or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state and any person who has the authority to acquire property by eminent domain under state law, or any instrumentality of any of the foregoing.
- 13 (3) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, 14 corporation, or association.
- 15 (4)(a) The term "displaced person" means, except as provided in (c)
 16 of this subsection, any person who moves from real property, or moves
 17 his <u>or her</u> personal property from real property:
 - (i) As a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire, or the acquisition of, such real property in whole or in part for a program or project undertaken by a displacing agency; or
 - (ii) On which the person is a residential tenant or conducts a small business, a farm operation, or a business defined in this section, as a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, under a program or project undertaken by a displacing agency in any case in which the displacing agency determines that the displacement is permanent.
- 28 (b) Solely for the purposes of RCW 8.26.035 (1) and (2) and 8.26.065, the term "displaced person" includes any person who moves 30 from real property, or moves his <u>or her</u> personal property from real property:
 - (i) As a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire, or the acquisition of, other real property in whole or in part on which the person conducts a business or farm operation, for a program or project undertaken by a displacing agency; or
- 36 (ii) As a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such 37 other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, of other

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- real property on which the person conducts a business or a farm operation, under a program or project undertaken by a displacing agency where the displacing agency determines that the displacement is permanent.
 - (c) The term "displaced person" does not include:
 - (i) A person who has been determined, according to criteria established by the lead agency, to be either unlawfully occupying the displacement dwelling or to have occupied the dwelling for the purpose of obtaining assistance under this chapter; or
 - (ii) In any case in which the displacing agency acquires property for a program or project, any person (other than a person who was an occupant of the property at the time it was acquired) who occupies the property on a rental basis for a short term or a period subject to termination when the property is needed for the program or project.
- 15 (5) The term "business" means any lawful activity, excepting a farm operation, conducted primarily:
 - (a) For the purchase, sale, lease, and rental of personal and real property, and for the manufacture, processing, or marketing of products, commodities, or other personal property;
 - (b) For the sale of services to the public;
 - (c) By a nonprofit organization; or
 - (d) Solely for the purposes of RCW 8.26.035, for assisting in the purchase, sale, resale, manufacture, processing, or marketing of products, commodities, personal property, or services by the erection and maintenance of an outdoor advertising display or displays, whether or not such display or displays are located on the premises on which any of the above activities are conducted.
 - (6) The term "farm operation" means any activity conducted solely or primarily for the production of one or more agricultural products or commodities, including timber, for sale or for home use, and customarily producing such products or commodities in sufficient quantity to be capable of contributing materially to the operator's support.
 - (7) The term "comparable replacement dwelling" means any dwelling that is (a) decent, safe, and sanitary; (b) adequate in size to accommodate the occupants; (c) within the financial means of the displaced person; (d) functionally equivalent; (e) in an area not subject to unreasonably adverse environmental conditions; and (f) in a

location generally not less desirable than the location of the displaced person's dwelling with respect to public utilities, facilities, services, and the displaced person's place of employment.

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- (8) For purposes of RCW 8.26.180 through 8.26.200, the term "acquiring agency" means:
- (a) A state agency or local public agency that has the authority to acquire property by eminent domain under state law; or
- (b) Any state agency, local public agency, or person that (i) does not have the authority to acquire property by eminent domain under state law and (ii) has been designated an "acquiring agency" under rules adopted by the lead agency. However, the lead agency may only designate a state agency, local public agency, or a person as an "acquiring agency" to the extent that it is necessary in order to qualify for federal financial assistance.
- 15 (9) The term "displacing agency" means the state agency, local 16 public agency, or any person carrying out a program or project, with 17 federal or state financial assistance, that causes a person to be a 18 displaced person.
 - (10) The term "federal financial assistance" means a grant, loan, or contribution provided by the United States, except any federal guarantee or insurance and any interest reduction payment to an individual in connection with the purchase and occupancy of a residence by that individual.
 - (11) The term "mortgage" means such classes of liens as are commonly given to secure advances on, or the unpaid purchase price of, real property, under the laws of this state, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby.
- 28 (12) The term "lead agency" means the Washington state department 29 of transportation.
- 30 (13) The term "appraisal" means a written statement independently 31 and impartially prepared by a qualified appraiser setting forth an 32 opinion of defined value of an adequately described property as of a 33 specific date, supported by the presentation and analysis of relevant 34 market information.
- 35 **Sec. 281.** RCW 8.26.085 and 1988 c 90 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) The lead agency, after full consultation with the department of general administration, shall adopt rules and establish such procedures as the lead agency may determine to be necessary to assure:
 - (a) That the payments and assistance authorized by this chapter are administered in a manner that is fair and reasonable and as uniform as practicable;
 - (b) That a displaced person who makes proper application for a payment authorized for that person by this chapter is paid promptly after a move or, in hardship cases, is paid in advance; and
- (c) That a displaced person who is aggrieved by a program or project that is under the authority of a state agency or local public agency may have his <u>or her</u> application reviewed by the state agency or local public agency.
- (2) The lead agency, after full consultation with the department of general administration, may adopt such other rules and procedures, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as the lead agency deems necessary or appropriate to carry out this chapter.
- 18 (3) State agencies and local public agencies shall comply with the 19 rules adopted pursuant to this section by April 2, 1989.
- **Sec. 282.** RCW 8.26.180 and 1988 c 90 s 12 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- Every acquiring agency shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be guided by the following policies:
 - (1) Every reasonable effort shall be made to acquire expeditiously real property by negotiation.
 - (2) Real property shall be appraised before the initiation of negotiations, and the owner or his <u>or her</u> designated representative shall be given an opportunity to accompany at least one appraiser of the acquiring agency during his <u>or her</u> inspection of the property, except that the lead agency may prescribe a procedure to waive the appraisal in cases involving the acquisition of property with a low fair market value.
 - (3) Before the initiation of negotiations for real property, the acquiring agency shall establish an amount which it believes to be just compensation therefor, and shall make a prompt offer to acquire the property for the full amount so established. In no event shall such amount be less than the agency's approved appraisal of the fair market

value of such property. Any decrease or increase in the fair market value of the real property to be acquired prior to the date of valuation caused by the public improvement for which such property is acquired, or by the likelihood that the property would be acquired for such improvement, other than that due to physical deterioration within the reasonable control of the owner, will be disregarded in determining the compensation for the property. The acquiring agency shall provide the owner of real property to be acquired with a written statement of, and summary of the basis for, the amount it established as just compensation. Where appropriate the just compensation for the real property acquired, for damages to remaining real property, and for benefits to remaining real property shall be separately stated.

- (4) No owner shall be required to surrender possession of real property before the agreed purchase price is paid or deposited with a court having jurisdiction of condemnation of such property, in accordance with applicable law, for the benefit of the owner an amount not less than the acquiring agency's approved appraisal of the fair market value of such property, or the amount of the award of compensation in the condemnation proceeding of such property.
- (5) The construction or development of a public improvement shall be so scheduled that, to the greatest extent practicable, no person lawfully occupying real property shall be required to move from a dwelling or to move his <u>or her</u> business or farm operation without at least ninety days written notice of the date by which such move is required.
- (6) If an owner or tenant is permitted to occupy the real property acquired on a rental basis for a short term or for a period subject to termination on short notice, the amount of rent required shall not exceed the fair rental value of the property to a short-term occupier.
- (7) In no event shall the time of condemnation be advanced, on negotiations or condemnation and the deposit of funds in court for the use of the owner be deferred, or any other coercive action be taken to compel an agreement on the price to be paid for the property.
- (8) If an interest in real property is to be acquired by exercise of the power of eminent domain, formal condemnation proceedings shall be instituted. The acquiring agency shall not intentionally make it necessary for an owner to institute legal proceedings to prove the fact of the taking of his <u>or her</u> real property.

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- (9) If the acquisition of only a portion of a property would leave the owner with an uneconomic remnant, the head of the agency concerned shall offer to acquire that remnant. For the purposes of this chapter, an uneconomic remnant is a parcel of real property in which the owner is left with an interest after the partial acquisition of the owner's property and that the head of the agency concerned has determined has little or no value or utility.
- (10) A person whose real property is being acquired in accordance with this chapter may, after the person has been fully informed of his or her right to receive just compensation for the property, donate the property, any part thereof, any interest therein, or any compensation paid for it to any agency as the person may determine.
- **Sec. 283.** RCW 8.26.190 and 1988 c 90 s 13 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
 - (1) Where any interest in real property is acquired, the acquiring agency shall acquire an equal interest in all buildings, structures, or other improvements located upon the real property so acquired and which is required to be removed from such real property or which is determined to be adversely affected by the use to which such real property will be put.
 - (2) For the purpose of determining the just compensation to be paid for any building, structure, or other improvement required to be acquired under subsection (1) of this section, such building, structure, or other improvement shall be deemed to be a part of the real property to be acquired notwithstanding the right or obligation of a tenant of the lands, as against the owner of any other interest in the real property, to remove such building, structure, or improvement at the expiration of his or her term, and the fair market value which such building, structure, or improvement contributes to the fair market value of the real property to be acquired, or the fair market value of such building, structure, or improvement for removal from the real property, whichever is the greater, shall be paid to the owner of such building, structure, or improvement.
 - (3) Payment for such building, structure, or improvement under subsection (1) of this section shall not result in duplication of any payments otherwise authorized by state law. No such payment shall be made unless the owner of the land involved disclaims all interest in

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the improvements of the tenant. In consideration for any such payment, the tenant shall assign, transfer, and release all his <u>or her</u> right, title, and interest in and to such improvements. Nothing with regard to the above-mentioned acquisition of buildings, structures, or other improvements shall be construed to deprive the tenant of any rights to reject payment and to obtain payment for such property interests in accordance with other laws of this state.

8 **Sec. 284.** RCW 8.28.010 and 1927 c 255 s 104 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

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In all condemnation proceedings brought for the purpose of appropriating any public land owned by the state or in which the state has an interest, service of process shall be made upon the commissioner of public lands.

When any condemnation proceeding a decree in is appropriating public lands owned by the state or in which the state has an interest, or any interest in or rights over such lands, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff to cause to be filed in the office of the commissioner of public lands a certified copy of such decree, together with a plat of the lands appropriated and the lands contiguous thereto, in form and substance as prescribed and required by the commissioner of public lands, showing in detail the lands appropriated, and to pay to the commissioner of public lands, or into the registry of the court, the amount of compensation and damages fixed and awarded in the decree. Upon receipt of such decree, plat, compensation and damages, the commissioner of public lands shall examine the same, and if he or she shall find that the final decree and proceedings comply with the original petition and notice and any amendment duly authorized, and that no additional interest of the state has been taken or appropriated through error or mistake, he or she shall cause notations thereof to be made upon the abstracts, records and tract books in his or her office, and shall issue to the plaintiff his or her certificate, reciting compliance, in substance, with the above requirements, particularly describing the lands appropriated, and shall forthwith transmit the amount received as compensation and damages to the state treasurer, as in the case of sale of land, and the subdivision of land through which any right-of-way is appropriated shall thereafter be sold or leased subject to the right-of-way.

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Sec. 285. RCW 9.01.110 and 1909 c 249 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

No person shall be punished for an omission to perform an act when such act has been performed by another acting in his <u>or her</u> behalf, and competent to perform it.

Sec. 286. RCW 9.03.020 and 1955 c 298 s 2 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

Any owner, lessee, or manager who knowingly permits such an unused refrigerator, icebox, or deep freeze locker to remain on the premises under his <u>or her</u> control without having the door removed or a portion of the latch mechanism removed to prevent latching or locking of the door is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 287. RCW 9.03.040 and 1955 c 298 s 4 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

Any person who keeps or stores refrigerators, iceboxes, or deep freeze lockers for the purpose of selling or offering them for sale shall not be guilty of a violation of this chapter if he or she takes reasonable precautions to effectively secure the door of any refrigerator, icebox, or deep freeze locker held for purpose of sale so as to prevent entrance of children small enough to fit into such articles.

Sec. 288. RCW 9.04.080 and 1961 c 189 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

In the enforcement of RCW 9.04.050 through 9.04.080 the official enforcing RCW 9.04.050 through 9.04.080 may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of RCW 9.04.050 through 9.04.080, from any person engaging in, or who has engaged in such act or practice. Any such assurance shall be in writing and be filed with and subject to the approval of the superior court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his or her principal place of business, or in Thurston county. A violation of such assurance shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of RCW 9.04.050 through 9.04.080: PROVIDED, That after commencement of any action by a prosecuting attorney, as provided herein, the attorney

- 1 general may not accept an assurance of discontinuance without the 2 consent of the prosecuting attorney.
- 3 **Sec. 289.** RCW 9.16.060 and 1909 c 249 s 347 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

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Every person who shall for himself <u>or herself</u>, or on behalf of any other person, corporation, association, or union, procure the filing of any label, trademark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement, with the secretary of state by any fraudulent means, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

- 10 **Sec. 290.** RCW 9.16.100 and 1909 c 249 s 428 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
- Every person who shall make, sell or offer to sell or dispose of, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession with intent to sell or dispose of any metal article marked, stamped or branded with the words "sterling," "sterling silver," or "solid silver," unless nine hundred twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which such article and all parts thereof is manufactured is pure silver, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 19 **Sec. 291.** RCW 9.16.110 and 1909 c 249 s 429 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- Every person who shall make, sell or offer to sell or dispose of, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession with intent to dispose of any metal article marked, stamped or branded with the words "coin," or "coin silver," unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which such article and all parts thereof is manufactured, is pure silver, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 27 **Sec. 292.** RCW 9.16.120 and 1909 c 249 s 430 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- Every person who shall make, sell, offer to sell or dispose of, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article comprised of leather, shell, ivory, celluloid, pearl, glass, porcelain, pottery, steel or wood, to which is applied or attached a metal mounting marked, stamped or branded with the words "sterling," or

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- 1 "sterling silver," unless nine hundred twenty-five one-thousandths of
- 2 the component parts of the metal of which such metal mounting is
- 3 manufactured is pure silver, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 4 **Sec. 293.** RCW 9.16.130 and 1909 c 249 s 431 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person who shall make, sell, offer to sell or dispose of, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article comprised of leather, shell, ivory, celluloid, pearl, glass, porcelain, pottery, steel or wood, to which is applied or attached a metal mounting marked, stamped or branded with the words "coin" or "coin silver," unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which such metal mounting is manufactured is pure

- 13 silver, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 14 **Sec. 294.** RCW 9.16.140 and 1909 c 249 s 432 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person who shall make, sell, offer to sell or dispose of, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article constructed wholly or in part of gold, or of an alloy of gold, and marked, stamped or branded in such manner as to indicate that the gold or alloy of gold in such article is of a greater degree or carat of fineness, by more than one carat, than the actual carat or fineness of such gold or alloy of gold, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

- 23 **Sec. 295.** RCW 9.18.080 and 1909 c 249 s 78 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
- Every person offending against any of the provisions of law relating to bribery or corruption shall be a competent witness against another so offending and shall not be excused from giving testimony tending to criminate himself <u>or herself</u>.
- 29 **Sec. 296.** RCW 9.38.010 and 1909 c 249 s 368 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- Every person who, with intent thereby to obtain credit or financial rating, shall ((wilfully)) willfully make any false statement in writing of his <u>or her</u> assets or liabilities to any person with whom he or she may be either actually or prospectively engaged in any business

- 1 transaction or to any commercial agency or other person engaged in the
- 2 business of collecting or disseminating information concerning
- 3 financial or commercial ratings, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 297. RCW 9.44.080 and 1999 c 143 s 4 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

In a situation not covered by RCW ((29.79.440, 29.79.490, 29.82.170, or 29.82.220)) 29A.84.220, 29A.84.230, 29A.84.240, or 29A.84.250, every person who shall willfully sign the name of another person or of a fictitious person, or for any consideration, gratuity or reward shall sign his or her own name to or withdraw his or her name from any referendum or other petition circulated in pursuance of any law of this state or any municipal ordinance; or in signing his or her name to such petition shall willfully subscribe to any false statement concerning his or her age, citizenship, residence or other qualifications to sign the same; or knowing that any such petition contains any such false or wrongful signature or statement, shall file the same, or put the same off with intent that it should be filed, as a true and genuine petition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 298. RCW 9.45.060 and 1971 c 61 s 1 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

Every person being in possession thereof, who shall sell, remove, conceal, convert to his <u>or her</u> own use, or destroy or connive at or consent to the sale, removal, conversion, concealment, or destruction of any personal property or any part thereof, upon which a security agreement, mortgage, lien, conditional sales contract, rental agreement, or lease exists, with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the secured party of such security agreement, or the holder of such mortgage, lien, or conditional sales contract or the lessor under such lease or rentor ((of [under])) under such rental agreement, or any assignee of such security agreement, mortgage, lien, conditional sales contract, rental agreement or lease shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

In any prosecution under this section any allegation containing a description of the security agreement, mortgage, lien, conditional sales contract, rental agreement, or lease by reference to the date

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- thereof and names of the parties thereto, shall be sufficiently definite and certain.
- The provisions of this section shall be cumulative and nonexclusive and shall not affect any other criminal provision.
- 5 **Sec. 299.** RCW 9.45.080 and 1909 c 249 s 379 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

7 Every person who, with intent to defraud a prior or subsequent purchaser thereof, or prevent any of his or her property being made 8 9 liable for the payment of any of his or her debts, or levied upon by an execution or warrant of attachment, shall remove any of his or her 10 11 property, or secrete, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of the same, or with intent to defraud a creditor shall remove, secrete, assign, 12 convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his or her books or accounts, 13 vouchers or writings in any way relating to his or her business 14 15 affairs, or destroy, obliterate, alter, or erase any of such books of 16 account, accounts, vouchers, or writing or any entry, memorandum, or minute therein contained, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 17

- 18 **Sec. 300.** RCW 9.45.090 and 1909 c 249 s 380 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every person who shall receive any property or conveyance thereof from another, knowing that the same is transferred or delivered to him or her in violation of, or with the intent to violate RCW 9.45.080, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 24 **Sec. 301.** RCW 9.45.100 and 1909 c 249 s 381 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

Every person who, having made, or being about to make, a general 26 27 assignment of his or her property to pay his or her debts, shall by color or aid of any false or fraudulent representation, pretense, 28 29 token, or writing induce any creditor to participate in the benefits of such assignments, or to give any release or discharge of his or her 30 claim or any part thereof, or shall connive at the payment in whole or 31 32 in part of any false, fraudulent or fictitious claim, shall be guilty 33 of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 302. RCW 9.46.050 and 1984 c 287 s 9 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1) Upon appointment of the initial membership the commission shall meet at a time and place designated by the governor and proceed to organize, electing one of such members as ((chairman)) chair of the commission who shall serve until July 1, 1974; thereafter a ((chairman)) chair shall be elected annually.
- (2) A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum of the commission: PROVIDED, That all actions of the commission relating to the regulation of licensing under this chapter shall require an affirmative vote by three or more members of the commission.
- (3) The principal office of the commission shall be at the state capitol, and meetings shall be held at least quarterly and at such other times as may be called by the ((chairman)) chair or upon written request to the ((chairman)) chair of a majority of the commission.
- (4) Members shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
- (5) Before entering upon the duties of his <u>or her</u> office, each of the members of the commission shall enter into a surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, payable to the state of Washington, to be approved by the governor, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his <u>or her</u> duties, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed for elective state officers, which oath and bond shall be filed with the secretary of state. The premium for said bond shall be paid by the commission.
- (6) Any member of the commission may be removed for inefficiency, malfeasance, or misfeasance in office, upon specific written charges filed by the governor, who shall transmit such written charges to the member accused and to the chief justice of the supreme court. The chief justice shall thereupon designate a tribunal composed of three judges of the superior court to hear and adjudicate the charges. Such tribunal shall fix the time of the hearing, which shall be public, and the procedure for the hearing, and the decision of such tribunal shall be final. Removal of any member of the commission by the tribunal shall disqualify such member for reappointment.

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1 **Sec. 303.** RCW 9.46.130 and 1981 c 139 s 10 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

The premises and paraphernalia, and all the books and records of any person, association, or organization conducting gambling activities authorized under this chapter and any person, association, or organization receiving profits therefrom or having any interest therein shall be subject to inspection and audit at any reasonable time, with or without notice, upon demand, by the commission or its designee, the attorney general or his or her designee, the chief of the Washington state patrol or his or her designee or the prosecuting attorney, sheriff, or director of public safety or their designees of the county wherein located, or the chief of police or his or her designee of any city or town in which said organization is located, for the purpose of determining compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this chapter and any rules or regulations or local ordinances adopted pursuant thereto. A reasonable time for the purpose of this section shall be: (1) If the items or records to be inspected or audited are located anywhere upon a premises any portion of which is regularly open to the public or members and guests, then at any time when the premises are so open, or at which they are usually open; or (2) if the items or records to be inspected or audited are not located upon a premises set out in subsection (1) ((above)) of this section, then any time between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The commission shall be provided at such reasonable intervals as the commission shall determine with a report, under oath, detailing all receipts and disbursements in connection with such gambling activities together with such other reasonable information as required in order to determine whether such activities comply with the purposes of this chapter or any local ordinances relating thereto.

30 **Sec. 304.** RCW 9.46.200 and 1987 c 4 s 41 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

In addition to any other penalty provided for in this chapter, every person, directly or indirectly controlling the operation of any gambling activity authorized by this chapter, including a director, officer, and/or manager of any association, organization, or corporation conducting the same, whether charitable, nonprofit, or profit, shall be liable, jointly and severally, for money damages

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suffered by any person because of any violation of this chapter, together with interest on any such amount of money damages at six percent per annum from the date of the loss, and reasonable attorneys' fees: PROVIDED, That if any such director, officer, and/or manager did not know any such violation was taking place and had taken all reasonable care to prevent any such violation from taking place, and if director, officer, and/or manager shall establish preponderance of the evidence that he or she did not have such knowledge and that he or she had exercised all reasonable care to prevent the violations he or she shall not be liable hereunder. Any civil action under this section may be considered a class action.

Sec. 305. RCW 9.46.250 and 1987 c 4 s 45 are each amended to read 13 as follows:

- (1) All gambling premises are common nuisances and shall be subject to abatement by injunction or as otherwise provided by law. The plaintiff in any action brought under this subsection against any gambling premises, need not show special injury and may, in the discretion of the court, be relieved of all requirements as to giving security.
- (2) When any property or premise held under a mortgage, contract, or leasehold is determined by a court having jurisdiction to be a gambling premises, all rights and interests of the holder therein shall terminate and the owner shall be entitled to immediate possession at his <u>or her</u> election: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this subsection shall not apply to those premises in which activities authorized by this chapter or any act or acts in furtherance thereof are carried on when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (3) When any property or premises for which one or more licenses issued by the commission are in effect, is determined by a court having jurisdiction to be a gambling premise, all such licenses may be voided and no longer in effect, and no license so voided shall be issued or reissued for such property or premises for a period of up to sixty days thereafter. Enforcement of this subsection shall be the duty of all peace officers and all taxing and licensing officials of this state and its political subdivisions and other public agencies. This subsection shall not apply to property or premises in which activities authorized

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- 1 by this chapter, or any act or acts in furtherance thereof, are carried
- 2 on when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and
- 3 in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- 4 **Sec. 306.** RCW 9.47.100 and 1909 c 249 s 225 are each amended to read as follows:

6 Every person, whether in his or her own behalf, or as the servant, 7 agent, or employee of another person, within or outside of this state, 8 who shall buy or sell for another, or execute any order for the 9 purchase or sale of any commodities, securities, or property, upon margin or credit, whether for immediate or future delivery, shall, upon 10 11 written demand therefor, furnish such principal or customer with a 12 written statement containing the names of the persons from whom such 13 property was bought, or to whom it has been sold, as the case may be, the time when, the place where, the amount of, and the price at which 14 the same was either bought or sold; and if such person shall refuse or 15 16 neglect to furnish such statement within forty-eight hours after such 17 written demand, such refusal shall be prima facie evidence as against him or her that such purchase or sale was made in violation of RCW 18 9.47.090. 19

- 20 **Sec. 307.** RCW 9.47A.040 and 1984 c 68 s 4 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- No person may sell, offer to sell, deliver, or give to any other person any container of a substance containing a solvent having the property of releasing toxic vapors or fumes, if he <u>or she</u> has knowledge that the product sold, offered for sale, delivered, or given will be used for the purpose set forth in RCW 9.47A.020.
- 27 **Sec. 308.** RCW 9.51.020 and 1909 c 249 s 76 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or request any person charged with the duty of preparing any jury list to put his or her name, or the name of any other person, on any such list, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 33 **Sec. 309.** RCW 9.51.040 and 1909 c 249 s 121 are each amended to read as follows:

Every grand juror who, with knowledge that a challenge interposed against him <u>or her</u> by a defendant has been allowed, shall be present at, or take part, or attempt to take part, in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed such challenge, or the deliberations of the grand jury thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 310. RCW 9.51.050 and 1909 c 249 s 126 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

Every judge, grand juror, prosecuting attorney, clerk, stenographer, or other officer who, except in the due discharge of his or her official duty, shall disclose the fact that a presentment has been made or indictment found or ordered against any person, before such person shall be in custody; and every grand juror, clerk, or stenographer who, except when lawfully required by a court or officer, shall disclose any evidence adduced before the grand jury, or any proceeding, discussion, or vote of the grand jury or any member thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 311. RCW 9.51.060 and 1909 c 249 s 127 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

Every clerk of any court or other officer who shall ((wilfully)) willfully permit any deposition, or the transcript of any testimony, returned by a grand jury and filed with such clerk or officer, to be inspected by any person except the court, the deputies or assistants of such clerk, and the prosecuting attorney and his or her deputies, until after the arrest of the defendant, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 312. RCW 9.54.130 and 1909 c 249 s 357 are each amended to read as follows:

The officer arresting any person charged as principal or accessory in any robbery or larceny shall use reasonable diligence to secure the property alleged to have been stolen, and after seizure shall be answerable therefor while it remains in his <u>or her</u> hands, and shall annex a schedule thereof to his <u>or her</u> return of the warrant.

Whenever the prosecuting attorney shall require such property for use as evidence upon the examination or trial, such officer, upon his

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- 1 <u>or her</u> demand, shall deliver it to him <u>or her</u> and take his <u>or her</u>
- 2 receipt therefor, after which such prosecuting attorney shall be
- 3 answerable for the same.
- 4 **Sec. 313.** RCW 9.55.020 and 1909 c 249 s 86 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every person duly summoned to attend as a witness before either house of the legislature of this state, or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, who shall refuse or neglect, without lawful excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, or who shall ((wilfully)) willfully refuse to be sworn or to affirm or to answer any material or proper question or to produce, upon reasonable notice, any
- 12 material or proper books, papers or documents in his or her possession
- or under his or her control, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 14 **Sec. 314.** RCW 9.61.190 and 1987 c 456 s 25 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
- 16 It is a class 1 civil infraction for any person, other than the
- owner thereof or his <u>or her</u> authorized agent, to knowingly shoot, kill,
- 18 maim, injure, molest, entrap, or detain any Antwerp Messenger or Racing
- 19 Pigeon, commonly called "carrier or racing pigeons", having the name of
- 20 its owner stamped upon its wing or tail or bearing upon its leg a band
- 21 or ring with the name or initials of the owner or an identification or
- 22 registration number stamped thereon.
- 23 **Sec. 315.** RCW 9.61.200 and 1987 c 456 s 26 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
- 25 It is a class 2 civil infraction for any person other than the
- 26 owner thereof or his <u>or her</u> authorized agent to remove or alter any
- 27 stamp, leg band, ring, or other mark of identification attached to any
- 28 Antwerp Messenger or Racing Pigeon.
- 29 **Sec. 316.** RCW 9.61.240 and 1967 c 16 s 2 are each amended to read
- 30 as follows:
- 31 Any person who knowingly permits any telephone under his or her
- 32 control to be used for any purpose prohibited by RCW 9.61.230 shall be
- 33 guilty of a misdemeanor.

- 1 **Sec. 317.** RCW 9.62.020 and 1909 c 249 s 124 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every person who shall institute or prosecute any action or other proceeding in the name of another, without his <u>or her</u> consent and contrary to law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 6 **Sec. 318.** RCW 9.68.070 and 1992 c 5 s 4 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 In any prosecution for violation of RCW 9.68.060, it shall be a 9 defense that:
- 10 (1) If the violation pertains to a motion picture or sound 11 recording, the minor was accompanied by a parent, parent's spouse, or 12 guardian; or

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- (2) Such minor exhibited to the defendant a draft card, driver's license, birth certificate, or other official or an apparently official document purporting to establish such minor was over the age of eighteen years; or
- 17 (3) Such minor was accompanied by a person who represented himself
 18 or herself to be a parent, or the spouse of a parent, or a guardian of
 19 such minor, and the defendant in good faith relied upon such
 20 representation.
- 21 **Sec. 319.** RCW 9.68.080 and 1969 ex.s. c 256 s 16 are each amended 22 to read as follows:
 - (1) It shall be unlawful for any minor to misrepresent his <u>or her</u> true age or his <u>or her</u> true status as the child, stepchild, or ward of a person accompanying him <u>or her</u>, for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining access to any material described in RCW 9.68.050.
 - (2) It shall be unlawful for any person accompanying such minor to misrepresent his <u>or her</u> true status as parent, spouse of a parent, or guardian of any minor for the purpose of enabling such minor to purchase or obtain access to material described in RCW 9.68.050.
- 31 **Sec. 320.** RCW 9.68.090 and 1992 c 5 s 3 are each amended to read 32 as follows:
- No retailer, wholesaler, or exhibitor is to be deprived of service from a wholesaler or wholesaler-distributor of books, magazines, motion pictures, sound recordings, or other materials or subjected to loss of

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- 1 his $\underline{\text{or her}}$ franchise or right to deal or exhibit as a result of his $\underline{\text{or}}$
- 2 her attempts to comply with this statute. Any publisher, distributor,
- 3 or other person, or combination of such persons, which withdraws or
- 4 attempts to withdraw a franchise or other right to sell at retail,
- 5 wholesale or exhibit materials on account of the retailer's,
- 6 wholesaler's, or exhibitor's attempts to comply with RCW 9.68.050
- 7 through 9.68.120 shall incur civil liability to such retailer,
- 8 wholesaler, or exhibitor for threefold the actual damages resulting
- 9 from such withdrawal or attempted withdrawal.

theatre or other place of showing.

- 10 **Sec. 321.** RCW 9.68.110 and 1969 ex.s. c 256 s 19 are each amended 11 to read as follows:
- 12 The provisions of RCW 9.68.050 through 9.68.120 shall not apply to 13 acts done in the scope of his or her employment by a motion picture operator or projectionist employed by the owner or manager of a theatre 14 or other place for the showing of motion pictures, unless the motion 15 16 picture operator or projectionist has a financial interest in such 17 theatre or place wherein he or she is so employed or unless he or she caused to be performed or exhibited such performance or motion picture 18 without the knowledge and consent of the manager or owner of the 19
- 21 **Sec. 322.** RCW 9.68.130 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 156 s 1 are each 22 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of unlawful display of sexually explicit material if he <u>or she</u> knowingly exhibits such material on a viewing screen so that the sexually explicit material is easily visible from a public thoroughfare, park or playground or from one or more family dwelling units.
- (2) "Sexually explicit material" as that term is used in this 28 29 section means any pictorial material displaying direct physical 30 stimulation of unclothed genitals, masturbation, sodomy (i.e. bestiality or oral or anal intercourse), flagellation or torture in the 31 32 context of a sexual relationship, or emphasizing the depiction of adult HOWEVER, 33 human genitals: PROVIDED That works of art 34 anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the 35 foregoing definition.

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- 1 (3) Any person who violates subsection (1) of this section shall be 2 guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 3 Sec. 323. RCW 9.73.010 and 1909 c 249 s 410 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

Every person who shall wrongfully obtain or attempt to obtain, any 5 6 knowledge of a telegraphic message, by connivance with the clerk, 7 operator, messenger, or other employee of a telegraph company, and every clerk, operator, messenger, or other employee of such company who 9 shall ((wilfully)) willfully divulge to any but the person for whom it was intended, any telegraphic message or dispatch intrusted to him or 10 her for transmission or delivery, or the nature or contents thereof, or shall ((wilfully)) willfully refuse, neglect, or delay duly to transmit 13 or deliver the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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14 **Sec. 324.** RCW 9.73.060 and 1977 ex.s. c 363 s 2 are each amended 15 to read as follows:

Any person who, directly or by means of a detective agency or any other agent, violates the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to legal action for damages, to be brought by any other person claiming that a violation of this statute has injured his or her business, his or her person, or his or her reputation. A person so injured shall be entitled to actual damages, including mental pain and suffering endured by him or her on account of violation of the provisions of this chapter, or liquidated damages computed at the rate of one hundred dollars a day for each day of violation, not to exceed one thousand dollars, and a reasonable attorney's fee and other costs of litigation.

- 26 RCW 9.73.090 and 2006 c 38 s 1 are each amended to read Sec. 325. 27 as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of RCW 9.73.030 through 9.73.080 shall not apply to police, fire, emergency medical service, emergency communication center, and poison center personnel in the following instances:
- 31 (a) Recording incoming telephone calls to police and fire stations, licensed emergency medical service providers, emergency communication 32 33 centers, and poison centers;
 - (b) Video and/or sound recordings may be made of arrested persons

p. 139 SB 5045.PL by police officers responsible for making arrests or holding persons in custody before their first appearance in court. Such video and/or sound recordings shall conform strictly to the following:

- (i) The arrested person shall be informed that such recording is being made and the statement so informing him <u>or her</u> shall be included in the recording;
- (ii) The recording shall commence with an indication of the time of the beginning thereof and terminate with an indication of the time thereof;
- (iii) At the commencement of the recording the arrested person shall be fully informed of his <u>or her</u> constitutional rights, and such statements informing him <u>or her</u> shall be included in the recording;
- (iv) The recordings shall only be used for valid police or court activities;
 - (c) Sound recordings that correspond to video images recorded by video cameras mounted in law enforcement vehicles. All law enforcement officers wearing a sound recording device that makes recordings corresponding to videos recorded by video cameras mounted in law enforcement vehicles must be in uniform. A sound recording device that makes a recording pursuant to this subsection (1)(c) must be operated simultaneously with the video camera when the operating system has been activated for an event. No sound recording device may be intentionally turned off by the law enforcement officer during the recording of an event. Once the event has been captured, the officer may turn off the audio recording and place the system back into "pre-event" mode.

No sound or video recording made under this subsection (1)(c) may be duplicated and made available to the public by a law enforcement agency subject to this section until final disposition of any criminal or civil litigation which arises from the event or events which were recorded. Such sound recordings shall not be divulged or used by any law enforcement agency for any commercial purpose.

A law enforcement officer shall inform any person being recorded by sound under this subsection (1)(c) that a sound recording is being made and the statement so informing the person shall be included in the sound recording, except that the law enforcement officer is not required to inform the person being recorded if the person is being recorded under exigent circumstances. A law enforcement officer is not

required to inform a person being recorded by video under this subsection (1)(c) that the person is being recorded by video.

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(2) It shall not be unlawful for a law enforcement officer acting 3 4 in the performance of the officer's official duties to intercept, record, or disclose an oral communication or conversation where the 5 officer is a party to the communication or conversation or one of the 6 7 parties to the communication or conversation has given prior consent to 8 the interception, recording, or disclosure: PROVIDED, That prior to the interception, transmission, or recording the officer shall obtain 9 10 written or telephonic authorization from a judge or magistrate, who approve the interception, recording, disclosure 11 shall or 12 communications or conversations with a nonconsenting party for a 13 reasonable and specified period of time, if there is probable cause to 14 believe that the nonconsenting party has committed, is engaged in, or is about to commit a felony: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That if such 15 authorization is given by telephone the authorization and officer's 16 17 statement justifying such authorization must be electronically recorded by the judge or magistrate on a recording device in the custody of the 18 judge or magistrate at the time transmitted and the recording shall be 19 retained in the court records and reduced to writing as soon as 20 21 possible thereafter.

Any recording or interception of a communication or conversation incident to a lawfully recorded or intercepted communication or conversation pursuant to this subsection shall be lawful and may be divulged.

All recordings of communications or conversations made pursuant to this subsection shall be retained for as long as any crime may be charged based on the events or communications or conversations recorded.

- (3) Communications or conversations authorized to be intercepted, recorded, or disclosed by this section shall not be inadmissible under RCW 9.73.050.
- (4) Authorizations issued under subsection (2) of this section shall be effective for not more than seven days, after which period the issuing authority may renew or continue the authorization for additional periods not to exceed seven days.
- (5) If the judge or magistrate determines that there is probable cause to believe that the communication or conversation concerns the

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unlawful manufacture, delivery, sale, or possession with intent to 1 2 manufacture, deliver, or sell, controlled substances as defined in 3 chapter 69.50 RCW, or legend drugs as defined in chapter 69.41 RCW, or imitation controlled substances as defined in chapter 69.52 RCW, the 4 5 judge or magistrate may authorize the interception, transmission, recording, or disclosure of communications or conversations under 6 7 subsection (2) of this section even though the true name of the 8 nonconsenting party, or the particular time and place for the interception, transmission, recording, or disclosure, is not known at 9 10 time of the request, if the authorization describes nonconsenting party and subject matter of the communication 11 12 conversation with reasonable certainty under the circumstances. 13 such communication or conversation may be intercepted, transmitted, 14 recorded, or disclosed as authorized notwithstanding a change in the time or location of the communication or conversation after the 15 authorization has been obtained or the presence of or participation in 16 17 the communication or conversation by any additional party not named in the authorization. 18

Authorizations issued under this subsection shall be effective for not more than fourteen days, after which period the issuing authority may renew or continue the authorization for an additional period not to exceed fourteen days.

23 **Sec. 326.** RCW 9.73.130 and 1977 ex.s. c 363 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Each application for an authorization to record communications or conversations pursuant to RCW 9.73.090 as now or hereafter amended shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation and shall state:

- (1) The authority of the applicant to make such application;
- (2) The identity and qualifications of the investigative or law enforcement officers or agency for whom the authority to record a communication or conversation is sought and the identity of whoever authorized the application;
- (3) A particular statement of the facts relied upon by the applicant to justify his <u>or her</u> belief that an authorization should be issued, including:
- 36 (a) The identity of the particular person, if known, committing the 37 offense and whose communications or conversations are to be recorded;

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1 (b) The details as to the particular offense that has been, is 2 being, or is about to be committed;

- (c) The particular type of communication or conversation to be recorded and a showing that there is probable cause to believe such communication will be communicated on the wire communication facility involved or at the particular place where the oral communication is to be recorded;
- (d) The character and location of the particular wire communication facilities involved or the particular place where the oral communication is to be recorded;
- (e) A statement of the period of time for which the recording is required to be maintained, if the character of the investigation is such that the authorization for recording should not automatically terminate when the described type of communication or conversation has been first obtained, a particular statement of facts establishing probable cause to believe that additional communications of the same type will occur thereafter;
- (f) A particular statement of facts showing that other normal investigative procedures with respect to the offense have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous to employ;
- (4) Where the application is for the renewal or extension of an authorization, a particular statement of facts showing the results thus far obtained from the recording, or a reasonable explanation of the failure to obtain such results;
- (5) A complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications, known to the individual authorizing and to the individual making the application, made to any court for authorization to record a wire or oral communication involving any of the same facilities or places specified in the application or involving any person whose communication is to be intercepted, and the action taken by the court on each application; and
- 33 (6) Such additional testimony or documentary evidence in support of 34 the application as the judge may require.
- **Sec. 327.** RCW 9.73.140 and 1977 ex.s. c 363 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 Within a reasonable time but not later than thirty days after the

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- termination of the period of the authorization or of extensions or renewals thereof, or the date of the denial of an authorization applied for under RCW 9.73.090 as now or hereafter amended, the issuing authority shall cause to be served on the person named in the authorization or application for an authorization, and such other parties to the recorded communications as the judge may in his or her discretion determine to be in the interest of justice, an inventory which shall include:
 - (1) Notice of the entry of the authorization or the application for an authorization which has been denied under RCW 9.73.090 as now or hereafter amended;
 - (2) The date of the entry of the authorization or the denial of an authorization applied for under RCW 9.73.090 as now or hereafter amended;
 - (3) The period of authorized or disapproved recording; and
- 16 (4) The fact that during the period wire or oral communications 17 were or were not recorded.

The issuing authority, upon the filing of a motion, may in its discretion make available to such person or his <u>or her</u> attorney for inspection such portions of the recorded communications, applications and orders as the court determines to be in the interest of justice. On an ex parte showing of good cause to the court the serving of the inventory required by this section may be postponed or dispensed with.

Sec. 328. RCW 9.81.090 and 1971 c 81 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:

Reasonable grounds on all the evidence to believe that any person is a subversive person, as defined in this chapter, shall be cause for discharge from any appointive office or other position of profit or trust in the government of or in the administration of the business of this state, or of any county, municipality or other political subdivision of this state, or any agency thereof. The attorney general and the personnel director, and the civil service commission of any county, city, or other political subdivision of this state, shall, by appropriate rules or regulations, prescribe that persons charged with being subversive persons, as defined in this chapter, shall have the right of reasonable notice, date, time, and place of hearing, opportunity to be heard by himself or herself and witnesses on his or

her behalf, to be represented by counsel, to be confronted by witnesses against him or her, the right to cross-examination, and such other rights which are in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law for the discharge of such person for other reasons. Every person and every board, commission, council, department, or other agency of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof having responsibility for the appointment, employment, or supervision of public employees not covered by the classified service in this section referred to, shall establish rules or procedures similar to those required herein for classified services for a hearing for any person charged with being a subversive person, as defined in this chapter, after notice and opportunity to be heard. Every employing authority discharging any person pursuant to any provision of this chapter, shall promptly report to the special assistant attorney general in charge of subversive activities the fact of and the circumstances surrounding such discharge. Any person discharged under the provisions of this chapter shall have the right within thirty days thereafter to appeal to the superior court of the county wherein said person may reside or wherein he or she may have been employed for determination by said court as to whether or not the discharge appealed from was justified under the provisions of this chapter. The court shall regularly hear and determine such appeals and the decision of the superior court may be appealed to the supreme court or the court of appeals of the state of Washington as in civil cases. Any person appealing to the superior court may be entitled to trial by jury if he or she so elects.

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Sec. 329. RCW 9.91.010 and 1953 c 87 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Terms used in this section shall have the following definitions:

(1)(a) "Every person" shall be construed to include any owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, agent or employee whether one or more natural persons, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, cooperatives, legal representatives, trustees, receivers, of this state and its political subdivisions, boards and commissions, engaged in or exercising control over the operation of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement.

(b) "Deny" is hereby defined to include any act which directly or indirectly, or by subterfuge, by a person or his or her agent or

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- employee, results or is intended or calculated to result in whole or in 1 2 part in any discrimination, distinction, restriction, or unequal treatment, or the requiring of any person to pay a larger sum than the 3 uniform rates charged other persons, or the refusing or withholding 4 5 from any person the admission, patronage, custom, presence, frequenting, dwelling, staying, or lodging in any place of public 6 7 resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement except for conditions 8 and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons, regardless of race, creed, or color. 9
 - (c) "Full enjoyment of" shall be construed to include the right to purchase any service, commodity, or article of personal property offered or sold on, or by, any establishment to the public, and the admission of any person to accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement, without acts directly or indirectly causing persons of any particular race, creed, or color, to be treated as not welcome, accepted, desired, or solicited.
 - (d) "Any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement" is hereby defined to include, but not to be limited to, any public place, licensed or unlicensed, kept for gain, hire or reward, or where charges are made for admission, service, occupancy or use of any property or facilities, whether conducted for the entertainment, housing, or lodging of transient guests, or for the benefit, use or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, or for the sale of goods and merchandise, or for the rendering of personal services, or for public conveyance or transportation on land, water or in the air, including the stations and terminals thereof and the garaging of vehicles, or where food or beverages of any kind are sold consumption on the premises, or where public amusement, entertainment, sports, or recreation of any kind is offered with or without charge, or where medical service or care is made available, or where the public gathers, congregates, or assembles for amusement, recreation or public purposes, or public halls, public elevators, and public washrooms of buildings and structures occupied by two or more tenants, or by the owner and one or more tenants, or any public library or any educational institution wholly or partially supported by public funds, or schools of special instruction, or nursery schools, or day care centers or children's camps; nothing herein contained shall be

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- construed to include, or apply to, any institute, bona fide club, or place of accommodation, which is by its nature distinctly private provided that where public use is permitted that use shall be covered by this section; nor shall anything herein contained apply to any educational facility operated or maintained by a bona fide religious or sectarian institution; and the right of a natural parent in loco parentis to direct the education and upbringing of a child under his or her control is hereby affirmed.
 - (2) Every person who denies to any other person because of race, creed, or color, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

- **Sec. 330.** RCW 9.92.062 and 1971 ex.s. c 188 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - In all cases prior to August 9, 1971, wherein the execution of sentence has been suspended pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, such person may apply to the court by which he <u>or she</u> was convicted and sentenced to establish a definite termination date for the suspended sentence. The court shall set a date no later than the time the original sentence would have elapsed and may provide for an earlier termination of the suspended sentence.
 - Sec. 331. RCW 9.92.080 and 1981 c 136 s 35 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a person while under sentence of felony shall commit another felony and be sentenced to another term of imprisonment, such latter term shall not begin until the expiration of all prior terms: PROVIDED, That any person granted probation pursuant to the provisions of RCW 9.95.210 and/or 9.92.060 shall not be considered to be under sentence of a felony for the purposes of this subsection.
 - (2) Whenever a person is convicted of two or more offenses which arise from a single act or omission, the sentences imposed therefor shall run concurrently, unless the court, in pronouncing sentence, expressly orders the service of said sentences to be consecutive.
 - (3) In all other cases, whenever a person is convicted of two or more offenses arising from separate and distinct acts or omissions, and

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- 1 not otherwise governed by the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of
- 2 this section, the sentences imposed therefor shall run consecutively,
- 3 unless the court, in pronouncing the second or other subsequent
- 4 sentences, expressly orders concurrent service thereof.
- 5 (4) The sentencing court may require the secretary of corrections,
- 6 or his <u>or her</u> designee, to provide information to the court concerning
- 7 the existence of all prior judgments against the defendant, the terms
- 8 of imprisonment imposed, and the status thereof.
- 9 **Sec. 332.** RCW 9.92.110 and 1909 c 249 s 36 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- 11 Every person sentenced to imprisonment in any penal institution
- 12 shall be under the protection of the law, and any unauthorized injury
- 13 to his or her person shall be punished in the same manner as if he or
- 14 she were not so convicted or sentenced. A conviction of crime shall
- 15 not work a forfeiture of any property, real or personal, or of any
- 16 right or interest therein. All forfeitures in the nature of deodands,
- 17 or in case of suicide or where a person flees from justice, are
- 18 abolished.
- 19 **Sec. 333.** RCW 9.92.120 and 1909 c 249 s 37 are each amended to
- 20 read as follows:
- 21 The conviction of a public officer of any felony or malfeasance in
- 22 office shall entail, in addition to such other penalty as may be
- 23 imposed, the forfeiture of his $\underline{\text{or her}}$ office, and shall disqualify him
- 24 <u>or her</u> from ever afterward holding any public office in this state.
- 25 **Sec. 334.** RCW 9.94A.010 and 1999 c 196 s 1 are each amended to
- 26 read as follows:
- 27 The purpose of this chapter is to make the criminal justice system
- 28 accountable to the public by developing a system for the sentencing of
- 29 felony offenders which structures, but does not eliminate,
- 30 discretionary decisions affecting sentences, and to:
- 31 (1) Ensure that the punishment for a criminal offense is
- 32 proportionate to the seriousness of the offense and the offender's
- 33 criminal history;
- 34 (2) Promote respect for the law by providing punishment which is
- 35 just;

- 1 (3) Be commensurate with the punishment imposed on others committing similar offenses;
 - (4) Protect the public;

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- 4 (5) Offer the offender an opportunity to improve ((him)) himself or herself;
- 6 (6) Make frugal use of the state's and local governments' 7 resources; and
 - (7) Reduce the risk of reoffending by offenders in the community.
- 9 **Sec. 335.** RCW 9.94A.880 and 1981 c 137 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The clemency and pardons board is established as a board within the office of the governor. The board consists of five members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.
 - (2) Members of the board shall serve terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and confirmed. However, the governor shall stagger the terms by appointing one of the initial members for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, and two for terms of four years.
- 19 (3) The board shall elect a ((chairman)) chair from among its 20 members and shall adopt bylaws governing the operation of the board.
 - (4) Members of the board shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended.
- 24 (5) The attorney general shall provide a staff as needed for the 25 operation of the board.
- 26 **Sec. 336.** RCW 9.95.003 and 2007 c 362 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

The board shall consist of a ((chairman)) chair and four other members, each of whom shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Each member shall hold office for a term of five years, and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The terms shall expire on April 15th of the expiration year. Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor with the consent of the senate. In the event of the inability of any member to act, the governor shall appoint some competent person to act in his or her stead during the continuance of such inability.

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The members shall not be removable during their respective terms except for cause determined by the superior court of Thurston county. The governor in appointing the members shall designate one of them to serve as ((chairman)) chair at the governor's pleasure. The appointed ((chairman)) chair shall serve as a fully participating board member and as the director of the agency.

The members of the board and its officers and employees shall not engage in any other business or profession or hold any other public office without the prior approval of the executive ethics board indicating compliance with RCW 42.52.020, 42.52.030, 42.52.040, and 42.52.120; nor shall they, at the time of appointment or employment or during their incumbency, serve as the representative of any political party on an executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive officer or employee of any political committee or association. The members of the board shall each severally receive salaries fixed by the governor in accordance with the provisions of RCW 43.03.040, and in addition shall receive travel expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

The board may employ, and fix, with the approval of the governor, the compensation of and prescribe the duties of a senior administrative officer and such officers, employees, and assistants as may be necessary, and provide necessary quarters, supplies, and equipment.

Sec. 337. RCW 9.95.007 and 1986 c 224 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The board may meet and transact business in panels. Each board panel shall consist of at least two members of the board. In all matters concerning the internal affairs of the board and policy-making decisions, a majority of the full board must concur in such matters. The ((chairman)) chair of the board with the consent of a majority of the board may designate any two members to exercise all the powers and duties of the board in connection with any hearing before the board. If the two members so designated cannot unanimously agree as to the disposition of the hearing assigned to them, such hearing shall be reheard by the full board. All actions of the full board shall be by concurrence of a majority of the board members.

Sec. 338. RCW 9.95.030 and 1999 c 143 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

At the time the convicted person is transported to the custody of the department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board shall obtain from the sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney, a statement of all the facts concerning the convicted person's crime and any other information of which they may be possessed relative to him or her, and the sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney shall furnish the board with such information. The sentencing judge and prosecuting attorney shall indicate to the board, for its guidance, what, in their judgment, should be the duration of the convicted person's imprisonment.

Sec. 339. RCW 9.95.063 and 1971 ex.s. c 86 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

If a defendant who has been imprisoned during the pendency of any posttrial proceeding in any state or federal court shall be again convicted upon a new trial resulting from any such proceeding, the period of his <u>or her</u> former imprisonment shall be deducted by the superior court from the period of imprisonment to be fixed on the last verdict of conviction.

Sec. 340. RCW 9.95.200 and 1981 c 136 s 41 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

After conviction by plea or verdict of guilty of any crime, the court upon application or its own motion, may summarily grant or deny probation, or at a subsequent time fixed may hear and determine, in the presence of the defendant, the matter of probation of the defendant, and the conditions of such probation, if granted. The court may, in its discretion, prior to the hearing on the granting of probation, refer the matter to the secretary of corrections or such officers as the secretary may designate for investigation and report to the court at a specified time, upon the circumstances surrounding the crime and concerning the defendant, his <u>or her</u> prior record, and his <u>or her</u> family surroundings and environment.

Sec. 341. RCW 9.95.330 and 1981 c 136 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

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The department of corrections may accept any devise, bequest, gift, grant, or contribution made for the purposes of RCW 9.95.310 through 9.95.370 and the secretary of corrections or his <u>or her</u> designee may make expenditures, or approve expenditures by local parole or probation officers, therefrom for the purposes of RCW 9.95.310 through 9.95.370 in accordance with the rules of the department of corrections.

Sec. 342. RCW 9.96.010 and 1961 c 187 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

Whenever the governor shall grant a pardon to a person convicted of an infamous crime, or whenever the maximum term of imprisonment for which any such person was committed is about to expire or has expired, and such person has not otherwise had his <u>or her</u> civil rights restored, the governor shall have the power, in his <u>or her</u> discretion, to restore to such person his <u>or her</u> civil rights in the manner as in this chapter provided.

Sec. 343. RCW 9.96.020 and 1931 c 19 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever the governor shall determine to restore his <u>or her</u> civil rights to any person convicted of an infamous crime in any superior court of this state, he <u>or she</u> shall execute and file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing in substantially the following form:

"To the People of the State of Washington Greeting: I, the undersigned Governor of the State of Washington, by virtue of the power vested in my office by the constitution and laws of the State of Washington, do by these presents restore to his civil rights forfeited by him (or her) by reason of his (or her) conviction of the crime of (naming it) in the Superior Court for the County of, on to-wit: The day of Dated the day of, 19... Governor of Washington."

1 **Sec. 344.** RCW 9.96.030 and 1931 c 19 s 3 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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Upon the filing of an instrument restoring civil rights in his <u>or</u> <u>her</u> office, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to transmit a duly certified copy thereof to the clerk of the superior court named therein, who shall record the same in the journal of the court and index the same in the execution docket of the cause in which the conviction was had.

- Sec. 345. RCW 9.98.010 and 1999 c 143 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Whenever a person has entered upon a term of imprisonment in a penal or correctional institution of this state, and whenever during the continuance of the term of imprisonment there is pending in this state any untried indictment, information, or complaint against the prisoner, he or she shall be brought to trial within one hundred twenty days after he or she shall have caused to be delivered to the prosecuting attorney and the superior court of the county in which the indictment, information, or complaint is pending written notice of the place of his or her imprisonment and his or her request for a final disposition to be made of the indictment, information, or complaint: PROVIDED, That for good cause shown in open court, the prisoner or his or her counsel shall have the right to be present, the court having jurisdiction of the matter may grant any necessary or reasonable continuance. The request of the prisoner shall be accompanied by a certificate of the superintendent having custody of the prisoner, stating the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served, the time remaining to be served on the sentence, the amount of good time earned, the time of eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the indeterminate sentence review board relating to the prisoner.
 - (2) The written notice and request for final disposition referred to in subsection (1) ((hereof)) of this section shall be given or sent by the prisoner to the superintendent having custody of him or her, who shall promptly forward it together with the certificate to the appropriate prosecuting attorney and superior court by certified mail, return receipt requested.

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- (3) The superintendent having custody of the prisoner shall 2 promptly inform him or her in writing of the source and contents of any untried indictment, information, or complaint against him or her 3 concerning which the superintendent has knowledge and of his or her 4 right to make a request for final disposition thereof. 5
 - (4) Escape from custody by the prisoner subsequent to his or her execution of the request for final disposition referred to subsection (1) ((hereof)) of this section shall void the request.
- 9 Sec. 346. RCW 9.100.070 and 1967 c 34 s 7 are each amended to read as follows: 10

11 In order to implement Article IV(a) of the agreement on detainers, 12 and in furtherance of its purposes, the appropriate authorities having 13 custody of the prisoner shall, promptly upon receipt of the officer's written request, notify the prisoner and the governor in writing that 14 15 a request for temporary custody has been made and such notification 16 shall describe the source and contents of said request. 17 authorities having custody of the prisoner shall also advise him or her in writing of his or her rights to counsel, to make representations to 18 the governor within thirty days, and to contest the legality of his or 19 20 her delivery.

21 Sec. 347. RCW 9A.04.050 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.04.050 are 22 each amended to read as follows:

Children under the age of eight years are incapable of committing crime. Children of eight and under twelve years of age are presumed to be incapable of committing crime, but this presumption may be removed by proof that they have sufficient capacity to understand the act or neglect, and to know that it was wrong. Whenever in legal proceedings it becomes necessary to determine the age of a child, he or she may be produced for inspection, to enable the court or jury to determine the age thereby; and the court may also direct his or her examination by one or more physicians, whose opinion shall be competent evidence upon the question of his or her age.

- 33 Sec. 348. RCW 9A.04.070 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.04.070 are 34 each amended to read as follows:
- 35 Every person, regardless of whether or not he or she is an

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- 1 inhabitant of this state, may be tried and punished under the laws of
- 2 this state for an offense committed by him or her therein, except when
- 3 such offense is cognizable exclusively in the courts of the United
- 4 States.

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- 5 **Sec. 349.** RCW 9A.04.100 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.04.100 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Every person charged with the commission of a crime is presumed innocent unless proved guilty. No person may be convicted of a crime unless each element of such crime is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 11 (2) When a crime has been proven against a person, and there exists 12 a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees he <u>or she</u> is 13 guilty, he <u>or she</u> shall be convicted only of the lowest degree.
- 14 **Sec. 350.** RCW 9A.04.110 and 2007 c 79 s 3 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
- In this title unless a different meaning plainly is required:
- 17 (1) "Acted" includes, where relevant, omitted to act;
- 18 (2) "Actor" includes, where relevant, a person failing to act;
- 19 (3) "Benefit" is any gain or advantage to the beneficiary, 20 including any gain or advantage to a third person pursuant to the 21 desire or consent of the beneficiary;
 - (4)(a) "Bodily injury," "physical injury," or "bodily harm" means physical pain or injury, illness, or an impairment of physical condition;
 - (b) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily part;
- (c) "Great bodily harm" means bodily injury which creates a probability of death, or which causes significant serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a significant permanent loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or organ;
- 33 (5) "Building," in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes any 34 dwelling, fenced area, vehicle, railway car, cargo container, or any 35 other structure used for lodging of persons or for carrying on business

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- therein, or for the use, sale, or deposit of goods; each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured or occupied is a separate building;
 - (6) "Deadly weapon" means any explosive or loaded or unloaded firearm, and shall include any other weapon, device, instrument, article, or substance, including a "vehicle" as defined in this section, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or substantial bodily harm;
 - (7) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, though movable or temporary, or a portion thereof, which is used or ordinarily used by a person for lodging;
 - (8) "Government" includes any branch, subdivision, or agency of the government of this state and any county, city, district, or other local governmental unit;
 - (9) "Governmental function" includes any activity which a public servant is legally authorized or permitted to undertake on behalf of a government;
 - (10) "Indicted" and "indictment" include "informed against" and "information," and "informed against" and "information" include "indicted" and "indictment";
- 22 (11) "Judge" includes every judicial officer authorized alone or 23 with others, to hold or preside over a court;
 - (12) "Malice" and "maliciously" shall import an evil intent, wish, or design to vex, annoy, or injure another person. Malice may be inferred from an act done in ((wilful)) willful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a ((wilful)) willful disregard of social duty;
 - (13) "Officer" and "public officer" means a person holding office under a city, county, or state government, or the federal government who performs a public function and in so doing is vested with the exercise of some sovereign power of government, and includes all assistants, deputies, clerks, and employees of any public officer and all persons lawfully exercising or assuming to exercise any of the powers or functions of a public officer;
 - (14) "Omission" means a failure to act;

1 (15) "Peace officer" means a duly appointed city, county, or state 2 law enforcement officer;

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- (16) "Pecuniary benefit" means any gain or advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest, or anything else the primary significance of which is economic gain;
- (17) "Person", "he <u>or she</u>", and "actor" include any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation, joint stock association, or an unincorporated association;
- (18) "Place of work" includes but is not limited to all the lands and other real property of a farm or ranch in the case of an actor who owns, operates, or is employed to work on such a farm or ranch;
- (19) "Prison" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest, including but not limited to any state correctional institution or any county or city jail;
- 16 (20) "Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process 17 of law, or under lawful arrest;
 - (21) "Projectile stun gun" means an electronic device that projects wired probes attached to the device that emit an electrical charge and that is designed and primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal;
- 22 (22) "Property" means anything of value, whether tangible or intangible, real or personal;
 - (23) "Public servant" means any person other than a witness who presently occupies the position of or has been elected, appointed, or designated to become any officer or employee of government, including a legislator, judge, judicial officer, juror, and any person participating as an advisor, consultant, or otherwise in performing a governmental function;
- 30 (24) "Signature" includes any memorandum, mark, or sign made with 31 intent to authenticate any instrument or writing, or the subscription 32 of any person thereto;
 - (25) "Statute" means the Constitution or an act of the legislature or initiative or referendum of this state;
 - (26) "Strangulation" means to compress a person's neck, thereby obstructing the person's blood flow or ability to breathe, or doing so with the intent to obstruct the person's blood flow or ability to breathe;

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- (27) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or indirectly the 1 2 intent:
- (a) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened 3 4 or to any other person; or
- 5 (b) To cause physical damage to the property of a person other than the actor; or 6
- 7 (c) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or
- (d) To accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be 9 10 instituted against any person; or
- (e) To expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true 11 12 or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or 13 ridicule; or
- (f) To reveal any information sought to be concealed by the person 14 threatened; or 15
 - (g) To testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or
 - (h) To take wrongful action as an official against anyone or anything, or wrongfully withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding; or
 - (i) To bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action to obtain property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or
 - (j) To do any other act which is intended to harm substantially the person threatened or another with respect to his or her health, safety, business, financial condition, or personal relationships;
- 27 (28) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in the vehicle and traffic laws, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion 28 by mechanical means or by sail; 29
- (29) Words in the present tense shall include the future tense; and 30 31 in the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter genders; and in 32 the singular shall include the plural; and in the plural shall include the singular. 33
- **Sec. 351.** RCW 9A.08.020 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 1 are each 34 35 amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) A person is guilty of a crime if it is committed by the conduct 37 of another person for which he or she is legally accountable.

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1 (2) A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another 2 person when:

- (a) Acting with the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of the crime, he <u>or she</u> causes an innocent or irresponsible person to engage in such conduct; or
- (b) He <u>or she</u> is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by this title or by the law defining the crime; or
- 8 (c) He <u>or she</u> is an accomplice of such other person in the generation of the crime.
- 10 (3) A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of a crime if:
 - (a) With knowledge that it will promote or facilitate the commission of the crime, he or she:
- 14 (i) <u>S</u>olicits, commands, encourages, or requests such other person to commit it; or
- 16 (ii) \underline{A} ids or agrees to aid such other person in planning or 17 committing it; or
 - (b) His <u>or her</u> conduct is expressly declared by law to establish his or her complicity.
 - (4) A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular crime himself <u>or herself</u> may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he <u>or she</u> is legally accountable, unless such liability is inconsistent with the purpose of the provision establishing his <u>or her</u> incapacity.
 - (5) Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the crime, a person is not an accomplice in a crime committed by another person if:
 - (a) He or she is a victim of that crime; or
 - (b) He <u>or she</u> terminates his <u>or her</u> complicity prior to the commission of the crime, and either gives timely warning to the law enforcement authorities or otherwise makes a good faith effort to prevent the commission of the crime.
 - (6) A person legally accountable for the conduct of another person may be convicted on proof of the commission of the crime and of his or her complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the crime has not been prosecuted or convicted or has been convicted of a different crime or degree of crime or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction or has been acquitted.

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- - (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Agent" means any director, officer, or employee of a corporation, or any other person who is authorized to act on behalf of the corporation;
 - (b) "Corporation" includes a joint stock association;
- (c) "High managerial agent" means an officer or director of a corporation or any other agent in a position of comparable authority with respect to the formulation of corporate policy or the supervision in a managerial capacity of subordinate employees.
 - (2) A corporation is guilty of an offense when:
- 13 (a) The conduct constituting the offense consists of an omission to 14 discharge a specific duty of performance imposed on corporations by 15 law; or
 - (b) The conduct constituting the offense is engaged in, authorized, solicited, requested, commanded, or tolerated by the board of directors or by a high managerial agent acting within the scope of his <u>or her</u> employment and on behalf of the corporation; or
 - (c) The conduct constituting the offense is engaged in by an agent of the corporation, other than a high managerial agent, while acting within the scope of his <u>or her</u> employment and in behalf of the corporation and (i) the offense is a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, or (ii) the offense is one defined by a statute which clearly indicates a legislative intent to impose such criminal liability on a corporation.
 - (3) A person is criminally liable for conduct constituting an offense which he <u>or she</u> performs or causes to be performed in the name of or on behalf of a corporation to the same extent as if such conduct were performed in his or her own name or behalf.
 - (4) Whenever a duty to act is imposed by law upon a corporation, any agent of the corporation who knows he <u>or she</u> has or shares primary responsibility for the discharge of the duty is criminally liable for a reckless or, if a high managerial agent, criminally negligent omission to perform the required act to the same extent as if the duty were by law imposed directly upon such agent.
- 37 (5) Every corporation, whether foreign or domestic, which shall violate any provision of RCW 9A.28.040, shall forfeit every right and

- 1 franchise to do business in this state. The attorney general shall
- 2 begin and conduct all actions and proceedings necessary to enforce the
- 3 provisions of this subsection.

- 4 **Sec. 353.** RCW 9A.12.010 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.12.010 are each amended to read as follows:
 - To establish the defense of insanity, it must be shown that:
- 7 (1) At the time of the commission of the offense, as a result of 8 mental disease or defect, the mind of the actor was affected to such an 9 extent that:
- 10 (a) He <u>or she</u> was unable to perceive the nature and quality of the 11 act with which he <u>or she</u> is charged; or
- 12 (b) He <u>or she</u> was unable to tell right from wrong with reference to 13 the particular act charged.
- 14 (2) The defense of insanity must be established by a preponderance 15 of the evidence.
- 16 **Sec. 354.** RCW 9A.16.050 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.16.050 are each amended to read as follows:
- 18 Homicide is also justifiable when committed either:
- (1) In the lawful defense of the slayer, or his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother, or sister, or of any other person in his or her presence or company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury to the slayer or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished; or
- (2) In the actual resistance of an attempt to commit a felony upon the slayer, in his <u>or her</u> presence, or upon or in a dwelling, or other place of abode, in which he <u>or she</u> is.
- 29 **Sec. 355.** RCW 9A.16.090 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.16.090 are 30 each amended to read as follows:
- No act committed by a person while in a state of voluntary intoxication shall be deemed less criminal by reason of his <u>or her</u> condition, but whenever the actual existence of any particular mental state is a necessary element to constitute a particular species or

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- degree of crime, the fact of his <u>or her</u> intoxication may be taken into consideration in determining such mental state.
- 3 **Sec. 356.** RCW 9A.28.030 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.28.030 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of criminal solicitation when, with intent to promote or facilitate the commission of a crime, he or she offers to give or gives money or other thing of value to another to engage in specific conduct which would constitute such crime or which would establish complicity of such other person in its commission or attempted commission had such crime been attempted or committed.
- 11 (2) Criminal solicitation shall be punished in the same manner as 12 criminal attempt under RCW 9A.28.020.
- 13 **Sec. 357.** RCW 9A.32.060 and 1997 c 365 s 5 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree when:
- 16 (a) He or she recklessly causes the death of another person; or
- 17 (b) He <u>or she</u> intentionally and unlawfully kills an unborn quick 18 child by inflicting any injury upon the mother of such child.
- 19 (2) Manslaughter in the first degree is a class A felony.
- 20 **Sec. 358.** RCW 9A.32.070 and 1997 c 365 s 6 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- 22 (1) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree when, 23 with criminal negligence, he <u>or she</u> causes the death of another person.
- 24 (2) Manslaughter in the second degree is a class B felony.
- 25 **Sec. 359.** RCW 9A.36.031 and 2005 c 458 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree if he or she, 28 under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first or second 29 degree:
 - (a) With intent to prevent or resist the execution of any lawful process or mandate of any court officer or the lawful apprehension or detention of himself, herself, or another person, assaults another; or
- 33 (b) Assaults a person employed as a transit operator or driver, the 34 immediate supervisor of a transit operator or driver, a mechanic, or a

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security officer, by a public or private transit company or a contracted transit service provider, while that person is performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault; or

- (c) Assaults a school bus driver, the immediate supervisor of a driver, a mechanic, or a security officer, employed by a school district transportation service or a private company under contract for transportation services with a school district, while the person is performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault; or
- 9 (d) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm to another person 10 by means of a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce 11 bodily harm; or
 - (e) Assaults a firefighter or other employee of a fire department, county fire marshal's office, county fire prevention bureau, or fire protection district who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault; or
 - (f) With criminal negligence, causes bodily harm accompanied by substantial pain that extends for a period sufficient to cause considerable suffering; or
 - (g) Assaults a law enforcement officer or other employee of a law enforcement agency who was performing his or her official duties at the time of the assault; or
 - (h) Assaults a peace officer with a projectile stun gun; or
 - (i) Assaults a nurse, physician, or health care provider who was performing his or her nursing or health care duties at the time of the assault. For purposes of this subsection: "Nurse" means a person licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW; "physician" means a person licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW; and "health care provider" means a person certified under chapter 18.71 or 18.73 RCW who performs emergency medical services or a person regulated under Title 18 RCW and employed by, or contracting with, a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW.
 - (2) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.
- **Sec. 360.** RCW 9A.36.060 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.36.060 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) A person is guilty of promoting a suicide attempt when he <u>or</u> 36 <u>she</u> knowingly causes or aids another person to attempt suicide.
 - (2) Promoting a suicide attempt is a class C felony.

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- **Sec. 361.** RCW 9A.36.070 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.36.070 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of coercion if by use of a threat he <u>or she</u> compels or induces a person to engage in conduct which the latter has a legal right to abstain from, or to abstain from conduct which he <u>or she</u> has a legal right to engage in.
 - (2) "Threat" as used in this section means:
- 8 (a) To communicate, directly or indirectly, the intent immediately 9 to use force against any person who is present at the time; or
- 10 (b) Threats as defined in RCW $9A.04.110((\frac{25}{25}))$ (27) (a), (b), or 11 (c).
- 12 (3) Coercion is a gross misdemeanor.

- **Sec. 362.** RCW 9A.36.090 and 1982 c 185 s 1 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - (1) Whoever knowingly and ((wilfully)) willfully deposits for conveyance in the mail or for a delivery from any post office or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the governor of the state or his or her immediate family, the governor-elect, the lieutenant governor, other officer next in the order of succession to the office of governor of the state, or the lieutenant governor-elect, or knowingly and ((wilfully)) willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the governor, governor-elect, lieutenant governor, other officer next in the order of succession to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor-elect, shall be guilty of a class C felony.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term "governor-elect" and "lieutenant governor-elect" means such persons as are the successful candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, as ascertained from the results of the general election. As used in this section, the phrase "other officer next in the order of succession to the office of governor" means the person other than the lieutenant governor next in order of succession to the office of governor under Article 3, section 10 of the state Constitution.
- 35 (3) The Washington state patrol may investigate for violations of this section.

The following definitions apply in this chapter:

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- (1) "Restrain" means to restrict a person's movements without consent and without legal authority in a manner which interferes substantially with his <u>or her</u> liberty. Restraint is "without consent" if it is accomplished by (a) physical force, intimidation, or deception, or (b) any means including acquiescence of the victim, if he <u>or she</u> is a child less than sixteen years old or an incompetent person and if the parent, guardian, or other person or institution having lawful control or custody of him or her has not acquiesced.
- 12 (2) "Abduct" means to restrain a person by either (a) secreting or 13 holding him <u>or her</u> in a place where he <u>or she</u> is not likely to be 14 found, or (b) using or threatening to use deadly force;
- 15 (3) "Relative" means an ancestor, descendant, or sibling, including 16 a relative of the same degree through marriage or adoption, or a 17 spouse.
- 18 **Sec. 364.** RCW 9A.40.020 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.40.020 are each amended to read as follows:
- 20 (1) A person is guilty of kidnapping in the first degree if he <u>or</u> 21 <u>she</u> intentionally abducts another person with intent:
- 22 (a) To hold him <u>or her</u> for ransom or reward, or as a shield or 23 hostage; or
 - (b) To facilitate commission of any felony or flight thereafter; or
 - (c) To inflict bodily injury on him or her; or
- 26 (d) To inflict extreme mental distress on him, her, or a third 27 person; or
- (e) To interfere with the performance of any governmental function.
- 29 (2) Kidnapping in the first degree is a class A felony.
- 30 **Sec. 365.** RCW 9A.40.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.40.040 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) A person is guilty of unlawful imprisonment if he <u>or she</u> 33 knowingly restrains another person.
- 34 (2) Unlawful imprisonment is a class C felony.

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- 1 Sec. 366. RCW 9A.48.030 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.48.030 are
 2 each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of arson in the second degree if he or she 3 knowingly and maliciously causes a fire or explosion which damages a 4 5 building, or any structure or erection appurtenant to or joining any building, or any wharf, dock, machine, engine, automobile, or other 6 7 motor vehicle, watercraft, aircraft, bridge, or trestle, or hay, grain, 8 crop, or timber, whether cut or standing or any range land, or pasture land, or any fence, or any lumber, shingle, or other timber products, 9 10 or any property.
- 11 (2) Arson in the second degree is a class B felony.
- 12 **Sec. 367.** RCW 9A.48.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.48.040 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of reckless burning in the first degree if
 he or she recklessly damages a building or other structure or any
 vehicle, railway car, aircraft, or watercraft or any hay, grain, crop,
 or timber whether cut or standing, by knowingly causing a fire or
 explosion.
- 19 (2) Reckless burning in the first degree is a class C felony.
- 20 **Sec. 368.** RCW 9A.48.050 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.48.050 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of reckless burning in the second degree if he <u>or she</u> knowingly causes a fire or explosion, whether on his <u>or her</u> own property or that of another, and thereby recklessly places a building or other structure, or any vehicle, railway car, aircraft, or watercraft, or any hay, grain, crop or timber, whether cut or standing, in danger of destruction or damage.
- 28 (2) Reckless burning in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.
- 29 **Sec. 369.** RCW 9A.52.010 and 2004 c 69 s 1 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 The following definitions apply in this chapter:
- 32 (1) "Premises" includes any building, dwelling, structure used for 33 commercial aquaculture, or any real property;
- 34 (2) "Enter". The word "enter" when constituting an element or part 35 of a crime, shall include the entrance of the person, or the insertion

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of any part of his <u>or her</u> body, or any instrument or weapon held in his <u>or her</u> hand and used or intended to be used to threaten or intimidate a person or to detach or remove property;

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(3) "Enters or remains unlawfully". A person "enters or remains unlawfully" in or upon premises when he <u>or she</u> is not then licensed, invited, or otherwise privileged to so enter or remain.

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;

- (4) "Data" means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, or instructions that are being prepared or have been prepared in a formalized manner and are intended for use in a computer;
- (5) "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;
- 32 (6) "Access" means to approach, instruct, communicate with, store 33 data in, retrieve data from, or otherwise make use of any resources of 34 a computer, directly or by electronic means.
- 35 **Sec. 370.** RCW 9A.52.030 and 1989 2nd ex.s. c 1 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) A person is guilty of burglary in the second degree if, with

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- 1 intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, he or
- 2 <u>she</u> enters or remains unlawfully in a building other than a vehicle or
- 3 a dwelling.

tools.

- 4 (2) Burglary in the second degree is a class B felony.
- 5 **Sec. 371.** RCW 9A.52.060 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.52.060 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every person who shall make or mend or cause to be made or mended, or have in his <u>or her</u> possession, any engine, machine, tool, false key, pick lock, bit, nippers, or implement adapted, designed, or commonly used for the commission of burglary under circumstances evincing an intent to use or employ, or allow the same to be used or employed in the commission of a burglary, or knowing that the same is intended to be so used, shall be guilty of making or having burglar
- 15 (2) Making or having burglar tools is a gross misdemeanor.
- 16 **Sec. 372.** RCW 9A.52.070 and 1979 ex.s. c 244 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- 18 (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first degree if 19 he <u>or she</u> knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building.
- 20 (2) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a gross misdemeanor.
- 21 **Sec. 373.** RCW 9A.52.080 and 1979 ex.s. c 244 s 13 are each amended 22 to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the second degree if he or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises of another under circumstances not constituting criminal trespass in the first degree.
- 27 (2) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a misdemeanor.
- 28 **Sec. 374.** RCW 9A.52.090 and 1986 c 219 s 2 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- In any prosecution under RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, it is a defense that:
- 32 (1) A building involved in an offense under RCW 9A.52.070 was 33 abandoned; or

1 (2) The premises were at the time open to members of the public and 2 the actor complied with all lawful conditions imposed on access to or 3 remaining in the premises; or

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- (3) The actor reasonably believed that the owner of the premises, or other person empowered to license access thereto, would have licensed him <u>or her</u> to enter or remain; or
- 7 (4) The actor was attempting to serve legal process which includes 8 any document required or allowed to be served upon persons or property, 9 by any statute, rule, ordinance, regulation, or court order, excluding 10 delivery by the mails of the United States. This defense applies only 11 if the actor did not enter into a private residence or other building 12 not open to the public and the entry onto the premises was reasonable 13 and necessary for service of the legal process.
- 14 **Sec. 375.** RCW 9A.52.095 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 47 s 13 are each 15 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of vehicle prowling in the first degree if, with intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, he or she enters or remains unlawfully in a motor home, as defined in RCW 46.04.305, or in a vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or by sail which has a cabin equipped with permanently installed sleeping quarters or cooking facilities.
- 22 (2) Vehicle prowling in the first degree is a class C felony.
- 23 **Sec. 376.** RCW 9A.52.100 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 47 s 14 are each 24 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of vehicle prowling in the second degree if, with intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, he or she enters or remains unlawfully in a vehicle other than a motor home, as defined in RCW 46.04.305, or a vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or by sail which has a cabin equipped with permanently installed sleeping quarters or cooking facilities.
 - (2) Vehicle prowling in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.
- 32 **Sec. 377.** RCW 9A.56.120 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.56.120 are 33 each amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) A person is guilty of extortion in the first degree if he or

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- 1 <u>she</u> commits extortion by means of a threat as defined in RCW $9A.04.110((\frac{(25)}{2}))$ (27) (a), (b), or (c).
- 3 (2) Extortion in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 4 **Sec. 378.** RCW 9A.56.180 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of obscuring the identity of a machine if he or she knowingly:
- 8 (a) Obscures the manufacturer's serial number or any other 9 distinguishing identification number or mark upon any vehicle, machine, 10 engine, apparatus, appliance, or other device with intent to render it 11 unidentifiable; or
- 12 (b) Possesses a vehicle, machine, engine, apparatus, appliance, or 13 other device held for sale knowing that the serial number or other 14 identification number or mark has been obscured.
- 15 (2) "Obscure" means to remove, deface, cover, alter, destroy, or otherwise render unidentifiable.
- 17 (3) Obscuring the identity of a machine is a gross misdemeanor.
- 18 **Sec. 379.** RCW 9A.56.190 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.56.190 are each amended to read as follows:

A person commits robbery when he <u>or she</u> unlawfully takes personal property from the person of another or in his <u>or her</u> presence against his <u>or her</u> will by the use or threatened use of immediate force, violence, or fear of injury to that person or his <u>or her</u> property or the person or property of anyone. Such force or fear must be used to obtain or retain possession of the property, or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking; in either of which cases the degree of force is immaterial. Such taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear.

- 31 **Sec. 380.** RCW 9A.56.210 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.56.210 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) A person is guilty of robbery in the second degree if he <u>or she</u> 34 commits robbery.
 - (2) Robbery in the second degree is a class B felony.

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1 **Sec. 381.** RCW 9A.60.010 and 1999 c 143 s 38 are each amended to read as follows:

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The following definitions and the definitions of RCW 9A.56.010 are applicable in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Written instrument" means: (a) Any paper, document, or other instrument containing written or printed matter or its equivalent; or (b) any access device, token, stamp, seal, badge, trademark, or other evidence or symbol of value, right, privilege, or identification;
- (2) "Complete written instrument" means one which is fully drawn with respect to every essential feature thereof;
- (3) "Incomplete written instrument" means one which contains some matter by way of content or authentication but which requires additional matter in order to render it a complete written instrument;
- (4) To "falsely make" a written instrument means to make or draw a complete or incomplete written instrument which purports to be authentic, but which is not authentic either because the ostensible maker is fictitious or because, if real, he or she did not authorize the making or drawing thereof;
- (5) To "falsely complete" a written instrument means to transform an incomplete written instrument into a complete one by adding or inserting matter, without the authority of anyone entitled to grant it;
- (6) To "falsely alter" a written instrument means to change, without authorization by anyone entitled to grant it, a written instrument, whether complete or incomplete, by means of erasure, obliteration, deletion, insertion of new matter, transposition of matter, or in any other manner;
- 27 (7) "Forged instrument" means a written instrument which has been 28 falsely made, completed, or altered.
- 29 **Sec. 382.** RCW 9A.60.020 and 2003 c 119 s 5 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) A person is guilty of forgery if, with intent to injure or 32 defraud:
- 33 (a) He <u>or she</u> falsely makes, completes, or alters a written 34 instrument or;
- 35 (b) He <u>or she</u> possesses, utters, offers, disposes of, or puts off 36 as true a written instrument which he <u>or she</u> knows to be forged.

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- 1 (2) In a proceeding under this section that is related to an identity theft under RCW 9.35.020, the crime will be considered to have been committed in any locality where the person whose means of identification or financial information was appropriated resides, or in which any part of the offense took place, regardless of whether the defendant was ever actually in that locality.
 - (3) Forgery is a class C felony.

- 8 **Sec. 383.** RCW 9A.60.030 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 14 are each 9 amended to read as follows:
- 10 (1) A person is guilty of obtaining a signature by deception or duress if by deception or duress and with intent to defraud or deprive 12 he or she causes another person to sign or execute a written 13 instrument.
- 14 (2) Obtaining a signature by deception or duress is a class C felony.
- 16 **Sec. 384.** RCW 9A.60.050 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of false certification, if, being an officer authorized to take a proof or acknowledgment of an instrument which by law may be recorded, he <u>or she</u> knowingly certifies falsely that the execution of such instrument was acknowledged by any party thereto or that the execution thereof was proved.
 - (2) False certification is a gross misdemeanor.
- 24 Sec. 385. RCW 9A.64.010 and 1986 c 257 s 14 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
- 26 (1) A person is guilty of bigamy if he <u>or she</u> intentionally marries 27 or purports to marry another person when either person has a living 28 spouse.
- 29 (2) In any prosecution under this section, it is a defense that at 30 the time of the subsequent marriage or purported marriage:
- 31 (a) The actor reasonably believed that the prior spouse was dead; 32 or
- 33 (b) A court had entered a judgment purporting to terminate or annul 34 any prior disqualifying marriage and the actor did not know that such 35 judgment was invalid; or

- 1 (c) The actor reasonably believed that he <u>or she</u> was legally 2 eligible to marry.
 - (3) The limitation imposed by RCW 9A.04.080 on commencing a prosecution for bigamy does not begin to run until the death of the prior or subsequent spouse of the actor or until a court enters a judgment terminating or annulling the prior or subsequent marriage.
 - (4) Bigamy is a class C felony.

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- 8 **Sec. 386.** RCW 9A.68.010 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.68.010 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of bribery if:
 - (a) With the intent to secure a particular result in a particular matter involving the exercise of the public servant's vote, opinion, judgment, exercise of discretion, or other action in his <u>or her</u> official capacity, he <u>or she</u> offers, confers, or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon such public servant; or
 - (b) Being a public servant, he <u>or she</u> requests, accepts, or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit pursuant to an agreement or understanding that his <u>or her</u> vote, opinion, judgment, exercise of discretion, or other action as a public servant will be used to secure or attempt to secure a particular result in a particular matter.
- 21 (2) It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that the 22 public servant sought to be influenced was not qualified to act in the 23 desired way, whether because he <u>or she</u> had not yet assumed office, 24 lacked jurisdiction, or for any other reason.
 - (3) Bribery is a class B felony.
- 26 **Sec. 387.** RCW 9A.68.020 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.68.020 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A public servant is guilty of requesting unlawful compensation if he <u>or she</u> requests a pecuniary benefit for the performance of an official action knowing that he <u>or she</u> is required to perform that action without compensation or at a level of compensation lower than that requested.
- 33 (2) Requesting unlawful compensation is a class C felony.
- 34 **Sec. 388.** RCW 9A.68.030 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.68.030 are each amended to read as follows:

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- 1 (1) A person is guilty of receiving or granting unlawful 2 compensation if:
 - (a) Being a public servant, he <u>or she</u> requests, accepts, or agrees to accept compensation for advice or other assistance in preparing a bill, contract, claim, or transaction regarding which he <u>or she</u> knows he <u>or she</u> is likely to have an official discretion to exercise; or
 - (b) He <u>or she</u> knowingly offers, pays, or agrees to pay compensation to a public servant for advice or other assistance in preparing or promoting a bill, contract, claim, or other transaction regarding which the public servant is likely to have an official discretion to exercise.
- 12 (2) Receiving or granting unlawful compensation is a class C 13 felony.
- **Sec. 389.** RCW 9A.68.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.68.040 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of trading in public office if:
 - (a) He <u>or she</u> offers, confers, or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon a public servant pursuant to an agreement or understanding that such actor will or may be appointed to a public office; or
 - (b) Being a public servant, he <u>or she</u> requests, accepts, or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from another person pursuant to an agreement or understanding that such person will or may be appointed to a public office.
 - (2) Trading in public office is a class C felony.
- **Sec. 390.** RCW 9A.68.050 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.68.050 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of trading in special influence if:
 - (a) He <u>or she</u> offers, confers, or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon another person pursuant to an agreement or understanding that such other person will offer or confer a benefit upon a public servant or procure another to do so with intent thereby to secure or attempt to secure a particular result in a particular matter; or
- 33 (b) He <u>or she</u> requests, accepts, or agrees to accept any pecuniary 34 benefit pursuant to an agreement or understanding that he <u>or she</u> will 35 offer or confer a benefit upon a public servant or procure another to

- 1 do so with intent thereby to secure or attempt to secure a particular
- 2 result in a particular matter.

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- 3 (2) Trading in special influence is a class C felony.
- 4 **Sec. 391.** RCW 9A.72.020 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.72.020 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of perjury in the first degree if in any official proceeding he <u>or she</u> makes a materially false statement which he <u>or she</u> knows to be false under an oath required or authorized by law.
- 10 (2) Knowledge of the materiality of the statement is not an element 11 of this crime, and the actor's mistaken belief that his <u>or her</u> 12 statement was not material is not a defense to a prosecution under this 13 section.
- 14 (3) Perjury in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 15 **Sec. 392.** RCW 9A.72.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.72.040 are each amended to read as follows:
- 17 (1) A person is guilty of false swearing if he <u>or she</u> makes a false 18 statement, which he <u>or she</u> knows to be false, under an oath required or 19 authorized by law.
- 20 (2) False swearing is a gross misdemeanor.
- 21 **Sec. 393.** RCW 9A.72.060 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 16 are each 22 amended to read as follows:
- No person shall be convicted of perjury or false swearing if he <u>or</u>
 she retracts his <u>or her</u> false statement in the course of the same
 proceeding in which it was made, if in fact he <u>or she</u> does so before it
 becomes manifest that the falsification is or will be exposed and
 before the falsification substantially affects the proceeding.
- 28 Statements made in separate hearings at separate stages of the same
- 29 trial, administrative, or other official proceeding shall be treated as
- 30 if made in the course of the same proceeding.
- 31 **Sec. 394.** RCW 9A.72.080 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.72.080 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 Every unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be

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- 1 true is equivalent to a statement of that which he or she knows to be
- 2 false.

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- 3 **Sec. 395.** RCW 9A.72.130 and 1985 c 327 s 3 are each amended to read as follows: 4
- (1) A person is guilty of intimidating a juror if a person directs a threat to a former juror because of the juror's vote, opinion, 7 decision, or other official action as a juror, or if, by use of a threat, he or she attempts to influence a juror's vote, opinion, 9 decision, or other official action as a juror.
- (2) "Threat" as used in this section means: 10
- 11 (a) To communicate, directly or indirectly, the intent immediately 12 to use force against any person who is present at the time; or
 - (b) Threats as defined in RCW $9A.04.110((\frac{(25)}{}))$.
- (3) Intimidating a juror is a class B felony. 14
- 15 Sec. 396. RCW 9A.72.140 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.72.140 are each amended to read as follows: 16
- (1) A person is guilty of jury tampering if with intent to 17 18 influence a juror's vote, opinion, decision, or other official action in a case, he or she attempts to communicate directly or indirectly 19 20 with a juror other than as part of the proceedings in the trial of the 21 case.
- 22 (2) Jury tampering is a gross misdemeanor.
- 23 Sec. 397. RCW 9A.72.150 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.72.150 are 24 each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of tampering with physical evidence if, having reason to believe that an official proceeding is pending or about to be instituted and acting without legal right or authority, he or she:
- 29 (a) Destroys, mutilates, conceals, removes, or alters physical 30 evidence with intent to impair its appearance, character, availability in such pending or prospective official proceeding; or 31
 - (b) Knowingly presents or offers any false physical evidence.
- (2) "Physical evidence" as used in this section includes any 33 34 article, object, document, record, or other thing of physical 35 substance.

- 1 (3) Tampering with physical evidence is a gross misdemeanor.
- 2 **Sec. 398.** RCW 9A.76.030 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.030 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of refusing to summon aid for a peace officer if, upon request by a person he <u>or she</u> knows to be a peace officer, he <u>or she</u> unreasonably refuses or fails to summon aid for such peace officer.
 - (2) Refusing to summon aid for a peace officer is a misdemeanor.
- 9 **Sec. 399.** RCW 9A.76.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.040 are 10 each amended to read as follows:
- 11 (1) A person is guilty of resisting arrest if he <u>or she</u> 12 intentionally prevents or attempts to prevent a peace officer from 13 lawfully arresting him <u>or her</u>.
- 14 (2) Resisting arrest is a misdemeanor.

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15 **Sec. 400.** RCW 9A.76.050 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 47 s 20 are each 16 amended to read as follows:

As used in RCW 9A.76.070, 9A.76.080, and 9A.76.090, a person "renders criminal assistance" if, with intent to prevent, hinder, or delay the apprehension or prosecution of another person who he <u>or she</u> knows has committed a crime or juvenile offense or is being sought by law enforcement officials for the commission of a crime or juvenile offense or has escaped from a detention facility, he <u>or she</u>:

- (1) Harbors or conceals such person; or
- (2) Warns such person of impending discovery or apprehension; or
- 25 (3) Provides such person with money, transportation, disguise, or 26 other means of avoiding discovery or apprehension; or
- 27 (4) Prevents or obstructs, by use of force, deception, or threat, 28 anyone from performing an act that might aid in the discovery or 29 apprehension of such person; or
- 30 (5) Conceals, alters, or destroys any physical evidence that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person; or
- 32 (6) Provides such person with a weapon.
- 33 **Sec. 401.** RCW 9A.76.090 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.090 are each amended to read as follows:

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- 1 (1) A person is guilty of rendering criminal assistance in the 2 third degree if he <u>or she</u> renders criminal assistance to a person who 3 has committed a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor.
- 4 (2) Rendering criminal assistance in the third degree is a 5 misdemeanor.
- 6 **Sec. 402.** RCW 9A.76.100 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.100 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of compounding if:

- 9 (a) He <u>or she</u> requests, accepts, or agrees to accept any pecuniary 10 benefit pursuant to an agreement or understanding that he <u>or she</u> will 11 refrain from initiating a prosecution for a crime; or
- 12 (b) He <u>or she</u> confers, or offers or agrees to confer, any pecuniary 13 benefit upon another pursuant to an agreement or understanding that 14 such other person will refrain from initiating a prosecution for a 15 crime.
- 16 (2) In any prosecution under this section, it is a defense if 17 established by a preponderance of the evidence that the pecuniary 18 benefit did not exceed an amount which the defendant reasonably 19 believed to be due as restitution or indemnification for harm caused by 20 the crime.
- 21 (3) Compounding is a gross misdemeanor.
- 22 **Sec. 403.** RCW 9A.76.130 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.130 are each amended to read as follows:
- 24 (1) A person is guilty of escape in the third degree if he <u>or she</u> 25 escapes from custody.
- 26 (2) Escape in the third degree is a gross misdemeanor.
- 27 **Sec. 404.** RCW 9A.76.140 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.140 are each amended to read as follows:
- 29 (1) A person is guilty of introducing contraband in the first 30 degree if he <u>or she</u> knowingly provides any deadly weapon to any person 31 confined in a detention facility.
- 32 (2) Introducing contraband in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 33 **Sec. 405.** RCW 9A.76.150 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.150 are each amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) A person is guilty of introducing contraband in the second 2 degree if he <u>or she</u> knowingly and unlawfully provides contraband to any 3 person confined in a detention facility with the intent that such 4 contraband be of assistance in an escape or in the commission of a 5 crime.
- 6 (2) Introducing contraband in the second degree is a class C felony.
- 8 **Sec. 406.** RCW 9A.76.160 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.160 are each amended to read as follows:
- 10 (1) A person is guilty of introducing contraband in the third 11 degree if he <u>or she</u> knowingly and unlawfully provides contraband to any 12 person confined in a detention facility.
- 13 (2) Introducing contraband in the third degree is a misdemeanor.
- 14 **Sec. 407.** RCW 9A.76.180 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.76.180 are each amended to read as follows:
- 16 (1) A person is guilty of intimidating a public servant if, by use 17 of a threat, he <u>or she</u> attempts to influence a public servant's vote, 18 opinion, decision, or other official action as a public servant.
- 19 (2) For purposes of this section "public servant" shall not include 20 jurors.
- 21 (3) "Threat" as used in this section means:

- (a) To communicate, directly or indirectly, the intent immediately to use force against any person who is present at the time; or
 - (b) Threats as defined in RCW $9A.04.110((\frac{25}{25}))$.
- 25 (4) Intimidating a public servant is a class B felony.
- 26 **Sec. 408.** RCW 9A.80.010 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 38 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:
- 28 (1) A public servant is guilty of official misconduct if, with 29 intent to obtain a benefit or to deprive another person of a lawful 30 right or privilege:
- 31 (a) He <u>or she</u> intentionally commits an unauthorized act under color 32 of law; or
- 33 (b) He <u>or she</u> intentionally refrains from performing a duty imposed upon him <u>or her</u> by law.
- 35 (2) Official misconduct is a gross misdemeanor.

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- 1 **Sec. 409.** RCW 9A.83.040 and 1992 c 210 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- No liability is imposed by this chapter upon any authorized state, county, or municipal officer engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties, or upon any person who reasonably believes that he or she is acting at the direction of such officer and that the officer is acting in the lawful performance of his or her duties.
- 8 **Sec. 410.** RCW 9A.84.020 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.84.020 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A person is guilty of failure to disperse if:
- 11 (a) He <u>or she</u> congregates with a group of three or more other 12 persons and there are acts of conduct within that group which create a 13 substantial risk of causing injury to any person, or substantial harm 14 to property; and
- 15 (b) He <u>or she</u> refuses or fails to disperse when ordered to do so by 16 a peace officer or other public servant engaged in enforcing or 17 executing the law.
- 18 (2) Failure to disperse is a misdemeanor.
- 19 **Sec. 411.** RCW 9A.84.040 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.84.040 are 20 each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of false reporting if with knowledge that
 the information reported, conveyed, or circulated is false, he or she
 initiates or circulates a false report or warning of an alleged
 occurrence or impending occurrence of a fire, explosion, crime,
 catastrophe, or emergency knowing that such false report is likely to
 cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or transportation
 facility, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm.
 - (2) False reporting is a gross misdemeanor.
- 29 **Sec. 412.** RCW 9A.88.060 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.88.060 are 30 each amended to read as follows:
- The following definitions are applicable in RCW 9A.88.070 through 9A.88.090:
- 33 (1) "Advances prostitution." A person "advances prostitution" if, 34 acting other than as a prostitute or as a customer thereof, he <u>or she</u> 35 causes or aids a person to commit or engage in prostitution, procures

- or solicits customers for prostitution, provides persons or premises for prostitution purposes, operates or assists in the operation of a house of prostitution or a prostitution enterprise, or engages in any other conduct designed to institute, aid, or facilitate an act or enterprise of prostitution.
 - (2) "Profits from prostitution." A person "profits from prostitution" if, acting other than as a prostitute receiving compensation for personally rendered prostitution services, he <u>or she</u> accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any person whereby he <u>or she</u> participates or is to participate in the proceeds of prostitution activity.
- 12 **Sec. 413.** RCW 9A.88.080 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.88.080 are 13 each amended to read as follows:
- 14 (1) A person is guilty of promoting prostitution in the second 15 degree if he or she knowingly:
 - (a) Profits from prostitution; or
- 17 (b) Advances prostitution.

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- 18 (2) Promoting prostitution in the second degree is a class C 19 felony.
- 20 **Sec. 414.** RCW 9A.88.090 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.88.090 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A person is guilty of permitting prostitution if, having possession or control of premises which he <u>or she</u> knows are being used for prostitution purposes, he <u>or she</u> fails without lawful excuse to make reasonable effort to halt or abate such use.
- 26 (2) Permitting prostitution is a misdemeanor.
- 27 **Sec. 415.** RCW 15.66.150 and 1981 c 297 s 40 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

There is hereby levied, and there shall be collected by each commission, upon each and every unit of any agricultural commodity specified in any marketing order an annual assessment which shall be paid by the producer thereof upon each and every such unit sold, processed, stored, or delivered for sale, processing, or storage by him or her. Such assessments shall be expressed as a stated amount of money per unit or as a percentage of the net unit price at the time of

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sale. The total amount of such annual assessment to be paid by all affected producers of such commodity shall not exceed three percent of the total market value of all affected units sold, processed, stored, or delivered for sale, processing, or storage by all affected producers of such units during the year to which the assessment applies.

Every marketing order shall prescribe the per unit or percentage rate of such assessment. Such rate may be at the full amount of, or at any lesser amount than the amount hereinabove limited and may be altered from time to time by amendment of such order. In every such marketing order and amendment the determination of such rate shall be based upon the volume and price of sales of affected units during a period which the director determines to be a representative period. The per unit or percentage rate of assessment prescribed in any such order or amendment shall for all purposes and times be deemed to be within the limits of assessment above provided until such time as such order is amended as to such rate. However, at the end of any year, any affected producer may obtain a refund from the commission of any assessment payments made which exceed three percent of the total market value of all of the affected commodity sold, processed, stored, or delivered for sale, processing, or storage by such producer during the Such refund shall be made only upon satisfactory proof given by such producer in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the director. Such market value shall be based upon the average sales price received by such producer during the year from all his or her bona fide sales or, if such producer did not sell twentyfive percent or more of all of the affected commodity produced by him or her during the year, such market value shall be determined by the director upon other sales of the affected commodity determined by the director to be representative and comparable.

To collect such assessment each order may require:

- (1) Stamps to be purchased from the affected commodity commission or other authority stated in such order and attached to the containers, invoices, shipping documents, inspection certificates, releases, or receiving receipts or tickets (said stamps to be canceled immediately upon being attached and the date of cancellation placed thereon).
- (2) Payment of producer assessments before the affected units are shipped off the farm or payment of assessments at different or later

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times, and in such event the order may require any person subject to the assessment to give adequate assurance or security for its payment.

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- (3) Every affected producer subject to assessment under such order to deposit with the commission in advance an amount based on the estimated number of affected units upon which such person will be subject to such assessment in any one year during which such marketing order is in force, or upon any other basis which the director determines to be reasonable and equitable and specifies in such order, but in no event shall such deposit exceed twenty-five percent of the estimated total annual assessment payable by such person. At the close of such marketing year the sums so deposited shall be adjusted to the total of such assessments payable by such person.
- 13 (4) Handlers receiving the affected commodity from the producer, 14 including ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators and processors, to collect producer assessments from producers whose production they 15 handle and remit the same to the affected commission. 16 agency for a commodity credit corporation loan to producers shall be 17 18 deemed a handler for the purpose of this subsection. No affected units shall be transported, carried, shipped, sold, stored, or otherwise 19 handled or disposed of until every due and payable assessment herein 20 21 provided for has been paid and the receipt issued, but no liability 22 hereunder shall attach to common carriers in the regular course of 23 their business.
- 24 **Sec. 416.** RCW 15.80.420 and 1969 ex.s. c 100 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be a violation of this chapter to transport by highway any hay, straw, or grain which has been purchased by weight or will be purchased by weight, unless it is weighed and a certified weight ticket is issued thereon, by the first licensed public weighmaster which would be encountered on the ordinary route to the destination where the hay, straw, or grain is to be unloaded: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section shall not apply to the following:

- (1) The transportation of, or sale of, hay, straw_ or grain by the primary producer thereof;
- 35 (2) The transportation of hay, straw, or grain by an 36 agriculturalist for use in his <u>or her</u> own growing, or animal or poultry 37 husbandry endeavors;

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- 1 (3) The transportation of grain by a party who is either a 2 ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer and who is licensed 3 under the grain warehouse laws and who makes such shipment in the 4 course of the business for which he or she is so licensed;
 - (4) The transportation of hay, straw_ or grain by retail merchants, except for the provisions of RCW 15.80.430 and 15.80.440;
 - (5) The transportation of grain from a warehouse licensed under the grain warehouse laws when the transported grain is consigned directly to a public terminal warehouse.
- **Sec. 417.** RCW 15.115.270 and 2009 c 33 s 28 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
 - (1) The collection of the assessment made and levied by the commission must be paid by the producer upon all commercial quantities of wheat and all commercial quantities of barley sold, processed, stored, or delivered for sale, processing, or storage by the producer. However, an assessment may not be levied or collected on wheat or barley grown and used by the producer for feed, seed, or personal consumption.
 - (2) Handlers including ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators, processors, and feedlots receiving wheat or barley in commercial quantities from producers shall collect the assessment made and levied by the commission from each producer whose production they handle and remit the assessment to the commission on a monthly basis. Affected units of wheat or barley must not be transported, carried, shipped, sold, stored, or otherwise handled or disposed of until every due and payable assessment under this chapter has been paid and the receipt issued, but liability under this chapter does not attach to common carriers in the regular course of their business.
 - (3) Any due and payable assessment levied under this chapter constitutes a personal debt of every person so assessed or who otherwise owes the assessment, and the assessment is due and payable to the commission on a monthly basis. In the event any person fails to pay the full amount of such an assessment, the commission may add to the unpaid assessment an amount not exceeding ten percent of the unpaid assessment to defray the cost of enforcing the collecting of the unpaid assessment. In the event of failure of the person or persons to pay any due and payable assessment, the commission may bring a civil action

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- against the person or persons in a state court of competent jurisdiction for the collection thereof, together with the additional ten percent, and the action must be tried and judgment rendered as in any other cause of action for debt due and payable. Venue for an action against a person owing a due and payable assessment to the commission is in Spokane county or a county in which the person produces or handles wheat or barley.
- **Sec. 418.** RCW 16.04.020 and 1893 c 31 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- Whenever any animals are restrained as provided in RCW 16.04.010, the person restraining such animals shall within twenty-four hours thereafter notify in writing the owner, or person in whose custody the same was at the time the trespass was committed, of the seizure of such animals, and the probable amount of the damages sustained: PROVIDED, He or she knows to whom such animals belong.
- **Sec. 419.** RCW 16.24.120 and 1989 c 286 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

- Upon taking possession of any livestock at large contrary to the provisions of RCW ((16.13.020)) 16.24.110, or any unclaimed livestock submitted or impounded, by any person, at any public livestock market or any other facility approved by the director, the sheriff or brand inspector shall cause it to be transported to and impounded at the nearest public livestock market licensed under chapter 16.65 RCW or at such place as approved by the director. If the sheriff has impounded an animal in accordance with this section, he or she shall forthwith notify the nearest brand inspector of the department of agriculture, who shall examine the animal and, by brand, tattoo, or other identifying characteristic, shall attempt to ascertain the ownership thereof.
- **Sec. 420.** RCW 16.24.180 and 1989 c 286 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
- It shall be lawful for any person having cows or heifers running at large in this state to take up or capture and castrate, at the risk of the owner, at any time between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of May, any bull above the age of ten months found running at large

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out of the enclosed grounds of the owner or keeper. It shall be lawful 1 2 for any person to take up or capture and geld, at the risk of the 3 owner, between April 1st and September 30th of any year, any stud horse or jackass or any male mule above the age of eighteen months found 4 5 running at large out of the enclosed grounds of the owner or keeper. If the said animal shall die, as a result of such castration, the owner 6 7 shall have no recourse against the person who shall have taken up or 8 captured and castrated, or caused to be castrated, the said animal: 9 PROVIDED, Such act of castration shall have been skillfully done by a 10 person accustomed to doing the same: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the person so taking up or capturing such animal, or causing it to be so 11 12 taken up or captured, shall know the owner or keeper of such animal, 13 and shall know that said animal is being kept for breeding purposes, it 14 shall be his or her duty forthwith to notify such owner or keeper of the taking up of said animal, and if such owner or keeper shall not 15 within two days after being so notified pay for the reasonable costs of 16 17 keeping of said animal, and take and safely keep said animal thereafter 18 within his or her own enclosures, then it shall be lawful for the 19 taker-up of said animal to castrate the same, and the owner thereof shall pay a reasonable sum for such act of castration, if done 20 21 skillfully, as hereinbefore required, and shall also pay for the 22 keeping of said animal as above provided, and the amount for which he 23 or she may be liable therefor may be recovered in an action at law in 24 any court having jurisdiction thereof: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if 25 said animal should be found running at large a third time within the 26 same year, and within the prohibited dates hereinbefore mentioned, it 27 shall be lawful for any person to capture and castrate the animal 28 without giving any notice to the owner or keeper whatever. For 29 purposes of this section, geld and castrate shall have the same 30 meaning.

31 **Sec. 421.** RCW 16.50.110 and 1967 c 31 s 2 are each amended to read 32 as follows:

For the purpose of this chapter:

- 34 (1) "Department" means the department of agriculture of the state 35 of Washington.
- 36 (2) "Director" means the director of the department or his <u>or her</u> 37 duly appointed representative.

- (3) "Humane method" means either: (a) A method whereby the animal 1 is rendered insensible to pain by mechanical, electrical, chemical, or 2 other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, 3 hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut; or (b) a method in accordance with the 4 5 ritual requirements of any religious faith whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous 6 7 and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp 8 instrument.
- 9 (4) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, and goats.
- 11 (5) "Packer" means any person engaged in the business of 12 slaughtering livestock.
- (6) "Person" means a natural person, individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association and every officer, agent, or employee, thereof. This term shall import either the singular or plural, as the case may be.
- 17 (7) "Slaughterer" means any person engaged in the commercial or 18 custom slaughtering of livestock, including custom farm slaughterers.
- 19 **Sec. 422.** RCW 16.50.120 and 1967 c 31 s 3 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

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No slaughterer or packer shall bleed or slaughter any livestock except by a humane method: PROVIDED, That the director may, by administrative order, exempt a person from compliance with this chapter for a period of not to exceed six months if he <u>or she</u> finds that an earlier compliance would cause such person undue hardship.

26 **Sec. 423.** RCW 16.50.130 and 1967 c 31 s 4 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

The director shall administer the provisions of this chapter. He or she shall adopt and may from time to time revise rules which shall conform substantially to the rules and regulations promulgated by the secretary of agriculture of the United States pursuant to the federal humane slaughter act of 1958, Public Law 85-765, 72 Stat. 862 and any amendments thereto. Such rules shall be adopted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW as enacted or hereafter amended concerning the adoption of rules.

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Sec. 424. RCW 16.52.110 and 1901 c 146 s 13 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

Every owner, driver, or possessor of any old, maimed, or diseased horse, cow, mule, or other domestic animal, who shall permit the same to go loose in any lane, street, square, or lot or place of any city or township, without proper care and attention, for more than three hours after knowledge thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: PROVIDED, That this shall not apply to any such owner keeping any old or diseased animal belonging to him or her on his or her own premises with proper care. Every sick, disabled, infirm, or crippled horse, ox, mule, cow, or other domestic animal, which shall be abandoned on the public highway, or in any open or enclosed space in any city or township, may, if, after search by a peace officer or officer of such society no owner can be found therefor, be killed by such officer; and it shall be the duty of all peace and public officers to cause the same to be killed on information of such abandonment.

Sec. 425. RCW 16.54.020 and 1955 c 190 s 2 are each amended to 18 read as follows:

Any person having in his <u>or her</u> care, custody, or control any abandoned animal as defined in RCW 16.54.010, may deliver such animal to any humane society having facilities for the care of such animals or to any pound maintained by or under contract or agreement with any city or county within which such animal was abandoned. If no such humane society or pound exists within the county the person with whom the animal was abandoned may notify the sheriff of the county wherein the abandonment occurred.

Sec. 426. RCW 16.60.020 and 1907 c 13 s 1 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

When any fence has been, or shall hereafter be, erected by any person on the boundary line of his <u>or her</u> land and the person owning land adjoining thereto shall make, or cause to be made, an inclosure, so that such fence may also answer the purpose of inclosing his <u>or her</u> ground, he <u>or she</u> shall pay the owner of such fence already erected one-half of the value of so much thereof as serves for a partition fence between them: PROVIDED, That in case such fence has woven wire or other material known as hog fencing, then the adjoining owner shall

- not be required to pay the extra cost of such hog fencing over and above the cost of erecting a lawful fence, as by law defined, unless such adjoining owner has his <u>or her</u> land fenced with hog fencing and uses the partition fence to make a hog enclosure of his <u>or her</u> land, then he <u>or she</u> shall pay to the one who owns said hog fence one-half of the value thereof.
- 7 **Sec. 427.** RCW 16.60.050 and 1907 c 13 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 The respective owners of adjoining inclosures shall keep up and maintain in good repair all partition fences between such inclosures in 10 11 equal shares, so long as they shall continue to occupy or improve the 12 same; and in case either of the parties shall desire to make such fence 13 capable of turning hogs and the other party does not desire to use it for such purpose, then the party desiring to use it shall have the 14 15 right to attach hog-fencing material to the posts of such fence, which 16 hog fencing shall remain the property of the party who put it up, and 17 he or she may remove it at any time he or she desires: PROVIDED, That he or she leaves the fence in as good condition as it was when the hog 18 19 fencing was by him or her attached, the natural decay of the posts 20 The attaching of such hog fencing shall not relieve the excepted. 21 other party from the duty of keeping in repair his or her part of such 22 fence, as to all materials used in said fence additional to said hog 23 fencing.
- 24 **Sec. 428.** RCW 16.60.060 and Code 1881 s 2496 are each amended to read as follows:

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- When any party shall wish to lay open his <u>or her</u> inclosure, he <u>or she</u> shall notify any person owning adjoining inclosures, and if such person shall not pay to the party giving notice one-half the value of any partition fence between such enclosures, within three months after receiving such notice, the party giving notice may proceed to remove one-half of such fence, as provided in RCW 16.60.055.
- 32 **Sec. 429.** RCW 16.60.075 and Code 1881 s 2499 are each amended to read as follows:
- The owner of any animal that is unruly, and in the habit of breaking through or throwing down fences, if after being notified that

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- such animal is unruly and in the habit of breaking through or throwing 1
- 2 down fences as aforesaid, he or she shall allow such animal to run at
- large, shall be liable for all damages caused by such animal, and any 3
- and all other animals, that may be in company with such animal. 4
- Sec. 430. RCW 16.60.080 and Code 1881, Bagley's Supp., p 25 s 1 5 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- 7 Whenever any inhabitant of this state shall have his or her fences removed by floods or destroyed by fire, the county commissioners of the 8 county in which he or she resides shall have power to grant a license 9 or permit for him or her to put a convenient gate or gates across any 10 11 highway for a limited period of time, to be named in their order, in 12 order to secure him or her from depredations upon his or her crops until he or she can repair his or her fences, and they shall grant such 13
- license or permit for no longer period than they may think absolutely 14
- 15 necessary.
- 16 **Sec. 431.** RCW 16.60.085 and Code 1881, Bagley's Supp., p 25 s 2 are each amended to read as follows: 17
- It shall be lawful for the auditor of any county to grant such 18
- 19 permit in vacation, but his or her license shall not extend past the
- 20 next meeting of the commissioner's court.
- 21 Sec. 432. RCW 16.60.090 and Code 1881, Bagley's Supp., p 25 s 3 22 are each amended to read as follows:
- Any person retaining a gate across the highway after his or her 23
- 24 license shall expire, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for the
- first day and fifty cents for each subsequent day he or she shall 25
- 26 retain the same, and it may be removed by the road supervisor, as an
- 27 obstruction, at the cost of the person placing or keeping it upon the
- 28 highway.
- 29 **Sec. 433.** RCW 16.65.130 and 1959 c 107 s 13 are each amended to read as follows: 30
- It shall be unlawful for the licensee to use for his or her own 31
- purposes consignor's net proceeds, or funds received by such licensee 32
- 33 to purchase livestock on order, through recourse to the so-called
- 34 "float" in the bank account, or in any other manner.

1 **Sec. 434.** RCW 16.65.330 and 1959 c 107 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:

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For the purpose of making investigations as provided for in RCW 16.65.320, the director may enter a public livestock market and examine any records required under the provisions of this chapter. The director shall have full authority to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses before him <u>or her</u>, together with all books, memorandums, papers, and other documents relative to the matters under investigation, and to administer oaths and take testimony thereunder.

- 10 **Sec. 435.** RCW 16.65.410 and 1959 c 107 s 41 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
- 12 It shall be unlawful for a packer to own or control more than a 13 twenty percent interest in any public livestock market, directly or 14 indirectly through stock ownership or control, or otherwise by himself 15 or herself or through his or her agents or employees.
- 16 **Sec. 436.** RCW 16.67.090 and 2002 c 313 s 82 are each amended to read as follows:
- The powers and duties of the commission shall include the following:
- 20 (1) To administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, and 21 do all things reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this 22 chapter;
 - (2) To elect a ((chairman)) chair and such other officers as it deems advisable;
 - (3) To employ and discharge at its discretion a manager, secretary, and such other personnel, including attorneys engaged in the private practice of law subject to the review of the attorney general, as the commission determines are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and to prescribe their duties and powers and fix their compensation;
- 31 (4) To adopt, rescind, and amend rules, regulations, and orders for 32 the exercise of its powers hereunder subject to the provisions of 33 chapter 34.05 RCW, except that rule-making proceedings conducted under 34 this chapter are exempt from compliance with RCW 34.05.310, the 35 provisions of chapter 19.85 RCW, the regulatory fairness act, and the

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provisions of RCW 43.135.055 when adoption of the rule is determined by a referendum vote of the affected parties;

- (5) To establish by resolution, a headquarters which shall continue as such unless and until so changed by the commission. All records, books, and minutes of the commission shall be kept at such headquarters;
- (6) To require a bond of all commission members and employees of the commission in a position of trust in the amount the commission shall deem necessary. The premium for such bond or bonds shall be paid by the commission from assessments collected. Such bond shall not be necessary if any such commission member or employee is covered by any blanket bond covering officials or employees of the state of Washington;
- (7) To establish a beef commission revolving fund, such fund to be deposited in a bank or banks or financial institution or institutions, approved for the deposit of state funds, in which all money received by the commission, except an amount of petty cash for each day's needs not to exceed one hundred dollars, shall be deposited each day or as often during the day as advisable; none of the provisions of RCW 43.01.050 as now or hereafter amended shall apply to money collected under this chapter;
- (8) To prepare a budget or budgets covering anticipated income and expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter during each fiscal year;
- (9) To incur expense and enter into contracts and to create such liabilities as may be reasonable for the proper administration and enforcement of this chapter;
- (10) To borrow money, not in excess of its estimate of its revenue from the current year's contributions;
- (11) To keep or cause to be kept in accordance with accepted standards of good accounting practice, accurate records of all assessments, expenditures, moneys, and other financial transactions made and done pursuant to this chapter. Such records, books, and accounts shall be audited at least every five years subject to procedures and methods lawfully prescribed by the state auditor. Such books and accounts shall be closed as of the last day of each fiscal year. A copy of such audit shall be delivered within thirty days after completion thereof to the director, the state auditor, and the

- commission. On such years and in such event the state auditor is unable to audit the records, books, and accounts within six months following the close of the audit period it shall be mandatory that the commission employ a private auditor to make such audit;
 - (12) To sue and be sued as a commission, without individual liability for acts of the commission within the scope of the powers conferred upon it by this chapter;

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- (13) To cooperate with any other local, state, or national commission, organization, or agency, whether voluntary or established by state or federal law, including recognized livestock groups, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the commission created by this chapter and make contracts and agreements with such organizations or agencies for carrying on joint programs beneficial to the beef industry;
- 15 (14) To accept grants, donations, contributions, or gifts from any 16 governmental agency or private source for expenditures for any purpose 17 consistent with the provisions of this chapter; and
- 18 (15) To operate jointly with beef commissions or similar agencies 19 established by state laws in adjoining states.
- 20 **Sec. 437.** RCW 16.67.160 and 1969 c 133 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

Obligations incurred by the commission and liabilities or claims against the commission shall be enforced only against the assets of the commission in the same manner as if it were a corporation and no liability for the debts or actions of the commission shall exist against either the state of Washington or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof or against any member officer, employee, or agent of the commission in his or her individual capacity. The members of the commission including employees of the commission shall not be held responsible individually or any way whatsoever to any person for errors in judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission, as principal, agent, person, or employees, except for their own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the commission. The liability of the members of the commission shall be several and not joint and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

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1 **Sec. 438.** RCW 16.68.010 and 1949 c 100 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter, unless clearly indicated otherwise by the context:

- (1) "Director" means the director of agriculture;
- 6 (2) "Meat food animal" means cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine, sheep, and goats;
 - (3) "Dead animal" means the body of a meat food animal, or any part or portion thereof: PROVIDED, That the following dead animals are exempt from the provisions of this chapter:
 - (a) Edible products from a licensed slaughtering establishment;
- 12 (b) Edible products where the meat food animal was slaughtered 13 under farm slaughter permit;
- 14 (c) Edible products where the meat food animal was slaughtered by 15 a bona fide farmer on his <u>or her</u> own ranch for his <u>or her</u> own 16 consumption;
- 17 (d) Hides from meat food animals that are properly identified as to 18 ownership and brands;
- 19 (4) "Carcass" means all parts, including viscera, of a dead meat 20 food animal;
- 21 (5) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, 22 or association;
 - (6) "Rendering plant" means any place of business or location where dead animals or any part or portion thereof, or packing house refuse, are processed for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, grease residue, or any other by-product whatsoever;
 - (7) "Substation" means a properly equipped and authorized concentration site for the temporary storage of dead animals or packing house refuse pending final delivery to a licensed rendering plant;
 - (8) "Place of transfer" means an authorized reloading site for the direct transfer of dead animals or packing house refuse from the vehicle making original pickup to the line vehicle that will transport the dead animals or packing house refuse to a specified licensed rendering plant;
- 35 (9) "Independent collector" means any person who does not own a 36 licensed rendering plant within the state of Washington but is properly 37 equipped and licensed to transport dead animals or packing house refuse 38 to a specified rendering plant.

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Sec. 439. RCW 16.68.030 and 1949 c 100 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or give away a dead animal or convey the same along any public road or land not his or her own: PROVIDED, That dead animals may be sold or given away to and legally transported on highways by a person having an unrevoked, annual license to operate a rendering plant or by a person having an unrevoked, annual license to operate as an independent collector.

Sec. 440. RCW 16.68.080 and 1949 c 100 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Any license or permit issued under this chapter shall expire on the thirtieth day of June next subsequent to the date of issue, and may be sooner revoked by the director or his <u>or her</u> authorized representative for violations of this chapter. Any licensee or permittee under this chapter shall have the right to demand a hearing before the director before a revocation is made permanent.

Sec. 441. RCW 16.68.100 and 1949 c 100 s 10 are each amended to 18 read as follows:

If the director finds that the locations, buildings, substations equipment, vehicles, places of transfer, or proposed method of operation do not fully comply with the requirements of this chapter, he or she shall notify the applicant by registered letter wherein the same fails to comply. If the applicant whose plant or operation failed to comply notifies the director within ten days from the receipt of the registered letter that he or she will discontinue operations, the fee accompanying the application will be returned to him or her; otherwise no part of the fee will be refunded. If the applicant whose plant failed to comply within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the director or his or her authorized representative, notifies the director that such defects are remedied, a second inspection shall be made. Not more than two inspections may be made on one application.

- **Sec. 442.** RCW 16.68.110 and 1949 c 100 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every licensee under this chapter must comply with the following:

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- 1 (1) All floors shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious 2 material, shall be kept reasonably clean and in good repair. Floors 3 shall slope at least one-fourth inch to the foot toward drains, and 4 slope at least three-eighths inch to the foot as the drains are 5 approached.
 - (2) Adequate sanitary drainage must be provided leading to approved grease traps and approved sewage disposal system. No point on the floor shall be over sixteen feet from a drain.
- 9 (3) Suitable disposal of paunch contents must be provided in accordance with sanitary regulations.
- 11 (4) Walls shall be of impervious material to a height not less than 12 six feet from the floor with a tight union with the floor.
- 13 (5) Potable water supply shall be provided for human consumption, 14 washing, and cleaning.
 - (6) Ample steam shall be provided for cleaning purposes.
- 16 (7) Approved toilet and dressing room facilities must be provided 17 for employees.
- 18 (8) The building must be kept free from flies, rats, mice, and 19 cockroaches.
 - (9) Premises must be kept neat and orderly and all buildings must be attractive in appearance.
 - (10) All rendering plants, substations, and places of transfer shall be so located, arranged, constructed, and maintained, and the operation so conducted at all times as to be consistent with public health and safety.
- 26 (11) Suitable facilities for the dipping, washing, and disinfecting 27 of hides obtained from animals that died or were killed on account of 28 an infectious or contagious disease, shall be provided.
- 29 (12) Two copies of building or remodeling plans shall be forwarded 30 to the director for his <u>or her</u> approval before such building or 31 remodeling is begun.
- 32 **Sec. 443.** RCW 16.68.130 and 1949 c 100 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:
- 34 The director or his <u>or her</u> authorized agent, shall have free and 35 uninterrupted access to all parts of premises that come under the 36 provisions of this chapter, for the purpose of making inspections and 37 the examination of records.

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Sec. 444. RCW 16.68.140 and 1949 c 100 s 15 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to transport, to sell, offer to sell, or have on his <u>or her</u> premises horse meat for other than human consumption unless said horse meat is decharacterized in a manner prescribed by the director: PROVIDED, That this provision shall not apply to carcasses slaughtered by a farmer for consumption on his <u>or her</u> own ranch or to carcasses in the possession of a person licensed under this chapter, or to canned horse meat meeting United States bureau of animal industry regulations.

Sec. 445. RCW 16.70.030 and 1971 c 72 s 3 are each amended to read 12 as follows:

In the event of an emergency arising out of an outbreak of communicable disease caused by exposure to or contact with pet animals, the secretary is hereby authorized to take any reasonable action deemed necessary by him or her to protect the public health, including but not limited to the use of quarantine or the institution of any legal action authorized pursuant to Title 7 RCW and RCW ((43.20A.640 through 43.20A.650)) 43.70.170, 43.70.180, and 43.70.190.

The secretary shall have authority to destroy any pet animal or animals which may reasonably be suspected of having a communicable disease dangerous to humans and such animal or animals are hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 446. RCW 17.04.070 and 1971 ex.s. c 292 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

If the board of county commissioners establish such district it shall call a special meeting to be held within such district for the purpose of electing three directors for such district. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of director who is not a qualified elector of the state of Washington and a resident and landowner within such district. Such meeting shall be held not less than thirty nor more than ninety days from the date when such district is established by such board.

Notice of such meeting shall be given by the county auditor by publication once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in such district, and by posting such notice for

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not less than ten days before the date fixed for such meeting in three public places within the boundaries of such district. The notices shall state the object of the meeting and the time and place when the same shall be held.

At the time and place fixed for the meeting the county commissioner in whose commissioner district such district is located shall act as ((chairman)) chair and call the meeting to order. The ((chairman)) chair shall appoint two persons to assist him or her in conducting the election, one of whom shall act as clerk. If such county commissioner be not present the electors of such district then present shall elect a ((chairman)) chair of the meeting.

Every person who is a landowner within such district and a qualified elector of the state of Washington shall be entitled to vote at such meeting. Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any legally qualified elector of such district, and the ((chairman)) chair of such meeting shall thereupon administer to the person challenged an oath in substance as follows: "You do swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state of Washington and an owner of land within the boundaries of weed district No. . . . of county (giving number of district and name of county)." If the challenged person shall take such oath or make such affirmation, he or she shall be entitled to vote; otherwise his or her vote shall not be received. Any person making a false oath, or affirmation, or any person illegally voting at such meeting, shall be punished as provided in the general election laws of the state for illegal voting.

The vote shall be by secret ballot, on white paper of uniform size and quality, of such arrangement that when names are written thereon, the same may be folded so as not to disclose the names. The elector shall write the names of three persons that he or she desires as the first directors of such district and shall fold his or her ballot and hand the same to the ((chairman)) chair of the meeting who shall deposit it in a ballot box provided for that purpose. The clerk shall thereupon write the name of such person on a list as having voted at such election. After all persons present and entitled to vote have voted, the ((chairman)) chair shall declare the election closed, and shall, with the assistance of the clerk and the other person appointed as assistant, proceed to count the ballots. The person receiving the

greatest number of votes shall be elected as director for a term ending three years from the first Monday in March following his <u>or her</u> election; the person receiving the second greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term ending two years from the first Monday in March following his <u>or her</u> election, and the person receiving the third greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term ending one year from the first Monday of March following his <u>or her</u> election.

Annually thereafter, there shall be held a meeting of the electors of such district on the last Monday in February, except that the directors may, by giving the same notice as is required for the initial meeting, fix an earlier time for the annual meeting on any nonholiday during the months of December, January, or February. At such meeting one director shall be elected to succeed the director whose term will expire on the first Monday in March following. The directors shall call the annual meeting, and shall fix the time and place where the same shall be held and shall give the same notice thereof as provided for the initial meeting. The annual meeting shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided for the initial meeting, and the qualifications of electors at such annual meeting shall be the same as is required for the initial meeting. In conducting directors' elections, the ((chairman)) chair may accept nominations from the floor but voting shall not be limited to those nominated.

All directors shall hold office for the term for which they are elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of any director, the county commissioners of the county in which such district is located shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The board of directors shall elect one of its members ((chairman)) chair and may appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the board, and who shall be paid such compensation as the board may Each director shall furnish a bond in the sum of one determine. thousand dollars, which may be a surety company bond or property bond approved by the board of county commissioners, which bond shall be filed with the county commissioners and shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his or her duties. The cost of such bond shall be paid by the district the same as other expenses of the district. At annual meeting the method for destroying, preventing, and exterminating weeds of such district as set forth in the petition, and

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the rules and regulations adopted by such district, may be changed by 1 2 a majority vote of the qualified electors present at such meeting, or a special meeting may be called for that purpose, notice of which 3 meeting and of such proposed changes to be voted on, shall be given to 4 5 all landowners residing within the district by mailing a copy of such notice and of such proposed changes to the address of such landowner at 6 7 least one week before the date fixed for such special meeting. qualified electors of any weed district, at any annual meeting, may 8 9 make other weeds that are not on the petition subject to control by the 10 weed district by a two-thirds vote of the electors present: That said weeds have been classified by the agricultural experiment 11 12 station of Washington State University as noxious and: 13 FURTHER, That the directors of the weed district give public notice in 14 the manner required for initial meetings of the proposed new control of 15 said weeds by the weed district.

16 **Sec. 447.** RCW 17.04.150 and 1961 c 250 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of directors of such weed district shall have power:

- (1) To adopt rules and regulations, plans, methods, and means for the purpose of destroying, preventing, and exterminating the weed or weeds specified in the petition, and to supervise, carry out, and enforce such rules, regulations, plans, methods, and means.
- (2) To appoint a weed inspector and to require from him <u>or her</u> a bond in such sum as the directors may determine for the faithful discharge of his <u>or her</u> duties, and to pay the cost of such bond from the funds of such district; and to direct such weed inspector in the discharge of his <u>or her</u> duties; and to pay such weed inspector from the funds of such district such per diem or salary for the time employed in the discharge of his <u>or her</u> duties as the directors shall determine.
- 30 **Sec. 448.** RCW 17.04.190 and 1961 c 250 s 5 are each amended to 31 read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the weed inspector to carry out the directions of the board of directors and to see that the rules and regulations adopted by the board are carried out. He <u>or she</u> shall personally deliver or mail to each resident landowner within such district and to any lessee or person in charge of any land within such

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district and residing in such district, a copy of the rules and 1 2 regulations of such district; and he or she shall personally deliver a copy thereof to nonresident landowners or shall deposit a copy of the 3 4 same in the United States post office in an envelope with postage prepaid thereon addressed to the last known address of such person as 5 shown by the records of the county auditor; and in event no such 6 7 address is available for mailing he or she shall post a copy of such 8 rules and regulations in a conspicuous place upon such land. A record shall be kept by the weed inspector of such dates of mailing, posting, 9 10 or delivering such rules and regulations. In case of any railroad such rules and regulations shall be delivered to the section foreman, or to 11 12 any official of the railroad having offices within the state. 13 rules and regulations must be delivered, posted, or mailed by the weed 14 inspector as herein provided at least ten days before the time to start any annual operations necessary to comply with such rules and 15 regulations: PROVIDED, That after such district shall have been in 16 17 operation two years such rules and regulations shall be delivered to 18 resident landowners only once every three years, unless such rules and 19 regulations are changed.

20 **Sec. 449.** RCW 17.04.200 and 1961 c 250 s 6 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

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(1) If the weed inspector, or the board of directors, shall find that the rules and regulations of the weed district are not being carried out on any one or more parcels of land within such district, the weed inspector shall give forthwith a notice in writing, on a form to be prescribed by the directors, to the owners, tenants, mortgagees, and occupants, or to the accredited resident agent of any nonresident owner of such lands within the district whereon noxious weeds are standing, being or growing and in danger of going to seed, requiring him or her to cause the same to be cut down, otherwise destroyed or eradicated on such lands in the manner and within the time specified in the notice, such time, however, not to exceed seven days. It shall be the duty of the county auditor and county treasurer to make available to the weed inspector lists of owners, tenants, and mortgagees of lands within such district;

(2) If a resident agent of any nonresident owner of lands where noxious weeds are found standing, being, or growing cannot be found,

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the local weed inspector shall post said notice in the form provided by the directors in three conspicuous places on said land, and in addition to posting said notice the local weed inspector shall, at the same time mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested to the owner of such nonresident lands, if his or her post office address is known or can be ascertained by said inspector from the last tax list in the county treasurer's office, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to furnish such lists upon request by the weed inspector. Proof of such serving, posting, and mailing of notice by the weed inspector shall be made by affidavit forthwith filed in the office of the county auditor and it shall be the duty of the county auditor to accept and file such affidavits;

(3) If the weeds are not cut down, otherwise destroyed, or eradicated within the time specified in said notice, the local weed inspector shall personally, or with such help as he <u>or she</u> may require, cause the same to be cut down or otherwise destroyed in the manner specified in said notice.

Sec. 450. RCW 17.04.210 and 1961 c 250 s 7 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

The weed inspector shall keep an accurate account of expenses incurred by him or her in carrying out the provisions of this chapter with respect to each parcel of land entered upon, and the prosecuting attorney of the county or the attorney for the weed district shall cause to be served, mailed, or posted in the same manner as provided in this chapter for giving notice to destroy noxious weeds, a statement of such expenses, including description of the land, verified by oath of the weed inspector to the owner, lessee, mortgagee, occupant or agent, or person having charge of said land, and coupled with such statement shall be a notice subscribed by said prosecuting attorney or attorney for the weed district and naming a time and place when and where such matter will be brought before the board of directors of such district for hearing and determination, said statement or notice to be served, mailed, or posted, as the case may be, at least ten days before the time for such hearing.

Sec. 451. RCW 17.04.230 and 1988 c 202 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

Any interested party may appeal from the decision and order of the board of directors of such district to the superior court of the county in which such district is located, by serving written notice of appeal on the ((chairman)) chair of the board of directors and by filing in the office of the clerk of the superior court a copy of said notice of appeal with proof of service attached, together with a good and sufficient cost bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, said cost bond to run to such district and in all respects to comply with the laws relating to cost bonds required of nonresident plaintiffs in the superior court. Said notice must be served and filed within ten days from the date of the decision and order of such board of directors, and said bond must be filed within five days after the filing of such notice of appeal. Whenever notice of appeal and the cost bond as herein provided shall have been filed with the clerk of the superior court, the clerk shall notify the board of directors of such district thereof, and such board shall forthwith certify to said court all notices and records in said matters, together with proof of service, and a true copy of the order and decision pertaining thereto made by such board. If no appeal be perfected within ten days from the decision and order of such board, the same shall be deemed confirmed and the board shall certify the amount of such charges to the county treasurer who shall enter the same on the tax rolls against the land. When an appeal is perfected the matter shall be heard in the superior court de novo and the court's decision shall be conclusive on all persons served under this chapter: PROVIDED, That appellate review of the order or decision of the superior court in the manner provided by existing laws, and upon the conclusion of such review, the amount of charges and costs adjudged to be paid shall be certified by the clerk of the superior court to the county treasurer and said treasurer shall proceed to enter the same on his or her rolls against the lands affected.

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Sec. 452. RCW 17.04.280 and 1961 c 250 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

All weed district directors, all weed inspectors, and all official agents of all weed districts, in the performance of their official duties, have the right to enter and go upon any of the lands within their weed district at any reasonable time for any reason necessary to

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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 <u>or herself</u> and the purpose for which he <u>or she</u> 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.

7 **Sec. 453.** RCW 17.06.040 and 1959 c 205 s 4 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

9 At the time and place fixed for such hearing, with the ((chairman)) chair of the principal board acting as ((chairman)) chair, the 10 11 respective boards shall determine by a majority vote of each of the 12 boards of county commissioners of the counties whether such intercounty weed district shall be created, and if they determine that such 13 district shall be created, the respective boards shall fix the 14 boundaries of the portion of the proposed district within their 15 16 respective counties, but they shall not modify the purposes of the 17 petition with respect to the weed or weeds to be destroyed, prevented, and exterminated as set forth in the petition, and they shall not 18 enlarge the boundary of the proposed district, or enlarge or change the 19 20 boundary or boundaries of any district or districts already formed 21 without first giving notice, as provided in RCW 17.06.030, to all 22 landowners interested. If the respective bodies shall determine that 23 the weed district petitioned for shall be created each such board shall 24 thereupon enter an order establishing and defining the boundary lines 25 of the proposed district within its respective county. A number shall 26 be assigned to such weed district which shall be the lowest number not 27 already taken or adopted by an intercounty weed district in the state, and thereafter such district shall be known as "weed district No. 28 29 . . . ", inserting in the blank the number of the district.

If any county represented does not by a majority vote of its board of commissioners support the petition for an intercounty district, the petition shall be dismissed.

33 **Sec. 454.** RCW 17.06.050 and 1971 ex.s. c 292 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

If the respective boards of county commissioners establish such district the ((chairman)) chair of the principal board shall call a

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special meeting of landowners to be held within such district for the purpose of electing three directors for such district. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of director who is not a qualified elector of the state of Washington and a resident and landowner within such district. Such meeting shall be held not less than thirty nor more than ninety days from the date when such district is established.

Notice of such meeting shall be given by the principal county auditor by publication once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in such district, and by posting such notice for not less than ten days before the date fixed for such meeting in three public places within the boundaries of such district. The notices shall state the object of the meeting and the time and place when the same shall be held.

At the time and place fixed for the meeting the ((chairman)) chair shall appoint two persons to assist him or her in conducting the election, one of whom shall act as clerk. If such ((chairman)) chair be not present the electors of such district then present shall elect a ((chairman)) chair of the meeting.

Every person who is a landowner within such district and a qualified elector of the state of Washington shall be entitled to vote at such meeting. Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any legally qualified elector of such district, and the ((chairman)) chair of such meeting shall thereupon administer to the person challenged an oath in substance as follows: "You do swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state of Washington and an owner of land within the boundaries of weed district No. . . . (giving number of district)." If the challenged person shall take such oath or make such affirmation, he or she shall be entitled to vote; otherwise his or her vote shall not be received. Any person making a false oath, or affirmation, or any person illegally voting at such meeting, shall be punished as provided in the general election laws of the state for illegal voting.

The vote shall be by secret ballot, on white paper of uniform size and quality, of such arrangement that when names are written thereon, the same may be folded so as not to disclose the names. The elector shall write the names of three persons that he <u>or she</u> desires as the first directors of such district and shall fold his <u>or her</u> ballot and hand the same to the ((chairman)) chair of the meeting who shall

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deposit it in a ballot box provided for that purpose. The clerk shall thereupon write the name of such person on a list as having voted at such election. After all persons present and entitled to vote have voted, the ((chairman)) chair shall declare the election closed, and shall, with the assistance of the clerk and the other person appointed as assistant, proceed to count the ballots. The person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected as director for a term ending three years from the first Monday in March following his or her election; the person receiving the second greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term ending two years from the first Monday in March following his or her election, and the person receiving the third greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term ending one year from the first day of March following his or her election.

Annually thereafter, there shall be held a meeting of the electors of such district on the first Monday in February. At such meeting one director shall be elected to succeed the director whose term will expire on the first Monday in March following. The directors shall call the annual meeting, and shall fix the time when and place where the same shall be held and shall give the same notice thereof as provided for the initial meeting. The annual meeting shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided for the initial meeting, and the qualifications of electors at such annual meeting shall be the same as is required for the initial meeting.

All directors shall hold office for the term for which they are elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of any director, the remaining members of the board of directors shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The board of directors shall elect one of its members ((chairman)) chair and may appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the board, and who shall be paid such compensation as the board may determine. Each director shall furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be a surety company bond or property bond approved by the principal board of county commissioners, which bond shall be filed with the same board and shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his or her duties. The cost of such bond shall be paid by the district the same as other expenses of the district.

At any annual meeting the method for destroying, preventing, and exterminating weeds of such district as set forth in the petition, and the rules and regulations adopted by such district, may be changed by a majority vote of the qualified electors present at such meeting, or a special meeting may be called for that purpose, notice of which meeting and of such proposed changes to be voted on, shall be given to all landowners residing within the district by mailing a copy of such notice and of such proposed changes to the address of such landowner at least one week before the date fixed for such special meeting.

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Sec. 455. RCW 17.06.060 and 1959 c 205 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of directors of an intercounty weed district shall have the same powers and duties as the board of directors of a weed district located entirely within one county, and all the provisions of chapter 17.04 RCW are hereby made applicable to intercounty weed districts: PROVIDED, That in the case of evaluation, assessment, collection, apportionment, and any other allied power or duty relating to taxes in connection with the district, the action shall be performed by the officer or board of the county for that area of the district which is located within his or her respective county, and all materials, information, and other data and all moneys collected shall be submitted to the proper officer of the county of that part of the district in which the greatest amount of acreage is located. Any power which may be or duty which shall be performed in connection therewith shall be performed by the officer or board receiving such as though only a district in a single county were concerned. All moneys collected from such area constituting a part of such district that should be paid to such district shall be delivered to the principal county treasurer who shall be ex officio treasurer of such district. All other materials, information, or data relating to the district shall be submitted to the district board of directors.

Any costs or expenses incurred under this section shall be borne proportionately by each county involved.

34 **Sec. 456.** RCW 17.10.280 and 1987 c 438 s 35 are each amended to read as follows:

Every activated county noxious weed control board performing labor,

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furnishing material, or renting, leasing, or otherwise supplying equipment, to be used in the control of noxious weeds, or in causing control of noxious weeds, upon any property pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17.10 RCW has a lien upon such property for the labor performed, material furnished, or equipment supplied whether performed, furnished, or supplied with the consent of the owner, or his or her agent, of such property, or without the consent of said owner or agent.

8 **Sec. 457.** RCW 17.10.290 and 1987 c 438 s 36 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

Every county noxious weed control board furnishing materials, or supplies or renting, leasing, or otherwise supplying equipment to be used in the control of noxious weeds upon any property pursuant to RCW 17.10.160 and 17.10.170 or pursuant to an order under RCW 17.10.210 as now or hereafter amended, shall give to the owner or reputed owner or his or her agent a notice in writing, within ninety days from the date of the cessation of the performance of such labor, the furnishing of such materials, or the supplying of such equipment, which notice shall cover the labor, material, supplies, or equipment furnished or leased, as well as all subsequent labor, materials, supplies, or equipment furnished or leased, stating in substance and effect that such county noxious weed control board is furnishing or has furnished labor, materials and supplies or equipment for use thereon, with the name of the county noxious weed control board ordering the same, and that a lien may be claimed for all materials and supplies or equipment furnished by such county noxious weed control board for use thereon, which notice shall be given by mailing the same by registered or certified mail in an envelope addressed to the owner at his or her place of residence or reputed residence.

29 **Sec. 458.** RCW 17.12.060 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 4 are each amended 30 to read as follows:

The agricultural expert in counties having an agricultural expert, shall under the direction of Washington State University have general supervision of the methods and means of preventing, destroying, or exterminating any animals or rodents as herein mentioned within his or her county, and of how the funds of any pest district shall be expended to best accomplish the purposes for which such funds were raised; in

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counties having no such agricultural expert each county commissioner shall be within his <u>or her</u> respective commissioner district, ex officio supervisor, or the board may designate some such person to so act, and shall fix his <u>or her</u> compensation therefor. Whenever any member of the board shall act as supervisor he <u>or she</u> shall be entitled to his <u>or her</u> actual expenses and his <u>or her</u> per diem as county commissioner the same as if he <u>or she</u> were doing other county business.

Sec. 459. RCW 17.12.080 and 1973 c 106 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever there shall be included within any pest district lands belonging to the state or to the county the board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of the tax or assessment for which such land would be liable if the same were in private ownership for each subdivision of forty acres or fraction thereof. The assessor shall transmit to the county commissioners a statement of the amounts so due from county lands and the county commissioners shall appropriate from the current expense fund of the county sufficient money to pay such amounts. A statement of the amounts due from state lands within each county shall be annually forwarded to the commissioner of public lands who shall examine the same and if he or she finds the same correct and that the determination was made according to law, he or she shall certify the same and issue a warrant for the payment of same against any funds in the state treasury appropriated for such purposes.

The commissioner of public lands shall keep a record of the amounts so paid on account of any state lands which are under lease or contract of sale and such amounts shall be added to and become a part of the annual rental or purchase price of the land, and shall be paid annually at the time of payment of rent or payment of interest or purchase price of such land. When such amounts shall be collected by the commissioner of public lands it shall be paid into the general fund in the state treasury.

Sec. 460. RCW 17.21.170 and 1994 c 283 s 20 are each amended to 33 read as follows:

The following requirements apply to the amount of bond or insurance required for commercial applicators:

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- (1) The amount of the surety bond or liability insurance, as provided for in RCW 17.21.160, shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars for property damage and public liability insurance, each separately, and including loss or damage arising out of the actual use of any pesticide. The surety bond or liability insurance shall be maintained at not less than that sum at all times during the licensed period.
 - (2) The property damage portion of this requirement may be waived by the director if it can be demonstrated by the applicant that all applications performed under this license occur under confined circumstances and on property owned or leased by the applicant.
 - (3) The director shall be notified ten days before any reduction of insurance coverage at the request of the applicant or cancellation of the surety bond or liability insurance by the surety or insurer and by the insured.
- (4) The total and aggregate of the surety and insurer for all claims is limited to the face of the bond or liability insurance policy. The director may accept a liability insurance policy or surety bond in the proper sum which has a deductible clause in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars for all applicators for the total amount of liability insurance or surety bond required by this section, but if the applicant has not satisfied the requirement of the deductible amount in any prior legal claim the deductible clause shall not be accepted by the director unless the applicant furnishes the director with a surety bond or liability insurance which shall satisfy the amount of the deductible as to all claims that may arise in his or her application of pesticides.
- **Sec. 461.** RCW 17.24.210 and 1982 c 153 s 3 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

The director of agriculture may, on the behalf of the state of Washington, enter into indemnity contracts wherein the state of Washington agrees to repay any person, firm, corporation, or other entity acting under the direction or control of the proper authority to provide plant pest or plant disease prevention, control, or eradication measures as provided in this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, for losses and damages incurred as a

result of such prevention, control, or eradication measures if all of the following conditions occur:

- (1) At the time of the incident the worker is performing services as an emergency measures worker and is acting within the course of his or her duties as an emergency measures worker;
- (2) At the time of the injury, loss, or damage, the organization providing emergency measures by which the worker is employed is an approved organization for providing emergency measures;
- (3) The injury, loss, or damage is proximately caused by his <u>or her</u> service either with or without negligence as an emergency measures worker;
- 12 (4) The injury, loss, or damage is not caused by the intoxication 13 of the worker; and
- 14 (5) The injury, loss, or damage is not due to ((wilful)) willful 15 misconduct or gross negligence on the part of a worker.

Where an act or omission by an emergency services provider in the course of providing emergency services injures a person or property, the provider and the state may be jointly and severally liable for the injury, if state liability is proved under existing or hereafter enacted law.

Each person, firm, corporation, or other entity authorized to provide the prevention, control, or eradication measures implementing a program approved under RCW 17.24.200 shall be identified on a list approved by the director. For the purposes of this section, each person on the list shall be known, for the duration of the person's services under the program, as "an emergency measures worker."

Sec. 462. RCW 17.28.030 and 1957 c 153 s 3 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

Before a city can be included as a part of the proposed district its governing body shall have requested that the city be included by resolution, duly authenticated.

The petition shall set forth and describe the boundaries of the proposed district and it shall request that it be organized as a mosquito control district. Upon receipt of such a petition, the auditor of the county in which the greater area of the proposed district is located shall be charged with the responsibility of examining the same and certifying to the sufficiency of the signatures

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For the purpose of examining the signatures on such petitions, the auditor shall be permitted access to the voters' registration books of each city and county located in the proposed district and may appoint the respective county auditors and city clerks thereof as his <u>or her</u> deputies. No person may withdraw his <u>or her</u> name from a petition after it has been filed with the auditor. thirty days following the receipt of such petition, the auditor shall transmit the same to the board of commissioners of the county in which the greater area of the proposed district is located, together with his or her certificate as to the sufficiency thereof.

Sec. 463. RCW 17.28.070 and 1957 c 153 s 7 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

If the county commissioners deem it proper to include any territory not proposed for inclusion within the proposed boundaries, they shall first cause notice of intention to do so to be mailed to each owner of land in the territory whose name appears as owner on the last completed assessment roll of the county in which the territory lies, addressed to the owner at his <u>or her</u> address given on the assessment roll, or if no address is given, to his <u>or her</u> last known address; or if it is not known, at the county seat of the county in which his <u>or her</u> land lies. The notice shall describe the territory and shall fix a time, not less than two weeks from the date of mailing, when all persons interested may appear before the county commissioners and be heard.

The boundaries of a district lying in a city shall not be altered unless the governing board of the city, by resolution, consents to the alteration.

Sec. 464. RCW 17.28.090 and 1957 c 153 s 9 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

If, from the testimony given before the county commissioners, it appears to that board that the public necessity or welfare requires the formation of the district, it shall, by an order entered on its minutes, declare that to be its finding, and shall further declare and order that the territory within the boundaries so fixed and determined be organized as a district, under an appropriate name to be selected by the county commissioners, subject to approval of the voters of the

district as hereinafter provided. The name shall contain the words "mosquito control district."

At the time of the declaration establishing and naming the district, the county commissioners shall by resolution call a special election to be held not less than thirty days and not more than sixty days from the date thereof, and shall cause to be published a notice of such election at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, setting forth the hours during which the polls will be open, the boundaries of the proposed district as finally adopted, and the object of the election. If any portion of the proposed district lies in another county, a notice of such election shall likewise be published in that county.

The election on the formation of the mosquito control district shall be conducted by the auditor of the county in which the greater area of the proposed district is located in accordance with the general election laws of the state and the results thereof shall be canvassed by that county's canvassing board. For the purpose of conducting an election under this section, the auditor of the county in which the greater area of the proposed district is located may appoint the auditor of any county or the city clerk of any city lying wholly or partially within the proposed district as his <u>or her</u> deputies. No person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless he <u>or she</u> is a qualified voter under the laws of the state in effect at the time of such election and has resided within the mosquito control district for at least thirty days preceding the date of the election. The ballot proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

27	"Shall a mosquito control district be established for the
28	area described in a resolution of the board of
29	commissioners of county adopted on the day
30	of, 19?
31	YES
32	NO

If a majority of the persons voting on the proposition shall vote in favor thereof, the mosquito control district shall thereupon be established and the county commissioners of the county in which the greater area of the district is situated shall immediately file for record in the office of the county auditor of each county in which any

- 1 portion of the land embraced in the district is situated, and shall
- 2 also forward to the county commissioners of each of the other counties,
- 3 if any, in which any portion of the district is situated, and also
- 4 shall file with the secretary of state, a certified copy of the order
- 5 of the county commissioners. From and after the date of the filing of
- 6 the certified copy with the secretary of state, the district named
- 7 therein is organized as a district, with all the rights, privileges,
- 8 and powers set forth in this chapter, or necessarily incident thereto.
- 9 If a majority of the persons voting on the proposition shall vote
- 10 in favor thereof, all expenses of the election shall be paid by the
- 11 mosquito control district when organized. If the proposition fails to
- 12 receive a majority of votes in favor, the expenses of the election
- 13 shall be borne by the respective counties in which the district is
- 14 located in proportion to the number of votes cast in said counties.
- 15 **Sec. 465.** RCW 17.28.120 and 1957 c 153 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- The district board shall be called "The board of trustees of mosquito control district."
- Each member of the board appointed by the governing body of a city
- shall be an elector of the city from which he <u>or she</u> is appointed and a resident of that portion of the city which is in the district.
- 22 Each member appointed from a county or portion of a county shall be
- 23 an elector of the county and a resident of that portion of the county
- 24 which is in the district.
- 25 Each member appointed at large shall be an elector of the district.
- 26 **Sec. 466.** RCW 17.28.130 and 1957 c 153 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
- The members of the first board in any district shall classify themselves by lot at their first meeting so that:
- 30 (1) If the total membership is an even number, the terms of one-31 half the members will expire at the end of one year, and the terms of 32 the remainder at the end of two years, from the second day of the
- calendar year next succeeding their appointment.
- 34 (2) If the total membership is an odd number, the terms of a bare 35 majority of the members will expire at the end of one year, and the

- terms of the remainder at the end of two years, from the second day of the calendar year next succeeding their appointment.
- The term of each subsequent member is two years from and after the expiration of the term of his or her predecessor.
- In event of the resignation, death, or disability of any member, his <u>or her</u> successor shall be appointed by the governing body which appointed him <u>or her</u>.
- 8 **Sec. 467.** RCW 17.28.250 and 1957 c 153 s 25 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- Any person who obstructs, hinders, or interferes with the entry upon any land within the district of any officer or employee of the district in the performance of his <u>or her</u> duty, and any person who obstructs, interferes with, molests, or damages any work performed by the district, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 15 **Sec. 468.** RCW 17.28.258 and 1959 c 64 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
- The county treasurer shall collect all mosquito control district assessments, and the duties and responsibilities herein imposed upon him <u>or her</u> shall be among the duties and responsibilities of his <u>or her</u> office for which his <u>or her</u> bond is given as county treasurer. The collection and disposition of revenue from such assessments and the depositary thereof shall be the same as for tax revenues of such districts as provided in RCW 17.28.270.
- 24 **Sec. 469.** RCW 17.28.310 and 1957 c 153 s 31 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
- It shall be the duty of the assessor of each county lying wholly or partially within the district to certify annually to the board the aggregate assessed valuation of all taxable property in his <u>or her</u> county situated in any mosquito control district as the same appears from the last assessment roll of his <u>or her</u> county.
- 31 **Sec. 470.** RCW 17.28.430 and 1957 c 153 s 43 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 Should two-thirds or more of the votes at the election favor 34 dissolution the district board shall certify that fact to the secretary

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- 1 of state. Upon receipt of such certification the secretary of state
- 2 shall issue his or her certificate reciting that the district (naming
- 3 it) has been dissolved, and shall transmit to and file a copy with the
- 4 county clerk of each county in which any portion of the district is
- 5 situated.
- After the date of the certificate of the secretary of state, the
- 7 district is dissolved.
- 8 **Sec. 471.** RCW 17.34.040 and 1969 ex.s. c 130 s 4 are each amended
- 9 to read as follows:
- 10 The compact administrator for this state shall be the director of
- 11 agriculture. The duties of the compact administrator shall be deemed
- 12 a regular part of his or her office.
- 13 Sec. 472. RCW 17.34.050 and 1969 ex.s. c 130 s 5 are each amended
- 14 to read as follows:
- Within the meaning of Article VI(B) or VIII(A), a request or
- 16 application for assistance from the insurance fund may be made by the
- 17 director of agriculture whenever in his or her judgment the conditions
- 18 qualifying this state for such assistance exist and it would be in the
- 19 best interest of this state to make such request.
- 20 Sec. 473. RCW 17.34.060 and 1969 ex.s. c 130 s 6 are each amended
- 21 to read as follows:
- The department, agency, or officer expending or becoming liable for
- 23 an expenditure on account of a control or eradication program
- 24 undertaken or intensified pursuant to the compact shall have credited
- 25 to his or her account in the state treasury the amount or amounts of
- any payments made to this state to defray the cost of such program, or
- 27 any part thereof, or as reimbursement thereof.
- 28 Sec. 474. RCW 18.27.080 and 2007 c 436 s 5 are each amended to
- 29 read as follows:
- No person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a
- 31 contractor may bring or maintain any action in any court of this state
- 32 for the collection of compensation for the performance of any work or
- 33 for breach of any contract for which registration is required under
- 34 this chapter without alleging and proving that he or she was a duly

registered contractor and held a current and valid certificate of 1 2 registration at the time he or she contracted for the performance of such work or entered into such contract. For the purposes of this 3 section, the court shall not find a contractor in substantial 4 compliance with the registration requirements of this chapter unless: 5 6 The department has on file the information required by RCW 18.27.030; (2) the contractor has at all times had in force a current 7 8 bond or other security as required by RCW 18.27.040; and (3) the 9 contractor has at all times had in force current insurance as required by RCW 18.27.050. In determining under this section whether a 10 contractor is in substantial compliance with the 11 registration 12 requirements of this chapter, the court shall take into consideration 13 the length of time during which the contractor did not hold a valid certificate of registration. 14

15 **Sec. 475.** RCW 18.27.100 and 2008 c 120 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Except as provided in RCW 18.27.065 for partnerships and joint ventures, no person who has registered under one name as provided in this chapter shall engage in the business, or act in the capacity, of a contractor under any other name unless such name also is registered under this chapter.
- (2) All advertising and all contracts, correspondence, cards, signs, posters, papers, and documents which show a contractor's name or address shall show the contractor's name or address as registered under this chapter.
 - (3)(a) All advertising that shows the contractor's name or address shall show the contractor's current registration number. The registration number may be omitted in an alphabetized listing of registered contractors stating only the name, address, and telephone number: PROVIDED, That signs on motor vehicles subject to RCW ((46.16.010)) 46.16A.030 and on-premise signs shall not constitute advertising as provided in this section. All materials used to directly solicit business from retail customers who are not businesses shall show the contractor's current registration number. A contractor shall not use a false or expired registration number in purchasing or offering to purchase an advertisement for which a contractor

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registration number is required. Advertising by airwave transmission shall not be subject to this subsection (3)(a).

- (b) The director may issue a subpoena to any person or entity selling any advertising subject to this section for the name, address, and telephone number provided to the seller of the advertising by the purchaser of the advertising. The subpoena must have enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope and blank form to be filled out by the seller of the advertising. If the seller of the advertising has the information on file, the seller shall, within a reasonable time, return the completed form to the department. The subpoena must be issued no more than two days after the expiration of the issue or publication containing the advertising or after the broadcast of the advertising. The good-faith compliance by a seller of advertising with a written request of the department for information concerning the purchaser of advertising shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the seller of advertising arising from such compliance. Advertising by airwave or electronic transmission is subject to this subsection (3)(b).
- (4) No contractor shall advertise that he or she is bonded and insured because of the bond required to be filed and sufficiency of insurance as provided in this chapter.
- (5) A contractor shall not falsify a registration number and use it, or use an expired registration number, in connection with any solicitation or identification as a contractor. All individual contractors and all partners, associates, agents, ((salesmen)) salespersons, solicitors, officers, and employees of contractors shall use their true names and addresses at all times while engaged in the business or capacity of a contractor or activities related thereto.
- (6) Any advertising by a person, firm, or corporation soliciting work as a contractor when that person, firm, or corporation is not registered pursuant to this chapter is a violation of this chapter.
- (7) An applicant or registrant who falsifies information on an application for registration commits a violation under this section.
- (8)(a) The finding of a violation of this section by the director at a hearing held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, shall subject the person committing the violation to a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars as determined by the director.

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- 1 (b) Penalties under this section shall not apply to a violation 2 determined to be an inadvertent error.
 - Sec. 476. RCW 18.28.210 and 1967 c 201 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The attorney general may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of this chapter in the enforcement thereof from any person engaging in or who has engaged in such act or practice. Any such assurance shall be in writing and be filed with and subject to the approval of the superior court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his or her principal place of business, or in the alternative, in Thurston county. Failure to perform the terms of any such assurance shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of this chapter for the purpose of securing any injunction as provided for in RCW 18.28.200: PROVIDED, That after commencement of any action by a prosecuting attorney, as provided therein, the attorney general may not accept an assurance of discontinuance without the consent of said prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 477. RCW 18.32.020 and 1996 c 259 s 1 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

A person practices dentistry, within the meaning of this chapter, who (1) represents himself or herself as being able to diagnose, treat, remove stains and concretions from teeth, operate or prescribe for any disease, pain, injury, deficiency, deformity, or physical condition of the human teeth, alveolar process, gums, or jaw, or (2) offers or undertakes by any means or methods to diagnose, treat, remove stains or concretions from teeth, operate or prescribe for any disease, pain, injury, deficiency, deformity, or physical condition of the same, or take impressions of the teeth or jaw, or (3) owns, maintains, or operates an office for the practice of dentistry, or (4) engages in any of the practices included in the curricula of recognized and approved dental schools or colleges, or (5) professes to the public by any method to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce, or repair any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance, or other structure to be worn in the human mouth.

The fact that a person uses any dental degree, or designation, or

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any card, device, directory, poster, sign, or other media whereby he <u>or</u> <u>she</u> represents himself <u>or herself</u> to be a dentist, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is engaged in the practice of dentistry.

X-ray diagnosis as to the method of dental practice in which the diagnosis and examination is made of the normal and abnormal structures, parts, or functions of the human teeth, the alveolar process, maxilla, mandible or soft tissues adjacent thereto, is hereby declared to be the practice of dentistry. Any person other than a regularly licensed physician or surgeon who makes any diagnosis or interpretation or explanation, or attempts to diagnose or to make any interpretation or explanation of the registered shadow or shadows of any part of the human teeth, alveolar process, maxilla, mandible or soft tissues adjacent thereto by the use of X-ray is declared to be engaged in the practice of dentistry, medicine, or surgery.

The practice of dentistry includes the performance of any dental or oral and maxillofacial surgery. "Oral and maxillofacial surgery" means the specialty of dentistry that includes the diagnosis and surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.

Sec. 478. RCW 18.32.735 and 1935 c 112 s 28 are each amended to read as follows:

Any licensed dentist who shall permit any dental hygienist operating under his <u>or her</u> supervision to perform any operation required to be performed by a dentist under the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 479. RCW 18.34.010 and 2010 c 16 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

Nothing in this chapter shall:

- (1) Be construed to limit or restrict a duly licensed physician or optometrist or employees working under the personal supervision of a duly licensed physician or optometrist from the practices enumerated in this chapter, and each such licensed physician and optometrist shall have all the rights and privileges which may accrue under this chapter to dispensing opticians licensed hereunder;
- 35 (2) Be construed to prohibit or restrict practice by a regularly 36 enrolled student in a prescribed course in opticianry in a college or

university approved by the secretary whose performance of services is pursuant to a regular course of instruction or assignments from an instructor and under the supervision of a licensed dispensing optician, optometrist, or ophthalmologist: PROVIDED, That persons practicing under this section must be clearly identified as students;

- (3) Be construed to prohibit an unlicensed person from performing mechanical work upon inert matter in an optical office, laboratory, or shop;
- (4) Be construed to prohibit an unlicensed person from engaging in the sale of spectacles, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses, goggles, sunglasses, telescopes, binoculars, or any such articles which are completely preassembled and sold only as merchandise;
- 13 (5) Be construed to authorize or permit a licensee hereunder to
 14 hold himself or herself out as being able to, or to offer to, or to
 15 undertake to attempt, by any manner of means, to examine or exercise
 16 eyes, diagnose, treat, correct, relieve, operate, or prescribe for any
 17 human ailment, deficiency, deformity, disease, or injury.
- **Sec. 480.** RCW 18.43.010 and 1947 c 283 s 1 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

In order to safeguard life, health, and property, and to promote the public welfare, any person in either public or private capacity practicing or offering to practice engineering or land surveying, shall hereafter be required to submit evidence that he or she is qualified so to practice and shall be registered as hereinafter provided; and it shall be unlawful for any person to practice or to offer to practice in this state, engineering or land surveying, as defined in the provisions of this chapter, or to use in connection with his or her name or otherwise assume, use, or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he or she is a professional engineer or a land surveyor, unless such a person has been duly registered under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 481. RCW 18.43.030 and 1986 c 102 s 1 are each amended to 33 read as follows:

A state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors is hereby created which shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties conferred upon it by this chapter. After

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July 9, 1986, the board shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the governor and shall have the qualifications hereinafter required. The terms of board members in office on June 11, 1986, shall not be affected. The first additional member shall be appointed for a four-year term and the second additional member shall be appointed for a three-year term. On the expiration of the term of any member, the governor shall appoint a successor for a term of five years to take the place of the member whose term on said board is about However, no member shall serve more than two consecutive terms on the board. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor shall have been duly appointed and shall have qualified.

Five members of the board shall be registered professional engineers licensed under the provisions of this chapter. Two members shall be registered professional land surveyors licensed under this chapter. Each of the members of the board shall have been actively engaged in the practice of engineering or land surveying for at least ten years subsequent to registration, five of which shall have been immediately prior to their appointment to the board.

Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have been a resident of this state for at least five years immediately preceding his <u>or her</u> appointment.

Each member of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and, in addition thereto, shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

The governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor as hereinabove provided.

Sec. 482. RCW 18.43.070 and 1995 c 356 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The director of licensing shall issue a certificate of registration upon payment of a registration fee as provided for in this chapter, to any applicant who, in the opinion of the board, has satisfactorily met all the requirements of this chapter. In case of a registered engineer, the certificate shall authorize the practice of "professional"

engineering" and specify the branch or branches in which specialized, and in case of a registered land surveyor, the certificate shall authorize the practice of "land surveying."

In case of engineer-in-training, the certificate shall state that the applicant has successfully passed the examination in fundamental engineering subjects required by the board and has been enrolled as an "engineer-in-training." In case of land-surveyor-in-training, the certificate shall state that the applicant has successfully passed the examination in fundamental surveying subjects required by the board and has been enrolled as a "land-surveyor-in-training." All certificates of registration shall show the full name of the registrant, shall have a serial number, and shall be signed by the ((chairman)) chair and the secretary of the board and by the director of licensing.

The issuance of a certificate of registration by the director of licensing shall be prima facie evidence that the person named therein is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a registered professional engineer or a registered land surveyor, while the said certificate remains unrevoked and unexpired.

Each registrant hereunder shall upon registration obtain a seal of the design authorized by the board, bearing the registrant's name and the legend "registered professional engineer" or "registered land surveyor." Plans, specifications, plats, and reports prepared by the registrant shall be signed, dated, and stamped with said seal or facsimile thereof. Such signature and stamping shall constitute a certification by the registrant that the same was prepared by or under his or her direct supervision and that to his or her knowledge and belief the same was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the statute. It shall be unlawful for anyone to stamp or seal any document with said seal or facsimile thereof after the certificate of registrant named thereon has expired or been revoked, unless said certificate shall have been renewed or reissued.

Sec. 483. RCW 18.43.120 and 1986 c 102 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who shall practice, or offer to practice, engineering or land surveying in this state without being registered in accordance with the provisions of the chapter, or any person presenting or attempting to use as his <u>or her</u> own the certificate of registration or

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the seal of another, or any person who shall give any false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or to any member thereof in obtaining a certificate of registration, or any person who shall falsely impersonate any other registrant, or any person who shall attempt to use the expired or revoked certificate of registration, or any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

It shall be the duty of all officers of the state or any political subdivision thereof, to enforce the provisions of this chapter. The attorney general shall act as legal adviser of the board, and render such legal assistance as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 484. RCW 18.44.500 and 1995 c 238 s 3 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

There is established an escrow commission of the state Washington, to consist of the director of financial institutions or his or her designee as ((chairman)) chair, and five other members who shall act as advisors to the director as to the needs of the escrow profession, including but not limited to the design and conduct of tests to be administered to applicants for escrow licenses, the schedule of license fees to be applied to the escrow licensees, programs, audits and investigations of the educational profession designed to protect the consumer, and such other matters determined appropriate. The director is hereby empowered to and shall appoint the other members, each of whom shall have been a resident of this state for at least five years and shall have at least five years experience in the practice of escrow as an escrow agent or as a person in responsible charge of escrow transactions.

The members of the first commission shall serve for the following terms: One member for one year, one member for two years, one member for three years, one member for four years, and one member for five years, from the date of their appointment, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. Every member of the commission shall receive a certificate of appointment from the director and before beginning the member's term of office shall file with the secretary of state a written oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of the member's official duties. On the expiration of the term of each

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member, the director shall appoint a successor to serve for a term of five years or until the member's successor has been appointed and qualified.

The director may remove any member of the commission for cause. Vacancies in the commission for any reason shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

Members shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240, and shall be reimbursed for their travel expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

Sec. 485. RCW 18.44.901 and 1965 c 153 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any escrow agent, or his <u>or her</u> employees or agents, to engage in the practice of law, and nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to impose any additional liability on any depositary authorized by this chapter and the receipt or acquittance of the persons so paid by such depositary shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of such depositary.

- **Sec. 486.** RCW 18.51.060 and 1989 c 372 s 8 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) In any case in which the department finds that a licensee, or any partner, officer, director, owner of five percent or more of the assets of the nursing home, or managing employee failed or refused to comply with the requirements of this chapter or of chapter 74.42 RCW, or the standards, rules, and regulations established under them or, in the case of a medicaid contractor, failed or refused to comply with the medicaid requirements of Title XIX of the social security act, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder, the department may take any or all of the following actions:
 - (a) Suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a license;
 - (b) Order stop placement;

- 33 (c) Assess monetary penalties of a civil nature;
- 34 (d) Deny payment to a nursing home for any medicaid resident 35 admitted after notice to deny payment. Residents who are medicaid

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recipients shall not be responsible for payment when the department takes action under this subsection;

- 3 (e) Appoint temporary management as provided in subsection (7) of this section.
 - (2) The department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a license, assess monetary penalties of a civil nature, or both, in any case in which it finds that the licensee, or any partner, officer, director, owner of five percent or more of the assets of the nursing home, or managing employee:
 - (a) Operated a nursing home without a license or under a revoked or suspended license; or
 - (b) Knowingly or with reason to know made a false statement of a material fact in his <u>or her</u> application for license or any data attached thereto, or in any matter under investigation by the department; or
 - (c) Refused to allow representatives or agents of the department to inspect all books, records, and files required to be maintained or any portion of the premises of the nursing home; or
 - (d) Willfully prevented, interfered with, or attempted to impede in any way the work of any duly authorized representative of the department and the lawful enforcement of any provision of this chapter or of chapter 74.42 RCW; or
 - (e) Willfully prevented or interfered with any representative of the department in the preservation of evidence of any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of chapter 74.42 RCW or the standards, rules, and regulations adopted under them; or
 - (f) Failed to report patient abuse or neglect in violation of chapter 70.124 RCW; or
 - (g) Fails to pay any civil monetary penalty assessed by the department pursuant to this chapter within ten days after such assessment becomes final.
 - (3) The department shall deny payment to a nursing home having a medicaid contract with respect to any medicaid-eligible individual admitted to the nursing home when:
- 35 (a) The department finds the nursing home not in compliance with 36 the requirements of Title XIX of the social security act, as amended, 37 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and the facility has not

complied with such requirements within three months; in such case, the department shall deny payment until correction has been achieved; or

- (b) The department finds on three consecutive standard surveys that the nursing home provided substandard quality of care; in such case, the department shall deny payment for new admissions until the facility has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that it is in compliance with medicaid requirements and that it will remain in compliance with such requirements.
- (4)(a) Civil penalties collected under this section or under chapter 74.42 RCW shall be deposited into a special fund administered by the department to be applied to the protection of the health or property of residents of nursing homes found to be deficient, including payment for the costs of relocation of residents to other facilities, maintenance of operation of a facility pending correction of deficiencies or closure, and reimbursement of residents for personal funds lost.
- (b) Civil monetary penalties, if imposed, may be assessed and collected, with interest, for each day a nursing home is or was out of compliance. Civil monetary penalties shall not exceed three thousand dollars per violation. Each day upon which the same or a substantially similar action occurs is a separate violation subject to the assessment of a separate penalty.
- (c) Any civil penalty assessed under this section or chapter 74.46 RCW shall be a nonreimbursable item under chapter 74.46 RCW.
- (5)(a) The department shall order stop placement on a nursing home, effective upon oral or written notice, when the department determines:
- (i) The nursing home no longer substantially meets the requirements of chapter 18.51 or 74.42 RCW, or in the case of medicaid contractors, the requirements of Title XIX of the social security act, as amended, and any regulations promulgated under such statutes; and
 - (ii) The deficiency or deficiencies in the nursing home:
 - (A) Jeopardize the health and safety of the residents, or
- (B) Seriously limit the nursing home's capacity to provide adequate care.
- (b) When the department has ordered a stop placement, the department may approve a readmission to the nursing home from a hospital when the department determines the readmission would be in the best interest of the individual seeking readmission.

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- 1 (c) The department shall terminate the stop placement when:
 - (i) The provider states in writing that the deficiencies necessitating the stop placement action have been corrected; and
 - (ii) The department staff confirms in a timely fashion not to exceed fifteen working days that:
 - (A) The deficiencies necessitating stop placement action have been corrected, and
 - (B) The provider exhibits the capacity to maintain adequate care and service.
 - (d) A nursing home provider shall have the right to an informal review to present written evidence to refute the deficiencies cited as the basis for the stop placement. A request for an informal review must be made in writing within ten days of the effective date of the stop placement.
 - (e) A stop placement shall not be delayed or suspended because the nursing home requests a hearing pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW or an informal review. The stop placement shall remain in effect until:
 - (i) The department terminates the stop placement; or
 - (ii) The stop placement is terminated by a final agency order, after a hearing, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.
 - (6) If the department determines that an emergency exists as a result of a nursing home's failure or refusal to comply with requirements of this chapter or, in the case of a medicaid contractor, its failure or refusal to comply with medicaid requirements of Title XIX of the social security act, as amended, and rules adopted thereunder, the department may suspend the nursing home's license and order the immediate closure of the nursing home, the immediate transfer of residents, or both.
 - (7) If the department determines that the health or safety of residents is immediately jeopardized as a result of a nursing home's failure or refusal to comply with requirements of this chapter or, in the case of a medicaid contractor, its failure or refusal to comply with medicaid requirements of Title XIX of the social security act, as amended, and rules adopted thereunder, the department may appoint temporary management to:
 - (a) Oversee the operation of the facility; and
- 37 (b) Ensure the health and safety of the facilities residents while:
 - (i) Orderly closure of the facility occurs; or

1 (ii) The deficiencies necessitating temporary management are 2 corrected.

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- (8) The department shall by rule specify criteria as to when and how the sanctions specified in this section shall be applied. Such criteria shall provide for the imposition of incrementally more severe penalties for deficiencies that are repeated, uncorrected, pervasive, or present a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents.
- 8 **Sec. 487.** RCW 18.51.200 and 1981 1st ex.s. c 2 s 21 are each 9 amended to read as follows:

10 Upon receipt of a complaint, the department shall 11 preliminary review of the complaint. Unless the department determines 12 that the complaint is ((wilfully)) willfully intended to harass a 13 licensee or is without any reasonable basis, or unless the department 14 has sufficient information that corrective action has been taken, it shall make an on-site investigation within a reasonable time after the 15 16 receipt of the complaint or otherwise ensure complaints are responded 17 to. In either event, the complainant shall be promptly informed of the department's proposed course of action. If the complainant requests 18 the opportunity to do so, the complainant or his or her representative, 19 20 or both, may be allowed to accompany the inspector to the site of the 21 alleged violations during his or her tour of the facility, unless the 22 inspector determines that the privacy of any patient would be violated 23 thereby.

24 **Sec. 488.** RCW 18.52.040 and 1992 c 53 s 4 are each amended to read 25 as follows:

The state board of nursing home administrators shall consist of nine members appointed by the governor. Four members shall be persons licensed under this chapter who have at least four years actual experience in the administration of a licensed nursing home in this state immediately preceding appointment to the board and who are not employed by the state or federal government.

Four members shall be representatives of the health care professions providing medical or nursing services in nursing homes who are privately or self-employed; or shall be persons employed by educational institutions who have special knowledge or expertise in the

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field of health care administration, health care education or long-term care or both, or care of the aged and chronically ill.

One member shall be a resident of a nursing home or a family member 3 of a resident or a person eligible for medicare. No member who is a 4 nonadministrator representative shall have any direct or family 5 financial interest in nursing homes while serving as a member of the 6 7 board. The governor shall consult with and seek the recommendations of 8 the appropriate statewide business and professional organizations and societies primarily concerned with long term health care facilities in 9 10 the course of considering his or her appointments to the board. Board members currently serving shall continue to serve until the expiration 11 12 of their appointments.

13 **Sec. 489.** RCW 18.54.030 and 1984 c 279 s 54 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

The initial composition of the optometry board includes the three members of the examining committee for optometry plus two more optometrists to be appointed by the governor.

The governor must make all appointments to the optometry board. Only optometrists who are citizens of the United States, residents of this state, having been licensed to practice and practicing optometry in this state for a period of at least four years immediately preceding the effective date of appointment, and who have no connection with any school or college embracing the teaching of optometry or with any optical supply business may be appointed.

The governor may set the terms of office of the initial board at his <u>or her</u> discretion, to establish the following perpetual succession: The terms of the initial board include one position for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and upon the expiration of the terms of the initial board, all appointments are for three years.

In addition to the members specified in this section, the governor shall appoint a consumer member of the board, who shall serve for a term of three years.

In the event that a vacancy occurs on the board in the middle of an appointee's term, the governor must appoint a successor for the unexpired portion of the term only.

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- 1 **Sec. 490.** RCW 18.54.040 and 1963 c 25 s 4 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- The board must elect a ((chairman)) chair and secretary from its members, to serve for a term of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.
- 6 **Sec. 491.** RCW 18.54.050 and 1991 c 3 s 139 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- The board must meet at least once yearly or more frequently upon call of the ((chairman)) chair or the secretary of health at such times and places as the ((chairman)) chair or the secretary of health may designate by giving three days' notice or as otherwise required by RCW 42.30.075.
- 13 **Sec. 492.** RCW 18.59.120 and 1984 c 9 s 13 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- 15 (1) There is established a board of occupational therapy practice. 16 The board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor, who may consider the persons who are recommended for appointment by 17 occupational therapy associations of the state. The members of the 18 19 board shall be residents of the state. Four of the members shall have 20 been engaged in rendering services to the public, teaching, or research in occupational therapy for at least five years immediately preceding 21 22 their appointment. Three of these four board members shall be 23 occupational therapists who shall at all times be holders of licenses 24 for the practice of occupational therapy in the state, except for the initial members of the board, all of whom shall fulfill the 25 requirements for licensure under this chapter. At least one member of 26 the board shall be an occupational therapy assistant licensed to assist 27 in the practice of occupational therapy, except for the initial member 28 appointed to this position, who shall fulfill the requirements for 29 30 licensure as a occupational therapy assistant under this chapter. remaining member of the board shall be a member of the public with an 31 interest in the rights of consumers of health services. 32
 - (2) The governor shall, within sixty days after June 7, 1984, appoint one member for a term of one year, two members for a term of two years, and two members for a term of three years. Appointments made thereafter shall be for three-year terms, but no person shall be

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- appointed to serve more than two consecutive full terms. 1 2 begin on the first day of the calendar year and end on the last day of the calendar year or until successors are appointed, except for the 3 initial appointed members, who shall serve through the last calendar 4 5 day of the year in which they are appointed before commencing the terms prescribed by this section. The governor shall make appointments for 6 7 vacancies in unexpired terms within ninety days after the vacancies 8 occur.
- (3) The board shall meet during the first month of each calendar 9 10 year to select a ((chairman)) chair and for other purposes. At least one additional meeting shall be held before the end of each calendar 11 12 year. Further meetings may be convened at the call of the ((chairman)) 13 chair or the written request of any two board members. A majority of 14 members of the board constitutes a quorum for all purposes. meetings of the board shall be open to the public, except that the 15 16 board may hold closed sessions to prepare, approve, grade, 17 administer examinations or, upon request of an applicant who fails an 18 examination, to prepare a response indicating the reasons for the applicant's failure. 19
- 20 (4) Members of the board shall receive compensation in the amount 21 of fifty dollars for each day's attendance at proper meetings of the 22 committee.
- 23 **Sec. 493.** RCW 18.64.001 and 1984 c 153 s 1 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

There shall be a state board of pharmacy consisting of seven members, to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Five of the members shall be designated as pharmacist members and two of the members shall be designated a public member.

Each pharmacist member shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state, and at the time of his <u>or her</u> appointment shall have been a duly registered pharmacist under the laws of this state for a period of at least five consecutive years immediately preceding his <u>or her</u> appointment and shall at all times during his <u>or her</u> incumbency continue to be a duly licensed pharmacist: PROVIDED, That subject to the availability of qualified candidates the governor

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shall appoint pharmacist members representative of the areas of practice and geographically representative of the state of Washington.

The public member shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state. The public member shall be appointed from the public at large, but shall not be affiliated with any aspect of pharmacy.

Members of the board shall hold office for a term of four years, and the terms shall be staggered so that the terms of office of not more than two members will expire simultaneously on the third Monday in January of each year.

No person who has been appointed to and served for two four year terms shall be eligible for appointment to the board.

Each member shall qualify by taking the usual oath of a state officer, which shall be filed with the secretary of state, and each member shall hold office for the term of his <u>or her</u> appointment and until his <u>or her</u> successor is appointed and qualified.

In case of the resignation or disqualification of a member, or a vacancy occurring from any cause, the governor shall appoint a successor for the unexpired term.

Sec. 494. RCW 18.64.050 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 s 419 are each 21 amended to read as follows:

In the event that a license or certificate issued by the department is lost or destroyed, the person to whom it was issued may obtain a duplicate thereof upon furnishing proof of such fact satisfactory to the department and the payment of a fee determined by the secretary.

In the event any person desires any certified document to which he <u>or she</u> is entitled, he <u>or she</u> shall receive the same upon payment of a fee determined by the secretary.

Sec. 495. RCW 18.64.255 and 1995 c 319 s 7 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter shall operate in any manner:

(1) To restrict the scope of authorized practice of any practitioner other than a pharmacist, duly licensed as such under the laws of this state. However, a health care entity shall comply with all state and federal laws and rules relating to the dispensing of drugs and the practice of pharmacy; or

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- 1 (2) In the absence of the pharmacist from the hospital pharmacy, to 2 prohibit a registered nurse designated by the hospital and the 3 responsible pharmacist from obtaining from the hospital pharmacy such 4 drugs as are needed in an emergency: PROVIDED, That proper record is 5 kept of such emergency, including the date, time, name of prescriber, 6 the name of the nurse obtaining the drugs, and a list of what drugs and 7 quantities of same were obtained; or
 - (3) To prevent shopkeepers, itinerant vendors, peddlers, or ((salesmen)) salespersons from dealing in and selling nonprescription drugs, if such drugs are sold in the original packages of the manufacturer, or in packages put up by a licensed pharmacist in the manner provided by the state board of pharmacy, if such shopkeeper, itinerant vendor, ((salesman)) salesperson, or peddler shall have obtained a registration.
- 15 **Sec. 496.** RCW 18.71.011 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 171 s 15 are each 16 amended to read as follows:

A person is practicing medicine if he <u>or she</u> does one or more of the following:

- (1) Offers or undertakes to diagnose, cure, advise, or prescribe for any human disease, ailment, injury, infirmity, deformity, pain or other condition, physical or mental, real or imaginary, by any means or instrumentality;
- (2) Administers or prescribes drugs or medicinal preparations to be used by any other person;
 - (3) Severs or penetrates the tissues of human beings;
- (4) Uses on cards, books, papers, signs, or other written or printed means of giving information to the public, in the conduct of any occupation or profession pertaining to the diagnosis or treatment of human disease or conditions the designation "doctor of medicine," "physician," "surgeon," "m.d.," or any combination thereof unless such designation additionally contains the description of another branch of the healing arts for which a person has a license: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That a person licensed under this chapter shall not engage in the practice of chiropractic as defined in RCW 18.25.005.
- 35 **Sec. 497.** RCW 18.71.220 and 1971 ex.s. c 305 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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No physician or hospital licensed in this state shall be subject to 1 2 civil liability, based solely upon failure to obtain consent in rendering emergency medical, surgical, hospital, or health services to 3 any individual regardless of age where its patient is unable to give 4 5 his or her consent for any reason and there is no other person reasonably available who is legally authorized to consent to the 6 7 providing of such care: PROVIDED, That such physician or hospital has acted in good faith and without knowledge of facts negating consent. 8

9 **Sec. 498.** RCW 18.74.125 and 1961 c 64 s 10 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

11 Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any person licensed in this 12 state under any other act from engaging in the practice for which he or 13 she is licensed. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any person who, at any time prior to January 1, 1961, was practicing any healing 14 or manipulative art in the state of Washington and designating the same 15 16 as physical therapy or physiotherapy, from continuing to do so after 17 the passage of this amendatory act: PROVIDED, That no such person shall represent himself or herself as being registered and shall not 18 19 in connection with his or her name the words or letters 20 "registered" or "licensed" or "R.P.T."

- 21 **Sec. 499.** RCW 18.92.115 and 1991 c 3 s 244 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
- 23 Any applicant who shall fail to secure the required grade in his <u>or</u> 24 <u>her</u> first examination may take the next regular veterinary examination.
- 25 The fee for reexamination shall be determined by the secretary as 26 provided in RCW 43.70.250.
- 27 **Sec. 500.** RCW 18.92.150 and 1941 c 71 s 18 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- Every person holding a license under the provisions of this chapter 30 shall conspicuously display it in his <u>or her</u> principal place of 31 business, together with the annual renewal license certificate.
- 32 **Sec. 501.** RCW 18.96.040 and 2009 c 370 s 5 are each amended to 33 read as follows:

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- 1 (1)(a) There is created a licensure board for landscape architects 2 consisting of five members appointed by the governor.
 - (b) Four members shall be licensed landscape architects who are residents of the state and have at least eight years' experience in the practice of landscape architecture as registered or licensed landscape architects in responsible charge of landscape architectural work or responsible charge of landscape architectural teaching. One member shall be a public member, who is not and has never been a registered or licensed landscape architect and who does not employ and is not employed by or professionally or financially associated with a landscape architect.
 - (c) The term of each newly appointed member shall be six years.
 - (2)(a) Every member of the board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor. On the expiration of the term of each member, the governor shall appoint a successor to serve for a term of six years or until the next successor has been appointed.
 - (b) The governor may remove any member of the board for cause. Vacancies in the board for any reason shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.
- 20 (3) The board shall elect a ((chairman)) chair, a ((vice-chairman))
 21 vice chair, and a secretary. The secretary may delegate his or her
 22 authority to the executive director.
 - (4) Members of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
- **Sec. 502.** RCW 18.100.070 and 1969 c 122 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be interpreted to abolish, repeal, modify, restrict, or limit the law now in effect in this state applicable to the professional relationship and liabilities between the person furnishing the professional services and the person receiving such professional service and the standards for professional conduct. Any director, officer, shareholder, agent, or employee of a corporation organized under this chapter shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct committed by him or her or by any person under his or her direct supervision and control, while rendering professional services on

behalf of the corporation to the person for whom such professional services were being rendered. The corporation shall be liable for any negligent or wrongful acts of misconduct committed by any of its directors, officers, shareholders, agents, or employees while they are engaged on behalf of the corporation, in the rendering of professional services.

7 **Sec. 503.** RCW 18.100.140 and 1994 sp.s. c 9 s 717 are each amended 8 to read as follows:

9 Nothing in this chapter shall authorize a director, officer, 10 shareholder, agent, or employee of a corporation organized under this 11 chapter, or a corporation itself organized under this chapter, to do or 12 perform any act which would be illegal, unethical, or unauthorized conduct under the provisions of the following acts: (1) Physicians and 13 14 surgeons, chapter 18.71 RCW; (2) anti-rebating act, chapter 19.68 RCW; (3) state bar act, chapter 2.48 RCW; (4) professional accounting act, 15 chapter 18.04 RCW; (5) professional architects act, chapter 18.08 RCW; 16 17 professional auctioneers act, chapter 18.11 RCW; (7)18 cosmetologists, barbers, and manicurists, chapter 18.16 RCW; (8) boarding homes act, chapter 18.20 RCW; (9) podiatric medicine and 19 20 surgery, chapter 18.22 RCW; (10) chiropractic act, chapter 18.25 RCW; 21 (11) registration of contractors, chapter 18.27 RCW; 22 adjusting act, chapter 18.28 RCW; (13) dental hygienist act, chapter 23 18.29 RCW; (14) dentistry, chapter 18.32 RCW; (15) opticians, chapter 18.34 RCW; (16) naturopathic physicians, chapter 24 25 18.36A RCW; (17) embalmers and funeral directors, chapter 18.39 RCW; 26 (18) engineers and land surveyors, chapter 18.43 RCW; (19) escrow agents registration act, chapter 18.44 RCW; (20) ((maternity homes)) 27 birthing centers, chapter 18.46 RCW; (21) midwifery, chapter 18.50 RCW; 28 29 (22) nursing homes, chapter 18.51 RCW; (23) optometry, chapter 18.53 30 RCW; (24) osteopathic physicians and surgeons, chapter 18.57 RCW; (25) 31 pharmacists, chapter 18.64 RCW; (26) physical therapy, chapter 18.74 RCW; (27) registered nurses, advanced registered nurse practitioners, 32 and practical nurses, chapter 18.79 RCW; (28) psychologists, chapter 33 34 18.83 RCW; (29) real estate brokers and ((salesmen)) salespersons, 35 chapter 18.85 RCW; (30) veterinarians, chapter 18.92 RCW.

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Sec. 504. RCW 18.106.030 and 1997 c 326 s 4 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

Any person desiring to be issued a certificate of competency as provided in this chapter shall deliver evidence in a form prescribed by the department affirming that said person has had sufficient experience in as well as demonstrated general competency in the trade of plumbing or specialty plumbing so as to qualify him or her to make an application for a certificate of competency as a journeyman plumber or specialty plumber. Completion of a course of study in the plumbing trade in the armed services of the United States or at a school accredited by the workforce training and education coordinating board shall constitute sufficient evidence of experience and competency to enable such person to make application for a certificate of competency.

Any person desiring to be issued a medical gas piping installer endorsement shall deliver evidence in a form prescribed by the department affirming that the person has met the requirements established by the department for a medical gas piping installer endorsement.

In addition to supplying the evidence as prescribed in this section, each applicant for a certificate of competency shall submit an application for such certificate on such form and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the director of the department.

Sec. 505. RCW 18.106.080 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 175 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

No examination shall be required of any applicant for a certificate of competency who, on July 16, 1973, was engaged in a bona fide business or trade of plumbing, or on said date held a valid journeyman plumber's license issued by a political subdivision of the state of Washington and whose license is valid at the time of making his or her application for said certificate. Applicants qualifying under this section shall be issued a certificate by the department upon making an application as provided in RCW 18.106.030 and paying the fee required under RCW 18.106.050: PROVIDED, That no applicant under this section shall be required to furnish such evidence as required by RCW 18.106.030.

Sec. 506. RCW 18.106.130 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 175 s 13 are each 2 amended to read as follows:

All moneys received from certificates, permits, or other sources, shall be paid to the state treasurer as ex officio custodian thereof and by him or her placed in a special fund designated as the "plumbing certificate fund." He or she shall pay out upon vouchers duly and regularly issued therefor and approved by the director. The treasurer shall keep an accurate record of payments into said fund, and of all disbursement therefrom. Said fund shall be charged with its pro rata share of the cost of administering said fund.

Sec. 507. RCW 18.106.140 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 175 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may promulgate rules, make specific decisions, orders, and rulings, including therein demands and findings, and take other necessary action for the implementation and enforcement of his <u>or her</u> duties under this chapter: PROVIDED, That in the administration of this chapter the director shall not enter any controversy arising over work assignments with respect to the trades involved in the construction industry.

Sec. 508. RCW 19.09.230 and 1994 c 287 s 3 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

No charitable organization, commercial fund-raiser, or other entity may knowingly use the identical or deceptively similar name, symbol, or emblem of any other entity for the purpose of soliciting contributions from persons in this state without the written consent of such other entity. If the official name or the "doing business name" being registered is the same or deceptively similar as that of another entity, the secretary may request that a copy of the written consent from that entity be filed with the registration. Such consent may be deemed to have been given by anyone who is a director, trustee, or other authorized officer of that entity. A copy of the written consent must be kept on file by the charitable organization or commercial fundraiser and made available to the secretary, attorney general, or county prosecutor upon demand.

A person may be deemed to have used the name of another person for the purpose of soliciting contributions if such latter person's name is

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- listed on any stationery, advertisement, brochure, or correspondence of the charitable organization or person or if such name is listed or represented to any one who has contributed to, sponsored, or endorsed the charitable organization or person, or its ((or)), his, or her activities.
- The secretary may revoke or deny any application for registration that violates this section.
- 8 **Sec. 509.** RCW 19.16.140 and 1994 c 195 s 4 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

Each applicant when submitting his <u>or her</u> application shall pay a licensing fee and an investigation fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086. The licensing fee for an out-of-state collection agency shall not exceed fifty percent of the licensing fee for a collection agency. An out-of-state collection agency is exempt from the licensing fee if the agency is licensed or registered in a state that does not require payment of an initial fee by any person who collects debts in the state only by means of interstate communications from the person's location in another state. If a license is not issued in response to the application, the license fee shall be returned to the applicant.

An annual license fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086 shall be paid to the director on or before January first of each year. The annual license fee for an out-of-state collection agency shall not exceed fifty percent of the annual license fee for a collection agency. An out-of-state collection agency is exempt from the annual license fee if the agency is licensed or registered in a state that does not require payment of an annual fee by any person who collects debts in the state only by means of interstate communications from the person's location in another state. If the annual license fee is not paid on or before January first, the licensee shall be assessed a penalty for late payment in an amount determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086. If the fee and penalty are not paid by January thirty-first, it will be necessary for the licensee to submit a new application for a license: PROVIDED, That no license shall be issued upon such new application unless and until all fees and penalties previously accrued under this section have been paid.

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Any license or branch office certificate issued under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on December thirty-first following the issuance thereof.

Sec. 510. RCW 19.16.150 and 1985 c 7 s 82 are each amended to read as follows:

If a licensee maintains a branch office, he, she, or it shall not operate a collection agency business in such branch office until he, she, or it has secured a branch office certificate therefor from the director. A licensee, so long as his, her, or its license is in full force and effect and in good standing, shall be entitled to branch office certificates for any branch office operated by such licensee upon payment of the fee therefor provided in this chapter.

Each licensee when applying for a branch office certificate shall pay a fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086. An annual fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086 for a branch office certificate shall be paid to the director on or before January first of each year. If the annual fee is not paid on or before January first, a penalty for late payment in an amount determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086 shall be assessed. If the fee and the penalty are not paid by January thirty-first, it will be necessary for the licensee to apply for a new branch office certificate: PROVIDED, That no such new branch office certificate shall be issued unless and until all fees and penalties previously accrued under this section have been paid.

Sec. 511. RCW 19.16.160 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 20 s 2 are each 26 amended to read as follows:

Each license and branch office certificate, when issued, shall be in the form and size prescribed by the director and shall state in addition to any other matter required by the director:

(1) The name of the licensee;

- (2) The name under which the licensee will do business;
- 32 (3) The address at which the collection agency business is to be 33 conducted; and
- 34 (4) The number and expiration date of the license or branch office 35 certificate.

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A licensee shall display his, her, or its license in a conspicuous place in his, her, or its principal place of business and, if he, she, or it conducts a branch office, the branch office certificate shall be conspicuously displayed in the branch office.

Concurrently with or prior to engaging in any activity as a collection agency, as defined in this chapter, any person shall furnish to his, her, or its client or customer the number indicated on the collection agency license issued to him, her, or it pursuant to this section.

10 **Sec. 512.** RCW 19.16.170 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 8 are each amended 11 to read as follows:

Whenever a licensee shall contemplate a change of his, her, or its trade name or a change in the location of his, her, or its principal place of business or branch office, he, she, or it shall give written notice of such proposed change to the director. The director shall approve the proposed change and issue a new license or a branch office certificate, as the case may be, reflecting the change.

- 18 **Sec. 513.** RCW 19.16.180 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 9 are each amended 19 to read as follows:
- 20 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a license 21 or branch office certificate granted under this chapter is not 22 assignable or transferable.
 - (2) Upon the death of an individual licensee, the director shall have the right to transfer the license and any branch office certificate of the decedent to the personal representative of his or her estate for the period of the unexpired term of the license and such additional time, not to exceed one year from the date of death of the licensee, as said personal representative may need in order to settle the deceased's estate or sell the collection agency.
- 30 **Sec. 514.** RCW 19.16.190 and 1994 c 195 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) Except as limited by subsection (7) of this section, each 33 applicant shall, at the time of applying for a license, file with the 34 director a surety bond in the sum of five thousand dollars. The bond 35 shall be annually renewable on January first of each year, shall be

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approved by the director as to form and content, and shall be executed by the applicant as principal and by a surety company authorized to do business in this state as surety. Such bond shall run to the state of Washington as obligee for the benefit of the state and conditioned that the licensee shall faithfully and truly perform all agreements entered into with the licensee's clients or customers and shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar month, account to and pay to his, her, or its client or customer the net proceeds of all collections made during the preceding calendar month and due to each client or customer less any offsets due licensee under RCW 19.16.210 and 19.16.220. bond required by this section shall remain in effect until canceled by action of the surety or the licensee or the director.

- (2) An applicant for a license under this chapter may furnish, file, and deposit with the director, in lieu of the surety bond provided for herein, a cash deposit or other negotiable security acceptable to the director. The security deposited with the director in lieu of the surety bond shall be returned to the licensee at the expiration of one year after the collection agency's license has expired or been revoked if no legal action has been instituted against the licensee or on said security deposit at the expiration of said one year.
- (3) A surety may file with the director notice of his, her, or its withdrawal on the bond of the licensee. Upon filing a new bond or upon the revocation of the collection agency license or upon the expiration of sixty days after the filing of notice of withdrawal as surety by the surety, the liability of the former surety for all future acts of the licensee shall terminate.
- (4) The director shall immediately cancel the bond given by a surety company upon being advised that the surety company's license to transact business in this state has been revoked.
- (5) Upon the filing with the director of notice by a surety of his, her, or its withdrawal as the surety on the bond of a licensee or upon the cancellation by the director of the bond of a surety as provided in this section, the director shall immediately give notice to the licensee of the withdrawal or cancellation. The notice shall be sent to the licensee by registered or certified mail with request for a return receipt and addressed to the licensee at his, her, or its main office as shown by the records of the director. At the expiration of

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thirty days from the date of mailing the notice, the license of the licensee shall be terminated, unless the licensee has filed a new bond with a surety satisfactory to the director.

- (6) All bonds given under this chapter shall be filed and held in the office of the director.
- (7) An out-of-state collection agency need not fulfill the bonding requirements under this section if the out-of-state collection agency maintains an adequate bond or legal alternative as required by the state in which the out-of-state collection agency is located.

Sec. 515. RCW 19.16.200 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 11 are each amended 11 to read as follows:

In addition to all other legal remedies, an action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction upon the bond or cash deposit or security in lieu thereof, required by RCW 19.16.190, by any person to whom the licensee fails to account and pay as set forth in such bond or by any client or customer of the licensee who has been damaged by failure of the licensee to comply with all agreements entered into with such client or customer: PROVIDED, That the aggregate liability of the surety to all such clients or customers shall in no event exceed the sum of such bond.

An action upon such bond or security shall be commenced by serving and filing of the complaint within one year from the date of the cancellation of the bond or, in the case of a cash deposit or other security deposited in lieu of the surety bond, within one year of the date of expiration or revocation of license: PROVIDED, That no action shall be maintained upon such bond or such cash deposit or other security for any claim which has been barred by any nonclaim statute or statute of limitations of this state. Two copies of the complaint shall be served by registered or certified mail upon the director at the time the suit is started. Such service shall constitute service on the surety. The director shall transmit one of said copies of the complaint served on him or her to the surety within forty-eight hours after it shall have been received.

The director shall maintain a record, available for public inspection, of all suits commenced under this chapter upon surety bonds, or the cash or other security deposited in lieu thereof.

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In the event of a judgment being entered against the deposit or security referred to in RCW 19.16.190(2), the director shall, upon receipt of a certified copy of a final judgment, pay said judgment from the amount of the deposit or security.

5 **Sec. 516.** RCW 19.16.210 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

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A licensee shall within thirty days after the close of each calendar month account in writing to his, her, or its customers for all collections made during that calendar month and pay to his, her, or its customers the net proceeds due and payable of all collections made during that calendar month except that a licensee need not account to the customer for:

- 13 (1) Court costs recovered which were previously advanced by licensee or his, her, or its attorney.
 - (2) Attorneys' fees and interest or other charges incidental to the principal amount of the obligation legally and properly belonging to the licensee, if such charges are retained by the licensee after the principal amount of the obligation has been accounted for and remitted to the customer. When the net proceeds are less than ten dollars at the end of any calendar month, payments may be deferred for a period not to exceed three months.
- 22 **Sec. 517.** RCW 19.16.220 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

Every customer of a licensee shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar month, account and pay to his, her, or its collection agency all sums owing to the collection agency for payments received by the customer during that calendar month on claims in the hands of the collection agency.

If a customer fails to pay a licensee any sums due under this section, the licensee shall, in addition to other remedies provided by law, have the right to offset any moneys due the licensee under this section against any moneys due customer under RCW 19.16.210.

- 33 **Sec. 518.** RCW 19.16.230 and 1994 c 195 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Every licensee required to keep and maintain records pursuant

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- to this section, other than an out-of-state collection agency, shall establish and maintain a regular active business office in the state of Washington for the purpose of conducting his, her, or its collection agency business. Said office must be open to the public during reasonable stated business hours, and must be managed by a resident of the state of Washington.
 - (2) Every licensee shall keep a record of all sums collected by him, her, or it and all disbursements made by him, her, or it. All such records shall be kept at the business office referred to in subsection (1) of this section, unless the licensee is an out-of-state collection agency, in which case the record shall be kept at the business office listed on the licensee's license.
- 13 (3) Licensees shall maintain and preserve accounting records of 14 collections and payments to customers for a period of four years from 15 the date of the last entry thereon.
 - Sec. 519. RCW 19.16.245 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 20 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

18 No licensee shall receive any money from any debtor as a result of the collection of any claim until he, she, or it shall have submitted 19 20 a financial statement showing the assets and liabilities of the 21 licensee truly reflecting that the licensee's net worth is not less than the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, in cash or its 22 23 equivalent, of which not less than five thousand dollars shall be deposited in a bank, available for the use of the licensee's business. 24 25 Any money so collected shall be subject to the provisions of RCW 26 19.16.430(2). The financial statement shall be sworn to by the licensee, if the licensee is an individual, or by a partner, officer, 27 28 or manager in its behalf if the licensee is a partnership, corporation, 29 or unincorporated association. The information contained in the financial statement shall be confidential and not a public record, but 30 31 is admissible in evidence at any hearing held, or in any action 32 instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter: PROVIDED, That this section shall not 33 34 apply to those persons holding a valid license issued pursuant to this 35 chapter on July 16, 1973.

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Sec. 520. RCW 19.16.250 and 2001 c 217 s 5 and 2001 c 47 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

No licensee or employee of a licensee shall:

- (1) Directly or indirectly aid or abet any unlicensed person to engage in business as a collection agency in this state or receive compensation from such unlicensed person: PROVIDED, That nothing in this chapter shall prevent a licensee from accepting, as forwardee, claims for collection from a collection agency or attorney whose place of business is outside the state.
- (2) Collect or attempt to collect a claim by the use of any means contrary to the postal laws and regulations of the United States postal department.
- (3) Publish or post or cause to be published or posted, any list of debtors commonly known as "bad debt lists" or threaten to do so. For purposes of this chapter, a "bad debt list" means any list of natural persons alleged to fail to honor their lawful debts. However, nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a licensee from communicating to his, her, or its customers or clients by means of a coded list, the existence of a check dishonored because of insufficient funds, not sufficient funds or closed account by the financial institution servicing the debtor's checking account: PROVIDED, That the debtor's identity is not readily apparent: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the licensee complies with the requirements of subsection (9)(e) of this section.
- (4) Have in his, her, or its possession or make use of any badge, use a uniform of any law enforcement agency or any simulation thereof, or make any statements which might be construed as indicating an official connection with any federal, state, county, or city law enforcement agency, or any other governmental agency, while engaged in collection agency business.
- (5) Perform any act or acts, either directly or indirectly, constituting the practice of law.
- (6) Advertise for sale or threaten to advertise for sale any claim as a means of endeavoring to enforce payment thereof or agreeing to do so for the purpose of soliciting claims, except where the licensee has acquired claims as an assignee for the benefit of creditors or where the licensee is acting under court order.
- (7) Use any name while engaged in the making of a demand for any

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- claim other than the name set forth on his, her, or its current license issued hereunder.
 - (8) Give or send to any debtor or cause to be given or sent to any debtor, any notice, letter, message, or form which represents or implies that a claim exists unless it shall indicate in clear and legible type:
 - (a) The name of the licensee and the city, street, and number at which he, she, or it is licensed to do business;
 - (b) The name of the original creditor to whom the debtor owed the claim if such name is known to the licensee or employee: PROVIDED, That upon written request of the debtor, the licensee shall make a reasonable effort to obtain the name of such person and provide this name to the debtor;
- 14 (c) If the notice, letter, message, or form is the first notice to
 15 the debtor or if the licensee is attempting to collect a different
 16 amount than indicated in his, her, or its first notice to the debtor,
 17 an itemization of the claim asserted must be made including:
 - (i) Amount owing on the original obligation at the time it was received by the licensee for collection or by assignment;
 - (ii) Interest or service charge, collection costs, or late payment charges, if any, added to the original obligation by the original creditor, customer, or assignor before it was received by the licensee for collection, if such information is known by the licensee or employee: PROVIDED, That upon written request of the debtor, the licensee shall make a reasonable effort to obtain information on such items and provide this information to the debtor;
 - (iii) Interest or service charge, if any, added by the licensee or customer or assignor after the obligation was received by the licensee for collection;
- 30 (iv) Collection costs, if any, that the licensee is attempting to 31 collect;
- (v) Attorneys' fees, if any, that the licensee is attempting to collect on his, her, or its behalf or on the behalf of a customer or assignor;
- (vi) Any other charge or fee that the licensee is attempting to collect on his, her, or its own behalf or on the behalf of a customer or assignor.

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(9) Communicate or threaten to communicate, the existence of a claim to a person other than one who might be reasonably expected to be liable on the claim in any manner other than through proper legal action, process, or proceedings except under the following conditions:

- (a) A licensee or employee of a licensee may inform a credit reporting bureau of the existence of a claim: PROVIDED, That if the licensee or employee of a licensee reports a claim to a credit reporting bureau, the licensee shall upon receipt of written notice from the debtor that any part of the claim is disputed, forward a copy of such written notice to the credit reporting bureau;
- (b) A licensee or employee in collecting or attempting to collect a claim may communicate the existence of a claim to a debtor's employer if the claim has been reduced to a judgment;
- (c) A licensee or employee in collecting or attempting to collect a claim that has not been reduced to judgment, may communicate the existence of a claim to a debtor's employer if:
- (i) The licensee or employee has notified or attempted to notify the debtor in writing at his <u>or her</u> last known address or place of employment concerning the claim and the debtor after a reasonable time has failed to pay the claim or has failed to agree to make payments on the claim in a manner acceptable to the licensee, and
- (ii) The debtor has not in writing to the licensee disputed any part of the claim: PROVIDED, That the licensee or employee may only communicate the existence of a claim which has not been reduced to judgment to the debtor's employer once unless the debtor's employer has agreed to additional communications.
- (d) A licensee may for the purpose of locating the debtor or locating assets of the debtor communicate the existence of a claim to any person who might reasonably be expected to have knowledge of the whereabouts of a debtor or the location of assets of the debtor if the claim is reduced to judgment, or if not reduced to judgment, when:
- (i) The licensee or employee has notified or attempted to notify the debtor in writing at his <u>or her</u> last known address or last known place of employment concerning the claim and the debtor after a reasonable time has failed to pay the claim or has failed to agree to make payments on the claim in a manner acceptable to the licensee, and
 - (ii) The debtor has not in writing disputed any part of the claim.

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- (e) A licensee may communicate the existence of a claim to its customers or clients if the claim is reduced to judgment, or if not reduced to judgment, when:
- (i) The licensee has notified or attempted to notify the debtor in writing at his <u>or her</u> last known address or last known place of employment concerning the claim and the debtor after a reasonable time has failed to pay the claim or has failed to agree to make payments on the claim in a manner acceptable to the licensee, and
 - (ii) The debtor has not in writing disputed any part of the claim.
- (10) Threaten the debtor with impairment of his <u>or her</u> credit rating if a claim is not paid.
- (11) Communicate with the debtor after notification in writing from an attorney representing such debtor that all further communications relative to a claim should be addressed to the attorney: PROVIDED, That if a licensee requests in writing information from an attorney regarding such claim and the attorney does not respond within a reasonable time, the licensee may communicate directly with the debtor until he, she, or it again receives notification in writing that an attorney is representing the debtor.
- (12) Communicate with a debtor or anyone else in such a manner as to harass, intimidate, threaten, or embarrass a debtor, including but not limited to communication at an unreasonable hour, with unreasonable frequency, by threats of force or violence, by threats of criminal prosecution, and by use of offensive language. A communication shall be presumed to have been made for the purposes of harassment if:
- (a) It is made with a debtor or spouse in any form, manner, or place, more than three times in a single week;
- (b) It is made with a debtor at his or her place of employment more than one time in a single week;
- 30 (c) It is made with the debtor or spouse at his or her place of 31 residence between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:30 a.m.
- 32 (13) Communicate with the debtor through use of forms or 33 instruments that simulate the form or appearance of judicial process, 34 the form or appearance of government documents, or the simulation of a 35 form or appearance of a telegraphic or emergency message.
- 36 (14) Communicate with the debtor and represent or imply that the 37 existing obligation of the debtor may be or has been increased by the

addition of attorneys' fees, investigation fees, service fees, or any other fees or charges when in fact such fees or charges may not legally be added to the existing obligation of such debtor.

- (15) Threaten to take any action against the debtor which the licensee cannot legally take at the time the threat is made.
- (16) Send any telegram or make any telephone calls to a debtor or concerning a debt or for the purpose of demanding payment of a claim or seeking information about a debtor, for which the charges are payable by the addressee or by the person to whom the call is made.
- (17) In any manner convey the impression that the licensee is vouched for, bonded to or by, or is an instrumentality of the state of Washington or any agency or department thereof.
- (18) Collect or attempt to collect in addition to the principal amount of a claim any sum other than allowable interest, collection costs or handling fees expressly authorized by statute, and, in the case of suit, attorneys' fees and taxable court costs. A licensee may collect or attempt to collect collection costs and fees, including contingent collection fees, as authorized by a written agreement or contract, between the licensee's client and the debtor, in the collection of a commercial claim. The amount charged to the debtor for collection services shall not exceed thirty-five percent of the commercial claim.
- (19) Procure from a debtor or collect or attempt to collect on any written note, contract, stipulation, promise, or acknowledgment under which a debtor may be required to pay any sum other than principal, allowable interest, except as noted in subsection (18) of this section, and, in the case of suit, attorneys' fees and taxable court costs.
- (20) Upon notification by a debtor that the debtor disputes all debts arising from a series of dishonored checks, automated clearinghouse transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments, initiate oral contact with a debtor more than one time in an attempt to collect from the debtor debts arising from the identified series of dishonored checks, automated clearinghouse transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments when: (a) Within the previous one hundred eighty days, in response to the licensee's attempt to collect the initial debt assigned to the licensee and arising from the identified series of dishonored checks, automated clearinghouse

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transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments, the debtor in writing notified the licensee that the debtor's checkbook or other series of preprinted written instruments was stolen or fraudulently created; (b) the licensee has received from the debtor a certified copy of a police report referencing the theft or fraudulent creation of the checkbook, automated clearinghouse transactions on a demand deposit account, or series of preprinted written instruments; (c) in the written notification to the licensee or in the police report, the debtor identified the financial institution where the account was maintained, the account number, the magnetic ink character recognition number, the full bank routing and transit number, and the check numbers of the stolen checks, automated clearinghouse transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments, which check numbers included the number of the check that is the subject of the licensee's collection efforts; (d) the debtor provides, or within the previous one hundred eighty days provided, to а legible copy of a government-issued identification, which contains the debtor's signature and which was issued prior to the date of the theft or fraud identified in the police report; and (e) the debtor advised the licensee that the subject debt is disputed because the identified check, automated clearinghouse transaction on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instrument underlying the debt is a stolen or fraudulently created check or instrument.

The licensee is not in violation of this subsection if the licensee initiates oral contact with the debtor more than one time in an attempt to collect debts arising from the identified series of dishonored checks, automated clearinghouse transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments when: (i) The licensee acted in good faith and relied on their established practices and procedures for batching, recording, or packeting debtor accounts, and the licensee inadvertently initiates oral contact with the debtor in an attempt to collect debts in the identified series subsequent to the initial debt assigned to the licensee; (ii) the licensee is following up on collection of a debt assigned to the licensee, and the debtor has previously requested more information from the licensee regarding the subject debt; (iii) the debtor has notified the licensee that the debtor disputes only some, but not all the debts arising from

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the identified series of dishonored checks, automated clearinghouse 1 2 transactions on a demand deposit account, or other preprinted written instruments, in which case the licensee shall be allowed to initiate 3 4 oral contact with the debtor one time for each debt arising from the series of identified checks, automated clearinghouse transactions on a 5 demand deposit account, or written instruments and initiate additional 6 7 oral contact for those debts that the debtor acknowledges do not arise 8 from stolen or fraudulently created checks or written instruments; (iv) the oral contact is in the context of a judicial, administrative, 9 10 arbitration, mediation, or similar proceeding; or (v) the oral contact is made for the purpose of investigating, confirming, or authenticating 11 12 the information received from the debtor, to provide additional 13 information to the debtor, or to request additional information from 14 the debtor needed by the licensee to accurately record the debtor's 15 information in the licensee's records.

Sec. 521. RCW 19.16.260 and 1994 c 195 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

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No collection agency or out-of-state collection agency may bring or maintain an action in any court of this state involving the collection of a claim of any third party without alleging and proving that he, she, or it is duly licensed under this chapter and has satisfied the bonding requirements hereof, if applicable: PROVIDED, That in any case where judgment is to be entered by default, it shall not be necessary for the collection agency or out-of-state collection agency to prove such matters.

A copy of the current collection agency license or out-of-state collection agency license, certified by the director to be a true and correct copy of the original, shall be prima facie evidence of the licensing and bonding of such collection agency or out-of-state collection agency as required by this chapter.

Sec. 522. RCW 19.16.270 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

In any action brought by licensee to collect the claim of his, her, or its customer, the assignment of the claim to licensee by his, her, or its customer shall be conclusively presumed valid, if the assignment

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- 1 is filed in court with the complaint, unless objection is made thereto
- 2 by the debtor in a written answer or in writing five days or more prior
- 3 to trial.

Sec. 523. RCW 19.16.280 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

There is hereby created a board to be known and designated as the "Washington state collection agency board." The board shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be the director and the other four shall be appointed by the governor. The director may delegate his or her duties as a board member to a designee from his or her department. The director or his or her designee shall be the executive officer of the board and its ((chairman)) chair.

At least two but no more than two members of the board shall be licensees hereunder. Each of the licensee members of the board shall be actively engaged in the collection agency business at the time of his <u>or her</u> appointment and must continue to be so engaged and continue to be licensed under this chapter during the term of his <u>or her</u> appointment or he <u>or she</u> will be deemed to have resigned his <u>or her</u> position: PROVIDED, That no individual may be a licensee member of the board unless he <u>or she</u> has been actively engaged as either an owner or executive employee or a combination of both of a collection agency business in this state for a period of not less than five years immediately prior to his <u>or her</u> appointment.

No board member shall be employed by or have any interest in, directly or indirectly, as owner, partner, officer, director, agent, stockholder, or attorney, any collection agency in which any other board member is employed by or has such an interest.

No member of the board other than the director or his <u>or her</u> designee shall hold any other elective or appointive state or federal office.

Sec. 524. RCW 19.16.290 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 20 are each amended 32 to read as follows:

The initial members of the board shall be named by the governor within thirty days after January 1, 1972. At the first meeting of the board, the members appointed by the governor shall determine by lot the period of time from January 1, 1972, that each of them shall serve, one

for one year; one for two years; one for three years; and one for four years. In the event of a vacancy on the board, the governor shall appoint a successor for the unexpired term.

Each member appointed by the governor shall qualify by taking the usual oath of a state officer, which shall be filed with the secretary of state, and each member shall hold office for the term of his <u>or her</u> appointment and until his <u>or her</u> successor is appointed and qualified.

Any member of the board other than the director or his <u>or her</u> designee may be removed by the governor for neglect of duty, misconduct, malfeasance, or misfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges against him <u>or her</u> and sufficient opportunity to be heard thereon.

Sec. 525. RCW 19.16.300 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The board shall meet as soon as practicable after the governor has appointed the initial members of the board. The board shall meet at least once a year and at such other times as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

The time and place of the initial meeting of the board and the annual meetings shall be at a time and place fixed by the director. Other meetings of the board shall be held upon written request of the director at a time and place designated by him or her, or upon the written request of any two members of the board at a time and place designated by them.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

A vacancy in the board membership shall not impair the right of the remaining members of the board to exercise any power or to perform any duty of the board, so long as the power is exercised or the duty performed by a quorum of the board.

Sec. 526. RCW 19.16.340 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

All records of the board shall be kept in the office of the director. Copies of all records and papers of the board, certified to be true copies by the director, shall be received in evidence in all cases with like effect as the originals. All actions by the board

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- which require publication, or any writing shall be over the signature of the director or his or her designee.
- **Sec. 527.** RCW 19.16.430 and 1994 c 195 s 10 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
 - (1) Any person who knowingly operates as a collection agency or out-of-state collection agency without a license or knowingly aids and abets such violation is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.
 - (2) Any person who operates as a collection agency or out-of-state collection agency in the state of Washington without a valid license issued pursuant to this chapter shall not charge or receive any fee or compensation on any moneys received or collected while operating without a license or on any moneys received or collected while operating with a license but received or collected as a result of his, her, or its acts as a collection agency or out-of-state collection agency while not licensed hereunder. All such moneys collected or received shall be forthwith returned to the owners of the accounts on which the moneys were paid.
- **Sec. 528.** RCW 19.16.470 and 1971 ex.s. c 253 s 38 are each amended 20 to read as follows:

The attorney general may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of this chapter from any person engaging in or who has engaged in such act or practice. Any such assurance shall be in writing and be filed with and subject to the approval of the superior court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his, her, or its principal place of business, or in the alternative, in Thurston county.

Such assurance of discontinuance shall not be considered an admission of a violation for any purpose; however, proof of failure to perform the terms of any such assurance shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of this chapter for the purpose of securing an injunction as provided for in RCW 19.16.460: PROVIDED, That after commencement of any action by a prosecuting attorney, as provided therein, the attorney general may not accept an assurance of discontinuance without the consent of said prosecuting attorney.

1 **Sec. 529.** RCW 19.28.311 and 2005 c 280 s 1 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

There is hereby created an electrical board, consisting of fifteen 3 4 members to be appointed by the governor with the advice of the director of labor and industries as herein provided. It shall be the purpose 5 6 and function of the board to advise the director on all matters pertaining to the enforcement of this chapter including, but not 7 8 to, standards of electrical and telecommunications limited 9 installation, minimum inspection procedures, and the adoption of rules 10 pertaining to the electrical inspection division: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no rules shall be amended or repealed until the electrical board 11 12 has first had an opportunity to consider any proposed amendments or 13 repeals and had an opportunity to make recommendations to the director The members of the electrical board shall be 14 relative thereto. 15 selected and appointed as follows: One member shall be an employee or officer of a corporation or public agency generating or distributing 16 17 electric power; one member must be an employee or officer of a 18 facilities-based telecommunications service provider regulated by the 19 Washington state utilities and transportation commission; three members 20 shall be licensed electrical contractors: PROVIDED, That one of these 21 members may be a representative of a trade association in the 22 electrical industry; one member shall be a licensed telecommunications 23 contractor; one member shall be an employee, or officer, 24 representative of a corporation or firm engaged in the business of manufacturing or distributing electrical and telecommunications 25 26 materials, equipment, or devices; one member shall be a person with 27 knowledge of the electrical industry, not related to the electrical industry, to represent the public; three members shall be certified 28 electricians; one member shall be a telecommunications worker; one 29 30 member shall be a licensed professional electrical engineer qualified to do business in the state of Washington and designated as a 31 registered communications distribution designer; one member shall be an 32 33 outside line worker; and one nonvoting member must be a building official from an incorporated city or town with an electrical 34 35 inspection program established under RCW 19.28.141. The regular term 36 of each member shall be four years: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, The original 37 board shall be appointed on June 9, 1988, for the following terms: The 38 first term of the member representing a corporation or public agency

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generating or distributing electric power shall serve four years; two 1 2 members representing licensed electrical contractors shall serve three years; the member representing a manufacturer or distributor of 3 4 electrical equipment or devices shall serve three years; the member representing the public and one member representing licensed electrical 5 contractors shall serve two years; the three members selected as 6 certified electricians shall serve for terms of one, two, and three 7 8 years, respectively; the member selected as the licensed professional 9 electrical engineer shall serve for one year. In appointing the 10 original board, the governor shall give due consideration to the value of continuity in membership from predecessor boards. Thereafter, the 11 governor shall appoint or reappoint board members for terms of four 12 13 years and to fill vacancies created by the completion of the terms of 14 the original members. When new positions are created, the governor may appoint the initial members to the new positions to staggered terms of 15 one to three years. The governor shall also fill vacancies caused by 16 death, resignation, or otherwise for the unexpired term of such members 17 by appointing their successors from the same business classification. 18 19 The same procedure shall be followed in making such subsequent appointments as is provided for the original appointments. The board, 20 21 at this first meeting shall elect one of its members to serve as ((chairman)) chair. Any person acting as the chief electrical 22 23 inspector shall serve as secretary of the board during his or her 24 tenure as chief state inspector. Meetings of the board shall be held at least quarterly in accordance with a schedule established by the 25 26 board. Each member of the board shall receive compensation in 27 accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 which shall be 28 29 paid out of the electrical license fund, upon vouchers approved by the 30 director of labor and industries.

Sec. 530. RCW 19.29.010 and 2007 c 218 s 81 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful from and after the passage of this chapter for any officer, agent, or employee of the state of Washington, or of any county, city, or other political subdivision thereof, or for any other person, firm or corporation, or its officers, agents or employees, to

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run, place, erect, maintain, or use any electrical apparatus or construction, except as provided in the rules of this chapter.

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Rule 1. No wire or cable, except the neutral, carrying a current of less than seven hundred fifty volts of electricity within the corporate limits of any city or town shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used on any insulator the center of which is less than thirteen inches from the center line of any pole. And no such wire, except the neutral, shall be run past any pole to which it is not attached at a distance of less than thirteen inches from the center line thereof. This rule shall not apply to any wire or cable where the same is run from under ground and placed vertically on the pole; nor to any wire or cable where the same is attached to the top of the pole; nor to a pole top fixture as between it and the same pole; nor to any wire or cable between the points where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure and the point of attachment to such building or structure; nor to any jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with a transformer or other appliance on the same pole; nor to bridle or jumper wires on any pole which are attached to or connected with signal wires on the same pole; nor to any aerial cable as between such cable and any pole upon which it originates or terminates; nor to exclusive telephone or telegraph toll lines; nor to aerial cables containing telephone, telegraph, or signal wires, or wires continuing from same, where the cable is attached to poles on which no wires or cables other than the wires continuing from said cable are maintained, provided, that electric light or power wires or cables are in no case maintained on the same side of the street or highway on which said aerial cable is placed.

Rule 2. No wire or cable used to carry a current of over seven hundred fifty volts of electricity within the incorporate limits of any city or town shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used on any insulator the center of which is nearer than twenty-four inches to the center line of any pole. And no such wire or cable shall be run past any pole to which it is not attached at a distance of less than twenty-four inches from the center line thereof: PROVIDED, That this shall not apply to any wire or cable where the same is run from under ground and placed vertically on the pole; nor to any wire or cable where the same is attached to the top of the pole; nor to a pole top fixture, as

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between it and the same pole; nor to any wire or cable between the points where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure, and the point of attachment to said building or structure; nor to any jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with transformers or other appliances on the same pole: PROVIDED FURTHER, That where said wire or cable is run vertically, it shall be rigidly supported and where possible run on the ends of the cross-arms.

Rule 3. No wire or cable carrying a current of more than seven hundred fifty volts, and less than seventy-five hundred volts of electricity, shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used within three feet of any wire or cable carrying a current of seven hundred fifty volts or less of electricity; and no wire or cable carrying a current of more than seventy-five hundred volts of electricity shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used within seven feet of any wire or cable carrying less than seventy-five hundred volts: PROVIDED, That the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any wire or cable within buildings or other structures; nor where the same are run from under ground and placed vertically upon the pole; nor to any service wire or cable where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure, and the point of attachment to said building or structure; nor to any jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with a transformer or other appliance on the same pole: PROVIDED, That where run vertically, wires or cables shall be rigidly supported, and where possible run on the ends of the cross-arms: PROVIDED FURTHER, That as between any two wires or cables mentioned in Rules 1, 2, and 3 of this section, only the wires or cables last in point of time so run, placed, erected, or maintained, shall be held to be in violation of the provisions thereof.

Rule 4. No wire or cable used for telephone, telegraph, district messenger, or call bell circuit, fire or burglar alarm, or any other similar system, shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used on any pole at a distance of less than three feet from any wire or cable carrying a current of over three hundred volts of electricity; and in all cases (except those mentioned in exceptions to Rules 1, 2, and 3) where such wires or cables are run, above or below, or cross over or under electric light or power wires, or a trolley wire, a suitable

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method of construction, or insulation or protection to prevent contact shall be maintained as between such wire or cable and such electric light, power or trolley wire; and said methods of construction, insulation, or protection shall be installed by, or at the expense of the person owning the wire last placed in point of time: That telephone, telegraph, or signal wires or cables operated for private use and not furnishing service to the public, may be placed less than three feet from any line carrying a voltage of less than seven hundred and fifty volts.

Rule 5. Transformers, either single or in bank, that exceed a total capacity of over ten K.W. shall be supported by a double crossarm, or some fixture equally as strong. No transformer shall be placed, erected, maintained, or used on any cross-arm or other appliance on a pole upon which is placed a series electric arc lamp or arc light: PROVIDED, This shall not apply to a span wire supporting a lamp only. All aerial and underground transformers used for low potential distribution shall be subjected to an insulation test in accordance with the standardized rules of the American institute of electrical engineers. In addition to this each transformer shall be tested at rated line voltage prior to each installation and shall have attached to it a tag showing the date on which the test was made, and the name of the person making the test.

Rule 6. No wire or cable, other than ground wires, used to conduct or carry electricity, shall be placed, run, erected, maintained, or used vertically on any pole without causing such wire or cable to be at all times sufficiently insulated the full length thereof to insure the protection of anyone coming in contact with said wire or cable.

Rule 7. The neutral point or wire of all transformer secondaries strung or erected for use in low potential distributing systems shall be grounded in all cases where the normal maximum difference of potential between the ground and any point in the secondary circuit will not exceed one hundred and fifty volts. When no neutral point or wire is accessible one side of the secondary circuit shall be grounded in the case of single phase transformers, and any one common point in the case of interconnected polyphase bank or banks of transformers. Where the maximum difference of potential between the ground and any point in the secondary circuit will, when grounded, exceed one hundred

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fifty volts, grounding shall be permitted. Such grounding shall be done in the manner provided in Rule 30.

Rule 8. In all cases where a wire or cable larger than No. 14 B.W.G. originates or terminates on insulators attached to any pin or other appliance, said wire or cable shall be attached to at least two insulators: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That this section shall not apply to service wires to buildings; nor to wires run vertically on a pole; nor to wires originating or terminating on strain insulators or circuit breakers; nor to telephone, telegraph or signal wires outside the limits of any incorporated city or town.

Rule 9. Fixtures placed or erected for the support of wires on the roofs of buildings shall be of sufficient strength to withstand all strains to which they may be subjected, due to the breaking of all wires on one side thereof, and except where insulated wires or cables are held close to fire walls by straps or rings, shall be of such height and so placed that all of the wires supported by such fixtures shall be at least seven feet above any point of roofs less than one-quarter pitch over which they pass or may be attached, and no roof fixtures or wire shall be so placed that they will interfere with the free passage of persons upon, over, to or from the roofs.

Rule 10. No guy wire or cable shall be placed, run, erected, maintained, or used within the incorporate limits of any city or town on any pole or appliance to which is attached any wire or cable used to conduct electricity without causing said guy wire or cable to be efficiently insulated with circuit breakers at all times at a distance of not less than eight feet nor more than ten feet measured along the line of said guy wire or cable from each end thereof: PROVIDED, No circuit breaker shall be required at the lower end of the guy wire or cable where the same is attached to a ground anchor, nor shall any circuit breaker be required where said guy wire or cable runs direct from a grounded messenger wire to a grounded anchor rod.

Rule 11. In all span wires used for the purpose of supporting trolley wires or series arc lamps there shall be at least two circuit breakers, one of which shall at all times be maintained no less than four feet nor more than six feet distant from the trolley wire or series arc lamp, and in cases where the same is supported by a building or metallic pole, the other circuit breaker shall be maintained at the building or at the pole: PROVIDED, That in span wires which support

two or more trolley wires no circuit breaker shall be required in the span wire between any two of the trolley wires: PROVIDED FURTHER, That in span wires supporting trolley wires attached to wooden poles only the circuit breaker adjacent to the trolley wire shall be required.

- Rule 12. At all points where in case of a breakdown of trolley span wires, the trolley wire would be liable to drop within seven feet of the ground, there shall be double span wires and hangers placed at such points.
- Rule 13. All energized wires or appliances installed inside of any building or vault, for the distribution of electrical energy, shall be sufficiently insulated, or so guarded, located, or arranged as to protect any person from injury.
 - Rule 14. The secondary circuit of current transformers, the casings of all potential regulators and arc light transformers, all metal frames of all switch boards, metal oil tanks used on oil switches except where the tank is part of the conducting system, all motor and generator frames, the entire frame of the crane and the tracks of all traveling cranes and hoisting devices, shall be thoroughly grounded, as provided in Rule 30.
 - Rule 15. All generators and motors having a potential of more than three hundred volts shall be provided with a suitable insulated platform or mat so arranged as to permit the attendant to stand upon such platform or mat when working upon the live parts of such generators or motors.
 - Rule 16. Suitable insulated platforms or mats shall be provided for the use of all persons while working on any live part of switchboards on which any wire or appliance carries a potential in excess of three hundred volts.
 - Rule 17. Every generator, motor, transformer, switch, or other similar piece of apparatus and device used in the generation, transmission or distribution of electrical energy in stations or substations, shall be either provided with a name plate giving the capacity in volts and amperes, or have this information stamped thereon in such a manner as to be clearly legible.
- Rule 18. When lines of seven hundred fifty volts or over are cut out at the station or substation to allow employees to work upon them, they shall be short-circuited and grounded at the station, and shall in

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addition, if the line wires are bare, be short-circuited, and where possible grounded at the place where the work is being done.

Rule 19. All switches installed with overload protection devices, and all automatic overload circuit breakers must have the trip coils so adjusted as to afford complete protection against overloads and short circuits, and the same must be so arranged that no pole can be opened manually without opening all the poles, and the trip coils shall be instantly operative upon closing.

Rule 20. All feeders for electric railways must, before leaving the plant or substation, be protected by an approved circuit breaker which will cut off the circuit in case of an accidental ground or short circuit.

Rule 21. There shall be provided in all distributing stations a ground detecting device.

Rule 22. There shall be provided in all stations, plants, and buildings herein specified warning cards printed on red cardboard not less than two and one-quarter by four and one-half inches in size, which shall be attached to all switches opened for the purpose of lineworkers or other employees working on the wires. The person opening any line switch shall enter upon said card the name of the person ordering the switch opened, the time opened, the time line was reported clear and by whom, and shall sign his <u>or her</u> own name.

Rule 23. No manhole containing any wire carrying a current of over three hundred volts shall be less than six feet from floor to inside of roof; if circular in shape it shall not be less than six feet in diameter; if square it shall be six feet from wall to wall: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That this paragraph shall not apply to any manhole in which it shall not be required that any person enter to perform work: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply where satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the proper authorities that it is impracticable or physically impossible to comply with this law within the space or location designated by the proper authorities.

Rule 24. All manholes containing any wires or appliances carrying electrical current shall be kept in a sanitary condition, free from stagnant water or seepage or other drainage which is offensive or dangerous to health, either by sewer connection or otherwise, while any person is working in the same.

Rule 25. No manhole shall have an opening to the outer air of less than twenty-six inches in diameter, and the cover of same shall be provided with vent hole or holes equivalent to three square inches in area.

Rule 26. No manhole shall have an opening which is, at the surface of the ground, within a distance of three feet at any point from any rail of any railway or streetcar track: PROVIDED, That this shall not apply where satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the proper authorities that it is impracticable or physically impossible to comply with the provisions of this paragraph: PROVIDED, That in complying with the provisions of this rule only the construction last in point of time performed, placed, or erected shall be held to be in violation thereof.

Rule 27. Whenever persons are working in any manhole whose opening to the outer air is less than three feet from the rail of any railway or streetcar track, a watchperson or attendant shall be stationed on the surface at the entrance of such manhole at all times while work is being performed therein.

Rule 28. All persons employed in manholes shall be furnished with insulated platforms so as to protect the workers while at work in the manholes: PROVIDED, That this paragraph shall not apply to manholes containing only telephone, telegraph, or signal wires or cables.

Rule 29. No work shall be permitted to be done on any live wire, cable, or appliance carrying more than seven hundred fifty volts of electricity by less than two competent and experienced persons, who, at all times while performing such work shall be in the same room, chamber, manhole or other place in which, or on the same pole on which, such work is being done: PROVIDED, That in districts where only one competent and experienced person is regularly employed, and a second competent and experienced person cannot be obtained without delay at prevailing rate of pay in said district, such work shall be permitted to be done by one competent and experienced person and a helper who need not be on the same pole on which said work is being done.

No work shall be permitted to be done in any manhole or subway on any live wire, cable, or appliance carrying more than three hundred volts of electricity by less than two competent and experienced persons, who at all times while performing such work shall be in the same manhole or subway in which such work is being done.

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Rule 30. The grounding provided for in these rules shall be done 1 2 in the following manner: By connecting a wire or wires not less than No. 6 B.&S. gauge to a water pipe of a metallic system outside of the 3 meter, if there is one, or to a copper plate one-sixteenth inch thick 4 5 and not less than three feet by six feet area buried in coke below the permanent moisture level, or to other device equally as efficient. 6 7 ground wire or wires of a direct current system of three or more wires 8 shall not be smaller than the neutral wire at the central station, and not smaller than a No. 6 B.&S. gauge elsewhere: PROVIDED, That the 9 10 maximum cross section area of any ground wire or wires at the central station need not exceed one million circular mils. The ground wires 11 12 shall be carried in as nearly a straight line as possible, and kinks, 13 coils, and short bends shall be avoided: PROVIDED, That the provisions 14 of this rule shall not apply as to size to ground wires run from instrument transformers or meters. 15

Sec. 531. RCW 19.31.020 and 1998 c 228 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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

- (1) "Employment agency" is synonymous with "agency" and shall mean any business in which any part of the business gross or net income is derived from a fee received from applicants, and in which any of the following activities are engaged in:
- (a) The offering, promising, procuring, or attempting to procure employment for applicants;
- (b) The giving of information regarding where and from whom employment may be obtained; or
- (c) The sale of a list of jobs or a list of names of persons or companies accepting applications for specific positions, in any form.

In addition the term "employment agency" shall mean and include any person, bureau, employment listing service, employment directory, organization, or school which for profit, by advertisement or otherwise, offers, as one of its main objects or purposes, to procure employment for any person who pays for its services, or which collects tuition, or charges for service of any nature, where the main object of the person paying the same is to secure employment. It also includes

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any business that provides a resume to an individual and provides that person with a list of names to whom the resume may be sent or provides that person with preaddressed envelopes to be mailed by the individual or by the business itself, if the list of names or the preaddressed envelopes have been compiled and are represented by the business as having job openings. The term "employment agency" shall not include labor union organizations, temporary service contractors, proprietary schools operating within the scope of activities for which the school is licensed under chapter 28C.10 RCW, nonprofit schools and colleges, career guidance and counseling services, employment directories that are sold in a manner that allows the applicant to examine the directory before purchase, theatrical agencies, farm labor contractors, or the Washington state employment agency.

- (2) "Temporary service contractors" shall mean any person, firm, association, or corporation conducting a business which consists of employing individuals directly for the purpose of furnishing such individuals on a part time or temporary help basis to others.
- (3) "Theatrical agency" means any person who, for a fee or commission, procures on behalf of an individual or individuals, employment or engagements for circus, vaudeville, the variety field, the legitimate theater, motion pictures, radio, television, phonograph recordings, transcriptions, opera, concert, ballet, modeling, or other entertainments, exhibitions, or performances. The term "theatrical agency" does not include any person charging an applicant a fee prior to or in advance of:
 - (a) Procuring employment for the applicant;

- (b) Giving or providing the applicant information regarding where or from whom employment may be obtained;
- (c) Allowing or requiring the applicant to participate in any instructional class, audition, or career guidance or counseling; or
- (d) Allowing the applicant to be eligible for employment through the person.
- (4) "Farm labor contractor" means any person, or his <u>or her</u> agent, who, for a fee, employs workers to render personal services in connection with the production of any farm products, to, for, or under the direction of an employer engaged in the growing, producing, or harvesting of farm products, or who recruits, solicits, supplies, or hires workers on behalf of an employer engaged in the growing,

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- producing, or harvesting of farm products or who provides in connection with recruiting, soliciting, supplying, or hiring workers engaged in the growing, producing, or harvesting of farm products, one or more of the following services: Furnishes board, lodging, or transportation for such workers, supervises, times, checks, counts, sizes, or otherwise directs or measures their work; or disburses wage payments to such persons.
 - (5) "Employer" means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association employing or seeking to enter into an arrangement to employ a person through the medium or service of an employment agency.
 - (6) "Applicant," except when used to describe an applicant for an employment agency license, means any person, whether employed or unemployed, seeking or entering into any arrangement for his <u>or her</u> employment or change of his <u>or her</u> employment through the medium or service of an employment agency.
 - (7) "Person" includes any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, company, society, manager, contractor, subcontractor, bureau, agency, service, office, or an agent or employee of any of the foregoing.
 - (8) "Director" shall mean the director of licensing.
 - (9) "Resume" means a document of the applicant's employment history that is approved, received, and paid for by the applicant.
 - (10) "Fee" means anything of value. The term includes money or other valuable consideration or services or the promise of money or other valuable consideration or services, received directly or indirectly by an employment agency from a person seeking employment, in payment for the service.
 - (11) "Employment listing service" means any business operated by any person that provides in any form, including written or verbal, lists of specified positions of employment available with any employer other than itself or that holds itself out to applicants as able to provide information about specific positions of employment available with any employer other than itself, and that charges a fee to the applicant for its services and does not set up interviews or otherwise intercede between employer and applicant.
 - (12) "Employment directory" means any business operated by any person that provides in any form, including written or verbal, lists of employers, does not provide lists of specified positions of employment,

- that holds itself out to applicants as able to provide information on employment in specific industries or geographical areas, and that charges a fee to the applicant for its services.
 - (13) "Career guidance and counseling service" means any person, firm, association, or corporation conducting a business that engages in any of the following activities:
 - (a) Career assessment, planning, or testing through individual counseling or group seminars, classes, or workshops;
 - (b) Skills analysis, resume writing, and preparation through individual counseling or group seminars, classes, or workshops;
- 11 (c) Training in job search or interviewing skills through 12 individual counseling or group seminars, classes, or workshops: 13 PROVIDED, That the career guidance and counseling service does not 14 engage in any of the following activities:
- 15 (i) Contacts employers on behalf of an applicant or in any way 16 intercedes between employer and applicant;
 - (ii) Provides information on specific job openings;

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- 18 (iii) Holds itself out as able to provide referrals to specific 19 companies or individuals who have specific job openings.
- 20 **Sec. 532.** RCW 19.31.080 and 1969 ex.s. c 228 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
- It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to conduct an employment agency business in this state unless he <u>or she</u> has an employment agency license issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- 25 **Sec. 533.** RCW 19.31.090 and 1977 ex.s. c 51 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Before conducting any business as an employment agency each licensee shall file with the director a surety bond in the sum of two thousand dollars running to the state of Washington, for the benefit of any person injured or damaged as a result of any violation by the licensee or his <u>or her</u> agent of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule or regulation adopted by the director pursuant to RCW 19.31.070(1).
- 34 (2) In lieu of the surety bond required by this section the license 35 applicant may file with the director a cash deposit or other negotiable 36 security acceptable to the director: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, If the license

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applicant has filed a cash deposit, the director shall deposit such funds with the state treasurer. If the license applicant has deposited cash or other negotiable security with the director, the same shall be returned to the licensee at the expiration of one year after the employment agency's license has expired or been revoked, if no legal action has been instituted against the licensee or the surety deposit at the expiration of the year.

- (3) Any person having a claim against an employment agency for any violation of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder may bring suit upon such bond or deposit in an appropriate court of the county where the office of the employment agency is located or of any county in which jurisdiction of the employment agency may be had. Action upon such bond or deposit shall be commenced by serving and filing of the complaint within one year from the date of expiration of the employment agency license in force at the time the act for which the suit is brought occurred. A copy of the complaint shall be served by registered or certified mail upon the director at the time the suit is started, and the director shall maintain a record, available for public inspection, of all suits so commenced. Such service on the director shall constitute service on the surety and the director shall transmit the complaint or a copy thereof to the surety within five business days after it shall have The surety upon the bond shall not be liable in an been received. aggregate amount in excess of the amount named in the bond, but in case claims pending at any one time exceed the amount of the bond, claims shall be satisfied in the order of judgment rendered. In the event that any final judgment shall impair the liability of the surety upon bond so furnished or the amount of the deposit so that there shall not be in effect a bond undertaking or deposit in the full amount prescribed in this section, the director shall suspend the license of such employment agency until the bond undertaking or deposit in the required amount, unimpaired by unsatisfied judgment claims, shall have been furnished.
- (4) In the event of a final judgment being entered against the deposit or security referred to in subsection (2) of this section, the director shall, upon receipt of a certified copy of the final judgment, order said judgment to be paid from the amount of the deposit or security.

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Sec. 534. RCW 19.31.170 and 1993 c 499 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) If an applicant accepts employment by agreement with an employer and thereafter never reports for work, the gross fee charged to the applicant shall not exceed: (a) Ten percent of what the first month's gross salary or wages would be, if known; or (b) ten percent of the first month's drawing account. If the employment was to have been on a commission basis without any drawing account, then no fee may be charged in the event that the applicant never reports for work.
- (2) If an applicant accepts employment on a commission basis without any drawing account, then the gross fee charged such applicant shall be a percentage of commissions actually earned.
- (3) If an applicant accepts employment and if within sixty days of his <u>or her</u> reporting for work the employment is terminated, then the gross fee charged such applicant shall not exceed twenty percent of the gross salary, wages, or commission received by him <u>or her</u>.
- (4) If an applicant accepts temporary employment as a domestic, household employee, baby sitter, agricultural worker, or day laborer, then the gross fee charged such applicant shall not be in excess of twenty-five percent of the first full month's gross salary or wages: PROVIDED, That where an applicant accepts employment as a domestic or household employee for a period of less than one month, then the gross fee charged such applicant shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the gross salary or wages paid.
- (5) Any applicant requesting a refund of a fee paid to an employment agency in accordance with the terms of the approved fee schedule of the employment agency pursuant to this section shall file with the employment agency a form requesting such refund on which shall be set forth information reasonably needed and requested by the employment agency, including but not limited to the following: Circumstances under which employment was terminated, dates of employment, and gross earnings of the applicant.
- (6) Refund requests which are not in dispute shall be made by the employment agency within thirty days of receipt.
- 35 (7) Subsections (1) through (6) of this section do not apply to 36 employment listing services or employment directories.

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1 Sec. 535. RCW 19.31.180 and 1969 ex.s. c 228 s 18 are each amended 2 to read as follows:

Each licensee shall post the following in a conspicuous place in 3 4 each office in which it conducts business: (1) The substance of RCW 19.31.150 through 19.31.170; and (2) a name and address provided by the 5 director, in a form prescribed by him or her, of a person to whom 6 7 complaints concerning possible violation of this chapter may be made. 8 All words required to be posted pursuant to this section shall be printed in ten point bold face type. 9

10 RCW 19.31.190 and 1993 c 499 s 7 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

In addition to the other provisions of this chapter the following rules shall govern each and every employment agency:

- (1) Every license or a verified copy thereof shall be displayed in 14 a conspicuous place in each office of the employment agency; 15
 - (2) No fee shall be solicited or accepted as an application or registration fee by any employment agency solely for the purpose of being registered as an applicant for employment;
 - (3) No licensee or agent of the licensee shall solicit, persuade, or induce an employee to leave any employment in which the licensee or agent of the licensee has placed the employee; nor shall any licensee or agent of the licensee persuade or induce or solicit any employer to discharge any employee;
 - (4) No employment agency shall knowingly cause to be printed or published a false or fraudulent notice or advertisement for obtaining work or employment. All advertising by a licensee shall signify that it is an employment agency solicitation except an employment listing service shall advertise it is an employment listing service;
- 29 (5) An employment directory shall include the following on all advertisements: 30

"Directory provides information on possible employers and general 32 employment information but does not list actual job openings.";

(6) No licensee shall fail to state in any advertisement, proposal, or contract for employment that there is a strike or lockout at the place of proposed employment, if he or she has knowledge that such condition exists;

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(7) No licensee or agent of a licensee shall directly or indirectly split, divide, or share with an employer any fee, charge, or compensation received from any applicant who has obtained employment with such employer or with any other person connected with the business of such employer;

- (8) When an applicant is referred to the same employer by two licensees, the fee shall be paid to the licensee who first contacted the applicant concerning the position for that applicant: PROVIDED, That the licensee has given the name of the employer to the applicant and has within five working days arranged an interview with the employer and the applicant was hired as the result of that interview;
- (9) No licensee shall require in any manner that a potential employee or an employee of an employer make any contract with any lending agency for the purpose of fulfilling a financial obligation to the licensee;
- 16 (10) All job listings must be bona fide job listings. To qualify 17 as a bona fide job listing the following conditions must be met:
 - (a) A bona fide job listing must be obtained from a representative of the employer that reflects an actual current job opening;
 - (b) A representative of the employer must be aware of the fact that the job listing will be made available to applicants by the employment listing service and that applicants will be applying for the job listing;
 - (c) All job listings and referrals must be current. To qualify as a current job listing the employment listing service shall contact the employer and verify the availability of the job listing no less than once per week;
 - (11) All listings for employers listed in employment directories shall be current. To qualify as a current employer, the employment directory must contact the employer at least once per month and verify that the employer is currently hiring;
 - (12) Any aggrieved person, firm, corporation, or public officer may submit a written complaint to the director charging the holder of an employment agency license with violation of this chapter and/or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- **Sec. 537.** RCW 19.31.210 and 1969 ex.s. c 228 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

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The director may refer such evidence as may be available to him or <u>her</u> concerning violations of this chapter or of any rule or regulation adopted hereunder to the attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein the alleged violation arose, who may, in their discretion, with or without such a reference, in addition to any other action they might commence, bring an action in the name of the state against any person to restrain and prevent the doing of any act or practice prohibited by this chapter: PROVIDED, That this chapter shall be considered in conjunction with chapters 9.04 and 19.86 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, and the powers and duties of the attorney general and the prosecuting attorney as they may appear in the aforementioned chapters, shall apply against all persons subject to this chapter.

Sec. 538. RCW 19.31.220 and 1969 ex.s. c 228 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

In the enforcement of this chapter, the attorney general and/or any said prosecuting attorney may accept an assurance of discontinuance from any person deemed in violation of any provisions of this chapter. Any such assurance shall be in writing and shall be filed with and subject to the approval of the superior court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his <u>or her</u> principal place of business, or in Thurston county.

Sec. 539. RCW 19.31.240 and 1969 ex.s. c 228 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

Personal service of any process in an action under this chapter may be made upon any person outside the state if such person has engaged in conduct in violation of this chapter which conduct has had impact in this state which this chapter reprehends. Such person shall be deemed to have thereby submitted himself or herself to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state within the meaning of RCW 4.28.180 and 4.28.185, as now or hereafter amended.

Sec. 540. RCW 19.36.010 and 1905 c 58 s 1 are each amended to read 32 as follows:

In the following cases, specified in this section, any agreement, contract, and promise shall be void, unless such agreement, contract, or promise, or some note or memorandum thereof, be in writing, and

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signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person 1 2 thereunto by him or her lawfully authorized, that is to say: (1) Every agreement that by its terms is not to be performed in one year from the 3 4 making thereof; (2) every special promise to answer for the debt, 5 default, or misdoings of another person; (3) every agreement, promise, or undertaking made upon consideration of marriage, except mutual 6 7 promises to marry; (4) every special promise made by an executor or 8 administrator to answer damages out of his or her own estate; (5) an 9 agreement authorizing or employing an agent or broker to sell or 10 purchase real estate for compensation or a commission.

11 **Sec. 541.** RCW 19.48.070 and 1929 c 216 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

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Except as provided for in RCW 19.48.030, the proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager, whether individual, partnership, or corporation, of a hotel, lodging house, or inn, shall not be liable for the loss or destruction of, or damage to any personal property brought or sent into such hotel, lodging house, or inn, by or for any of the guests, boarders, or lodgers thereof, unless such loss, destruction, or damage is occasioned by the gross negligence of such proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager, or his, her, their, or its agents, servants, or employees; but in no event shall such liability exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, unless such proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager, shall have contracted in writing with such quest, boarder, or lodger to assume a greater liability: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in no event shall liability of the proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager, or his, her, their, or its agents, servants or employees, of a hotel, lodging house, or inn exceed the following: For a guest, boarder, or lodger, paying twenty-five cents per day, for lodging, or for any person who is not a guest, boarder, or lodger, the liability for loss, destruction, or damage, shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars for a trunk and contents, ten dollars for a suitcase or valise and contents, five dollars for a box, bundle, or package, and ten dollars for wearing apparel or miscellaneous effects. For a guest, boarder, or lodger, paying fifty cents a day for lodging, the liability for loss, destruction, or damage shall not exceed seventy-five dollars for a trunk and contents, twenty dollars for a suitcase or valise and

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contents, ten dollars for a box, bundle, or package and contents, and 1 2 twenty dollars for wearing apparel and miscellaneous effects. For a quest, boarder, or lodger paying more than fifty cents per day for 3 lodging, the liability for loss, destruction, or damage shall not 4 5 exceed one hundred fifty dollars for a trunk and contents, fifty dollars for a suitcase or valise and contents, ten dollars for a box, 6 7 bundle, or package and contents, and fifty dollars for wearing apparel and miscellaneous effects, unless in such case such proprietor, keeper, 8 owner, operator, lessee, or manager of such hotel, lodging house, or 9 10 inn, shall have consented in writing to assume a greater liability: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, Whenever any person shall suffer his or her 11 12 baggage or property to remain in any hotel, lodging house, or inn, 13 after leaving the same as a guest, boarder, or lodger, and after the 14 relation of guest, boarder, or lodger between such person and the proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager of such hotel, 15 lodging house, or inn, has ceased, or shall forward or deliver the same 16 17 to such hotel, lodging house, or inn, before, or without, becoming a guest, boarder, or lodger thereof, and the same shall be received into 18 such hotel, lodging house, or inn, the liability of such proprietor, 19 keeper, owner, operator, lessee, or manager thereof shall in no event 20 21 exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and such proprietor, keeper, 22 owner, operator, lessee, or manager, may at his, her, their or its option, hold such baggage or property at the risk of such owner 23 24 thereof; and when any baggage or property has been kept or stored by 25 such hotel, lodging house, or inn, for six months after such relation 26 of guest, boarder, or lodger has ceased, or when such relation does not 27 exist, after six months from the receipt of such baggage or property in such hotel, lodging house, or inn, such proprietor, keeper, owner, 28 29 operator, lessee, or manager, may, if he, she, they or it so desires, 30 sell the same at public auction in the manner now or hereinafter 31 provided by law for the sale of property to satisfy a hotel keeper's 32 lien, and from the proceeds of such sale pay or reimburse himself or herself the expenses incurred for advertisement and sale, as well as 33 34 any storage that may have accrued, and any other amounts owing by such 35 person to said hotel, lodging house, or inn: PROVIDED, That when any 36 such baggage or property is received, kept, or stored therein after 37 such relation does not exist, such proprietor, keeper, owner, operator, 38 lessee, or manager, may, if he, she, or it, so desires, deliver the

- 1 same at any time to a storage or warehouse company for storage, and in
- 2 such event all responsibility or liability of such hotel, lodging
- 3 house, or inn, for such baggage or property, or for storage charges
- 4 thereon, shall thereupon cease and terminate.
- 5 **Sec. 542.** RCW 19.52.010 and 1992 c 134 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
- 7 (1) Every loan or forbearance of money, goods, or thing in action 8 shall bear interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum where no different rate is agreed to in writing between the parties: PROVIDED, 9 That with regard to any transaction heretofore or hereafter entered 10 11 into subject to this section, if an agreement in writing between the 12 parties evidencing such transaction provides for the payment of money at the end of an agreed period of time or in installments over an 13 agreed period of time, then such agreement shall constitute a writing 14 15 for purposes of this section and satisfy the requirements thereof. 16 discounting of commercial paper, where the borrower makes himself or 17 herself liable as maker, quarantor, or indorser, shall be considered as 18 a loan for the purposes of this chapter.
- 19 (2) A lease shall not be considered a loan or forbearance for the 20 purposes of this chapter if:
 - (a) It constitutes a "consumer lease" as defined in RCW 63.10.020;
- 22 (b) It constitutes a lease-purchase agreement under chapter 63.19 23 RCW; or
- 24 (c) It would constitute such "consumer lease" but for the fact 25 that:
 - (i) The lessee was not a natural person;

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- 27 (ii) The lease was not primarily for personal, family, or household 28 purposes; or
- 29 (iii) The total contractual obligation exceeded twenty-five 30 thousand dollars.
- 31 **Sec. 543.** RCW 19.64.010 and 1943 c 229 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- Where the owner, licensee, or operator of a radio or television broadcasting station, or the agents or employees thereof, has required a person speaking over said station to submit a written copy of his <u>or</u> her script prior to such broadcast and has cut such speaker off the air

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- 1 as soon as reasonably possible in the event such speaker deviates from
- 2 such written script, said owner, licensee, or operator, or the agents
- 3 or employees thereof, shall not be liable for any damages, for any
- 4 defamatory statement published or uttered by such person in or as a
- 5 part of such radio or television broadcast unless such defamatory
- 6 statements are contained in said written script.
- 7 **Sec. 544.** RCW 19.64.020 and 1943 c 229 s 2 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 Nothing contained shall be construed as limiting the liability of 10 any speaker or his <u>or her</u> sponsor or sponsors for defamatory statements 11 made by such speaker in or as a part of any such broadcast.
- 12 **Sec. 545.** RCW 19.68.030 and 1965 ex.s. c 58 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- 14 The license of any person so licensed may be revoked or suspended 15 if he or she has directly or indirectly requested, received, or 16 participated in the division, transference, assignment, rebate, splitting, or refunding of a fee for, or has directly or indirectly 17 requested, received, or profited by means of a credit or other valuable 18 19 consideration as a commission, discount, or gratuity in connection with 20 the furnishing of medical, surgical, or dental care, diagnosis or treatment or service, including X-ray examination and treatment, or for 21 22 or in connection with the sale, rental, supplying or furnishing of clinical laboratory service or supplies, X-ray services or supplies, 23 24 inhalation therapy service or equipment, ambulance service, hospital or 25 medical supplies, physiotherapy or other therapeutic service or equipment, artificial limbs, teeth, or eyes, orthopedic or surgical 26 appliances or supplies, optical appliances, supplies or equipment, 27 devices for aid of hearing, drugs, medication or medical supplies or 28 29 any other goods, services or supplies prescribed for medical diagnosis, 30 care or treatment, except payment, not to exceed thirty-three and onethird percent of any fee received for X-ray examination, diagnosis, or 31 32 treatment, to any hospital furnishing facilities for such examination, 33 diagnosis, or treatment.
- 34 **Sec. 546.** RCW 19.72.070 and Code 1881 s 648 are each amended to read as follows:

When any defendant, surety in a judgment or special bail or 1 2 replevin or surety in a delivery bond or replevin bond, or any person being surety in any bond whatever, has been or shall be compelled to 3 pay any judgment or any part thereof, or shall make any payment which 4 5 is applied upon such judgment by reason of such suretyship, or when any sheriff or other officer or other surety upon his or her official bond 6 7 shall be compelled to pay any judgment or any part thereof by reason of 8 any default of such officer, except for failing to pay over money 9 collected, or for wasting property levied upon, the judgment shall not 10 be discharged by such payment, but shall remain in force for the use of the bail, surety, officer, or other person making such payment, and 11 12 after the plaintiff is paid, so much of the judgment as remains 13 unsatisfied may be prosecuted to execution for his or her use.

- 14 **Sec. 547.** RCW 19.72.090 and Code 1881 s 650 are each amended to read as follows:
- No surety or his <u>or her</u> representative shall confess judgment or suffer judgment by default in any case where he <u>or she</u> is notified that there is a valid defense, if the principal will enter himself <u>or</u> <u>herself</u> defendant to the action and tender to the surety or his <u>or her</u> representatives good security to indemnify him <u>or her</u>, to be approved by the court.
- 22 **Sec. 548.** RCW 19.72.101 and Code 1881 s 645 are each amended to read as follows:
- If the creditor or obligee shall not proceed within a reasonable time to bring his <u>or her</u> action upon such contract, and prosecute the same to judgment and execution, the surety shall be discharged from all liability thereon.
- 28 **Sec. 549.** RCW 19.72.130 and 1937 c 145 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- On and after the date fixed in the notice as the termination date the surety shall be released from subsequent liability on such bond; and, unless before the date fixed in such notice as the termination date by the surety, a new bond shall be filed with sufficient and satisfactory surety as required by law under which the bond was originally furnished and filed, the office, position, or trust in the

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case of a public office, guardian, executor, administrator, receiver, 1 2 or trustee shall become vacant and a successor shall be appointed as provided by law; and in case of a license, certificate, permit, or 3 franchise, the same shall become null and void: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, 4 That no surety shall be released on the bond of any guardian, executor, 5 administrator, receiver, or trustee until such fiduciary shall have 6 7 furnished a new bond with surety approved by the court, or until his or 8 her successor has been appointed and has qualified and taken over the fiduciary assets. Said notice of withdrawal shall be final and not 9 10 subject to cancellation by said surety and said license, certificate, permit, or franchise can only be continued upon filing a new bond as 11 12 above provided.

13 **Sec. 550.** RCW 19.72.160 and 1953 c 46 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

It shall be lawful for any party of whom a bond, undertaking, or other obligation is required, to agree with his or her surety or sureties for the deposit of any or all moneys and assets for which he or she and his or her surety or sureties are or may be held responsible, with a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, safe deposit or trust company, authorized by law to do business as such, or with other depository approved by the court or a judge thereof, if such deposit is otherwise proper, for the safekeeping thereof, and in such manner as to prevent the withdrawal of such money or assets or any part thereof, without the written consent of such surety or sureties, or an order of court, or a judge thereof made on such notice to such surety or sureties as such court or judge may direct: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such agreement shall not in any manner release from or change the liability of the principal or sureties as established by the terms of said bond.

- Sec. 551. RCW 19.77.030 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 29 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) Subject to the limitations set forth in this chapter, any 33 person who has adopted and is using a trademark in this state may file 34 in the office of the secretary of state, on a form to be furnished by 35 the secretary of state, an application for registration of that 36 trademark setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:

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1 (a) The name and business address of the applicant, and, if the applicant is a corporation, its state of incorporation;

- (b) The particular goods or services in connection with which the trademark is used and the class in which such goods or services fall;
- (c) The manner in which the trademark is placed on or affixed to the goods or containers, or displayed in connection with such goods, or used in connection with the sale or advertising of the services;
- (d) The date when the trademark was first used with such goods or services anywhere and the date when it was first used with such goods or services in this state by the applicant or his <u>or her</u> predecessor in business;
- (e) A statement that the trademark is presently in use in this state by the applicant;
- (f) A statement that the applicant believes himself or herself to be the owner of the trademark and believes that no other person has the right to use such trademark in connection with the same or similar goods or services in this state either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods or services of such other person, to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive; and
- (g) Such additional information or documents as the secretary of state may reasonably require.
- (2) A single application for registration of a trademark may specify all goods or services in a single class or in multiple classes for which the trademark is actually being used.
- (3) The application must be signed by the applicant individual, or by a member of the applicant firm, or by an officer of the applicant corporation, association, union, or other organization.
- (4) The application must be accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles of the trademark for each of the goods or services for which its registration is requested, and a filing fee, as set by rule by the secretary of state, payable to the secretary of state. The fee established by the secretary may vary based upon the number of categories listed in the application.
- (5) An applicant may correct an application previously filed by the secretary of state, within ninety days of the original filing, if the application contains an incorrect statement or the application was defectively executed, signed, or acknowledged. An application is

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- corrected by filing a form provided by the secretary of state, and accompanied by a filing fee established by the secretary by rule. The correction may not change the mark itself. A corrected application is effective on the effective date of the document it corrects, except that it is effective on the date the correction is filed as to persons relying on the uncorrected document and adversely affected by the correction.
 - (6) An applicant may amend an application previously filed by the secretary of state if the applicant changes the categories in which it does business. An application is amended by filing a form provided by the secretary of state, accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles of the trademark for any new or additional goods or services for which the amendment is requested, and a filing fee established by the secretary by rule. The amendment or correction may not change the mark itself. An amended application is effective on the date it is filed.
 - (7) If the secretary of state determines within ninety days of issuance, that a certificate of registration was issued in error, then the secretary may cancel the certificate of registration. The secretary shall promptly notify the registrant of the cancellation in writing. The registrant may petition the superior court of Thurston county for review of the cancellation within sixty days.
- **Sec. 552.** RCW 19.77.130 and 1989 c 72 s 8 are each amended to read 23 as follows:

Any person who shall for himself <u>or herself</u>, or on behalf of any other person, procure the registration of any trademark by the secretary of state under the provisions of this chapter, by knowingly making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, or by any other fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay all damages sustained in consequence of such registration, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with costs of such action including reasonable attorneys' fees.

- **Sec. 553.** RCW 19.83.020 and 1913 c 134 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- In order to obtain such license the person applying therefor shall pay to the county treasurer of the county for which the license is

sought the sum of six thousand dollars, and upon such payment being 1 2 made to the county treasurer he or she shall issue his or her receipt therefor which shall be presented to the auditor of the county, who 3 shall upon the presentation thereof issue to the person making such 4 payment a license to furnish or sell, or a license to use, for one 5 year, trading stamps, coupons, tickets, certificates, cards, or other 6 7 similar devices. Such license shall contain the name of the licensee, 8 the date of its issue, the date of its expiration, the city or town in 9 which and the location at which the same shall be used, and the license 10 shall be used at no place other than that mentioned therein.

- 11 **Sec. 554.** RCW 19.83.040 and 1983 c 40 s 1 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- 13 (1) Nothing in this chapter, or in any other statute or ordinance 14 of this state, shall apply to:

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- (a) The issuance and direct redemption by a manufacturer of a premium coupon, certificate, or similar device; or prevent him or her from issuing and directly redeeming such premium coupon, certificate, or similar device, which, however, shall not be issued, circulated, or distributed by retail vendors except when contained in or attached to an original package;
- (b) The publication by, or distribution through, newspapers or other publications of coupons, certificates, or similar devices; or
- (c) A coupon, certificate, or similar device which is within, attached to, or a part of a package or container as packaged by the original manufacturer and which is to be redeemed by another manufacturer, if:
- (i) The coupon, certificate, or similar device clearly states the names and addresses of both the issuing manufacturer and the redeeming manufacturer; and
- (ii) The issuing manufacturer is responsible for redemption of the coupon, certificate, or similar device if the redeeming manufacturer fails to do so.
 - (2) The term "manufacturer," as used in this section, means any vendor of an article of merchandise which is put up by or for him or her in an original package and which is sold under his, her, or its trade name, brand, or mark.

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1 **Sec. 555.** RCW 19.84.030 and 1907 c 253 s 3 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 Any person engaged in any trade, business, or profession who shall distribute, deliver, or present to any person dealing with him or her, 4 5 in consideration of any article or thing purchased, any stamp, trading stamp, cash discount stamp, check, ticket, coupon, or other similar 6 7 device, which will entitle the holder thereof, on presentation thereof, 8 either singly or in definite number, to receive, either directly from the person issuing or selling the same, as set forth in RCW 19.84.020, 9 10 or indirectly through any other person, shall, upon the refusal or failure of the said person issuing or selling same to redeem the same, 11 12 as set forth in RCW 19.84.020, be liable to the holder thereof for the 13 face value thereof, and shall upon presentation redeem the same, either 14 in goods, wares, or merchandise, or in cash, good and lawful money of the United States of America, at the option of the holder thereof, and 15 16 in such case any number of such stamps, trading stamps, cash discount 17 stamps, checks, tickets, coupons, or other similar devices, shall be 18 redeemed as hereinbefore set forth, at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof, and it shall not be necessary for the holder thereof 19 to have any stipulated number of the same before demand for redemption 20 21 may be made, but they shall be redeemed in any number, when presented, 22 at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof, as hereinbefore 23 provided.

Sec. 556. RCW 19.86.100 and 1970 ex.s. c 26 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

In the enforcement of this chapter, the attorney general may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of this chapter, from any person engaging in, or who has engaged in, such act or practice. Any such assurance shall be in writing and be filed with and subject to the approval of the superior court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his or her principal place of business, or in Thurston county.

Such assurance of discontinuance shall not be considered an admission of a violation for any purpose; however, proof of failure to comply with the assurance of discontinuance shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this chapter.

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- 1 **Sec. 557.** RCW 19.86.110 and 1993 c 125 s 1 are each amended to 2 read as follows:
- 3 (1) Whenever the attorney general believes that any person (a) may be in possession, custody, or control of any original or copy of any 4 5 book, record, report, memorandum, paper, communication, tabulation, map, chart, photograph, mechanical transcription, or other tangible 6 7 document or recording, wherever situate, which he or she believes to be 8 relevant to the subject matter of an investigation of a possible violation of RCW 19.86.020, 19.86.030, 19.86.040, 19.86.050, or 9 10 19.86.060, or federal statutes dealing with the same or similar matters that the attorney general is authorized to enforce, or (b) may have 11 12 knowledge of any information which the attorney general believes 13 relevant to the subject matter of such an investigation, he or she may, prior to the institution of a civil proceeding thereon, execute in 14 writing and cause to be served upon such a person, a civil 15 investigative demand requiring such person to produce such documentary 16 17 material and permit inspection and copying, to answer in writing written interrogatories, to give oral testimony, or any combination of 18 such demands pertaining to such documentary material or information: 19 PROVIDED, That this section shall not be applicable to criminal 20 21 prosecutions.
 - (2) Each such demand shall:

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- (a) State the statute and section or sections thereof, the alleged violation of which is under investigation, and the general subject matter of the investigation;
- (b) If the demand is for the production of documentary material, describe the class or classes of documentary material to be produced thereunder with reasonable specificity so as fairly to indicate the material demanded;
- (c) Prescribe a return date within which the documentary material is to be produced, the answers to written interrogatories are to be made, or a date, time, and place at which oral testimony is to be taken; and
- (d) Identify the members of the attorney general's staff to whom such documentary material is to be made available for inspection and copying, to whom answers to written interrogatories are to be made, or who are to conduct the examination for oral testimony.
 - (3) No such demand shall:

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- 1 (a) Contain any requirement which would be unreasonable or improper 2 if contained in a subpoena duces tecum, a request for answers to 3 written interrogatories, or a request for deposition upon oral 4 examination issued by a court of this state; or
 - (b) Require the disclosure of any documentary material which would be privileged, or which for any other reason would not be required by a subpoena duces tecum issued by a court of this state.
 - (4) Service of any such demand may be made by:
 - (a) Delivering a duly executed copy thereof to the person to be served, or, if such person is not a natural person, to any officer or managing agent of the person to be served; or
 - (b) Delivering a duly executed copy thereof to the principal place of business in this state of the person to be served; or
 - (c) Mailing by registered or certified mail a duly executed copy thereof addressed to the person to be served at the principal place of business in this state, or, if said person has no place of business in this state, to his <u>or her</u> principal office or place of business.
 - (5)(a) Documentary material demanded pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be produced for inspection and copying during normal business hours at the principal office or place of business of the person served, or at such other times and places as may be agreed upon by the person served and the attorney general;
 - (b) Written interrogatories in a demand served under this section shall be answered in the same manner as provided in the civil rules for superior court;
 - (c) The oral testimony of any person obtained pursuant to a demand served under this section shall be taken in the same manner as provided in the civil rules for superior court for the taking of depositions. In the course of the deposition, the assistant attorney general conducting the examination may exclude from the place where the examination is held all persons other than the person being examined, the person's counsel, and the officer before whom the testimony is to be taken;
 - (d) Any person compelled to appear pursuant to a demand for oral testimony under this section may be accompanied by counsel;
- 36 (e) The oral testimony of any person obtained pursuant to a demand 37 served under this section shall be taken in the county within which the

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person resides, is found, or transacts business, or in such other place as may be agreed upon between the person served and the attorney general.

- (6) If, after prior court approval, a civil investigative demand specifically prohibits disclosure of the existence or content of the demand, unless otherwise ordered by a superior court for good cause shown, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person if not a bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, credit union, or savings and loan association organized under the laws of the United States or of any one of the United States to disclose to any other person the existence or content of the demand, except for disclosure to counsel for the recipient of the demand or unless otherwise required by law.
- (7) No documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or transcripts of oral testimony produced pursuant to a demand, or copies thereof, shall, unless otherwise ordered by a superior court for good cause shown, be produced for inspection or copying by, nor shall the contents thereof be disclosed to, other than an authorized employee of the attorney general, without the consent of the person who produced such material, answered written interrogatories, or gave oral testimony, except as otherwise provided in this section: PROVIDED, That:
- (a) Under such reasonable terms and conditions as the attorney general shall prescribe, the copies of such documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or transcripts of oral testimony shall be available for inspection and copying by the person who produced such material, answered written interrogatories, or gave oral testimony, or any duly authorized representative of such person;
- (b) The attorney general may provide copies of such documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or transcripts of oral testimony to an official of this state, the federal government, or other state, who is charged with the enforcement of federal or state antitrust or consumer protection laws, if before the disclosure the receiving official agrees in writing that the information may not be disclosed to anyone other than that official or the official's authorized employees. The material provided under this subsection (7)(b) is subject to the confidentiality restrictions set forth in this section and may not be introduced as evidence in a criminal prosecution; and

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- (c) The attorney general or any assistant attorney general may use of documentary material, answers to interrogatories, or transcripts of oral testimony as he or she determines necessary in the enforcement of this chapter, including presentation before any court: PROVIDED, That any such material, answers to written interrogatories, or transcripts of oral testimony which contain trade secrets shall not be presented except with the approval of the court in which action is pending after adequate notice person furnishing such material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony.
- (8) At any time before the return date specified in the demand, or within twenty days after the demand has been served, whichever period is shorter, a petition to extend the return date for, or to modify or set aside a demand issued pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, stating good cause, may be filed in the superior court for Thurston county, or in such other county where the parties reside. A petition, by the person on whom the demand is served, stating good cause, to require the attorney general or any person to perform any duty imposed by the provisions of this section, and all other petitions in connection with a demand, may be filed in the superior court for Thurston county, or in the county where the parties reside. The court shall have jurisdiction to impose such sanctions as are provided for in the civil rules for superior court with respect to discovery motions.
- Whenever any person fails to comply with investigative demand for documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony duly served upon him or her under this section, or whenever satisfactory copying or reproduction of any such material cannot be done and such person refuses to surrender such material, the attorney general may file, in the trial court of general jurisdiction of the county in which such person resides, is found, or transacts business, and serve upon such person a petition for an order of such court for the enforcement of this section, except that if such person transacts business in more than one county such petition shall be filed in the county in which such person maintains his or her principal place of business, or in such other county as may be agreed upon by the parties to such petition. Whenever any petition is filed in the trial court of general jurisdiction of any county under this section, such court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the

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- 1 matter so presented and to enter such order or orders as may be
- 2 required to carry into effect the provisions of this section, and may
- 3 impose such sanctions as are provided for in the civil rules for
- 4 superior court with respect to discovery motions.

Sec. 558. RCW 19.100.050 and 1972 ex.s. c 116 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may by rule or order require as a condition to the effectiveness of the registration the escrow or impound of franchise fees if he or she finds that such requirement is necessary and appropriate to protect prospective franchisees. At any time after the issuance of such rule or order under this section the franchisor may in writing request the rule or order be rescinded. Upon receipt of such a written request, the matter shall be set down for hearing to commence within fifteen days after such receipt unless the person making the request consents to a later date. After such hearing, which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, the director shall determine whether to affirm and to continue or to rescind such order and the director shall have all powers granted under such act.

Sec. 559. RCW 19.100.120 and 1972 ex.s. c 116 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may issue a stop order denying effectiveness to or suspending or revoking the effectiveness of any registration statement if he or she finds that the order is in the public interest and that:

- (1) The registration statement as of its effective date, or as of any earlier date in the case of an order denying effectiveness, is incomplete in any material respect or contains any statement which was in the light of the circumstances under which it was made false or misleading with respect to any material fact;
- (2) Any provision of this chapter or any rule or order or condition lawfully imposed under this chapter has been violated in connection with the offering by:
- 33 (a) The person filing the registration statement but only if such 34 person is directly or indirectly controlled by or acting for the 35 franchisor; or

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- 1 (b) The franchisor, any partner, officer, or director of a 2 franchisor, or any person occupying a similar status or performing 3 similar functions or any person directly or indirectly controlling or 4 controlled by the franchisor.
 - (3) The franchise offering registered or sought to be registered is the subject of a permanent or temporary injunction of any court of competent jurisdiction entered under any federal or state act applicable to the offering but the director may not:
 - (a) Institute a proceeding against an effective registration statement under this clause more than one year from the date of the injunctive relief thereon unless the injunction is thereafter violated; and
 - (b) Enter an order under this clause on the basis of an injunction entered under any other state act unless that order or injunction is based on facts that currently constitute a ground for stop order under this section;
 - (4) A franchisor's enterprise or method of business includes or would include activities which are illegal where performed;
 - (5) The offering has worked or tended to work a fraud upon purchasers or would so operate;
- 21 (6) The applicant has failed to comply with any rule or order of 22 the director issued pursuant to RCW 19.100.050.
 - (7) The applicant or registrant has failed to pay the proper registration fee but the director may enter only a denial order under this subsection and he <u>or she</u> shall vacate such order when the deficiency has been corrected.
- **Sec. 560.** RCW 19.100.130 and 1971 ex.s. c 252 s 13 are each 28 amended to read as follows:

Upon the entry of a stop order under any part of RCW 19.100.120, the director shall promptly notify the applicant that the order has been entered and that the reasons therefor and that within fifteen days after receipt of a written request, the matter will be set down for hearing. If no hearing is requested within fifteen days and none is ordered by the director, the director shall enter his or her written findings of fact and conclusions of law and the order will remain in effect until it is modified or vacated by the director. If a hearing is requested or ordered, the director after notice of an opportunity

for hearings to the issuer and to the applicant or registrant shall enter his <u>or her</u> written findings of fact and conclusions of law and may modify or vacate the order. The director may modify or vacate a stop order if he <u>or she</u> finds that the conditions which prompted his <u>or her</u> entry have changed or that it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.

7 **Sec. 561.** RCW 19.100.160 and 1991 c 226 s 9 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

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Any person who is engaged or hereafter engaged directly or indirectly in the sale or offer to sell a franchise or a subfranchise or in business dealings concerning a franchise, either in person or in any other form of communication, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state and shall be amenable to the service of process under RCW 4.28.180, 4.28.185, and 19.86.160. Every applicant for registration of a franchise under this law (by other than a Washington corporation) shall file with the director in such form as he or she by rule prescribed, an irrevocable consent appointing the director or his or her successor in office to be his or her attorney, to receive service or any lawful process in any noncriminal suit, action, or proceeding against him or her or his or her successors, executor, or administrator which arises under this law or any rule or order hereunder after the consent has been filed, with the same force and validity as if served personally on the person filing consent. A person who has filed such a consent in connection with a previous registration under this law need not file another. Service may be made by leaving a copy of the process in the office of the director but it is not as effective unless:

- (1) The plaintiff, who may be the director, in a suit, action, or proceeding instituted by him or her forthwith sends notice of the service and a copy of the process by registered or certified mail to the defendant or respondent at his or her last address on file with the director; and
- 34 (2) The plaintiff's affidavit of compliance with this section is 35 filed in the case on or before the return day of the process, if any, 36 or within such further times the court allows.

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Sec. 562. RCW 19.100.180 and 1991 c 226 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

Without limiting the other provisions of this chapter, the following specific rights and prohibitions shall govern the relation between the franchisor or subfranchisor and the franchisees:

- (1) The parties shall deal with each other in good faith.
- (2) For the purposes of this chapter and without limiting its general application, it shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice or an unfair method of competition and therefore unlawful and a violation of this chapter for any person to:
- (a) Restrict or inhibit the right of the franchisees to join an association of franchisees.
- (b) Require a franchisee to purchase or lease goods or services of the franchisor or from approved sources of supply unless and to the extent that the franchisor satisfies the burden of proving that such restrictive purchasing agreements are reasonably necessary for a lawful purpose justified on business grounds, and do not substantially affect competition: PROVIDED, That this provision shall not apply to the initial inventory of the franchise. In determining whether a requirement to purchase or lease goods or services constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice or an unfair method of competition the courts shall be guided by the decisions of the courts of the United States interpreting and applying the anti-trust laws of the United States.
- (c) Discriminate between franchisees in the charges offered or made for royalties, goods, services, equipment, rentals, advertising services, or in any other business dealing, unless and to the extent that the franchisor satisfies the burden of proving that any classification of or discrimination between franchisees is: (i) Reasonable, (ii) based on franchises granted at materially different times and such discrimination is reasonably related to such difference in time, or is based on other proper and justifiable distinctions considering the purposes of this chapter, and (iii) is not arbitrary. However, nothing in (c) of this subsection precludes negotiation of the terms and conditions of a franchise at the initiative of the franchisees.
- 37 (d) Sell, rent, or offer to sell to a franchisee any product or 38 service for more than a fair and reasonable price.

(e) Obtain money, goods, services, anything of value, or any other benefit from any other person with whom the franchisee does business on account of such business unless such benefit is disclosed to the franchisee.

- (f) If the franchise provides that the franchisee has an exclusive territory, which exclusive territory shall be specified in the franchise agreement, for the franchisor or subfranchisor to compete with the franchisee in an exclusive territory or to grant competitive franchises in the exclusive territory area previously granted to another franchisee.
- (g) Require franchisee to assent to a release, assignment, novation, or waiver which would relieve any person from liability imposed by this chapter, except as otherwise permitted by RCW 19.100.220.
- (h) Impose on a franchisee by contract, rule, or regulation, whether written or oral, any standard of conduct unless the person so doing can sustain the burden of proving such to be reasonable and necessary.
- (i) Refuse to renew a franchise without fairly compensating the franchisee for the fair market value, at the time of expiration of the franchise, of the franchisee's inventory, supplies, equipment, and furnishings purchased from the franchisor, and good will, exclusive of personalized materials which have no value to the franchisor, and inventory, supplies, equipment, and furnishings not reasonably required in the conduct of the franchise business: PROVIDED, That compensation need not be made to a franchisee for good will if (i) the franchisee has been given one year's notice of nonrenewal and (ii) the franchisor agrees in writing not to enforce any covenant which restrains the franchisee from competing with the franchisor: PROVIDED FURTHER, That a franchisor may offset against amounts owed to a franchisee under this subsection any amounts owed by such franchisee to the franchisor.
- (j) Terminate a franchise prior to the expiration of its term except for good cause. Good cause shall include, without limitation, the failure of the franchisee to comply with lawful material provisions of the franchise or other agreement between the franchisor and the franchisee and to cure such default after being given written notice thereof and a reasonable opportunity, which in no event need be more than thirty days, to cure such default, or if such default cannot

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reasonably be cured within thirty days, the failure of the franchisee 1 2 to initiate within thirty days substantial and continuing action to cure such default: PROVIDED, That after three willful and material 3 4 breaches of the same term of the franchise agreement occurring within a twelve-month period, for which the franchisee has been given notice 5 and an opportunity to cure as provided in this subsection, the 6 7 franchisor may terminate the agreement upon any subsequent willful and 8 material breach of the same term within the twelve-month period without providing notice or opportunity to cure: PROVIDED FURTHER, That a 9 franchisor may terminate a franchise without giving prior notice or 10 opportunity to cure a default if the franchisee: (i) Is adjudicated a 11 12 bankrupt or insolvent; (ii) makes an assignment for the benefit of 13 creditors or similar disposition of the assets of the franchise business; (iii) voluntarily abandons the franchise business; or (iv) is 14 convicted of or pleads quilty or no contest to a charge of violating 15 any law relating to the franchise business. Upon termination for good 16 cause, the franchisor shall purchase from the franchisee at a fair 17 market value at the time of termination, the franchisee's inventory and 18 supplies, exclusive of (i) personalized materials which have no value 19 to the franchisor; (ii) inventory and supplies not reasonably required 20 21 in the conduct of the franchise business; and (iii), if the franchisee 22 is to retain control of the premises of the franchise business, any 23 inventory and supplies not purchased from the franchisor or on his or 24 her express requirement: PROVIDED, That a franchisor may offset against amounts owed to a franchisee under this subsection any amounts 25 26 owed by such franchisee to the franchisor.

- Sec. 563. RCW 19.100.190 and 1972 ex.s. c 116 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The commission of any unfair or deceptive acts or practices or unfair methods of competition prohibited by RCW 19.100.180 as now or hereafter amended shall constitute an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the provisions of chapter 19.86 RCW.
- (2) Any person who sells or offers to sell a franchise in violation of this chapter shall be liable to the franchisee or subfranchisor who may sue at law or in equity for damages caused thereby for rescission or other relief as the court may deem appropriate. In the case of a violation of RCW 19.100.170 rescission is not available to the

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plaintiff if the defendant proves that the plaintiff knew the facts concerning the untruth or omission or that the defendant exercised reasonable care and did not know or if he <u>or she</u> had exercised reasonable care would not have known of the untruth or omission.

- (3) The suit authorized under subsection (2) of this section may be brought to recover the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff and the court may in its discretion increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages sustained: PROVIDED, That the prevailing party may in the discretion of the court recover the costs of said action including a reasonable attorneys' fee.
- (4) Any person who becomes liable to make payments under this section may recover contributions as in cases of contracts from any persons who, if sued separately, would have been liable to make the same payment.
- (5) A final judgment, order, or decree heretofore or hereafter rendered against a person in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings under the United States anti-trust laws, under the federal trade commission act, under the Washington state consumer protection act, or this chapter shall be regarded as evidence against such persons in any action brought by any party against such person under subsections (1) and (2) of this section as to all matters which said judgment or decree would be an estoppel between the parties thereto.
- **Sec. 564.** RCW 19.100.230 and 1971 ex.s. c 252 s 23 are each 24 amended to read as follows:

The director may refer such evidence as may be available concerning violations of this chapter or any rule or order hereunder to the attorney general or the proper prosecuting attorney who may in his or her discretion with or without such a reference institute the appropriate criminal proceeding under this chapter.

Sec. 565. RCW 19.100.250 and 1972 ex.s. c 116 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may from time to time make, amend, and rescind such rules, forms, and orders as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter including rules and forms governing applications and reports and defining any terms whether or not used in this chapter

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- 1 insofar as the definitions are consistent with this chapter. The
- 2 director in his or her discretion may honor requests from interested
- 3 persons for interpretive opinions.

Sec. 566. RCW 19.105.490 and 1982 c 69 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may refer such evidence as may be available concerning violations of this chapter or of any rule or order under this chapter to the attorney general or the proper prosecuting attorney who may in his <u>or her</u> discretion, with or without such a reference, institute the appropriate civil or criminal proceedings under this chapter.

- **Sec. 567.** RCW 19.120.090 and 1986 c 320 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Any person who sells or offers to sell a motor fuel franchise in violation of this chapter shall be liable to the motor fuel retailer or motor fuel refiner-supplier who may sue at law or in equity for damages caused thereby for rescission or other relief as the court may deem appropriate. In the case of a violation of RCW 19.120.070 rescission is not available to the plaintiff if the defendant proves that the plaintiff knew the facts concerning the untruth or omission or that the defendant exercised reasonable care and did not know or if he or she had exercised reasonable care would not have known of the untruth or omission.
 - (2) The suit authorized under subsection (1) of this section may be brought to recover the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff: PROVIDED, That the prevailing party may in the discretion of the court recover the costs of said action including a reasonable attorneys' fee.
 - (3) Any person who becomes liable to make payments under this section may recover contributions as in cases of contracts from any persons who, if sued separately, would have been liable to make the same payment.
 - (4) A final judgment, order, or decree heretofore or hereafter rendered against a person in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings under the United States anti-trust laws, under the <u>federal</u> trade <u>commission</u> act, or this chapter shall be regarded as evidence against such persons in any action brought by any party against such

- 1 person under subsection (1) of this section as to all matters which
- 2 said judgment or decree would be an estoppel between the parties
- 3 thereto.

Sec. 568. RCW 20.01.010 and 2004 c 212 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this title the terms defined in this section have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Director" means the director of agriculture or a duly authorized representative.
- (2) "Person" means any natural person, firm, partnership, exchange, association, trustee, receiver, corporation, and any member, officer, or employee thereof or assignee for the benefit of creditors.
- (3) "Agricultural product" means any unprocessed horticultural, vermicultural and its by-products, viticultural, berry, poultry, poultry product, grain, bee, or other agricultural products. "Agricultural product" also includes (a) mint or mint oil processed by or for the producer thereof, hay and straw baled or prepared for market in any manner or form and livestock; and (b) agricultural seed, flower seed, vegetable seed, other crop seed, and seeds, as defined in chapter 15.49 RCW, however, any disputes regarding responsibilities for seed clean out are governed exclusively by contracts between the producers of the seed and conditioners or processors of the seed.
- (4) "Producer" means any person engaged in the business of growing or producing any agricultural product, whether as the owner of the products, or producing the products for others holding the title thereof.
 - (5) "Consignor" means any producer, person, or his <u>or her</u> agent who sells, ships, or delivers to any commission merchant, dealer, cash buyer, or agent, any agricultural product for processing, handling, sale, or resale.
 - (6) "Commission merchant" means any person who receives on consignment for sale or processing and sale from the consignor thereof any agricultural product for sale on commission on behalf of the consignor, or who accepts any farm product in trust from the consignor thereof for the purpose of resale, or who sells or offers for sale on commission any agricultural product, or who in any way handles for the

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account of or as an agent of the consignor thereof, any agricultural product.

- (7) "Dealer" means any person other than a cash buyer, as defined in subsection (10) of this section, who solicits, contracts for, or obtains from the consignor thereof for reselling or processing, title, possession, or control of any agricultural product, or who buys or agrees to buy any agricultural product from the consignor thereof for sale or processing and includes any person, other than one who acts solely as a producer, who retains title in an agricultural product and delivers it to a producer for further production or increase. For the purposes of this chapter, the term dealer includes any person who purchases livestock on behalf of and for the account of another, or who purchases cattle in another state or country and imports these cattle into this state for resale.
- (8) "Limited dealer" means any person who buys, agrees to buy, or pays for the production or increase of any agricultural product by paying to the consignor at the time of obtaining possession or control of any agricultural product the full agreed price of the agricultural product and who operates under the alternative bonding provision in RCW 20.01.211.
- (9) "Broker" means any person other than a commission merchant, dealer, or cash buyer who negotiates the purchase or sale of any agricultural product, but no broker may handle the agricultural products involved or proceeds of the sale.
- (10) "Cash buyer" means any person other than a commission merchant, dealer, or broker, who obtains from the consignor thereof for the purpose of resale or processing, title, possession, or control of any agricultural product or who contracts for the title, possession, or control of any agricultural product, or who buys or agrees to buy for resale any agricultural product by paying to the consignor at the time of obtaining possession or control of any agricultural product the full agreed price of the agricultural product, in coin or currency, lawful money of the United States. However, a cashier's check, certified check, credit card, or bankdraft may be used for the payment. For the purposes of this subsection, "agricultural product," does not include hay, grain, straw, or livestock.
- 37 (11) "Agent" means any person who, on behalf of any commission 38 merchant, dealer, broker, or cash buyer, acts as liaison between a

consignor and a principal, or receives, contracts for, or solicits any agricultural product from the consignor thereof or who negotiates the consignment or purchase of any agricultural product on behalf of any commission merchant, dealer, broker, or cash buyer and who transacts all or a portion of that business at any location other than at the principal place of business of his or her employer. With the exception of an agent for a commission merchant or dealer handling horticultural products, an agent may operate only in the name of one principal and only to the account of that principal.

- (12) "Retail merchant" means any person operating from a bona fide or established place of business selling agricultural products twelve months of each year.
- (13) "Fixed or established place of business" for the purpose of this chapter means any permanent warehouse, building, or structure, at which necessary and appropriate equipment and fixtures are maintained for properly handling those agricultural products generally dealt in, and at which supplies of the agricultural products being usually transported are stored, offered for sale, sold, delivered, generally dealt with in quantities reasonably adequate for and usually carried for the requirements of such a business, and that is recognized as a permanent business at such place, and carried on as such in good faith and not for the purpose of evading this chapter, and where specifically designated personnel are available to handle transactions concerning those agricultural products generally dealt in, which personnel are available during designated and appropriate hours to that business, and shall not mean a residence, barn, garage, tent, temporary stand or other temporary quarters, any railway car, or permanent quarters occupied pursuant to any temporary arrangement.
- (14) "Processor" means any person, firm, company, or other organization that purchases agricultural crops from a consignor and that cans, freezes, dries, dehydrates, cooks, presses, powders, or otherwise processes those crops in any manner whatsoever for eventual resale.
- (15) "Pooling contract" means any written agreement whereby a consignor delivers a horticultural product to a commission merchant under terms whereby the commission merchant may commingle the consignor's horticultural products for sale with others similarly agreeing, which must include all of the following:

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- (a) A delivery receipt for the consignor that indicates the variety of horticultural product delivered, the number of containers, or the weight and tare thereof;
 - (b) Horticultural products received for handling and sale in the fresh market shall be accounted for to the consignor with individual pack-out records that shall include variety, grade, size, and date of delivery. Individual daily packing summaries shall be available within forty-eight hours after packing occurs. However, platform inspection shall be acceptable by mutual contract agreement on small deliveries to determine variety, grade, size, and date of delivery;
 - (c) Terms under which the commission merchant may use his <u>or her</u> judgment in regard to the sale of the pooled horticultural product;
 - (d) The charges to be paid by the consignor as filed with the state of Washington;
 - (e) A provision that the consignor shall be paid for his <u>or her</u> pool contribution when the pool is in the process of being marketed in direct proportion, not less than eighty percent of his <u>or her</u> interest less expenses directly incurred, prior liens, and other advances on the grower's crop unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between grower and commission merchant.
- 21 (16) "Date of sale" means the date agricultural products are 22 delivered to the person buying the products.
 - (17) "Conditioner" means any person, firm, company, or other organization that receives seeds from a consignor for drying or cleaning.
 - (18) "Seed bailment contract" means any contract meeting the requirements of chapter 15.48 RCW.
 - (19) "Proprietary seed" means any seed that is protected under the Federal Plant Variety Protection Act.
 - (20) "Licensed public weighmaster" means any person, licensed under the provisions of chapter 15.80 RCW, who weighs, measures, or counts any commodity or thing and issues therefor a signed certified statement, ticket, or memorandum of weight, measure, or count upon which the purchase or sale of any commodity or upon which the basic charge of payment for services rendered is based.
- 36 (21) "Certified weight" means any signed certified statement or 37 memorandum of weight, measure or count issued by a licensed public 38 weighmaster in accordance with the provisions of chapter 15.80 RCW.

- 1 (22) "Licensee" means any person or business licensed under this 2 chapter as a commission merchant, dealer, limited dealer, broker, cash 3 buyer, or agent.
 - (23) "Seed" means agricultural seed, flower seed, vegetable seed, other crop seed, and seeds, as defined in chapter 15.49 RCW.
- 6 (24) "Seed clean out" means the process of removing impurities from raw seed product.
- 8 **Sec. 569.** RCW 20.01.020 and 1959 c 139 s 2 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

The director, but not his <u>or her</u> duly authorized representative, may adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter. It shall be the duty of the director to enforce and carry out the provisions of this chapter, rules and regulations adopted hereunder. No person shall interfere with the director when he <u>or she</u> is performing or carrying out duties imposed on him <u>or her</u> by this chapter, rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

17 **Sec. 570.** RCW 20.01.030 and 1993 c 104 s 1 are each amended to 18 read as follows:

This chapter does not apply to:

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Any cooperative marketing associations or federations incorporated under, or whose articles of incorporation and bylaws are equivalent to, the requirements of chapter 23.86 RCW, except as to that portion of the activities of the association or federation that involve the handling or dealing in the agricultural products of nonmembers of the organization: PROVIDED, That the associations or federations may purchase up to fifteen percent of their gross from nonmembers for the purpose of filling orders: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the cooperative or association acts as a processor as defined in RCW 20.01.500(2) and markets the processed agricultural crops on behalf of the grower or its own behalf, the association or federation is subject to the provisions of RCW 20.01.500 through 20.01.560 and the license provision of this chapter excluding bonding provisions: PROVIDED FURTHER, That none of the foregoing exemptions in this subsection apply to any such cooperative or federation dealing in or handling grain in any manner, and not licensed under the provisions of chapter 22.09 RCW;

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- 1 (2) Any person who sells exclusively his or her own agricultural 2 products as the producer thereof;
 - (3) Any public livestock market operating under a bond required by law or a bond required by the United States to secure the performance of the public livestock market's obligation. However, any such market operating as a livestock dealer or order buyer, or both, is subject to all provisions of this chapter except for the payment of the license fee required in RCW 20.01.040;
 - (4) Any retail merchant having a bona fide fixed or permanent place of business in this state, but only for the retail merchant's retail business conducted at such fixed or established place of business;
- 12 (5) Any person buying farm products for his or her own use or 13 consumption;
 - (6) Any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer licensed under the state grain warehouse act, chapter 22.09 RCW, with respect to his or her handling of any agricultural product as defined under that chapter;
 - (7) Any nurseryman who is required to be licensed under the horticultural laws of the state with respect to his or her operations as such licensee;
 - (8) Any person licensed under the now existing dairy laws of the state with respect to his or her operations as such licensee;
- 23 (9) Any producer who purchases less than fifteen percent of his or 24 her volume to complete orders;
 - (10) Any person, association, or corporation regulated under chapter 67.16 RCW and the rules adopted thereunder while performing acts regulated by that chapter and the rules adopted thereunder;
- 28 (11) Any domestic winery, as defined in RCW 66.04.010, licensed 29 under Title 66 RCW, with respect to its transactions involving 30 agricultural products used by the domestic winery in making wine.
- 31 **Sec. 571.** RCW 20.01.100 and 1959 c 139 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 The director, upon his <u>or her</u> satisfaction that the applicant has 34 met the requirements of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted 35 hereunder, shall issue a license entitling the applicant to carry on 36 the business described on the application. Such license shall expire 37 on December 31st following the issuance of the license, provided that

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- 1 it has not been revoked or suspended prior thereto, by the director,
- 2 after due notice and hearing. Fraud and misrepresentation in making an
- 3 application for a license shall be cause for refusal to grant a license
- 4 or revocation of license granted pursuant to a fraudulent application
- 5 after due notice and hearing.
- 6 **Sec. 572.** RCW 20.01.110 and 1959 c 139 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 The director may publish a list, as often as he <u>or she</u> deems
- 9 necessary, of all persons licensed under this chapter together with all
- 10 the necessary rules and regulations concerning the enforcement of this
- 11 chapter. Each person licensed under (([the])) <u>the</u> provisions of this
- 12 chapter shall post his <u>or her</u> license or a copy thereof in his <u>or her</u>
- 13 place or places of business in plain view of the public.
- 14 **Sec. 573.** RCW 20.01.120 and 1959 c 139 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- 16 The licensee shall prominently display license plates issued by the
- 17 director on the front and back of any vehicle used by the licensee to
- 18 transport upon public highways unprocessed agricultural products which
- 19 he <u>or she</u> has not produced as a producer of such agricultural products.
- 20 If the licensee operates more than one vehicle to transport unprocessed
- 21 agricultural products on public highways he <u>or she</u> shall apply to the
- 22 director for license plates for each such additional vehicle. Such
- 23 additional license plates shall be issued to the licensee at the actual
- 24 cost to the department for such license plates and necessary handling
- 25 charges. Such license plates are not transferable to any other person
- 26 and may be used only on the licensee's vehicle or vehicles. The
- display of such license plates on the vehicle or vehicles of a person
- whose license has been revoked, or the failure to surrender such license plates forthwith to the department after such revocation, shall
- 30 be deemed a violation of this chapter.
- 31 Sec. 574. RCW 20.01.150 and 1959 c 139 s 15 are each amended to
- 32 read as follows:
- 33 The director is authorized to deny, suspend, or revoke a license or
- 34 issue conditional or probationary orders in the manner prescribed

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- 1 herein, in any case in which he or she finds that there has been a
- 2 failure and/or refusal to comply with the requirements of this chapter,
- 3 rules or regulations adopted hereunder.
- 4 **Sec. 575.** RCW 20.01.170 and 1963 c 232 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

6 The director may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of 7 witnesses, and/or the production of books or documents, anywhere in the state. The licensee or applicant shall have opportunity to make his or 8 9 her defense, and may have such subpoenas issued as he or she desires. 10 Subpoenas shall be served in the same manner as in civil cases in the 11 superior court. Witnesses shall testify under oath which may be 12 administered by the director. Testimony shall be recorded and may be 13 taken by deposition under such rules as the director may prescribe.

- 14 Witnesses, except complaining witnesses, shall be entitled to fees for
- 15 attendance and travel, as provided for in chapter 2.40 RCW, as enacted
- or hereafter amended.
- 17 **Sec. 576.** RCW 20.01.180 and 1959 c 139 s 18 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
- The director shall hear and determine the charges, make findings and conclusions upon the evidence produced, and file them in his <u>or her</u> office, together with a record of all of the evidence, and serve upon the accused a copy of such findings and conclusions.
- 23 **Sec. 577.** RCW 20.01.190 and 1959 c 139 s 19 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

25 The revocation, suspension or denial of a license, or the issuance of conditional or probationary orders, shall be in writing signed by 26 27 the director, stating the grounds upon which such order is based and the aggrieved person shall have the right to appeal from such order 28 29 within fifteen days after a copy thereof is served upon him or her, to 30 the superior court of Thurston county or the county in which the 31 hearing was held. A copy of such findings shall be mailed to the 32 licensee's surety. In such appeal the entire record shall be certified 33 by the director to the court, and the review on appeal shall be 34 confined to the evidence adduced at the hearing before the director.

1 **Sec. 578.** RCW 20.01.212 and 1991 c 109 s 19 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 If an applicant for a commission merchant's and/or dealer's license 4 is bonded as a livestock dealer or packer under the provisions of the packers and stockyards act of 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181), as amended, on June 5 13, 1963, and acts as a commission merchant, packer, and/or a dealer 6 7 only in livestock as defined in said packers and stockyards act of 1921 8 (7 U.S.C. 181), the director may accept such bond in lieu of the bond required in RCW 20.01.210 as good and sufficient and issue the 9 10 applicant a license limited solely to dealing in livestock. A dealer buying and selling livestock who has furnished a bond as required by 11 12 the packers and stockyards administration to cover acting as order 13 buyer as well as dealer may also act as an order buyer for others under 14 the provisions of this chapter, and all persons who act as order buyers of livestock shall license under this chapter as a livestock dealer: 15 PROVIDED, That the applicant shall furnish the director with a bond 16 17 approved by the United States secretary of agriculture. 18 shall be in a minimum amount of ten thousand dollars. It shall be a 19 violation for the licensee to act as a commission merchant and/or dealer in any other agricultural commodity without first having 20 21 notified the director and furnishing him or her with a bond as required 22 under the provisions of RCW 20.01.210, and failure to furnish the 23 director with such bond shall be cause for the immediate suspension of 24 the licensee's license, and revocation subject to a hearing.

25 **Sec. 579.** RCW 20.01.240 and 2003 c 395 s 5 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

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- (1) Any consignor who believes he or she has a valid claim against the bond of a commission merchant or dealer shall file a claim with the director.
- (2) In the case of a claim against the bond of a commission merchant or dealer in hay or straw, default occurs when the licensee fails to make payment within thirty days of the date the licensee took possession of the hay or straw or at a date agreed to by both the consignor and commission merchant or dealer in written contract. In the case of a claim against a limited dealer in hay or straw, default occurs when the licensee fails to make payment upon taking possession of the hay or straw.

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- (3) Upon the filing of a claim under this subsection against any commission merchant or dealer handling any agricultural product, the director may, after investigation, proceed to ascertain the names and addresses of all consignor creditors of such commission merchant and dealer, together with the amounts due and owing to them by such commission merchant and dealer, and shall request all such consignor creditors to file a verified statement of their respective claims with the director. Such request shall be addressed to each known consignor creditor at his or her last known address.
- (4) For claims against a bond that have been filed by consignors prior to the sixty-day deadline established in RCW 20.01.250, the director shall investigate the claims and, within thirty days of verifying the claims, demand payment for the valid claims by the licensee's surety. The director shall distribute the proceeds of the valid bond claims to the claimants on a pro rata basis within the limits of the claims and the availability of the bond proceeds. claim is filed after the sixty-day deadline established in RCW 20.01.250, the director may investigate the claim and may demand payment for a valid claim. The director shall distribute the proceeds of any such payment made by the surety to the claimant on a first-to-file, first-to-be-paid basis within the limits of the claim and the availability of any bond proceeds remaining after the pro rata distribution. All distributions made by the director under this subsection are subject to RCW 20.01.260.
- **Sec. 580.** RCW 20.01.250 and 1959 c 139 s 25 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

If a consignor creditor so addressed fails, refuses or neglects to file in the office of the director his <u>or her</u> verified claim as requested by the director within sixty days from the date of such request, the director shall thereupon be relieved of further duty or action hereunder on behalf of said consignor creditor.

Sec. 581. RCW 20.01.260 and 1959 c 139 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

Where by reason of the absence of records, or other circumstances making it impossible or unreasonable for the director to ascertain the names and addresses of all said consignor creditors, the director after

- exerting due diligence and making reasonable inquiry to secure said information from all reasonable and available sources, may make demand on said bond on the basis of information then in his <u>or her</u> possession, and thereafter shall not be liable or responsible for claims or the handling of claims which may subsequently appear or be discovered.
- **Sec. 582.** RCW 20.01.280 and 1959 c 139 s 28 are each amended to 7 read as follows:

Upon the refusal of the surety company to pay the demand the director may thereupon bring an action on the bond in behalf of said consignor creditors. Upon any action being commenced on said bond the director may require the filing of a new bond and immediately upon the recovery in any action on such bond such commission merchant and/or dealer shall file a new bond and upon failure to file the same within ten days in either case such failure shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of his or her license.

Sec. 583. RCW 20.01.310 and 1959 c 139 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:

The director or his <u>or her</u> authorized agents are empowered to administer oaths of verification on said complaints. He <u>or she</u> shall have full authority to administer oaths and take testimony thereunder, to issue subpoenas in the manner prescribed in RCW 20.01.170 requiring attendance of witnesses before him <u>or her</u>, together with all books, memoranda, papers, and other documents, articles, or instruments; to compel the disclosure by such witnesses of all facts known to them relative to the matters under investigation, and all parties disobeying the orders or subpoenas of said director shall be guilty of contempt and shall be certified to the superior court of the state for punishment for such contempt. Copies of records, audits and reports of audits, inspection certificates, certified reports, findings, and all papers on file in the office of the director shall be prima facie evidence of the matters therein contained, and may be admitted into evidence in any hearing provided in this chapter.

- **Sec. 584.** RCW 20.01.330 and 1989 c 354 s 40 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 The director may refuse to grant a license or renew a license and

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- may revoke or suspend a license or issue a conditional or probationary order if he <u>or she</u> is satisfied after a hearing, as herein provided, of the existence of any of the following facts, which are hereby declared to be a violation of this chapter:
 - (1) That fraudulent charges or returns have been made by the applicant, or licensee, for the handling, sale or storage of, or for rendering of any service in connection with the handling, sale or storage of any agricultural product.
 - (2) That the applicant, or licensee, has failed or refused to render a true account of sales, or to make a settlement thereon, or to pay for agricultural products received, within the time and in the manner required by this chapter.
 - (3) That the applicant, or licensee, has made any false statement as to the condition, quality, or quantity of agricultural products received, handled, sold, or stored by him <u>or her</u>.
 - (4) That the applicant, or licensee, directly or indirectly has purchased for his <u>or her</u> own account agricultural products received by him <u>or her</u> upon consignment without prior authority from the consignor together with the price fixed by consignor or without promptly notifying the consignor of such purchase. This shall not prevent any commission merchant from taking to account of sales, in order to close the day's business, miscellaneous lots or parcels of agricultural products remaining unsold, if such commission merchant shall forthwith enter such transaction on his <u>or her</u> account of sales.
 - (5) That the applicant, or licensee, has intentionally made any false or misleading statement as to the conditions of the market for any agricultural products.
 - (6) That the applicant, or licensee, has made fictitious sales or has been guilty of collusion to defraud the consignor.
 - (7) That a commission merchant to whom any consignment is made has reconsigned such consignment to another commission merchant and has received, collected, or charged by such means more than one commission for making the sale thereof, for the consignor, unless by written consent of such consignor.
 - (8) That the licensee was guilty of fraud or deception in the procurement of such license.
- 37 (9) That the licensee or applicant has failed or refused to file 38 with the director a schedule of his <u>or her</u> charges for services in

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connection with agricultural products handled on account of or as an agent of another, or that the applicant, or licensee, has indulged in any unfair practice.

- (10) That the licensee has rejected, without reasonable cause, or has failed or refused to accept, without reasonable cause, any agricultural product bought or contracted to be bought from a consignor by such licensee; or failed or refused, without reasonable cause, to furnish or provide boxes or other containers, or hauling, harvesting, or any other service contracted to be done by licensee in connection with the acceptance, harvesting, or other handling of said agricultural products bought or handled or contracted to be bought or handled; or has used any other device to avoid acceptance or unreasonably to defer acceptance of agricultural products bought or handled or contracted to be bought or handled.
- 15 (11) That the licensee has otherwise violated any provision of this 16 chapter and/or rules and regulations adopted hereunder.
 - (12) That the licensee has knowingly employed an agent, as defined in this chapter, without causing said agent to comply with the licensing requirements of this chapter applicable to agents.
 - (13) That the applicant or licensee has, in the handling of any agricultural products, been guilty of fraud, deceit, or negligence.
 - (14) That the licensee has failed or refused, upon demand, to permit the director or his <u>or her</u> agents to make the investigations, examination, or audits, as provided in this chapter, or that the licensee has removed or sequestered any books, records, or papers necessary to any such investigations, examination, or audits, or has otherwise obstructed the same.
 - (15) That the licensee, without reasonable cause, has failed or refused to execute or carry out a lawful contract with a consignor.
 - (16) That the licensee has failed or refused to keep and maintain the records as required by this chapter and/or rules and regulations adopted hereunder.
 - (17) That the licensee has attempted payment by a check the licensee knows not to be backed by sufficient funds to cover such check.
- 36 (18) That the licensee has been guilty of fraud or deception in his 37 <u>or her</u> dealings with purchasers including misrepresentation of goods as

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to grade, quality, weights, quantity, or any other essential fact in connection therewith.

- (19) That the licensee has permitted a person to in fact operate his <u>or her</u> own separate business under cover of the licensee's license and bond.
- 6 (20) That a commission merchant or dealer has failed to furnish 7 additional bond coverage within fifteen days of when it was requested 8 in writing by the director.
- 9 (21) That the licensee has discriminated in the licensee's dealings 10 with consignors on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, 11 sex, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap.
- 12 **Sec. 585.** RCW 20.01.340 and 1959 c 139 s 34 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

14 Previous violation by the applicant or licensee, or by any person 15 connected with him <u>or her</u>, of any of the provisions of this chapter 16 and/or rules and regulations adopted hereunder, shall be good and 17 sufficient ground for denial, suspension or revocation of a license, or 18 the issuance of a conditional or probationary order.

19 **Sec. 586.** RCW 20.01.350 and 1959 c 139 s 35 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

The director, after hearing or investigation, may refuse to grant a license or renewal thereof and may revoke or suspend any license or issue a conditional or probationary order, as the case may require, when he or she is satisfied that the licensee has executory or executed contracts for the purchase of agricultural products, or for the handling of agricultural products on consignment.

In such cases, if the director is satisfied that to permit the dealer or commission merchant to continue to purchase or to receive further shipments or deliveries of agricultural products would be likely to cause serious and irreparable loss to said consignor-creditors, or to consignors with whom the said dealer or commission merchant has said contracts, then the director within his or her discretion may thereupon and forthwith shorten the time herein provided for hearing upon an order to show cause why the license of said dealer or commission merchant should not be forthwith suspended, or revoked: PROVIDED, That the time of notice of said hearing, shall in no event be

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less than twenty-four hours, and the director shall, within that period, call a hearing at which the dealer or commission merchant proceeded against shall be ordered to show cause why the license should not be suspended, or revoked, or continued under such conditions and provisions, if any, as the director may consider just and proper and for the protection of the best interests of the producer-creditors involved. Said hearing, in the case of such emergency, may be called upon written notice, said notice to be served personally or by mail on the dealer or commission merchant involved, and may be held at the nearest office of the director or at such place as may be most convenient at the discretion of the director, for the attendance of all parties involved.

Sec. 587. RCW 20.01.390 and 1982 c 20 s 2 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

- (1) Every dealer must pay for agricultural products, except livestock, delivered to him <u>or her</u> at the time and in the manner specified in the contract with the producer, but if no time is set by such contract, or at the time of said delivery, then within thirty days from the delivery or taking possession of such agricultural products.
- (2) Every dealer must pay for livestock delivered to him <u>or her</u> at the time and in the manner specified in the contract, but if no time is set by such contract, or at the time of said delivery, then within seven days from the delivery or taking possession of such livestock. Where payment for livestock is made by mail, payment is timely if mailed within seven days of the date of sale.
- **Sec. 588.** RCW 20.01.440 and 1991 c 109 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

Every commission merchant shall retain a copy of all records covering each transaction for a period of three years from the date thereof, which copy shall at all times be available for, and open to, the confidential inspection of the director and the consignor, or authorized representative of either. In the event of any dispute or disagreement between a consignor and a commission merchant arising at the time of delivery as to condition, quality, grade, pack, quantity, or weight of any lot, shipment, or consignment of agricultural products, the department shall furnish, upon the payment of a

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- 1 reasonable fee therefor by the requesting party, a certificate
- 2 establishing the condition, quality, grade, pack, quantity, or weight
- 3 of such lot, shipment, or consignment. Such certificate shall be prima
- 4 facie evidence in all courts of this state as to the recitals thereof.
- 5 The burden of proof shall be upon the commission merchant to prove the
- 6 correctness of his or her accounting as to any transaction which may be
- 7 questioned.
- 8 **Sec. 589.** RCW 20.01.510 and 1971 ex.s. c 182 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
- 10 In order to carry out the purposes of this 1971 amendatory act, the
- 11 director may require a processor to annually complete a form prescribed
- 12 by the director, which, when completed, will show the maximum
- 13 processing capacity of each plant operated by the processor in the
- 14 state of Washington. Such completed form shall be returned to the
- director by a date prescribed by him <u>or her</u>.
- 16 **Sec. 590.** RCW 20.01.520 and 1971 ex.s. c 182 s 17 are each amended 17 to read as follows:
- By a date or dates prescribed prior to planting time by the director, the director, in order to carry out the purposes of this 1971
- amendatory act, may require a processor to have filed with him or her:
- 21 (1) A copy of each contract he <u>or she</u> has entered into with a
- 22 grower for the purchase of acres of crops and/or quantity of crops to
- 23 be harvested during the present or next growing season; and
- 24 (2) A notice of each oral commitment he <u>or she</u> has given to growers
- 25 for the purchase of acres of crops and/or quantity of crops to be
- 26 harvested during the present or next growing season, and such notice
- 27 shall disclose the amount of acres and/or quantity to which the
- 28 processor has committed himself or herself.
- 29 **Sec. 591.** RCW 20.01.530 and 1971 ex.s. c 182 s 18 are each amended
- 30 to read as follows:
- 31 Any grower may file with the director on a form prescribed by him
- 32 <u>or her</u> the acres of crops and/or quantity of crops to be harvested
- 33 during the present or next growing season, which he or she understands
- 34 a processor has orally committed himself or herself to purchase.

- 1 **Sec. 592.** RCW 20.01.540 and 1971 ex.s. c 182 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
- Any processor who, from the information filed with the director, appears to or has committed himself <u>or herself</u> either orally or in writing to purchase more crops than his <u>or her</u> plants are capable of processing shall be in violation of this chapter and his <u>or her</u> dealer's license subject to denial, suspension, or revocation as provided for in RCW 20.01.330.
- 9 **Sec. 593.** RCW 20.01.550 and 1977 ex.s. c 304 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
- Any processor who discriminates between growers with whom he <u>or she</u> contracts as to price, conditions for production, harvesting, and delivery of crops which is not supportable by economic cost factors shall be in violation of this chapter and the director may subsequent to a hearing deny, suspend, or revoke such processor's license to act as a dealer.
- 17 **Sec. 594.** RCW 21.20.005 and 2002 c 65 s 1 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- The definitions set forth in this section shall apply throughout this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 21 (1) "Director" means the director of financial institutions of this 22 state.
- (2) "Salesperson" means any individual other than a broker-dealer 23 24 who represents a broker-dealer or issuer in effecting or attempting to 25 effect sales of securities. "Salesperson" does not include an 26 individual who represents an issuer in (a) effecting a transaction in a security exempted by RCW 21.20.310 (1), (2), (3), (4), (9), (10), 27 (11), (12), or (13), (b) effecting transactions exempted by RCW 28 21.20.320 unless otherwise expressly required by the terms of the 29 30 exemption, or (c) effecting transactions with existing employees, partners, or directors of the issuer if no commission or other 31 32 remuneration is paid or given directly or indirectly for soliciting any 33 person in this state.
- 34 (3) "Broker-dealer" means any person engaged in the business of 35 effecting transactions in securities for the account of others or for 36 that person's own account. "Broker-dealer" does not include (a) a

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- salesperson, issuer, bank, savings institution, or trust company, (b) a person who has no place of business in this state if the person effects transactions in this state exclusively with or through the issuers of the securities involved in the transactions, other brokerdealers, or banks, savings institutions, trust companies, insurance companies, investment companies as defined in the investment company act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trusts, or other financial institutions or institutional buyers, whether acting for themselves or as trustees, or (c) a person who has no place of business in this state if during any period of twelve consecutive months that person does not direct more than fifteen offers to sell or to buy into or make more than five sales in this state in any manner to persons other than those specified in (b) of this subsection.
- 14 (4) "Guaranteed" means guaranteed as to payment of principal, 15 interest, or dividends.
 - (5) "Full business day" means all calendar days, excluding therefrom Saturdays, Sundays, and all legal holidays, as defined by statute.
 - (6) "Investment adviser" means any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, or who, for compensation and as a part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities. "Investment adviser" also includes financial planners and other persons who, as an integral component of other financially related services, (a) provide the foregoing investment advisory services to others for compensation as part of a business or (b) hold themselves out as providing the foregoing investment advisory services to others for compensation. Investment adviser shall also include any person who holds himself or herself out as a financial planner.

"Investment adviser" does not include (a) a bank, savings institution, or trust company, (b) a lawyer, accountant, certified public accountant licensed under chapter 18.04 RCW, engineer, or teacher whose performance of these services is solely incidental to the practice of his or her profession, (c) a broker-dealer or its salesperson whose performance of these services is solely incidental to the conduct of its business as a broker-dealer and who receives no

special compensation for them, (d) a publisher of any bona fide newspaper, news magazine, news column, newsletter, or business or financial publication or service, whether communicated in hard copy form, by electronic means, or otherwise, that does not consist of the rendering of advice on the basis of the specific investment situation of each client, (e) a radio or television station, (f) a person whose advice, analyses, or reports relate only to securities exempted by RCW 21.20.310(1), (g) an investment adviser representative, or (h) such other persons not within the intent of this paragraph as the director may by rule or order designate.

- (7) "Issuer" means any person who issues or proposes to issue any security, except that with respect to certificates of deposit, voting trust certificates, or collateral-trust certificates, or with respect to certificates of interest or shares in an unincorporated investment trust not having a board of directors (or persons performing similar functions) or of the fixed, restricted management, or unit type; the term "issuer" means the person or persons performing the acts and assuming the duties of depositor or manager pursuant to the provisions of the trust or other agreement or instrument under which the security is issued.
- 21 (8) "Nonissuer" means not directly or indirectly for the benefit of 22 the issuer.
 - (9) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, a limited liability company, a limited liability partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust where the interest of the beneficiaries are evidenced by a security, an unincorporated organization, a government, or a political subdivision of a government.
 - (10) "Sale" or "sell" includes every contract of sale of, contract to sell, or disposition of, a security or interest in a security for value. "Offer" or "offer to sell" includes every attempt or offer to dispose of, or solicitation of an offer to buy, a security or interest in a security for value.

Any security given or delivered with, or as a bonus on account of, any purchase of securities or any other thing is considered to constitute part of the subject of the purchase and to have been offered and sold for value. A purported gift of assessable stock is considered to involve an offer and sale. Every sale or offer of a warrant or right to purchase or subscribe to another security of the same or

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another issuer, as well as every sale or offer of a security which gives the holder a present or future right or privilege to convert into another security of the same or another issuer, is considered to include an offer of the other security.

- (11) "Securities <u>act</u> of 1933," "<u>securities exchange <u>act</u> of 1934," "<u>public utility holding company act of 1935," "<u>investment company act</u> of 1940," and "<u>investment advisers act of 1940" means the federal statutes of those names as amended before or after June 10, 1959.</u></u></u>
- (12)(a) "Security" means any note; stock; treasury stock; bond; debenture; evidence of indebtedness; certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement; collateral-trust certificate; preorganization certificate or subscription; transferable share; investment contract; investment of money or other consideration in the risk capital of a venture with the expectation of some valuable benefit to the investor where the investor does not receive the right to exercise practical and actual control over the managerial decisions of the venture; voting-trust certificate; certificate of deposit for a security; fractional undivided interest in an oil, gas, or mineral lease or in payments out of production under a lease, right, or royalty; charitable gift annuity; any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities, including any interest therein or based on the value thereof; or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency; or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a "security," or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any security under this subsection. subsection applies whether or not the security is evidenced by a written document.
 - (b) "Security" does not include: (i) Any insurance or endowment policy or annuity contract under which an insurance company promises to pay a fixed sum of money either in a lump sum or periodically for life or some other specified period; or (ii) an interest in a contributory or noncontributory pension or welfare plan subject to the employee retirement income security act of 1974.
- 37 (13) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the 38 United States, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

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- 1 (14) "Investment adviser representative" means any partner, 2 officer, director, or a person occupying similar status or performing 3 similar functions, or other individual, who is employed by or 4 associated with an investment adviser, and who does any of the 5 following:
- 6 (a) Makes any recommendations or otherwise renders advice regarding securities;
 - (b) Manages accounts or portfolios of clients;
- 9 (c) Determines which recommendation or advice regarding securities should be given;
- 11 (d) Solicits, offers, or negotiates for the sale of or sells 12 investment advisory services; or
- 13 (e) Supervises employees who perform any of the functions under (a) through (d) of this subsection.
 - (15) "Relatives," as used in RCW 21.20.310(11) includes:
- 16 (a) A member's spouse;

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- (b) Parents of the member or the member's spouse;
- 18 (c) Grandparents of the member or the member's spouse;
- 19 (d) Natural or adopted children of the member or the member's 20 spouse;
- (e) Aunts and uncles of the member or the member's spouse; and
- 22 (f) First cousins of the member or the member's spouse.
- 23 (16) "Customer" means a person other than a broker-dealer or 24 investment adviser.
- 25 (17) "Federal covered security" means any security defined as a 26 covered security in the securities act of 1933.
- 27 (18) "Federal covered adviser" means any person registered as an 28 investment adviser under section 203 of the <u>i</u>nvestment <u>a</u>dvisers <u>a</u>ct of 29 1940.
- 30 **Sec. 595.** RCW 21.20.050 and 1998 c 15 s 4 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 (1) A broker-dealer, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment 33 adviser representative may apply for registration by filing with the 34 director or his <u>or her</u> authorized agent an application together with a 35 consent to service of process in such form as the director shall 36 prescribe and payment of the fee prescribed in RCW 21.20.340.

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- 1 (2) A federal covered adviser shall file such documents as the 2 director may, by rule or otherwise, require together with a consent to 3 service of process and the payment of the fee prescribed in RCW 4 21.20.340.
- 5 **Sec. 596.** RCW 21.20.520 and 1979 ex.s. c 68 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon request and at such reasonable charges as the director prescribes, the director shall furnish to any person photostatic or other copies (certified under his <u>or her</u> seal of office if requested) of any entry in the register or any document which is a matter of public record. In any proceeding or prosecution under this chapter, any copy so certified is prima facie evidence of the contents of the entry or document certified.

- 14 **Sec. 597.** RCW 21.30.090 and 1986 c 14 s 9 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
 - (1) For the purpose of RCW 21.30.080, an offer to sell or to buy is not made in this state when the publisher circulates or there is circulated on his <u>or her</u> behalf in this state in any bona fide newspaper or other publication of general, regular, and paid circulation, which is not published in this state, an offer to sell or to buy that is reasonably calculated to solicit only persons outside this state and not to solicit persons in this state.
 - (2) For the purpose of RCW 21.30.080, an offer to sell or to buy is not made in this state when a radio or television program or other electronic communication originating outside this state is received in this state and the offer to sell or to buy is reasonably calculated to solicit only persons outside this state and not to solicit persons in this state.
- 29 **Sec. 598.** RCW 22.09.011 and 1994 c 46 s 3 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 33 (1) "Department" means the department of agriculture of the state 34 of Washington.

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1 (2) "Director" means the director of the department or his <u>or her</u> 2 duly authorized representative.

- (3) "Person" means a natural person, individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, cooperative, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any unit or agency of local, state, or federal government.
- (4) "Agricultural commodities," or "commodities," means: (a) Grains for which inspection standards have been established under the United States grain standards act; (b) pulses and similar commodities for which inspection standards have been established under the agricultural marketing act of 1946; and (c) other similar agricultural products for which inspection standards have been established or which have been otherwise designated by the department by rule for inspection services or the warehousing requirements of this chapter.
- (5) "Warehouse," also referred to as a public warehouse, means any elevator, mill, subterminal grain warehouse, terminal warehouse, country warehouse, or other structure or enclosure located in this state that is used or useable for the storage of agricultural products, and in which commodities are received from the public for storage, handling, conditioning, or shipment for compensation. The term does not include any warehouse storing or handling fresh fruits and/or vegetables, any warehouse used exclusively for cold storage, or any warehouse that conditions yearly less than three hundred tons of an agricultural commodity for compensation.
- (6) "Terminal warehouse" means any warehouse designated as a terminal by the department, and located at an inspection point where inspection facilities are maintained by the department and where commodities are ordinarily received and shipped by common carrier.
- (7) "Subterminal warehouse" means any warehouse that performs an intermediate function in which agricultural commodities are customarily received from dealers rather than producers and where the commodities are accumulated before shipment to a terminal warehouse.
- (8) "Station" means two or more warehouses between which commodities are commonly transferred in the ordinary course of business and that are (a) immediately adjacent to each other, or (b) located within the corporate limits of any city or town and subject to the same transportation tariff zone, or (c) at any railroad siding or switching area and subject to the same transportation tariff zone, or (d) at one

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- location in the open country off rail, or (e) in any area that can be reasonably audited by the department as a station under this chapter and that has been established as such by the director by rule adopted under chapter 34.05 RCW, or (f) within twenty miles of each other but separated by the border between Washington and Idaho or Oregon when the books and records for the station are maintained at the warehouse located in Washington.
 - (9) "Inspection point" means a city, town, or other place wherein the department maintains inspection and weighing facilities.
 - (10) (("Warehouseman")) "Warehouse operator" means any person owning, operating, or controlling a warehouse in the state of Washington.
 - (11) "Depositor" means (a) any person who deposits a commodity with a Washington state licensed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator for storage, handling, conditioning, or shipment, or (b) any person who is the owner or legal holder of a warehouse receipt, outstanding scale weight ticket, or other evidence of the deposit of a commodity with a Washington state licensed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or (c) any producer whose agricultural commodity has been sold to a grain dealer through the dealer's place of business located in the state of Washington, or any Washington producer whose agricultural commodity has been sold to or is under the control of a grain dealer, whose place of business is located outside the state of Washington.
 - (12) "Historical depositor" means any person who in the normal course of business operations has consistently made deposits in the same warehouse of commodities produced on the same land. In addition the purchaser, lessee, and/or inheritor of such land from the original historical depositor with reference to the land shall be considered a historical depositor with regard to the commodities produced on the land.
 - (13) "Grain dealer" means any person who, through his <u>or her</u> place of business located in the state of Washington, solicits, contracts for, or obtains from a producer, title, possession, or control of any agricultural commodity for purposes of resale, or any person who solicits, contracts for, or obtains from a Washington producer, title, possession, or control of any agricultural commodity for purposes of resale.

- 1 (14) "Producer" means any person who is the owner, tenant, or 2 operator of land who has an interest in and is entitled to receive all 3 or any part of the proceeds from the sale of a commodity produced on 4 that land.
 - (15) "Warehouse receipt" means a negotiable or nonnegotiable warehouse receipt as provided for in Article 7 of Title 62A RCW.
 - (16) "Scale weight ticket" means a load slip or other evidence of deposit, serially numbered, not including warehouse receipts as defined in subsection (15) of this section, given a depositor on request upon initial delivery of the commodity to the warehouse and showing the warehouse's name and state number, type of commodity, weight thereof, name of depositor, and the date delivered.
 - (17) "Put through" means agricultural commodities that are deposited in a warehouse for receiving, handling, conditioning, or shipping, and on which the depositor has concluded satisfactory arrangements with the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator for the immediate or impending shipment of the commodity.
 - (18) "Conditioning" means, but is not limited to, the drying or cleaning of agricultural commodities.
 - (19) "Deferred price contract" means a contract for the sale of commodities that conveys the title and all rights of ownership to the commodities represented by the contract to the buyer, but allows the seller to set the price of the commodities at a later date based on an agreed upon relationship to a future month's price or some other mutually agreeable method of price determination. Deferred price contracts include but are not limited to those contracts commonly referred to as delayed price, price later contracts, or open price contracts.
 - (20) "Shortage" means that a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator does not have in his or her possession sufficient commodities at each of his or her stations to cover the outstanding warehouse receipts, scale weight tickets, or other evidence of storage liability issued or assumed by him or her for the station.
 - (21) "Failure" means:

- 35 (a) An inability to financially satisfy claimants in accordance 36 with this chapter and the time limits provided for in it;
 - (b) A public declaration of insolvency;

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- 1 (c) A revocation of license and the leaving of an outstanding indebtedness to a depositor;
 - (d) A failure to redeliver any commodity to a depositor or to pay depositors for commodities purchased by a licensee in the ordinary course of business and where a bona fide dispute does not exist between the licensee and the depositor;
 - (e) A failure to make application for license renewal within sixty days after the annual license renewal date; or
 - (f) A denial of the application for a license renewal.
- 10 (22) "Original inspection" means an initial, official inspection of 11 a grain or commodity.
 - (23) "Reinspection" means an official review of the results of an original inspection service by an inspection office that performed that original inspection service. A reinspection may be performed either on the basis of the official file sample or a new sample obtained by the same means as the original if the lot remains intact.
 - (24) "Appeal inspection" means, for commodities covered by federal standards, a review of original inspection or reinspection results by an authorized United States department of agriculture inspector. For commodities covered under state standards, an appeal inspection means a review of original or reinspection results by a supervising inspector. An appeal inspection may be performed either on the basis of the official file sample or a new sample obtained by the same means as the original if the lot remains intact.
 - (25) "Exempt grain dealer" means a grain dealer who purchases less than one hundred thousand dollars of covered commodities annually from producers, and operates under the provisions of RCW 22.09.060.
- 28 **Sec. 599.** RCW 22.09.020 and 1989 c 354 s 45 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- The department shall administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted hereunder, and it has the power and authority to:
- 33 (1) Supervise the receiving, handling, conditioning, weighing, 34 storage, and shipping of all commodities;
 - (2) Supervise the inspection and grading of commodities;
- 36 (3) Approve or disapprove the facilities, including scales, of all warehouses;

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1 (4) Approve or disapprove all rates and charges for the handling, 2 storage, and shipment of all commodities;

- (5) Investigate all complaints of fraud in the operation of any warehouse;
- (6) Examine, inspect, and audit, during ordinary business hours, any warehouse licensed under this chapter, including all commodities therein and examine, inspect, audit, or record all books, documents, and records;
- (7) Examine, inspect, and audit during ordinary business hours, all books, documents, and records, and examine, inspect, audit, or record records of any grain dealer licensed hereunder at the grain dealer's principal office or headquarters;
- (8) Inspect at reasonable times any warehouse or storage facility where commodities are received, handled, conditioned, stored, or shipped, including all commodities stored therein and all books, documents, and records in order to determine whether or not such facility should be licensed pursuant to this chapter;
- (9) Inspect at reasonable times any grain dealer's books, documents, and records in order to determine whether or not the grain dealer should be licensed under this chapter;
- (10) Administer oaths and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and/or the production of books, documents, and records anywhere in the state pursuant to a hearing relative to the purpose and provisions of this chapter. Witnesses shall be entitled to fees for attendance and travel, as provided in chapter 2.40 RCW;
- (11) Adopt rules establishing inspection standards and procedures for grains and commodities;
- (12) Adopt rules regarding the identification of commodities by the use of confetti or other similar means so that such commodities may be readily identified if stolen or removed in violation of the provisions of this chapter from a warehouse or if otherwise unlawfully transported;
- (13) Adopt all the necessary rules for carrying out the purpose and provisions of this chapter. The adoption of rules under the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act. When adopting rules in respect to the provisions of this chapter, the director shall hold a public hearing and shall to the best of his <u>or her</u> ability consult with

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- 1 persons and organizations or interests who will be affected thereby,
- 2 and any final rule adopted as a result of the hearing shall be designed
- 3 to promote the provisions of this chapter and shall be reasonable and
- 4 necessary and based upon needs and conditions of the industry, and
- 5 shall be for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the industry to
- 6 be regulated and the general welfare of the people of the state.
- 7 **Sec. 600.** RCW 22.09.040 and 1987 c 393 s 17 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 Application for a license to operate a warehouse under the 10 provisions of this chapter shall be on a form prescribed by the 11 department and shall include:
- 12 (1) The full name of the person applying for the license and 13 whether the applicant is an individual, partnership, association, 14 corporation, or other entity;
- 15 (2) The full name of each member of the firm or partnership, or the 16 names of the officers of the company, society, cooperative association, 17 or corporation;
- 18 (3) The principal business address of the applicant in the state 19 and elsewhere;
- 20 (4) The name or names of the person or persons authorized to 21 receive and accept service of summons and legal notices of all kinds 22 for the applicant;
 - (5) Whether the applicant has also applied for or has been issued a grain dealer license under the provisions of this chapter;
 - (6) The location of each warehouse the applicant intends to operate and the location of the headquarters or main office of the applicant;
- 27 (7) The bushel storage capacity of each such warehouse to be licensed;
- 29 (8) The schedule of fees to be charged at each warehouse for the 30 handling, conditioning, storage, and shipment of all commodities during 31 the licensing period;
- 32 (9) A financial statement to determine the net worth of the 33 applicant to determine whether or not the applicant meets the minimum 34 net worth requirements established by the director pursuant to chapter 35 34.05 RCW. All financial statement information required by this 36 subsection shall be confidential information not subject to public 37 disclosure;

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1 (10) Whether the application is for a terminal, subterminal, or country warehouse license;

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- (11) Whether the applicant has previously been denied a grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator license or whether the applicant has had either license suspended or revoked by the department;
- 7 (12) Any other reasonable information the department finds 8 necessary to carry out the purpose and provisions of this chapter.
- 9 **Sec. 601.** RCW 22.09.045 and 1987 c 393 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:
- 11 Application for a license to operate as a grain dealer under the 12 provisions of this chapter shall be on a form prescribed by the 13 department and shall include:
- 14 (1) The full name of the person applying for the license and 15 whether the applicant is an individual, partnership, association, 16 corporation, or other entity;
- 17 (2) The full name of each member of the firm or partnership, or the 18 names of the officers of the company, society, cooperative association, 19 or corporation;
- 20 (3) The principal business address of the applicant in the state 21 and elsewhere;
 - (4) The name or names of the person or persons in this state authorized to receive and accept service of summons and legal notices of all kinds for the applicant;
 - (5) Whether the applicant has also applied for or has been issued a warehouse license under this chapter;
 - (6) The location of each business location from which the applicant intends to operate as a grain dealer in the state of Washington whether or not the business location is physically within the state of Washington, and the location of the headquarters or main office of the application;
- 32 (7) A financial statement to determine the net worth of the 33 applicant to determine whether or not the applicant meets the minimum 34 net worth requirements established by the director under chapter 34.05 35 RCW. However, if the applicant is a subsidiary of a larger company, 36 corporation, society, or cooperative association, both the parent 37 company and the subsidiary company must submit a financial statement to

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- determine whether or not the applicant meets the minimum net worth requirements established by the director under chapter 34.05 RCW. All financial statement information required by this subsection shall be confidential information not subject to public disclosure;
 - (8) Whether the applicant has previously been denied a grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator license or whether the applicant has had either license suspended or revoked by the department;
- 8 (9) Any other reasonable information the department finds necessary 9 to carry out the purpose and provisions of this chapter.
- **Sec. 602.** RCW 22.09.050 and 1997 c 303 s 6 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

Any application for a license to operate a warehouse shall be accompanied by a license fee of one thousand three hundred fifty dollars for a terminal warehouse, one thousand fifty dollars for a subterminal warehouse, and five hundred dollars for a country warehouse. If a licensee operates more than one warehouse under one state license as provided for in RCW 22.09.030, the license fee shall be computed by multiplying the number of physically separated warehouses within the station by the applicable terminal, subterminal, or country warehouse license fee.

If an application for renewal of a warehouse license or licenses is not received by the department prior to the renewal date or dates established by the director by rule, a penalty of fifty dollars for the first week and one hundred dollars for each week thereafter shall be assessed and added to the original fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the renewal license may be issued. This penalty does not apply if the applicant furnishes an affidavit certifying that he or she has not acted as a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator subsequent to the expiration of his or her prior license.

Sec. 603. RCW 22.09.055 and 1997 c 303 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

An application for a license to operate as a grain dealer shall be accompanied by a license fee of seven hundred fifty dollars. The license fee for exempt grain dealers shall be three hundred dollars.

If an application for renewal of a grain dealer or exempt grain dealer license is not received by the department before the renewal

date or dates established by the director by rule, a penalty of fifty dollars for the first week and one hundred dollars for each week thereafter shall be assessed and added to the original fee and shall be 3 4 paid by the applicant before the renewal license may be issued. penalty does not apply if the applicant furnishes an affidavit 5 6 certifying that he or she has not acted as a grain dealer or exempt 7 grain dealer after the expiration of his or her prior license.

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- Sec. 604. RCW 22.09.090 and 1987 c 509 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) An applicant for a warehouse or grain dealer license pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall give a bond to the state of Washington executed by the applicant as the principal and by a corporate surety licensed to do business in this state as surety.
 - (2) The bond required under this section for the issuance of a warehouse license shall be in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars. department shall, after holding a public hearing, determine the amount that will be required for the warehouse bond which shall be computed at a rate of not less than fifteen cents nor more than thirty cents per bushel multiplied by the number of bushels of licensed commodity storage capacity of the warehouses of the applicant furnishing the The applicant for a warehouse license may give a single bond meeting the requirements of this chapter, and all warehouses operated by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator are deemed to be one warehouse for the purpose of the amount of the bond required under this subsection. Any change in the capacity of a warehouse or addition of any new warehouse involving a change in bond liability under this chapter shall be immediately reported to the department.
 - (3) The bond required under this section for the issuance of a grain dealer license shall be in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars. The department shall, after holding a public hearing, determine the amount that will be required for the dealer bond which shall be computed at a rate not less than six percent nor more than twelve percent of the sales of agricultural commodities purchased by the dealer from producers during the dealer's last completed fiscal year or in the case of a grain dealer who has been engaged in business as a

p. 327 SB 5045.PL grain dealer less than one year, the estimated aggregate dollar amount to be paid by the dealer to producers for agricultural commodities to be purchased by the dealer during the dealer's first fiscal year.

- (4) An applicant making application for both a warehouse license and a grain dealer license may satisfy the bonding requirements set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section by giving to the state of Washington a single bond for the issuance of both licenses, which bond shall be in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars. The department shall, after holding a public hearing, determine the amount of the bond which shall be computed at a rate of not less than fifteen cents nor more than thirty cents per bushel multiplied by the number of bushels of licensed commodity storage capacity of the warehouses of the applicant furnishing the bond, or at the rate of not less than six percent nor more than twelve percent of the gross sales of agricultural commodities of the applicant whichever is greater.
- (5) The bonds required under this chapter shall be approved by the department and shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance by the licensee of the duties imposed upon him or her by this chapter. If a person has applied for warehouse licenses to operate two or more warehouses in this state, the assets applicable to all warehouses, but not the deposits except in case of a station, are subject to the liabilities of each. The total and aggregate liability of the surety for all claims upon the bond is limited to the face amount of the bond.
- (6) Any person required to submit a bond to the department under this chapter has the option to give the department a certificate of deposit or other security acceptable to the department payable to the director as trustee, in lieu of a bond or a portion thereof. The principal amount of the certificate or other security shall be the same as that required for a surety bond under this chapter or may be in an amount which, when added to the bond, will satisfy the licensee's requirements for a surety bond under this chapter, and the interest thereon shall be made payable to the purchaser of the certificate or other security. The certificate of deposit or other security shall remain on deposit until it is released, canceled, or discharged as provided for by rule of the department. The provisions of this chapter that apply to a bond required under this chapter apply to each certificate of deposit or other security given in lieu of such a bond.

(7) The department may, when it has reason to believe that a grain dealer does not have the ability to pay producers for grain purchased, or when it determines that the grain dealer does not have a sufficient net worth to outstanding financial obligations ratio, or when it believes there may be claims made against the bond in excess of the face amount of the bond, require a grain dealer to post an additional bond in a dollar amount deemed appropriate by the department or may require an additional certificate of deposit or other security. The additional bonding or other security may exceed the maximum amount of the bond otherwise required under this chapter. Failure to post the additional bond, certificate of deposit, or other security constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of a license issued under this chapter.

- (8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the license of a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer shall automatically be suspended in accordance with RCW 22.09.100 for failure at any time to have or to maintain a bond, certificate of deposit, or other security or combination thereof in the amount and type required by this chapter. The department shall remove the suspension or issue a license as the case may be, when the required bond, certificate of deposit, or other security has been obtained.
- **Sec. 605.** RCW 22.09.100 and 1987 c 509 s 4 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
 - (1) Every bond filed with and approved by the department shall without the necessity of periodic renewal remain in force and effect until such time as the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer license of each principal on the bond is revoked or otherwise canceled.
 - (2) The surety on a bond, as provided in this chapter, shall be released and discharged from all liability to the state, as to a principal whose license is revoked or canceled, which liability accrues after the expiration of thirty days from the effective date of the revocation or cancellation of the license. The surety on a bond under this chapter shall be released and discharged from all liability to the state accruing on the bond after the expiration of ninety days from the date upon which the surety lodges with the department a written request to be released and discharged. Nothing in this section shall operate

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to relieve, release, or discharge the surety from any liability which accrues before the expiration of the respective thirty or ninety-day period. In the event of a cancellation by the surety, the surety shall simultaneously send the notification of cancellation in writing to any other governmental agency requesting it. Upon receiving any such request, the department shall promptly notify the principal principals who furnished the bond, and unless the principal principals file a new bond on or before the expiration of the respective thirty or ninety-day period, the department shall forthwith cancel the license of the principal or principals whose bond has been canceled.

Sec. 606. RCW 22.09.110 and 1983 c 305 s 29 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

All commodities in storage in a warehouse shall be kept fully insured for the current market value of the commodity for the license period against loss by fire, lightning, internal explosion, windstorm, cyclone, and tornado. Evidence of the insurance coverage in the form of a certificate of insurance approved by the department shall be filed by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator with the department at the time of making application for an annual license to operate a warehouse as required by this chapter. The department shall not issue a license until the certificate of insurance is received.

- Sec. 607. RCW 22.09.130 and 1983 c 305 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall receive for handling, conditioning, storage, or shipment, so far as the capacity and facilities of his or her warehouse will permit, all commodities included in the provisions of this chapter, in suitable condition for storage, tendered him or her in the usual course of business from historical depositors and shall issue therefor a warehouse receipt or receipts in a form prescribed by the department as provided in this chapter or a scale weight ticket. ((Warehousemen)) Warehouse operators may accept agricultural commodities from new depositors who qualify to the extent of the capacity of that warehouse. The deposit for handling, conditioning, storage, or shipment of the commodity must be credited to the depositor in the books of the ((warehouseman))

warehouse operator as soon as possible, but in no event later than seven days from the date of the deposit. If the commodity has been graded a warehouse receipt shall be issued within ten days after demand by the owner.

- (2) If requested by the depositor, each lot of his <u>or her</u> commodity shall be kept in a special pile or special bin, if available, but in the case of a bulk commodity, if the lot or any portion of it does not equal the capacity of any available bin, the depositor may exercise his <u>or her</u> option to require the commodity to be specially binned only on agreement to pay charges based on the capacity of the available bin most nearly approximating the required capacity.
- (3) A ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may refuse to accept for storage, commodities that are wet, damaged, insect-infested, or in other ways unsuitable for storage.
- (4) Terminal and subterminal ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators shall receive put through agricultural commodities to the extent satisfactory transportation arrangements can be made, but may not be required to receive agricultural commodities for storage.
- **Sec. 608.** RCW 22.09.140 and 1963 c 124 s 14 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - $((\frac{1}{1}))$ When partial withdrawal of his or her commodity is made by a depositor, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall make appropriate notation thereof on the depositor's nonnegotiable receipt or on other records, or, if the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has issued a negotiable receipt to the depositor, he or she shall claim, cancel, and replace it with a negotiable receipt showing the amount of such depositor's commodity remaining in the warehouse, and for his or her failure to claim and cancel, upon delivery to the owner of a commodity stored in his or her warehouse, a negotiable receipt issued by him or her, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to possession of such commodity, a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall be liable to anyone who purchases such receipt for value and in good faith, for failure to deliver to him or her all the commodity specified in the receipt, whether such purchaser acquired title to the negotiable receipt before or after delivery of any part of the commodity by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.

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- 1 **Sec. 609.** RCW 22.09.150 and 1983 c 305 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The duty of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator to deliver the commodities in storage is governed by the provisions of this chapter and the requirements of Article 7 of Title 62A RCW. Upon the return of the receipt to the proper ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, properly endorsed, and upon payment or tender of all advances and legal charges, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall deliver commodities of the grade and quantity named upon the receipt to the holder of the receipt, except as provided by Article 7 of Title 62A RCW.
 - (2) A ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's duty to deliver any commodity is fulfilled if delivery is made pursuant to the contract with the depositor or if no contract exists, then to the several owners in the order of demand as rapidly as it can be done by ordinary diligence. Where delivery is made within forty-eight hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays after facilities for receiving the commodity are provided, the delivery is deemed to comply with this subsection.
 - (3) No ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may fail to deliver a commodity as provided in this section, and delivery shall be made at the warehouse or station where the commodity was received unless the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator and depositor otherwise agree in writing.
 - (4) In addition to being subject to penalties provided in this chapter for a violation of this section, if a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator unreasonably fails to deliver commodities within the time as provided in this section, the person entitled to delivery of the commodity may maintain an action against the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator for any damages resulting from the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's unreasonable failure to so In any such action the person entitled to delivery of the commodity has the option to seek recovery of his or her actual damages or liquidated damages of one-half of one percent of the value for each day's delay after the forty-eight hour period.
- 36 **Sec. 610.** RCW 22.09.160 and 1963 c 124 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) If a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator discovers that as a 1 2 result of a quality or condition of a certain commodity placed in his or her warehouse, including identity preserved commodities as provided 3 for in RCW 22.09.130(2), of which he or she had no notice at the time 4 5 of deposit, such commodity is a hazard to other commodities or to persons or to the warehouse he or she may notify the depositor that it 6 7 will be removed. If the depositor does not accept delivery of such 8 commodity upon removal the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may sell the commodity at public or private sale without advertisement but with 9 10 reasonable notification of the sale to all persons known to claim an interest in the commodity. If the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator 11 12 after a reasonable effort is unable to sell the commodity, he or she 13 may dispose of it in any other lawful manner and shall incur no 14 liability by reason of such disposition.
 - (2) At any time prior to sale or disposition as authorized in this section, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall deliver the commodity to any person entitled to it, upon proper demand and payment of charges.

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- 19 (3) From the proceeds of sale or other disposition of the commodity
 20 the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may satisfy his or her charges
 21 for which otherwise he or she would have a lien, and shall hold the
 22 balance thereof for delivery on the demand of any person to whom he or
 23 she would have been required to deliver the commodity.
- 24 **Sec. 611.** RCW 22.09.170 and 1983 c 305 s 32 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

If the owner of the commodity or his <u>or her</u> authorized agent gives or furnishes to a licensed ((warehouseman)) <u>warehouse operator</u> a written instruction or order, and if the order is properly made a part of the ((warehouseman's)) <u>warehouse operator's</u> records and is available for departmental inspection, then the ((warehouseman)) <u>warehouse</u> operator:

- (1) May receive the commodity for the purpose of processing or conditioning;
- 34 (2) May receive the commodity for the purpose of shipping by the 35 ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator for the account of the depositor;
 - (3) May accept an agricultural commodity delivered as seed and

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- 1 handle it pursuant to the terms of a contract with the depositor and
- 2 the contract shall be considered written instructions pursuant to this
- 3 section.

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- 4 **Sec. 612.** RCW 22.09.175 and 1983 c 305 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A commodity deposited with a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator without a written agreement for sale of the commodity to the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall be handled and considered to be a commodity in storage.
- 10 (2) A presumption is hereby created that in all written agreements 11 for the sale of commodities, the intent of the parties is that title 12 and ownership to the commodities shall pass on the date of payment 13 therefor. This presumption may only be rebutted by a clear statement 14 to the contrary in the agreement.
- 15 (3) Any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer 16 entering into a deferred price contract with a depositor shall first 17 have the form of the contract approved by the director. The director 18 shall adopt rules setting forth the standards for approval of the 19 contracts.
- 20 **Sec. 613.** RCW 22.09.180 and 1983 c 305 s 34 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- 22 (1) The licensee shall maintain complete records at all times with 23 respect to all agricultural commodities handled, stored, shipped, or 24 merchandised by him <u>or her</u>, including commodities owned by him <u>or her</u>. 25 The department shall adopt rules specifying the minimum record-keeping 26 requirements necessary to comply with this section.
- 27 (2) The licensee shall maintain an itemized statement of any 28 charges paid by the depositor.
- 29 **Sec. 614.** RCW 22.09.190 and 1983 c 305 s 35 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- No ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator subject to the provisions of this chapter may:
- 33 (1) Directly or indirectly, by any special charge, rebate, 34 drawback, or other device, demand, collect, or receive from any person 35 a greater or lesser compensation for any service rendered or to be

- rendered in the handling, conditioning, storage, or shipment of any commodity than he <u>or she</u> demands, collects, or receives from any other person for doing for him <u>or her</u> a like and contemporaneous service in the handling, conditioning, storage, or shipment of any commodity under substantially similar circumstances or conditions;
- 6 (2) Make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage 7 to any person in any respect whatsoever;
- 8 (3) Subject any particular person to any undue or unreasonable 9 prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.
- 10 **Sec. 615.** RCW 22.09.230 and 1983 c 305 s 39 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

Every warehouse licensee shall post at or near the main entrance to each of his <u>or her</u> warehouses a sign as prescribed by the department which shall include the words "Washington Bonded Warehouse." It is unlawful to display such sign or any sign of similar appearance or bearing the same words, or words of similar import, when the warehouse is not licensed and bonded under this chapter.

18 **Sec. 616.** RCW 22.09.240 and 1991 c 109 s 29 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

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- Every ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall annually, during the first week in July, publish by posting in a conspicuous place in each of his or her warehouses the schedule of handling, conditioning, and storage rates filed with the department for the ensuing license year. The schedule shall be kept posted, and the rates shall not be changed during such year except after thirty days' written notice to the director and proper posting of the changes on the licensee's premises.
- 28 **Sec. 617.** RCW 22.09.250 and 1983 c 305 s 41 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- It is unlawful for a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator to:
- 31 (1) Issue a warehouse receipt for any commodity that he <u>or she</u> does 32 not have in his <u>or her</u> warehouse at the time the receipt is issued;
- 33 (2) Issue warehouse receipts in excess of the amount of the 34 commodities held in the licensee's warehouse to cover the receipt;

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- (3) Remove, deliver, direct, assist, or permit any person to remove, or deliver any commodity from any warehouse for which warehouse receipts have been issued and are outstanding without receiving and canceling the warehouse receipt issued therefor;
 - (4) Sell, encumber, ship, transfer, or in any manner remove or permit to be shipped, transferred, or removed from a warehouse any commodity received by him or her for deposit, handling, conditioning, or shipment, for which scale weight tickets have been issued without the written approval of the holder of the scale weight ticket and such transfer shall be shown on the individual depositor's account and the inventory records of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator;
 - (5) Remove, deliver, direct, assist, or permit any person to deliver, or remove any commodities from any warehouse, whereby the amount of any fairly representative grade or class of any commodity in the warehouses of the licensee is reduced below the amount for which warehouse receipts or scale weight tickets for the particular commodity are outstanding;
 - (6) Issue a warehouse receipt showing a grade or description different from the grade or description of the commodity delivered;
 - (7) Issue a warehouse receipt or scale weight ticket that exceeds the amount of the actual quantity of commodities delivered for storage;
- (8) Fail to deliver commodities pursuant to RCW 22.09.150 upon demand of the depositor;
- (9) Knowingly accept for storage any commodity destined for human consumption that has been contaminated with an agricultural pesticide or filth rendering it unfit for human consumption, if the commodities are commingled with any uncontaminated commodity;
- 28 (10) Terminate storage of a commodity in his <u>or her</u> warehouse 29 without giving thirty days' written notice to the depositor.
- **Sec. 618.** RCW 22.09.260 and 1983 c 305 s 42 are each amended to read as follows:
- No depositor may knowingly deliver for handling, conditioning, storage, or shipment any commodity treated with an agricultural pesticide or contaminated with filth rendering it unfit for human consumption without first notifying the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.

Sec. 619. RCW 22.09.290 and 1989 c 354 s 46 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

- (1) Every warehouse receipt issued for commodities covered by this chapter shall embody within its written or printed terms:
- (a) The grade of the commodities as described by the official standards of this state, unless the identity of the commodity is in fact preserved in a special pile or special bin, and an identifying mark of such pile or bin shall appear on the face of the receipt and on the pile or bin. A commodity in a special pile or bin shall not be removed or relocated without canceling the outstanding receipt and issuing a new receipt showing the change;
- (b) Such other terms and conditions as required by Article 7 of Title 62A RCW: PROVIDED, That nothing contained therein requires a receipt issued for wheat to specifically state the variety of wheat by name;
- (c) A clause reserving for the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator the optional right to terminate storage upon thirty days' written notice to the depositor and collect outstanding charges against any lot of commodities after June 30th following the date of the receipt.
- (2) Warehouse receipts issued under the United States warehouse \underline{a} ct (7 USCA § 241 et seq.) are deemed to fulfill the requirements of this chapter so far as it pertains to the issuance of warehouse receipts.
- **Sec. 620.** RCW 22.09.300 and 1979 ex.s. c 238 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) All warehouse receipts issued under this chapter shall be upon forms prescribed by the department and supplied only to licensed ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators at cost of printing, packing, and shipping, as determined by the department. They shall contain the state number of such license and shall be numbered serially for each state number and the original negotiable receipts shall bear the state seal. Requests for such receipts shall be on forms furnished by the department and shall be accompanied by payment to cover cost: PROVIDED, That the department by order may allow a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator to have his or her individual warehouse receipts printed, after the form of the receipt is approved as in compliance with this chapter, and the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's printer shall supply an affidavit stating the amount of receipts

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- printed, numbers thereof: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the ((warehouseman))
 warehouse operator must supply a bond in an amount fixed by the
 department and not to exceed five thousand dollars to cover any loss
 resulting from the unlawful use of any such receipts.
 - (2) All warehouse receipts shall comply with the provisions of Article 7 of Title 62A RCW as enacted or hereafter amended, except as to the variety of wheat as set forth in RCW 22.09.290(1)(b) herein, and with the provisions of this chapter where not inconsistent or in conflict with Article 7 of Title 62A RCW. All receipts remaining unused shall be confiscated by the department if the license required herein is not promptly renewed or is suspended, revoked, or canceled.
- **Sec. 621.** RCW 22.09.320 and 1963 c 124 s 32 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

In case any warehouse receipt issued by a licensee shall be lost or destroyed, the owner thereof shall be entitled to a duplicate receipt from the licensee upon executing and delivering to the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator issuing such receipt, a bond in double the value of the commodity covered by such lost receipt, with good and sufficient surety to indemnify the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator against any loss sustained by reason of the issuance of such duplicate receipt, and such duplicate receipt shall state that it is issued in lieu of the former receipt, giving the number and date thereof.

- Sec. 622. RCW 22.09.340 and 1983 c 305 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Upon the request of any person or persons having an interest in a commodity stored in any public warehouse and upon payment of fifty dollars in advance by the person or persons, the department may cause the warehouse to be inspected and shall check the outstanding negotiable and nonnegotiable warehouse receipts, and scale weight tickets that have not been superseded by negotiable or nonnegotiable warehouse receipts, with the commodities on hand and shall report the amount of receipts and scale weight tickets outstanding and the amount of storage, if any. If the cost of the examination is more than fifty dollars, the person or persons having an interest in the commodity stored in the warehouse and requesting the examination, shall pay the additional cost to the department, unless a shortage is found to exist.

(2) A warehouse shall be maintained in a manner that will provide a reasonable means of ingress and egress to the various storage bins and compartments by those persons authorized to make inspections, and an adequate facility to complete the inspections shall be provided.

- (3) The property, books, records, accounts, papers, and proceedings of every such ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall at all reasonable times be subject to inspection by the department. The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall maintain adequate records and systems for the filing and accounting of warehouse receipts, canceled warehouse receipts, scale weight tickets, other documents, and transactions necessary or common to the warehouse industry. Canceled warehouse receipts, copies of scale weight tickets, and other copies of documents evidencing ownership or ownership liability shall be retained by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator for a period of at least three years from the date of deposit.
- (4) Any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator whose principal office or headquarters is located outside the state of Washington shall make available, if requested, during ordinary business hours, at any of their warehouses licensed in the state of Washington, all books, documents, and records for inspection.
- (5) Any grain dealer whose principal office or headquarters is located outside the state of Washington shall make available, if requested, all books, documents, and records for inspection during ordinary business hours at any facility located in the state of Washington, or if no facility in the state of Washington, then at a Washington state department of agriculture office or other mutually acceptable place.
- **Sec. 623.** RCW 22.09.345 and 1987 c 393 s 20 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
 - (1) The department may give written notice to the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer to submit to inspection, and/or furnish required reports, documents, or other requested information, under such conditions and at such time as the department may deem necessary whenever a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer fails to:
- 36 (a) Submit his <u>or her</u> books, papers, or property to lawful inspection or audit;

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- 1 (b) Submit required reports or documents to the department by their 2 due date; or
- 3 (c) Furnish the department with requested information, including 4 but not limited to correction notices.
- (2) If the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer 5 fails to comply with the terms of the notice within twenty-four hours 6 7 from the date of its issuance, or within such further time as the 8 department may allow, the department shall levy a fine of fifty dollars per day from the final date for compliance allowed by this section or 9 10 the department. In those cases where the failure to comply continues for more than thirty days or where the director determines the failure 11 12 to comply creates a threat of loss to depositors, the department may, 13 in lieu of levying further fines petition the superior court of the 14 county where the licensee's principal place of business in Washington is located, as shown by the license application, for an order: 15
 - (a) Authorizing the department to seize and take possession of all books, papers, and property of all kinds used in connection with the conduct or the operation of the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's or grain dealer's business, and the books, papers, records, and property that pertain specifically, exclusively, and directly to that business; and
- (b) Enjoining the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer from interfering with the department in the discharge of its duties as required by this chapter.
- 25 (3) All necessary costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, 26 incurred by the department in carrying out the provisions of this 27 section may be recovered at the same time and as part of the action 28 filed under this section.
- 29 **Sec. 624.** RCW 22.09.350 and 1983 c 305 s 48 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever it appears that there is evidence after any investigation that a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has a shortage, the department may levy a fine of one hundred dollars per day until the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator covers the shortage.
 - (2) In any case where the director determines the shortage creates a substantial or continuing threat of loss to the depositors of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, the department may, in lieu of

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- levying a fine or further fines, give notice to the ((warehouseman))
 warehouse operator to comply with all or any of the following
 requirements:
 - (a) Cover the shortage;

- (b) Give additional bond as requested by the department;
- (c) Submit to such inspection as the department may deem necessary;
- (d) Cease accepting further commodities from depositors or selling, encumbering, transporting, or otherwise changing possession, custody, or control of commodities owned by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator until there is no longer a shortage.
- (3) If the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator fails to comply with the terms of the notice provided for in subsection (2) of this section within twenty-four hours from the date of its issuance, or within such further time as the department may allow, the department may petition the superior court of the county where the licensee's principal place of business in Washington is located as shown by the license application, for an order:
- (a) Authorizing the department to seize and take possession of all or a portion of special piles and special bins of commodities and all or a portion of commingled commodities in the warehouse or warehouses owned, operated, or controlled by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, and of all books, papers, and property of all kinds used in connection with the conduct or the operation of the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's warehouse business, and the books, papers, records, and property that pertain specifically, exclusively, and directly to that business; and
- (b) Enjoining the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator from interfering with the department in the discharge of its duties as required by this section.
- **Sec. 625.** RCW 22.09.361 and 1983 c 305 s 49 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever the department, pursuant to court order, seizes and takes possession of all or a portion of special piles and special bins of commodities, all or a portion of commingled commodities in a warehouse owned, operated, or controlled by a ((warehouseman) warehouse operator, or books, papers, and property of any kind used in connection

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with the conduct of a ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's warehouse business, the department shall:

- (a) Give written notice of its action to the surety on the bond of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator and may notify the holders of record, as shown by the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's records, of all warehouse receipts or scale weight tickets issued for commodities, to present their warehouse receipt or other evidence of deposits for inspection, or to account for the same. The department may thereupon cause an audit to be made of the affairs of the warehouse, especially with respect to the commodities in which there is an apparent shortage, to determine the amount of the shortage and compute the shortage as to each depositor as shown by the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's records, if practicable. The department shall notify the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator and the surety on his or her bond of the approximate amount of the shortage and notify each depositor thereby affected by sending notice to the depositor's last known address as shown by the records the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.
- (b) Retain possession of the commodities in the warehouse or warehouses, and of the books, papers, and property of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, until the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or the surety on the bond has satisfied the claims of all holders of warehouse receipts or other evidence of deposits, or, in case the shortage exceeds the amount of the bond, the surety on the bond has satisfied the claims pro rata.
- (2) At any time within ten days after the department takes possession of any commodities or the books, papers, and property of any warehouse, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may serve notice upon the department to appear in the superior court of the county in which the warehouse is located, at a time to be fixed by the court, which shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, and show cause why such commodities, books, papers, and property should not be restored to his or her possession.
- (3) All necessary expenses and attorneys' fees incurred by the department in carrying out the provisions of this section may be recovered in the same action or in a separate civil action brought by the department in the superior court.

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- 1 (4) As a part of the expenses so incurred, the department is 2 authorized to include the cost of adequate liability insurance 3 necessary to protect the department, its officers, and others engaged 4 in carrying out the provisions of this section.
- 5 **Sec. 626.** RCW 22.09.371 and 1987 c 393 s 21 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 (1) When a depositor stores a commodity with a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or sells a commodity to a grain dealer, the 8 9 depositor has a first priority statutory lien on the commodity or the 10 proceeds therefrom or on commodities owned by the ((warehouseman)) 11 warehouse operator or grain dealer if the depositor has written evidence of ownership disclosing a storage obligation or written 12 13 evidence of sale. The lien arises at the time the title is transferred from the depositor to the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain 14 dealer, or if the commodity is under a storage obligation, the lien 15 16 arises at the commencement of the storage obligation. 17 terminates when the liability of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer to the depositor terminates or if the 18 depositor sells his <u>or her</u> commodity to the ((warehouseman)) <u>warehouse</u> 19 20 operator or grain dealer, then thirty days after the date title passes. 21 If, however, the depositor is tendered payment by check or draft, then 22 the lien shall not terminate until forty days after the date title 23 passes.
 - (2) The lien created under this section shall be preferred to any lien or security interest in favor of any creditor of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer, regardless of whether the creditor's lien or security interest attached to the commodity or proceeds before or after the date on which the depositor's lien attached under subsection (1) of this section.

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- (3) A depositor who claims a lien under subsection (1) of this section need not file any notice of the lien in order to perfect the lien.
- 33 (4) The lien created by subsection (1) of this section is 34 discharged, except as to the proceeds therefrom and except as to 35 commodities owned by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain 36 dealer, upon sale of the commodity by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse 37 operator or grain dealer to a buyer in the ordinary course of business.

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1 **Sec. 627.** RCW 22.09.381 and 1983 c 305 s 51 are each amended to read as follows:

In the event of a failure of a grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, the department may process the claims of depositors possessing written evidence of ownership disclosing a storage obligation or written evidence of a sale of commodities in the following manner:

- (1) The department shall give notice and provide a reasonable time to depositors possessing written evidence of ownership disclosing a storage obligation or written evidence of sale of commodities to file their claims with the department.
- (2) The department may investigate each claim and determine whether the claimant's commodities are under a storage obligation or whether a sale of the commodities has occurred. The department may, in writing, notify each claimant and the failed grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator of the department's determination as to the status and amount of each claimant's claim. A claimant, failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or grain dealer may request a hearing on the department's determination within twenty days of receipt of written notification, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.
 - (3) The department may inspect and audit the failed <u>warehouse</u> operator to ((warehouseman)) determine whether the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has in his or her possession sufficient quantities of commodities to cover his or her storage obligations. In the event of a shortage, the department shall determine each depositor's pro rata share of available commodities and the deficiency shall be considered as a claim of the depositor. Each type of commodity shall be treated separately for (([the])) the purpose of determining shortages.
- 31 (4) The department shall determine the amount, if any, due each 32 claimant by the surety and make demand upon the bond in the manner set 33 forth in this chapter.
- 34 **Sec. 628.** RCW 22.09.391 and 1987 c 393 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:
- 36 Upon the failure of a grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse

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<u>operator</u>, the statutory lien created in RCW 22.09.371 shall be liquidated by the department to satisfy the claims of depositors in the following manner:

- (1) The department shall take possession of all commodities in the warehouse, including those owned by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer, and those that are under warehouse receipts any written evidence of ownership that discloses a storage obligation by a failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, including but not limited to scale weight tickets, settlement sheets, and ledger These commodities shall be distributed or sold and the proceeds distributed to satisfy the outstanding warehouse receipts or other written evidences of ownership. If a shortage exists, the department shall distribute the commodities or the proceeds from the sale of the commodities on a prorated basis to the depositors. To the extent the commodities or the proceeds from their sale are inadequate to satisfy the claims of depositors with evidence of storage obligations, the depositors have a first priority lien against any proceeds received from commodities sold while under a storage obligation or against any commodities owned by the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer.
- (2) Depositors possessing written evidence of the sale of a commodity to the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer, including but not limited to scale weight tickets, settlement sheets, deferred price contracts, or similar commodity delivery contracts, who have completed delivery and passed title during a thirty-day period immediately before the failure of the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer have a second priority lien against the commodity, the proceeds of the sale, or warehouse-owned or grain dealer-owned commodities. If the commodity, commodity proceeds, or warehouse-owned or grain dealer-owned commodities are insufficient to wholly satisfy the claim of depositors possessing written evidence of the sale of the commodity to the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer, each depositor shall receive a pro rata share thereof.
- (3) Upon the satisfaction of the claims of depositors qualifying for first or second priority treatment, all other depositors possessing written evidence of the sale of the commodity to the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer have a third

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- priority lien against the commodity, the proceeds of the sale, or warehouse-owned or grain dealer-owned commodities. If the commodities, commodity proceeds, or warehouse-owned or grain dealer-owned commodities are insufficient to wholly satisfy these claims, each depositor shall receive a pro rata share thereof.
 - (4) The director of agriculture may represent depositors whom, under RCW 22.09.381, the director has determined have claims against the failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or failed grain dealer in any action brought to enjoin or otherwise contest the distributions made by the director under this section.
- 11 **Sec. 629.** RCW 22.09.416 and 1987 c 509 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Every licensed warehouse and grain dealer and every applicant for any such license shall pay assessments to the department for deposit in the grain indemnity fund according to the provisions of RCW 22.09.405 through 22.09.471 and rules promulgated by the department to implement this chapter.
- 18 (2) The rate of the assessments shall be established by rule, 19 provided however, that no single assessment against a licensed 20 warehouse or grain dealer or applicant for any such license shall 21 exceed five percent of the bond amount that would otherwise have been 22 required of such grain dealer, ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or 23 license applicant under RCW 22.09.090.
- 24 **Sec. 630.** RCW 22.09.436 and 1987 c 509 s 13 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
 - (1) There is hereby created a grain indemnity fund advisory committee consisting of six members to be appointed by the director. The director shall make appointments to the committee no later than seven days following the date this section becomes effective pursuant to RCW 22.09.405. Of the initial appointments, three shall be for two-year terms and three shall be for three-year terms. Thereafter, appointments shall be for three-year terms, each term ending on the same day of the same month as did the term preceding it. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the predecessor's term.

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1 (2) The committee shall be composed of two producers primarily 2 engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, two licensed 3 grain dealers, and two licensed grain ((warehousemen)) warehouse 4 operators.

- (3) The committee shall meet at such places and times as it shall determine and as often as necessary to discharge the duties imposed upon it. Each committee member shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expense under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. The expenses of the committee and its operation shall be paid from the grain indemnity fund.
- 12 (4) The committee shall have the power and duty to advise the 13 director concerning assessments, administration of the grain indemnity 14 fund, and payment of claims from the fund.
- **Sec. 631.** RCW 22.09.441 and 1987 c 509 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

In the event a grain dealer or warehouse fails, as defined in RCW 22.09.011(21), or otherwise fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter or rules promulgated hereunder, the department shall process the claims of depositors producing written evidence of ownership disclosing a storage obligation or written evidence of a sale of commodities for damages caused by the failure, in the following manner:

- (1) The department shall give notice and provide a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, to depositors possessing written evidence of ownership disclosing a storage obligation or written evidence of sale of commodities to file their written verified claims with the department.
- (2) The department may investigate each claim and determine whether the claimant's commodities are under a storage obligation or whether a sale of commodities has occurred. The department shall notify each claimant, the grain ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer, and the committee of the department's determination as to the validity and amount of each claimant's claim. A claimant, ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or grain dealer may request a hearing on the department's determination within twenty days of receipt of written notification and a hearing shall be held by the department

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pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. Upon determining the amount and validity of the claim, the director shall pay the claim from the grain indemnity fund.

- (3) The department may inspect and audit a failed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, as defined by RCW 22.09.011(21) to determine whether the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has in his or her possession, sufficient quantities of commodities to cover his or her storage obligations. In the event of a shortage, the department shall determine each depositor's pro rata share of available commodities and the deficiency shall be considered as a claim of the depositor. Each type of commodity shall be treated separately for the purpose of determining shortages.
- **Sec. 632.** RCW 22.09.446 and 1987 c 509 s 15 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - If a depositor or creditor, after notification, refuses or neglects to file in the office of the director his <u>or her</u> verified claim against a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer as requested by the director within thirty days from the date of the request, the director shall thereupon be relieved of responsibility for taking action with respect to such claim later asserted and no such claim shall be paid from the grain indemnity fund.
- **Sec. 633.** RCW 22.09.451 and 1987 c 509 s 16 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
 - Subject to the provisions of RCW 22.09.456 and 22.09.461 and to a maximum payment of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars on all claims against a single licensee, approved claims against a licensed ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or licensed grain dealer shall be paid from the grain indemnity fund in the following amounts:
- 29 (1) Approved claims against a licensed ((warehouseman)) warehouse 30 operator shall be paid in full;
- 31 (2) Approved claims against a licensed grain dealer for payments 32 due within thirty days of transfer of title shall be paid in full for 33 the first twenty-five thousand dollars of the claim. The amount of 34 such a claim in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be paid to 35 the extent of eighty percent;

1 (3) Approved claims against a licensed grain dealer for payments 2 due between thirty and ninety days of transfer of title shall be paid 3 to the extent of eighty percent;

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- (4) Approved claims against a licensed grain dealer for payments due after ninety days from transfer of title shall be paid to the extent of seventy-five percent;
- (5) In the event that approved claims against a single licensee exceed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars, recovery on those claims shall be prorated.
- 10 **Sec. 634.** RCW 22.09.466 and 1987 c 509 s 19 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

12 Amounts paid from the grain indemnity fund in satisfaction of any approved claim shall constitute a debt and obligation of the grain 13 dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator against whom the claim 14 was made. On behalf of the grain indemnity fund, the director may 15 16 bring suit, file a claim, or intervene in any legal proceeding to 17 recover from the grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator the amount of the payment made from the grain indemnity fund, together 18 with costs and attorneys' fees incurred. In instances where the 19 20 superior court is the appropriate forum for a recovery action, the 21 director may elect to institute the action in the superior court of 22 Thurston county.

23 **Sec. 635.** RCW 22.09.471 and 1987 c 509 s 20 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

The department may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of any grain dealer or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator who fails to timely pay assessments to the grain indemnity fund or against whom a claim has been made, approved, and paid from the grain indemnity fund. Proceedings for the denial, suspension, or revocation shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW.

31 **Sec. 636.** RCW 22.09.570 and 1987 c 509 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may bring action upon the bond of a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer against both principal against whom a claim has been made and the surety in any court of competent

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- 1 jurisdiction to recover the damages caused by any failure to comply
- 2 with the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted hereunder.
- 3 Recovery for damages against a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or
- 4 grain dealer on a bond furnished under RCW 22.09.095 shall be limited
- 5 to the bond amount that would be required for that ((warehouseman))
- 6 <u>warehouse operator</u> or grain dealer under RCW 22.09.090.
- 7 **Sec. 637.** RCW 22.09.580 and 1983 c 305 s 57 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 If a depositor creditor after notification fails, refuses, or 10 neglects to file in the office of the director his <u>or her</u> verified 11 claim against a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer 12 bond as requested by the director within thirty days from the date of 13 the request, the director shall thereupon be relieved of further duty
- or action under this chapter on behalf of the depositor creditor.
- 15 **Sec. 638.** RCW 22.09.590 and 1983 c 305 s 58 are each amended to read as follows:
- 17 Where by reason of the absence of records or other circumstances making it impossible or unreasonable for the director to ascertain the 18 19 names and addresses of all the depositor creditors, the director after 20 exerting due diligence and making reasonable inquiry to secure that 21 information from all reasonable and available sources, may make demand 22 on a ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's or grain dealer's bond on 23 the basis of information then in his or her possession, and thereafter 24 shall not be liable or responsible for claims or the handling of claims 25 that may subsequently appear or be discovered.
- 26 **Sec. 639.** RCW 22.09.600 and 1983 c 305 s 59 are each amended to read as follows:
- Upon ascertaining all claims and statements in the manner set forth in this chapter, the director may then make demand upon the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's or grain dealer's bond on behalf of those claimants whose claims and statements have been filed, and has the power to settle or compromise the claims with the surety company on the bond, and is empowered in such cases to execute and deliver a release and discharge of the bond involved.

1 **Sec. 640.** RCW 22.09.610 and 1987 c 509 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

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Upon the refusal of the surety company to pay the demand, the director may thereupon bring an action on the ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's or grain dealer's bond in behalf of the depositor creditors. Upon any action being commenced on the bond, the director may require the filing of a new bond, and immediately upon the recovery in any action on the bond, a new bond shall be filed. The failure to file the new bond or otherwise satisfy the security requirements of this chapter within ten days in either case constitutes grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of any principal on the bond.

- 12 **Sec. 641.** RCW 22.09.615 and 1983 c 305 s 53 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
 - (1) If no action is commenced under RCW 22.09.570 within thirty days after written demand to the department, any depositor injured by the failure of a licensee to comply with the condition of his <u>or her</u> bond has a right of action upon the licensee's bond for the recovery of his <u>or her</u> damages. The depositor shall give the department immediate written notice of the commencement of any such action.
- 20 (2) Recovery under the bond shall be prorated when the claims 21 exceed the liability under the bond.
- 22 (3) Whenever the claimed shortage exceeds the amount of the bond, 23 it is not necessary for any depositor suing on the bond to join other 24 depositors in the suit, and the burden of establishing proration is on 25 the surety as a matter of defense.
- 26 **Sec. 642.** RCW 22.09.620 and 1983 c 305 s 62 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator or grain dealer must pay for agricultural commodities purchased by him or her at the time and in the manner specified in the contract with the depositor, but if no time is set by the contract, then within thirty days after taking possession for purpose of sale or taking title of the agricultural product.
- 33 **Sec. 643.** RCW 22.09.660 and 2003 c 13 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 Upon determining that an emergency storage situation appears to

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- 1 exist, the director may authorize the (($\frac{\text{warehouseman}}{\text{max}}$)) $\frac{\text{warehouse}}{\text{max}}$
- 2 <u>operator</u> to forward grain that is covered by negotiable receipts to
- 3 other licensed warehouses for storage without canceling and reissuing
- 4 the negotiable receipts pursuant to conditions established by rule.
- **Sec. 644.** RCW 22.09.780 and 1989 c 354 s 51 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) In case any owner, consignee, or shipper of any commodity included under the provisions of this chapter, or his <u>or her</u> agent or broker, or any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall be aggrieved at the grading of such commodity, the person may request a reinspection or appeal inspection within three business days from the date of certificate. The reinspection or appeal may be based in the official file sample or upon a new sample drawn from the lot of the grain or commodity if the lot remains intact and available for sampling. The reinspection or appeal inspection shall be of the same factors and scope as the original inspection.
 - (2) For commodities inspected under federal standards, the reinspection and appeal inspection procedure provided in the applicable federal regulations shall apply. For commodities inspected under state standards, the department shall provide a minimum of a reinspection and appeal inspection service. The reinspection shall consist of a full review of all relevant information and a reexamination of the commodity to determine the correctness of the grade assigned or other determination. The reinspection shall be performed by an authorized inspector of the department other than the inspector who performed the original inspection unless no other inspector is available. An appeal inspection shall be performed by a supervisory inspector.
 - (3) If the grading of any commodity for which federal standards have been fixed and the same adopted as official state standards has not been the subject of a hearing, in accordance with subsection (2) of this section, any interested party who is aggrieved with the grading of such commodity, may, with the approval of the secretary of the United States department of agriculture, appeal to the federal grain supervisor of the supervision district in which the state of Washington may be located. Such federal grain supervisor shall confer with the department inspectors and any other interested party and shall make such tests as he or she may deem necessary to determine the correct

grade of the commodity in question. Such federal grade certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the correct grade of the commodity in any court in the state of Washington.

- Sec. 645. RCW 22.09.790 and 1963 c 124 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The department shall fix the fees for inspection, grading, and weighing of the commodities included under the provisions of this chapter, which fees shall be sufficient to cover the cost of such service. The fees for inspection, weighing, and grading of such commodities shall be a lien upon the commodity so weighed, graded, or inspected which the department may require to be paid by the carrier or agent transporting the same and treated by it as an advanced charge, except when the bill of lading contains the notation "not for terminal weight and grade," and the commodity is not unloaded at a terminal warehouse.
- (2) The department is authorized to make any tests relating to grade or quality of commodities covered by this chapter. The department may inspect and approve facilities and vessels to be used in transporting such commodities and provide any other necessary services. It may fix and charge a reasonable fee to be collected from the person or his <u>or her</u> agent requesting such service.
- (3) The department shall so adjust the fees to be collected under this chapter as to meet the expenses necessary to carry out the provisions hereof, and may prescribe a different scale of fees for different localities. The department may also prescribe a reasonable charge for service performed at places other than terminal warehouses in addition to the regular fees when necessary to avoid rendering the services at a loss to the state.
- **Sec. 646.** RCW 22.09.800 and 1963 c 124 s 47 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

If any terminal warehouse at inspection points is provided with proper scales and weighing facilities, the department may weigh the commodity upon the scales so provided. The department at least once each year shall cause to be examined, tested, and corrected, all scales used in weighing commodities in any of the cities designated as inspection points in this chapter or such places as may be hereinafter

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designated, and after such scale is tested, if found to be correct and 1 2 in good condition, to seal the weights with a seal provided for that purpose and issue to the owner or proprietor a certificate authorizing 3 the use of such scales for weighing commodities for the ensuing year, 4 unless sooner revoked by the department. If such scales be found to be 5 inaccurate or unfit for use, the department shall notify the party 6 7 operating or using them, and the party thus notified shall, at his or 8 her own expense, thoroughly repair the same before attempting to use them and until thus repaired or modified to the satisfaction of the 9 10 department the certificate of such party shall be suspended or revoked at the discretion of the department. The party receiving such 11 12 certificate shall pay to the department a reasonable fee for such inspection and certificate to be fixed by the department. It shall be 13 14 the duty of the department to see that the provisions of this section 15 are strictly enforced.

Sec. 647. RCW 22.09.810 and 1963 c 124 s 48 are each amended to 17 read as follows:

In case any commodity under the provisions of this chapter is sold for delivery on Washington grade to be shipped to or from places not provided with state inspection under this chapter, the buyer, seller, or persons making delivery may have it inspected by notifying the department or its inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have such commodity inspected, and after it is inspected, to issue to the buyer, seller, or person delivering it, without undue delay, a certificate showing the grade of such commodity. The person or persons, or his or her agent, calling for such inspection shall pay for such inspection a reasonable fee to be fixed by the department.

28 Sec. 648. RCW 22.09.820 and 1963 c 124 s 49 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

When commodities are shipped to points where inspection is provided and the bill of lading does not contain the notation "not for terminal weight and grade" and the commodity is unloaded by or on account of the consignee or his or her assignee without being inspected or weighed by a duly authorized inspector under the provisions of this chapter, the shipper's weight and grade shall be conclusive and final and shall be the weight and grade upon which settlement shall be made with the

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- seller, and the consignee or his <u>or her</u> assignee, by whom such commodities are so unlawfully unloaded shall be liable to the seller thereof for liquidated damages in an amount equal to ten percent of the sale price of such commodities computed on the basis of the shipper's weight and grade.
- 6 **Sec. 649.** RCW 22.09.860 and 1963 c 124 s 27 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- All railroad companies and ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators 8 9 operating in the cities provided for inspection by this chapter shall furnish ample and sufficient police protection to all their several 10 11 terminal yards and terminal tracks to securely protect all cars containing commodities while the same are in their possession. 12 13 shall prohibit and restrain all unauthorized persons, whether under the guise of sweepers, or under any other pretext whatever, from entering 14 or loitering in or about their railroad yards or tracks and from 15 16 entering any car of commodities under their control, or removing commodities therefrom, and shall employ and detail such number of 17 watchmen as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the 18 provisions of this section. 19
- 20 **Sec. 650.** RCW 22.28.020 and 1983 c 3 s 26 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- 22 Whenever any safe deposit company shall take or receive as bailee 23 for hire and for safekeeping or storage any jewelry, plate, money, 24 specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities, or valuable 25 paper of any kind, or other valuable personal property, and shall have 26 issued a receipt therefor, it shall be deemed to be a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator as to such property and the provisions of Article 7 27 of the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 62A RCW, shall apply to such 28 29 deposit, or to the proceeds thereof, to the same extent and with the 30 same effect, and be enforceable in the same manner as is now provided with reference to ((warehousemen)) warehouse operators in said act. 31
- 32 **Sec. 651.** RCW 22.28.040 and 1983 c 289 s 1 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- If the amount due for the rental of any safe or box in the vaults of any safe deposit company shall not have been paid for one year, it

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may, at the expiration thereof, send to the person in whose name such safe or box stands on its books a notice in writing in securely closed, postpaid and certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to such person at his <u>or her</u> post office address, as recorded upon the books of the safe deposit company, notifying such person that if the amount due for the rental of such safe or box is not paid within thirty days from date, the safe deposit company will then cause such safe or box to be opened, and the contents thereof to be inventoried, sealed, and placed in one of its general safes or boxes.

Upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of mailing such notice, and the failure of the person in whose name the safe or box stands on the books of the company to pay the amount due for the rental thereof to the date of notice, the corporation may, in the presence of two officers of the corporation, cause such safe or box to be opened, and the contents thereof, if any, to be removed, inventoried and sealed in a package, upon which the officers shall distinctly mark the name of the person in whose name the safe or box stood on the books of the company, and the date of removal of the property, and when such package has been so marked for identification by the officers, it shall be placed in one of the general safes or boxes of the company at a rental not to exceed the original rental of the safe or box which was opened, and shall remain in such general safe or box for a period of not less than one year, unless sooner removed by the owner thereof, and two officers of the corporation shall thereupon file with the company a certificate which shall fully set out the date of the opening of such safe or box, the name of the person in whose name it stood and a reasonable description of the contents, if any.

A copy of such certificate shall within ten days thereafter be mailed to the person in whose name the safe or box so opened stood on the books of the company, at his <u>or her</u> last known post office address, in securely closed, postpaid and certified mail, return receipt requested, together with a notice that the contents will be kept, at the expense of such person, in a general safe or box in the vaults of the company, for a period of not less than one year. At any time after the mailing of such certificate and notice, and before the expiration of one year, such person may require the delivery of the contents of the safe as shown by said certificate, upon the payment of all rentals

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due at the time of opening of the safe or box, the cost of opening the box, and the payment of all further charges accrued during the period the contents remained in the general safe or box of the company.

The company may sell all the property or articles of value set out in said certificate, at public auction, provided a notice of the time and place of sale has been published once within ten days prior to the sale in a newspaper published in the county where the contents of the safe or box ((\{\fis}\)) is located and where the holder chooses to conduct the sale. If the holder chooses not to sell the contents at public sale, the contents shall be delivered to the department of revenue as unclaimed property.

From the proceeds of the sale, the company shall deduct amounts which shall then be due for rental up to the time of opening the safe, the cost of opening thereof, and the further cost of safekeeping all of its contents for the period since the safe or box was opened, plus any additional charges accruing to the time of sale, including advertising and cost of sale. The balance, if any, of such proceeds, together with any unsold property, shall be deposited by the company within thirty days after the receipt of the same, with the department of revenue as unclaimed property. The company shall file with such deposit a certificate stating the name and last known place of residence of the owner of the property sold, the articles sold, the price obtained therefor, and showing that the notices herein required were duly mailed and that the sale was advertised as required herein.

Sec. 652. RCW 22.32.020 and 1909 c 249 s 392 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person or corporation engaged wholly or in part in the business of a common carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, and every officer, agent or employee thereof, who shall issue any bill of lading, receipt or other voucher by which it shall appear that any goods, wares or merchandise have been received by such carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, unless the same have been so received and shall be at the time actually under his or her control, or who shall issue any bill of lading, receipt or voucher containing any false statement concerning any material matter, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. But no person shall be convicted under this section for the reason that the contents of any barrel, box, case, cask or

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- 1 other closed vessel or package mentioned in the bill of lading, receipt
- 2 or voucher did not correspond with the description thereof in such
- instrument, if such description corresponds substantially with the mark 3
- on the outside of such barrel, box, case, cask, vessel or package, 4
- 5 unless it appears that the defendant knew that such marks were untrue.
- 6 **Sec. 653.** RCW 22.32.030 and 1909 c 249 s 393 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- Every person mentioned in RCW 22.32.020, who shall fraudulently mix 8 9 or tamper with any goods, wares or merchandise under his or her
- control, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 10
- 11 **Sec. 654.** RCW 23.86.085 and 1989 c 307 s 11 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
- The directors shall elect a president and one or more vice 13 14 presidents, who need not be directors. If the president and vice presidents are not members of the board of directors, the directors shall elect from their number a ((chairman)) chair of the board of directors and one or more ((vice-chairmen)) vice chairs. They shall 17 also elect a secretary and treasurer, who need not be directors, and 19 they may combine the two offices and designate the combined office as 20 secretary-treasurer. The treasurer may be a bank or any depository, and as such shall not be considered an officer but a function of the 22 board of directors. In such case, the secretary shall perform the 23 usual accounting duties of the treasurer, except that the funds shall 24 be deposited only as authorized by the board of directors.
- 25 Sec. 655. RCW 24.03.105 and 1986 c 240 s 17 are each amended to read as follows: 26
 - Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors and any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining board of directors even though less than a quorum is present unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws provide that a vacancy or directorship so created shall be filled in some other manner, in which case such provision shall control. A director elected or appointed, as the case may be, to fill a vacancy shall be elected or appointed for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.

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1 **Sec. 656.** RCW 24.03.115 and 1986 c 240 s 20 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 If the articles of incorporation or the bylaws so provide, the board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the 4 5 directors in office, may designate and appoint one or more committees each of which shall consist of two or more directors, which committees, 6 7 to the extent provided in such resolution, in the articles of 8 incorporation or in the bylaws of the corporation, shall have and exercise the authority of the board of directors in the management of 9 10 the corporation: PROVIDED, That no such committee shall have the authority of the board of directors in reference to amending, altering, 11 or repealing the bylaws; electing, appointing, or removing any member 12 13 of any such committee or any director or officer of the corporation; 14 amending the articles of incorporation; adopting a plan of merger or adopting a plan of consolidation with another corporation; authorizing 15 the sale, lease, or exchange of all or substantially all of the 16 17 property and assets of the corporation not in the ordinary course of 18 business; authorizing the voluntary dissolution of the corporation or revoking proceedings therefor; adopting a plan for the distribution of 19 the assets of the corporation; or amending, altering, or repealing any 20 21 resolution of the board of directors which by its terms provides that 22 it shall not be amended, altered, or repealed by such committee. designation and appointment of any such committee and the delegation 23 24 thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of 25 directors, or any individual director of any responsibility imposed 26 upon it or him or her by law.

27 **Sec. 657.** RCW 24.03.230 and 2004 c 265 s 24 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

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A plan providing for the distribution of assets, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, may be adopted by a corporation in the process of dissolution and shall be adopted by a corporation for the purpose of authorizing any transfer or conveyance of assets for which this chapter requires a plan of distribution, in the following manner:

(1) Where there are members having voting rights, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending a plan of distribution and directing the submission thereof to a vote at a meeting of members

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having voting rights, which may be either an annual or a special Notice in the form of a record setting forth the proposed plan of distribution or a summary thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this chapter for the giving of notice of meetings of members. Such plan of distribution shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

(2) Where there are no members, or no members having voting rights, a plan of distribution shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving a vote of a majority of the directors in office.

If the plan of distribution includes assets received and held by the corporation subject to limitations described in subsection (3) of RCW 24.03.225, notice of the adoption of the proposed plan shall be submitted to the attorney general by registered or certified mail directed to him or her at his or her office in Olympia, at least twenty days prior to the meeting at which the proposed plan is to be adopted. No plan for the distribution of such assets may be adopted without the approval of the attorney general, or the approval of a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which the attorney general is made a party. In the event that an objection is not filed within twenty days after the date of mailing, his or her approval shall be deemed to have been given.

Sec. 658. RCW 24.03.350 and 1986 c 240 s 48 are each amended to read as follows:

The registered agent so appointed by a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the corporation may be served.

Whenever a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall fail to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, or whenever any such registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, or whenever the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation shall be suspended or revoked, then the secretary of state shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be

served. Service on the secretary of state of any such process, notice, 1 2 or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the secretary of state, or with any duly authorized clerk of the corporation 3 department of the secretary of state's office, duplicate copies of such 4 5 process, notice or demand. In the event any such process, notice, or demand is served on the secretary of state, the secretary of state 6 7 shall immediately cause one of such copies thereof to be forwarded by 8 certified mail, addressed to the secretary of the corporation as shown on the records of the secretary of state. Any service so had on the 9 10 secretary of state shall be returnable in not less than thirty days.

The secretary of state shall keep a record of all processes, notices, and demands served upon the secretary of state under this section, and shall record therein the time of such service and his or her action with reference thereto.

Nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right to serve any process, notice, or demand, required or permitted by law to be served upon a corporation in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

- 19 **Sec. 659.** RCW 24.03.415 and 1967 c 235 s 84 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- 21 Any money received by the secretary of state under the provisions 22 of this chapter shall be by him <u>or her</u> paid into the state treasury as 23 provided by law.
- 24 **Sec. 660.** RCW 24.06.025 and 2001 c 271 s 2 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

The articles of incorporation shall set forth:

(1) The name of the corporation.

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- 28 (2) The period of duration, which may be perpetual or for a stated 29 number of years.
 - (3) The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized.
- 31 (4) The qualifications and the rights and responsibilities of the 32 members and the manner of their election, appointment, or admission to 33 membership and termination of membership; and, if there is more than 34 one class of members or if the members of any one class are not equal, 35 the relative rights and responsibilities of each class or each member.
 - (5) If the corporation is to have capital stock:

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- (a) The aggregate number of shares which the corporation shall have authority to issue; if such shares are to consist of one class only, the par value of each of such shares, or a statement that all of such shares are without par value; or, if such shares are to be divided into classes, the number of shares of each class, and a statement of the par value of the shares of each such class or that such shares are to be without par value;
 - (b) If the shares are to be divided into classes, the designation of each class and a statement of the preferences, limitations, and relative rights in respect of the shares of each class;
 - (c) If the corporation is to issue the shares of any preferred or special class in series, then the designation of each series and a statement of the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series insofar as the same are to be fixed in the articles of incorporation, and a statement of any authority to be vested in the board of directors to establish series and fix and determine the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series;
 - (d) Any provision limiting or denying to shareholders the preemptive right to acquire additional shares of the corporation.
 - (6) If the corporation is to distribute surplus funds to its members, stockholders, or other persons, provisions for determining the amount and time of the distribution.
- (7) Provisions for distribution of assets on dissolution or final liquidation.
 - (8) Whether a dissenting shareholder or member shall be limited to a return of less than the fair value of his <u>or her</u> shares or membership.
 - (9) The address of its initial registered office, including street and number, and the name of its initial registered agent at such address.
- (10) The number of directors constituting the initial board of directors, and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors.
 - (11) The name and address of each incorporator.
- 35 (12) Any provision, not inconsistent with law, for the regulation 36 of the internal affairs of the association, including:
- 37 (a) Overriding the release from liability provided in RCW 38 24.06.035(2); and

1 (b) Any provision which under this title is required or permitted 2 to be set forth in the bylaws.

It shall not be necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers enumerated in this chapter.

Unless the articles of incorporation provide that a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment to the articles of incorporation, a change in the number of directors made by amendment to the bylaws shall be controlling. In all other cases, whenever a provision of the articles of incorporation is inconsistent with a bylaw, the provision of the articles of incorporation shall be controlling.

Sec. 661. RCW 24.06.055 and 1993 c 356 s 16 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

A corporation may change its registered office or change its registered agent, or both, upon filing in the office of the secretary of state a statement in the form prescribed by the secretary of state setting forth:

(1) The name of the corporation.

- (2) If the address of its registered office is to be changed, the address to which the registered office is to be changed, including street and number.
- 22 (3) If the current registered agent is to be changed, the name of 23 its successor registered agent.
 - (4) That the address of its registered office and the address of the office of its registered agent, as changed, will be identical.

Such statement shall be executed by the corporation by an officer of the corporation, and delivered to the secretary of state, together with a written consent of the registered office to his, her, or its appointment, if applicable. If the secretary of state finds that such statement conforms to the provisions of this chapter, the secretary of state shall file such statement, and upon such filing, the change of address of the registered office, or the appointment of a new registered agent, or both, as the case may be, shall become effective.

Any registered agent of a corporation may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the secretary of state, who shall forthwith mail a copy thereof to the corporation in care of an officer, who is not the resigning registered

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- 1 agent, at the address of such officer as shown by the most recent
- 2 annual report of the corporation. The appointment of such agent shall
- 3 terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such
- 4 notice by the secretary of state.
- 5 **Sec. 662.** RCW 24.06.070 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:
- 7 (1) Each corporation which is organized with capital stock shall have the power to create and issue the number of shares stated in its 8 articles of incorporation. Such shares may be divided into one or more 9 classes, any or all of which classes may consist of shares with par 10 11 value or shares without par value, with such designations, preferences, 12 limitations, and relative rights as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation may limit or deny the 13 voting rights of or provide special voting rights for the shares of any 14 15 class to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this 16 chapter.
 - (2) Without limiting the authority herein contained, a corporation, when so provided in its articles of incorporation, may issue shares of preferred or special classes:
- 20 (a) Subject to the right of the corporation to redeem any of such 21 shares at the price fixed by the articles of incorporation for the 22 redemption thereof.
 - (b) Entitling the holders thereof to cumulative, noncumulative, or partially cumulative dividends.
 - (c) Having preference over any other members or class or classes of shares as to the payment of dividends.
 - (d) Having preference in the assets of the corporation over any other members or class or classes of shares upon the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the corporation.
 - (3) The consideration for the issuance of shares may be paid in whole or in part, in money, in other property, tangible or intangible, or in labor or services actually performed for the corporation. When payment of the consideration for which shares are to be issued shall have been received by the corporation, such shares shall be deemed to be fully paid and nonassessable.
- Neither promissory notes nor future services shall constitute payment or part payment, for shares of a corporation.

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In the absence of fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the board of directors or the shareholders, as the case may be, as to the value of the consideration received for shares shall be conclusive.

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(4) A subscription for shares of a corporation to be organized shall be in writing and be irrevocable for a period of six months, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the subscription agreement or unless all of the subscribers consent to the revocation of such subscription.

the Unless otherwise provided in subscription agreement, subscriptions for shares, whether made before or after the organization of a corporation, shall be paid in full at such time, or in such installments and at such times, as shall be determined by the board of directors. Any call made by the board of directors for payment on subscriptions shall be uniform as to all shares of the same class or as to all shares of the same series, as the case may be. In case of default in the payment of any installment or call when such payment is due, the corporation may proceed to collect the amount due in the same manner as any debt due the corporation. The bylaws may prescribe other penalties for failure to pay installments or calls that may become due, but no penalty working a forfeiture of a subscription, or of the amounts paid thereon, shall be declared as against any subscriber unless the amount due thereon shall remain unpaid for a period of twenty days after written demand has been made therefor. If mailed, such written demand shall be deemed to be made when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope addressed to the subscriber at his or her last post office address known to the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid. In the event of the sale of any shares by reason of any forfeiture, the excess of proceeds realized over the amount due and unpaid on such shares shall be paid to the delinquent subscriber or to his or her legal representative.

Sec. 663. RCW 24.06.080 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

The shares of a corporation shall be represented by certificates signed by the president or vice president and the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation, and may be sealed with the seal of the corporation or a facsimile thereof. The signatures of the president or vice president and the secretary or assistant secretary

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upon a certificate may be facsimiles if the certificate is countersigned by a transfer agent, or registered by a registrar, other than the corporation itself or an employee of the corporation. In case any officer who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon such certificate shall have ceased to be such officer before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he or she were such officer at the date of its issue.

Every certificate representing shares issued by a corporation which is authorized to issue shares of more than one class shall set forth upon the face or back of the certificate, or shall state that the corporation will furnish to any shareholder upon request and without charge, a full statement of the designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights of the shares of each class authorized to be issued and, if the corporation is authorized to issue any preferred or special class in series, the variations in the relative rights and preferences between the shares of each such series so far as the same have been fixed and determined and the authority of the board of directors to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of subsequent series.

Each certificate representing shares shall state upon the face thereof:

- (1) That the corporation is organized under the laws of this state.
- (2) The name of the person to whom issued.
- 23 (3) The number and class of shares, and the designation of the 24 series, if any, which such certificate represents.
 - (4) The par value of each share represented by such certificate, or a statement that the shares are without par value.
- No certificate shall be issued for any share until such share is fully paid.
- **Sec. 664.** RCW 24.06.085 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 17 are each amended 30 to read as follows:

A holder of or subscriber to shares of a corporation shall be under no obligation to the corporation or its creditors with respect to such shares other than the obligation to pay to the corporation the full consideration for which such shares were issued or to be issued.

Any person becoming an assignee or transferee of shares or of a subscription for shares in good faith and without knowledge or notice

that the full consideration therefor has not been paid shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its creditors for any unpaid portion of such consideration.

An executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, trustee, assignee for the benefit of creditors, or receiver shall not be personally liable to the corporation as a holder of or subscriber to shares of a corporation but the estate and funds in his <u>or her</u> hands shall be so liable.

9 No pledgee or other holder of shares as collateral security shall 10 be personally liable as a shareholder.

Sec. 665. RCW 24.06.130 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

The number of directors of a corporation shall be not less than three and shall be fixed by the bylaws: PROVIDED, That the number of the first board of directors shall be fixed by the articles of incorporation. The number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by amendment to the bylaws, unless the articles of incorporation provide that a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment of the articles of incorporation. No decrease in number shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director. In the absence of a bylaw fixing the number of directors, the number shall be the same as that stated in the articles of incorporation.

The directors constituting the first board of directors shall be named in the articles of incorporation and shall hold office until the first annual election of directors or for such other period as may be specified in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. Thereafter, directors shall be elected or appointed in the manner and for the terms provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. In the absence of a provision fixing the term of office, the term of office of a director shall be one year.

Directors may be divided into classes and the terms of office of the several classes need not be uniform. Each director shall hold office for the term for which he <u>or she</u> is elected or appointed and until his <u>or her</u> successor shall have been elected or appointed and qualified.

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A director may be removed from office pursuant to any procedure therefor provided in the articles of incorporation.

Sec. 666. RCW 24.06.135 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 27 are each amended to read as follows:

Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors and any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws provide that a vacancy or directorship so created shall be filled in some other manner. A director elected or appointed, as the case may be, to fill a vacancy, shall be elected or appointed for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.

12 **Sec. 667.** RCW 24.06.145 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:

If the articles of incorporation or the bylaws so provide, the board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, may designate and appoint one or more committees each of which shall consist of two or more directors, which committees, to the extent provided in such resolution, in the articles of incorporation, or in the bylaws of the corporation, shall have and exercise the authority of the board of directors in the management of the corporation: PROVIDED, That no such committee shall have the authority of the board of directors in reference to:

- (1) Amending, altering, or repealing the bylaws;
- (2) Electing, appointing, or removing any member of any such committee or any director or officer of the corporation;
 - (3) Amending the articles of incorporation;
- 27 (4) Adopting a plan of merger or a plan of consolidation with 28 another corporation;
 - (5) Authorizing the sale, lease, exchange, or mortgage, of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation;
 - (6) Authorizing the voluntary dissolution of the corporation or revoking proceedings therefor; or
- 33 (7) Amending, altering, or repealing any resolution of the board of 34 directors which by its terms provides that it shall not be amended, 35 altered, or repealed by such committee.

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The designation and appointment of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of directors, or any individual director of any responsibility imposed upon it or him or her by law.

Sec. 668. RCW 24.06.160 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 32 are each amended to read as follows:

Each corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, shareholders, board of directors, and committees having any of the authority of the board of directors; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office in this state a record of the names and addresses of its members and shareholders entitled to vote. All books and records of a corporation may be inspected by any member or shareholder, or his <u>or her</u> agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

Sec. 669. RCW 24.06.470 and 1969 ex.s. c 120 s 94 are each amended to read as follows:

Each director and officer of a corporation, domestic or foreign, who fails or refuses within the time prescribed by this chapter, to answer truthfully and fully any interrogatories propounded to him or her by the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or who signs any articles, statement, report, application, or other document filed with the secretary of state, which is known to such officer or director to be false in any material respect, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars on each count.

Sec. 670. RCW 24.06.475 and 1982 c 35 s 157 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

The secretary of state may propound to any corporation, domestic or foreign, subject to the provisions of this chapter, and to any officer or director thereof such interrogatories as may be reasonably necessary and proper to enable the secretary of state to ascertain whether such corporation has complied with all of the provisions of this chapter applicable to such corporation. All such interrogatories shall be answered within thirty days after the mailing thereof, or within such

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additional time as shall be fixed by the secretary of state, and the answers thereto shall be full and complete, made in writing, and under If such interrogatories are directed to an individual, they shall be answered personally by him or her, and if directed to the corporation they shall be answered by the president, a vice president, a secretary or any assistant secretary thereof. The secretary of state need not file any document to which such interrogatories relate until such interrogatories are answered as required by this section, and even not then if the answers thereto disclose that the document is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

The secretary of state shall certify to the attorney general, for such action as the attorney general may deem appropriate, all interrogatories and answers thereto which disclose a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 671. RCW 24.12.010 and 1915 c 79 s 1 are each amended to read 16 as follows:

Any person, being the bishop, overseer, or presiding elder of any church or religious denomination in this state, may, in conformity with the constitution, canons, rules, regulations, or discipline of such church or denomination, become a corporation sole, in the manner prescribed in this chapter, as nearly as may be; and, thereupon, said bishop, overseer, or presiding elder, as the case may be, together with his or her successors in office or position, by his or her official designation, shall be held and deemed to be a body corporate, with all the rights and powers prescribed in the case of corporations aggregate; and with all the privileges provided by law for religious corporations.

Sec. 672. RCW 24.12.030 and 1981 c 302 s 10 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

Articles of incorporation shall be filed in like manner as provided by law for corporations aggregate, and therein shall be set forth the facts authorizing such incorporation, and declare the manner in which any vacancy occurring in the incumbency of such bishop, overseer, or presiding elder, as the case may be, is required by the constitution, canons, rules, regulations, or discipline of such church or denomination to be filled, which statement shall be verified by affidavit, and for proof of the appointment or election of such bishop,

- overseer, or presiding elder, as the case may be, or any succeeding 1 2 incumbent of such corporation, it shall be sufficient to file with the secretary of state the original or a copy of his or her commission, or 3 certificate, or letters of election or appointment, duly attested: 4 5 PROVIDED, All property held in such official capacity by such bishop, overseer, or presiding elder, as the case may be, shall be in trust for 6 7 the use, purpose, benefit, and behoof of his or her religious 8 denomination, society, or church.
- 9 **Sec. 673.** RCW 24.28.040 and 1959 c 207 s 2 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- 11 No person, doing business in this state shall be entitled to use or 12 to register the term "grange" as part or all of his or her business 13 name or other name or in connection with his or her products or services, or otherwise, unless either (1) he or she has complied with 14 the provisions of this chapter or (2) he or she has obtained written 15 16 consent of the Washington state grange certified thereto by its master. 17 Any person violating the provisions of this section may be enjoined from using or displaying such name and doing business under such name 18 at the instance of the Washington state grange or any grange organized 19 20 under this chapter, or any member thereof: PROVIDED, That nothing 21 herein shall prevent the continued use of the term "grange" by any person using said name prior to the adoption of this act. 22
- For the purposes of this section "person" shall include any person, partnership, corporation, or association of individuals.
- 25 **Sec. 674.** RCW 24.34.010 and 1967 c 187 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

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Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut growers, or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in intrastate commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: PROVIDED, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the

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1 members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the 2 following requirements:

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he <u>or she</u> may own therein, or,

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of eight percent per annum.

And in any case to the following:

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9 Third. That the association shall not deal in the products of 10 nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it 11 for members.

12 **Sec. 675.** RCW 24.34.020 and 1989 c 175 s 75 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

If the attorney general has reason to believe that any such association as provided for in RCW 24.34.010 monopolizes or restrains trade to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he or she shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his or her charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade.

Such hearing, and any appeal which may be made from such hearing, shall be conducted and held subject to and in conformance with the provisions for adjudicative proceedings and judicial review in chapter 34.05 RCW, the <u>administrative procedure act</u>.

28 **Sec. 676.** RCW 24.36.160 and 1959 c 312 s 16 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

The bylaws may provide:

- (1) The amount of entrance, organization, and membership fees, if any; the manner and method of collection of the same; and the purposes for which they may be used.
- 34 (2) The amount which each member shall be required to pay annually, 35 or from time to time, if at all, to carry on the business of the 36 association; the charge, if any, to be paid by each member for services

- rendered by the association to him <u>or her</u> and the time of payment and the manner of collection; and the marketing contract between the association and its members which every member may be required to sign.
 - (3) The amount of any dividends which may be declared on the stock or membership capital, which dividends shall not exceed eight percent per annum and which dividends shall be in the nature of interest and shall not affect the nonprofit character of any association organized hereunder.
- 9 **Sec. 677.** RCW 24.36.170 and 1959 c 312 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:
- 11 The bylaws may provide:

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- 12 (1) The number and qualification of members of the association and 13 the conditions precedent to membership or ownership of common stock.
- 14 (2) The method, time, and manner of permitting members to withdraw 15 or the holders of common stock to transfer their stock.
 - (3) The manner of assignment and transfer of the interest of members and of the shares of common stock.
 - (4) The conditions upon which and time when membership of any member shall cease.
 - (5) For the automatic suspension of the rights of a member when he or she ceases to be eligible to membership in the association; and the mode, manner, and effect of the expulsion of a member.
 - (6) The manner of determining the value of a member's interest and provision for its purchase by the association upon the death or withdrawal of a member or upon the expulsion of a member or forfeiture of his <u>or her</u> membership, or at the option of the association, the purchase at a price fixed by conclusive appraisal by the board of directors; and the conditions and terms for the repurchase by the corporation from its stockholders of their stock upon their disqualification as stockholders.
- 31 **Sec. 678.** RCW 24.36.260 and 1959 c 312 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:
- When a member of an association established without shares of stock has paid his <u>or her</u> membership fee in full, he <u>or she</u> shall receive a certificate of membership.

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Sec. 679. RCW 24.36.270 and 1959 c 312 s 27 are each amended to read as follows:

No member shall be liable for the debts of the association to an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on his <u>or her</u> membership fee or his <u>or her</u> subscription to the capital stock, including any unpaid balance on any promissory note given in payment thereof.

Sec. 680. RCW 24.36.290 and 1959 c 312 s 29 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

In case of the expulsion of a member, and where the bylaws do not provide any procedure or penalty, the board of directors shall equitably and conclusively appraise his <u>or her</u> property interest in the association and shall fix the amount thereof in money, which shall be paid to him or her within one year after such expulsion.

Sec. 681. RCW 24.36.440 and 1959 c 312 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:

The marketing contract may fix, as liquidated damages, specific sums to be paid by the member to the association upon the breach by him or her of any provision of the marketing contract regarding the sale or delivery or withholding of fishery products; and may further provide that the member will pay all costs, premiums for bonds, expenses, and fees, in case any action is brought upon the contract by the association; and any such provisions shall be valid and enforceable in the courts of this state; and such clauses providing for liquidated damages shall be enforceable as such and shall not be regarded as penalties.

Sec. 682. RCW 24.36.460 and 1959 c 312 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

In any action upon such marketing agreements, it shall be conclusively presumed that a landlord or lessor is able to control the delivery of fishery products produced by his <u>or her</u> equipment by tenants, or others, whose tenancy or possession or work on such equipment or the terms of whose tenancy or possession or labor thereon were created or changed after execution by the landlord or lessor, of such a marketing agreement; and in such actions, the foregoing remedies

- 1 for nondelivery or breach shall lie and be enforceable against such
- 2 landlord or lessor.
- 3 **Sec. 683.** RCW 25.12.060 and 1955 c 15 s 25.12.060 are each amended 4 to read as follows:
- The business of the partnership may be conducted under a name in 5 6 which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without 7 the addition of the word "company" or any other general term. name of any special partner is used in such firm with his or her 8 9 consent or privity, he or she shall be deemed and treated as a general 10 partner, or if he or she personally makes any contract respecting the 11 concerns of the partnership with any person except the general 12 partners, he or she shall be deemed and treated as a general partner in 13 relation to such contract, unless he or she makes it appear that in making such contract he or she acted and was recognized as a special 14 15 partner only.
- 16 **Sec. 684.** RCW 26.04.100 and 1967 c 26 s 5 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
- The county auditor shall file said certificates and record them or bind them into numbered volumes, and note on the original index to the license issued the volume and page wherein such certificate is recorded or bound. He or she shall enter the date of filing and his or her name on the certificates for the files of the state registrar of vital statistics, and transmit, by the tenth day of each month, all such certificates filed with him or her during the preceding month.
- 25 **Sec. 685.** RCW 26.04.150 and 1963 c 230 s 2 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- Any person may secure by mail from the county auditor of the county in the state of Washington where he <u>or she</u> intends to be married, an application, and execute and acknowledge said application before a notary public.
- 31 **Sec. 686.** RCW 26.04.190 and 1939 c 204 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- Any county auditor is hereby authorized to refuse to issue a license to marry if, in his <u>or her</u> discretion, the applications

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executed by the parties or information coming to his or her knowledge 1 2 as a result of the execution of said applications, justifies said PROVIDED, HOWEVER, The denied parties may appeal to the 3 superior court of said county for an order to show cause, directed to 4 5 said county auditor to appear before said court to show why said court should not grant an order to issue a license to said denied parties 6 7 and, after due hearing, or if the auditor fails to appear, said court 8 may in its discretion, issue an order to said auditor directing him or 9 her to issue said license; any hearings held by a superior court under 10 RCW 26.04.140 through 26.04.200 may, in the discretion of said court, be held in chambers. 11

12 **Sec. 687.** RCW 26.04.220 and Code 1881 s 2393 are each amended to read as follows:

The person solemnizing the marriage is authorized to retain in his or her possession the license, but the county auditor who issues the same, before delivering it, shall enter in his or her marriage record a memorandum of the names of the parties, the consent of the parents or guardian, if any, and the name of the affiant and the substance of the affidavit upon which said license issued, and the date of such license.

20 **Sec. 688.** RCW 26.04.240 and Code 1881 s 2395 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

Any person who shall undertake to join others in marriage knowing that he <u>or she</u> is not lawfully authorized so to do, or any person authorized to solemnize marriage, who shall join persons in marriage contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred, nor less than one hundred dollars.

28 **Sec. 689.** RCW 26.04.250 and 1979 ex.s. c 128 s 3 are each amended 29 to read as follows:

Every person who shall solemnize a marriage when either party thereto is known to him <u>or her</u> to be under the age of legal consent or a marriage to which, within his <u>or her</u> knowledge, any legal impediment exists, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

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Sec. 690. RCW 26.09.140 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 157 s 14 are each 2 amended to read as follows:

The court from time to time after considering the financial resources of both parties may order a party to pay a reasonable amount for the cost to the other party of maintaining or defending any proceeding under this chapter and for reasonable attorneys' fees or other professional fees in connection therewith, including sums for legal services rendered and costs incurred prior to the commencement of the proceeding or enforcement or modification proceedings after entry of judgment.

Upon any appeal, the appellate court may, in its discretion, order a party to pay for the cost to the other party of maintaining the appeal and attorneys' fees in addition to statutory costs.

The court may order that the attorneys' fees be paid directly to the attorney who may enforce the order in his <u>or her</u> name.

Sec. 691. RCW 26.09.270 and 1989 c 375 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

A party seeking a temporary custody order or a temporary parenting plan or modification of a custody decree or parenting plan shall submit together with his <u>or her</u> motion, an affidavit setting forth facts supporting the requested order or modification and shall give notice, together with a copy of his <u>or her</u> affidavit, to other parties to the proceedings, who may file opposing affidavits. The court shall deny the motion unless it finds that adequate cause for hearing the motion is established by the affidavits, in which case it shall set a date for hearing on an order to show cause why the requested order or modification should not be granted.

Sec. 692. RCW 26.12.040 and 1949 c 50 s 4 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

In counties having more than one judge of the superior court the presiding judge may appoint a judge other than the judge of the family court to act as judge of the family court during any period when the judge of the family court is on vacation, absent, or for any reason unable to perform his <u>or her</u> duties. Any judge so appointed shall have all the powers and authority of a judge of the family court in cases under this chapter.

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- 1 **Sec. 693.** RCW 26.26.134 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 41 s 11 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
- A court may not order payment for support provided or expenses incurred more than five years prior to the commencement of the action.
- 5 Any period of time in which the responsible party has concealed himself
- 6 or herself or avoided the jurisdiction of the court under this chapter
- 7 shall not be included within the five-year period.
- 8 **Sec. 694.** RCW 26.28.030 and 1866 p 92 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 A minor is bound, not only by contracts for necessaries, but also
- 11 by his <u>or her</u> other contracts, unless he <u>or she</u> disaffirms them within
- 12 a reasonable time after he or she attains his or her majority, and
- 13 restores to the other party all money and property received by him or
- 14 <u>her</u> by virtue of the contract, and remaining within his <u>or her</u> control
- 15 at any time after his <u>or her</u> attaining his <u>or her</u> majority.
- 16 **Sec. 695.** RCW 26.28.040 and 1866 p 93 s 3 are each amended to read
- 17 as follows:
- No contract can be thus disaffirmed in cases where on account of
- 19 the minor's own misrepresentations as to his <u>or her</u> majority, or from
- 20 his <u>or her</u> having engaged in business as an adult, the other party had
- 21 good reasons to believe the minor capable of contracting.
- 22 **Sec. 696.** RCW 26.28.050 and 1866 p 93 s 4 are each amended to read
- 23 as follows:
- When a contract for the personal services of a minor has been made
- 25 with him or her alone, and those services are afterwards performed,
- 26 payment made therefor to such minor in accordance with the terms of the
- 27 contract, is a full satisfaction for those services, and the parents or
- 28 guardian cannot recover therefor.
- 29 Sec. 697. RCW 26.28.070 and 1909 c 249 s 194 are each amended to
- 30 read as follows:
- 31 Every person who shall employ, or cause to be employed, exhibit or
- 32 have in his or her custody for exhibition or employment any minor
- 33 actually or apparently under the age of eighteen years; and every

- parent, relative, guardian, employer, or other person having the care, custody, or control of any such minor, who shall in any way procure or consent to the employment of such minor:
 - (1) In begging, receiving alms, or in any mendicant occupation; or,
 - (2) In any indecent or immoral exhibition or practice; or,
- 6 (3) In any practice or exhibition dangerous or injurious to life, 7 limb, health, or morals; or,
- 8 (4) As a messenger for delivering letters, telegrams, packages, or bundles, to any known house of prostitution or assignation;
- 10 Shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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11 **Sec. 698.** RCW 26.30.020 and 1970 ex.s. c 4 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Any written obligation signed by a minor sixteen or more years of age in consideration of an educational loan received by him or her from any person is enforceable as if he or she were an adult at the time of execution, but only if prior to the making of the educational loan an educational institution has certified in writing to the person making the educational loan that the minor is enrolled, or has been accepted for enrollment, in the educational institution.

20 **Sec. 699.** RCW 26.40.080 and 1955 c 272 s 8 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

It shall be the responsibility of the state and the appropriate departments and agencies thereof to discover methods and procedures by which the mental and/or physical health of the child in custody may be improved and, with the consent of the co-custodians, to apply those methods and procedures. The co-custodians other than the state shall have no financial responsibility for the child committed to their cocustody except as they may in written agreement with the state accept such responsibility. At any time after the commitment of such child they may inquire into his or her well-being, and the state and any of its agencies may do nothing with respect to the child that would in any way affect his or her mental or physical health without the consent of the co-custodians. The legal status of the child may not be changed without the consent of the co-custodians. If it appears to the state as co-custodian of a child that the health and/or welfare of such child is impaired or jeopardized by the failure of the co-custodians other

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- 1 than the state to consent to the application of certain methods and
- 2 procedures with respect to such child, the state through its proper
- 3 department or agency may petition the court for an order to proceed
- 4 with such methods and procedures. Upon the filing of such petition a
- 5 hearing shall be held in open court, and if the court finds that such
- 6 petition should be granted it shall issue the order.
- 7 **Sec. 700.** RCW 27.12.080 and 1941 c 65 s 5 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 Two or more counties, or other governmental units, by action of their legislative bodies, may join in establishing and maintaining a 10 11 regional library under the terms of a contract to which all will agree. 12 The expenses of the regional library shall be apportioned between or 13 among the contracting parties concerned on such basis as shall be agreed upon in the contract. The treasurer of one of the governmental 14 units, as shall be provided in the contract, shall have the custody of 15 16 the funds of the regional library; and the treasurers of the other 17 governmental units concerned shall transfer quarterly to him or her all moneys collected for free public library purposes in their respective 18 governmental units. If the legislative body of any governmental unit 19 20 decides to withdraw from a regional library contract, the governmental 21 unit withdrawing shall be entitled to a division of the property on the 22 basis of its contributions.
- 23 **Sec. 701.** RCW 27.12.160 and 1947 c 75 s 8 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
 - The board of trustees of an intercounty rural library district shall designate the county treasurer of one of the counties included in the district to act as treasurer for the district. All moneys raised for the district by taxation within the participating counties or received by the district from any other sources shall be paid over to him or her, and he or she shall disburse the funds of the district upon warrants drawn thereon by the auditor of the county to which he or she belongs pursuant to vouchers approved by the trustees of the district.
- 33 **Sec. 702.** RCW 27.12.180 and 1941 c 65 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- Instead of establishing or maintaining an independent library, the

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legislative body of any governmental unit authorized to maintain a 1 2 library shall have power to contract to receive library service from an existing library, the board of trustees of which shall have reciprocal 3 4 power to contract to render the service with the consent of the legislative body of its governmental unit. Such a contract shall 5 require that the existing library perform all the functions of a 6 7 library within the governmental unit wanting service. In like manner 8 a legislative body may contract for library service from a library not 9 owned by a public corporation but maintained for free public use: 10 PROVIDED, That such a library be subject to inspection by the state 11 librarian and be certified by him or her as maintaining a proper 12 standard. Any school district may contract for school library service 13 from any existing library, such service to be paid for from funds available to the school district for library purposes. 14

15 **Sec. 703.** RCW 27.12.210 and 1982 c 123 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

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The trustees, immediately after their appointment or election, shall meet and organize by the election of such officers as they deem necessary. They shall:

- (1) Adopt such bylaws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library as they deem expedient;
- (2) Have the supervision, care, and custody of all property of the library, including the rooms or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart therefor;
- (3) Employ a librarian, and upon his <u>or her</u> recommendation employ such other assistants as may be necessary, all in accordance with the provisions of RCW 27.08.010, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation, and remove them for cause;
- (4) Submit annually to the legislative body a budget containing estimates in detail of the amount of money necessary for the library for the ensuing year; except that in a library district the board of library trustees shall prepare its budget, certify the same and deliver it to the board of county commissioners in ample time for it to make the tax levies for the purpose of the district;
 - (5) Have exclusive control of the finances of the library;
- 36 (6) Accept such gifts of money or property for library purposes as 37 they deem expedient;

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- 1 (7) Lease or purchase land for library buildings;
- 2 (8) Lease, purchase, or erect an appropriate building or buildings for library purposes, and acquire such other property as may be needed 3

therefor; 4

- 5 (9) Purchase books, periodicals, maps, and supplies for the library; and 6
- 7 (10) Do all other acts necessary for the orderly and efficient management and control of the library. 8
- 9 RCW 27.12.240 and 1965 c 122 s 4 are each amended to read as follows: 10

11 After a library shall have been established or library service 12 contracted for, the legislative body of the governmental unit for which the library was established or the service engaged, shall appropriate 13 money annually for the support of the library. All funds for the 14 15 library, whether derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be in the 16 custody of the treasurer of the governmental unit, and shall be 17 designated by him or her in some manner for identification, and shall not be used for any but library purposes. The board of trustees shall 18 have the exclusive control of expenditures for library purposes subject 19 20 to any examination of accounts required by the state and money shall be 21 paid for library purposes only upon vouchers of the board of trustees, without further audit. The board shall not make expenditures or incur 22 23 indebtedness in any year in excess of the amount of money appropriated 24 and/or available for library purposes.

25 **Sec. 705.** RCW 27.18.030 and 1965 ex.s. c 93 s 3 are each amended to read as follows: 26

The state librarian shall be the compact administrator pursuant to Article X of the compact. The state librarian shall appoint one or more deputy compact administrators. Every library agreement made pursuant to Article VI of the compact shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state librarian for his or

32 her recommendations.

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- 33 Sec. 706. RCW 27.24.020 and 2005 c 63 s 2 are each amended to read as follows: 34
- 35 (1) Unless a regional law library is created pursuant to RCW

27.24.062, every county with a population of three hundred thousand or more must have a board of law library trustees consisting of five members to be constituted as follows: The ((chairman)) chair of the county legislative authority is an ex officio trustee, the judges of the superior court of the county shall choose two of their number to be trustees, and the members of the county bar association shall choose two members of the bar of the county to be trustees.

- (2) Unless a regional law library is created pursuant to RCW 27.24.062, every county with a population of eight thousand or more but less than three hundred thousand must have a board of law library trustees consisting of five members to be constituted as follows: The ((chairman)) chair of the county legislative authority is an ex officion trustee, the judges of the superior court of the county shall choose one of their number to be a trustee, and the members of the county bar association shall choose three members of the county to be trustees. If there is no county bar association, then the lawyers of the county shall choose three of their number to be trustees.
- (3) If a county has a population of less than eight thousand, then the provisions contained in RCW 27.24.068 shall apply to the establishment and operation of the county law library.
- (4) If a regional law library is created pursuant to RCW 27.24.062, then it shall be governed by one board of trustees. The board shall consist of the following representatives from each county: The judges of the superior court of the county shall choose one of their number to be a trustee, the county legislative authority shall choose one of their number to be a trustee, and the members of the county bar association shall choose one member of the bar of the county to be a trustee. If there is no county bar association, then the lawyers of the county shall choose one of their number to be a trustee.
- (5) The term of office of a member of the board who is a judge is for as long as he or she continues to be a judge, and the term of a member who is from the bar is four years. Vacancies shall be filled as they occur and in the manner directed in this section. The office of trustee shall be without salary or other compensation. The board shall elect one of their number president and the librarian shall act as secretary, except that in counties with a population of eight thousand or more but less than three hundred thousand, the board shall elect one

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- 1 of their number to act as secretary if no librarian is appointed.
- 2 Meetings shall be held at least once per year, and if more often, then
- 3 at such times as may be prescribed by rule.

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Sec. 707. RCW 27.40.034 and 1985 c 469 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of regents may provide, by rule or regulation, for:

- (1) The permanent acquisition of documents or materials on loan to the state museum at the University of Washington, if the documents or materials have not been claimed by the owner thereof within ninety days after notice is sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner at his or her last known address by the board of regents and if the certified letter be returned because it could not be delivered to the addressee, public notice shall be published by the University of Washington once each week during two successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the city of Seattle and the county of King describing the unclaimed documents or materials, giving the name of the reputed owner thereof and requesting all persons who may have any knowledge of the whereabouts of the owner to contact the office of the museum of the University of Washington: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That more than one item may be described in each of the notices;
- (2) The return to the rightful owner of documents or materials in the possession of the museum, which documents or materials are determined to have been stolen: PROVIDED, That any person claiming to be the rightful legal owner of the documents or materials who wishes to challenge the determination by the board shall have the right to commence a declaratory judgment action pursuant to chapter 7.24 RCW in the superior court for King county to determine the validity of his or her claim of ownership to the documents or materials.
- 29 **Sec. 708.** RCW 28A.320.430 and 1990 c 33 s 338 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

All such special meetings shall be held at such schoolhouse or place as the board of directors may determine. The voting shall be by ballot, the ballots to be of white paper of uniform size and quality. At least ten days' notice of such special meeting shall be given by the school district superintendent, in the manner that notice is required to be given of the annual school election, which notice shall state the

object or objects for which the meeting is to be held, and no other 1 2 business shall be transacted at such meeting than such as is specified 3 in the notice. The school district superintendent shall be the secretary of the meeting, and the ((chairman)) chair of the board of 4 5 directors or, in his or her absence, the senior director present, shall be ((chairman)) chair of the meeting: PROVIDED, That in the absence of 6 7 one or all of said officials, the qualified electors present may elect 8 a ((chairman)) <u>chair</u> or secretary, or both ((chairman)) <u>chair</u> and 9 secretary, of said meeting as occasion may require, from among their 10 The secretary of the meeting shall make a record of the proceedings of the meeting, and when the secretary of such meeting has 11 12 been elected by the qualified voters present, he or she shall within 13 ten days thereafter, file the record of the proceedings, duly 14 certified, with the superintendent of the district, and said records shall become a part of the records of the district, and be preserved as 15 16 other records.

Sec. 709. RCW 28B.10.310 and 1983 c 167 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:

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Each issue or series of such bonds: Shall be sold at such price and at such rate or rates of interest; may be serial or term bonds; may mature at such time or times in not to exceed forty years from date of issue; may be sold at public or private sale; may be payable both principal and interest at such place or places; may be subject to redemption prior to any fixed maturities; may be in such denominations; may be payable to bearer or to the purchaser or purchasers thereof or may be registrable as to principal or principal and interest as provided in RCW 39.46.030; may be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon, which may include the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund or account to secure the payment of such principal and interest and a provision that additional bonds payable out of the same source or sources may later be issued on a parity therewith, and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, all as determined and found necessary and desirable by said boards of regents or trustees. If found reasonably necessary and advisable, such boards of regents or trustees may select a trustee for the owners of each such issue or

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series of bonds and/or for the safeguarding and disbursements of the 1 2 proceeds of their sale for the uses and purposes for which they were issued and, if such trustee or trustees are so selected, shall fix its 3 or their rights, duties, powers, and obligations. The bonds of each 4 such issue or series: Shall be executed on behalf of such universities 5 or colleges by the president of the board of regents or the 6 7 ((chairman)) chair of the board of trustees, and shall be attested by 8 the secretary or the treasurer of such board, one of which signatures may be a facsimile signature; and shall have the seal of such 9 10 university or college impressed, printed, or lithographed thereon, and any interest coupons attached thereto shall be executed with the 11 12 facsimile signatures of said officials. The bonds of each such issue 13 or series and any of the coupons attached thereto shall be negotiable 14 instruments within the provisions and intent of the negotiable instruments law of this state even though they shall be payable solely 15 16 from any special fund or funds.

17 **Sec. 710.** RCW 28B.10.510 and 1973 c 62 s 3 are each amended to 18 read as follows:

The attorney general of the state shall be the legal advisor to the presidents and the boards of regents and trustees of the institutions of higher education and he <u>or she</u> shall institute and prosecute or defend all suits in behalf of the same.

Sec. 711. RCW 28B.10.520 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

Each member of a board of regents or board of trustees of a university or other state institution of higher education, before entering upon his <u>or her</u> duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to discharge faithfully and honestly his <u>or her</u> duties and to perform strictly and impartially the same to the best of his <u>or her</u> ability, such oath to be filed with the secretary of state.

Sec. 712. RCW 28B.10.528 and 1971 ex.s. c 57 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The governing boards of institutions of higher education shall have power, when exercised by resolution, to delegate to the president or his <u>or her</u> designee, of their respective university or college, any of

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- the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon such governing board by law. Delegated powers and duties may be exercised in the name of the
- 3 respective governing boards.

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Sec. 713. RCW 28B.10.567 and 1987 c 185 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

6 The boards of regents of the state universities and board of 7 trustees of the regional universities and the board of trustees of The Evergreen State College are authorized and empowered, under such rules 8 9 and regulations as any such board may prescribe for the duly sworn 10 police officers employed by any such board as members of a police force 11 established pursuant to RCW 28B.10.550, to provide for the payment of 12 death or disability benefits or medical expense reimbursement for 13 death, disability, or injury of any such duly sworn police officer who, in the line of duty, loses his or her life or becomes disabled or is 14 injured, and for the payment of such benefits to be made to any such 15 16 duly sworn police officer or his or her surviving spouse or the legal guardian of his or her child or children, as defined in RCW 17 $41.26.030((\frac{7}{1}))$ (6), or his or her estate: PROVIDED, That the duty-18 related benefits authorized by this section shall in no event be 19 20 greater than the benefits authorized on June 25, 1976, for duty-related 21 death, disability, or injury of a law enforcement officer under chapter 22 41.26 RCW: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the duty-related benefits authorized 23 by this section shall be reduced to the extent of any amounts received 24 or eligible to be received on account of the duty-related death, 25 disability, or injury to any such duly sworn police officer, his or her 26 surviving spouse, the legal guardian of his or her child or children, or his <u>or her</u> estate, under workers' compensation, social security 27 including the changes incorporated under Public Law 89-97 as now or 28 29 hereafter amended, or disability income insurance and health care plans 30 under chapter 41.05 RCW.

Sec. 714. RCW 28B.10.844 and 1972 ex.s. c 23 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of regents and the board of trustees of each of the state's institutions of higher education and governing body of an educational board are authorized to purchase insurance to protect and hold personally harmless any regent, trustee, officer, employee, or

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- agent of their respective institution, any member of an educational board, its officers, employees or agents, from any action, claim, or proceeding instituted against him <u>or her</u> arising out of the performance or failure of performance of duties for or employment with such
- institution or educational board and to hold him <u>or her</u> harmless from
- 6 any expenses connected with the defense, settlement, or monetary

7 judgments from such actions.

Sec. 715. RCW 28B.14D.090 and 1979 ex.s. c 253 s 9 are each 9 amended to read as follows:

The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer designated by the board of regents or board of trustees of each institution of higher education receiving an appropriation from the higher education construction account has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution's building account or capital projects account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14D.070 during the life of the bonds to be issued.

Sec. 716. RCW 28B.14G.080 and 1981 c 233 s 8 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer designated by the board of regents or board of trustees of each institution of higher education receiving an appropriation from the higher education construction account has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution's building account or capital projects account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14G.060 during the life of the bonds to be issued: PROVIDED, That with respect to any hospital-related project at the University of Washington, it shall be certified, based on estimates of the hospital's adjusted gross revenues and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in that institution's local hospital account to enable the board to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.14G.060 during the life of the bonds to be issued.

1 Sec. 717. RCW 28B.20.105 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28B.20.105 are each amended to read as follows:

The board shall organize by electing from its membership a president and an executive committee, of which committee the president shall be ex officio ((chairman)) chair. The board may adopt bylaws or rules and regulations for its own government. The board shall hold regular quarterly meetings, and during the interim between such meetings the executive committee may transact business for the whole board: PROVIDED, That the executive committee may call special meetings of the whole board when such action is deemed necessary.

Sec. 718. RCW 28B.20.110 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28B.20.110 are each amended to read as follows:

The board shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board and carry out such respective duties as the board shall prescribe. In addition to such other duties as the board prescribes, the secretary shall record all proceedings of the board and carefully preserve the same. The treasurer shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his <u>or her</u> office in such amount as the regents may require: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond.

- **Sec. 719.** RCW 28B.20.328 and 1969 ex.s. c 46 s 3 are each amended 22 to read as follows:
 - (1) Any lease of public lands with outdoor recreation potential authorized by the regents of the University of Washington shall be open and available to the public for compatible recreational use unless the regents of the University of Washington determine that the leased land should be closed in order to prevent damage to crops or other land cover, to improvements on the land, to the lessee, or to the general public or is necessary to avoid undue interference with carrying forward a university program. Any lessee may file an application with the regents of the University of Washington to close the leased land to any public use. The regents shall cause a written notice of the impending closure to be posted in a conspicuous place in the university's business office and in the office of the county auditor in which the land is located thirty days prior to the public hearing. This notice shall state the parcel or parcels involved and shall

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- indicate the time and place of the public hearing. 1 2 determination by the regents that posting is not necessary, the lessee 3 shall desist from posting. Upon a determination by the regents that 4 posting is necessary, the lessee shall post his or her leased premises so as to prohibit recreational uses thereon. In the event any such 5 lands are so posted, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or 6 7 fish, or for any person other than the lessee or his or her immediate 8 family to use any such posted lands for recreational purposes.
- 9 (2) The regents of the University of Washington may insert the 10 provisions of subsection (1) of this section in all leases hereafter 11 issued.
- 12 **Sec. 720.** RCW 28B.20.456 and 1973 c 62 s 9 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

14 There is hereby created an advisory committee to the environmental research facility consisting of eight members. Membership on the 15 16 committee shall consist of the director of the department of labor and 17 industries, the assistant secretary for the division of health services of the department of social and health services, the president of the 18 Washington state labor council, the president of the association of 19 20 Washington business, the dean of the school of public health and 21 community medicine of the University of Washington, the dean of the 22 school of engineering of the University of Washington, the president of 23 the Washington state medical association, or their representatives, and 24 the ((chairman)) chair of the department of environmental health of the 25 University of Washington, who shall be ex officio ((chairman)) chair of 26 the committee without vote. Such committee shall meet at least semiannually at the call of the ((chairman)) chair. Members shall 27 serve without compensation. It shall consult, review and evaluate 28 29 policies, budgets, activities, and programs of the facility relating to industrial and occupational health to the end that the facility will 30 31 serve in the broadest sense the health of the ((workman)) worker as it may be related to his or her employment. 32

- 33 **Sec. 721.** RCW 28B.30.125 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28B.30.125 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 The board of regents shall meet and organize by the election of a

1 president from their own number on or as soon as practicable after the 2 first Wednesday in April of each year.

The board president shall be the chief executive officer of the board and shall preside at all meetings thereof, except that in his or her absence the board may appoint a ((chairman)) chair pro tempore. The board president shall sign all instruments required to be executed by said board other than those for the disbursement of funds.

The board may adopt bylaws for its own organizational purposes and enact laws for the government of the university and its properties.

Sec. 722. RCW 28B.30.130 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28B.30.130 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of regents shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. The treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her, and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the regents require: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond.

The treasurer shall make disbursements of the funds in his <u>or her</u> hands on the order of the board, which order shall be countersigned by the secretary of the board, and shall state on what account the disbursement is made.

Sec. 723. RCW 28B.30.135 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28B.30.135 are each amended to read as follows:

The president of the university shall be secretary of the board of regents but he <u>or she</u> shall not have the right to vote; as such he <u>or she</u> shall be the recording officer of said board, shall attest all instruments required to be signed by the board president, shall keep a true record of all the proceedings of the board, and shall perform all the duties pertaining to the office and do all other things required of him <u>or her</u> by the board. The secretary shall give a bond in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of his <u>or her</u> duties as such officer: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay the fee for such bond.

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- (1) Any lease of public lands with outdoor recreation potential 3 4 authorized by the regents of Washington State University shall be open and available to the public for compatible recreational use unless the 5 regents of Washington State University determine that the leased land 6 7 should be closed in order to prevent damage to crops or other land 8 cover, to improvements on the land, to the lessee, or to the general public or is necessary to avoid undue interference with carrying 9 10 forward a university program. Any lessee may file an application with the regents of Washington State University to close the leased land to 11 The regents shall cause written notice of the 12 any public use. 13 impending closure to be posted in a conspicuous place university's business office, and in the office of the county auditor 14 in which the land is located thirty days prior to the public hearing. 15 This notice shall state the parcel or parcels involved and shall 16 17 the time and place of the public hearing. 18 determination by the regents that posting is not necessary, the lessee shall desist from posting. Upon a determination by the regents that 19 posting is necessary, the lessee shall post his or her leased premises 20 21 so as to prohibit recreational uses thereon. In the event any such 22 lands are so posted, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or 23 fish, or for any person other than the lessee or his or her immediate 24 family to use such posted land for recreational purposes.
- 25 (2) The regents of Washington State University may insert the 26 provisions of subsection (1) of this section in all leases hereafter 27 issued.
- 28 **Sec. 725.** RCW 28B.31.090 and 1977 ex.s. c 344 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be issued only after an officer of Washington State University, designated by the Washington State University board of regents, has certified, based upon his or her estimates of future tuition income and other factors, that an adequate balance will be maintained in the Washington State University building account to enable the board of regents to meet the requirements of RCW 28B.31.070 during the life of the bonds to be issued.

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Sec. 726. RCW 28B.35.105 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 46 are each 2 amended to read as follows:

Each board of regional university trustees shall elect one of its members ((chairman)) chair, and it shall elect a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the board. Each board shall have power to adopt bylaws for its government and for the government of the school, which bylaws shall not be inconsistent with law, and to prescribe the duties of its officers, committees, and employees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

Sec. 727. RCW 28B.35.110 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 47 are each 11 amended to read as follows:

Each board of regional university trustees shall hold at least two regular meetings each year, at such times as may be provided by the board. Special meetings shall be held as may be deemed necessary, whenever called by the ((chairman)) chair or by a majority of the board. Public notice of all meetings shall be given in accordance with chapter 42.32 RCW.

Sec. 728. RCW 28B.35.120 and 2006 c 263 s 824 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to any other powers and duties prescribed by law, each board of trustees of the respective regional universities:

- (1) Shall have full control of the regional university and its property of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.
- (2) Shall employ the president of the regional university, his <u>or</u> <u>her</u> assistants, members of the faculty, and other employees of the institution, who, except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions, until discharged therefrom by the board for good and lawful reason.
- (3) With the assistance of the faculty of the regional university, shall prescribe the course of study in the various schools and departments thereof and publish such catalogues thereof as the board deems necessary: PROVIDED, That the Washington professional educator standards board shall determine the requisites for and give program approval of all courses leading to teacher certification by such board.
 - (4) Establish such divisions, schools, or departments necessary to

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- carry out the purposes of the regional university and not otherwise proscribed by law.
 - (5) Except as otherwise provided by law, may establish and erect such new facilities as determined by the board to be necessary for the regional university.
 - (6) May acquire real and other property as provided in RCW 28B.10.020, as now or hereafter amended.
 - (7) Except as otherwise provided by law, may purchase all supplies and purchase or lease equipment and other personal property needed for the operation or maintenance of the regional university.
 - (8) May establish, lease, operate, equip, and maintain self-supporting facilities in the manner provided in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330, as now or hereafter amended.
- 14 (9) Except as otherwise provided by law, to enter into such 15 contracts as the trustees deem essential to regional university 16 purposes.
 - (10) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from whatsoever source, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the regional university programs; sell, lease, or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof.
 - (11) Subject to the approval of the higher education coordinating board pursuant to RCW 28B.76.230, offer new degree programs, offer off-campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus facilities.
- 31 (12) May promulgate such rules and regulations, and perform all 32 other acts not forbidden by law, as the board of trustees may in its 33 discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of the 34 regional university.
- 35 **Sec. 729.** RCW 28B.35.230 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 53 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 Every diploma issued by a regional university shall be signed by

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- the ((chairman)) chair of the board of trustees and by the president of the regional university issuing the same, and sealed with the appropriate seal. In addition to the foregoing, teaching certificates shall be countersigned by the state superintendent of public instruction. Every certificate shall specifically state what course of study the holder has completed and for what length of time such certificate is valid in the schools of the state.
- 8 **Sec. 730.** RCW 28B.35.310 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 56 are each 9 amended to read as follows:

It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of the school district 10 or districts with which such statement has been filed, to apportion for 11 12 attendance to the said model school or training department, a 13 sufficient number of pupils from the public schools under the supervision of said board as will furnish to such regional university 14 the number of pupils required in order to maintain such facility: 15 16 PROVIDED, That the president of said regional university may refuse to 17 accept any such pupil as in his or her judgment would tend to reduce the efficiency of said model school or training department. 18

- 19 **Sec. 731.** RCW 28B.35.730 and 1985 c 390 s 51 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, each of the boards is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale, and delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:
 - (1) Shall not constitute
 - (a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state; or
- 28 (b) A general obligation of the university or college or of the 29 board;
- 30 (2) Shall be

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- 31 (a) Either registered or in coupon form; and
- 32 (b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars; 33 and
- 34 (c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and
- 35 (d) Signed on behalf of the university or college by the 36 ((chairman)) chair of the board, attested by the secretary of the

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- 1 board, have the seal of the university or college impressed thereon or
- 2 a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed in the bottom border
- 3 thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the
- 4 facsimile signatures of such ((chairman)) chair and the secretary;
 - (3) Shall state

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- (a) The date of issue; and
- 7 (b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within 8 the series; and
 - (c) That the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund;
 - (4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;
 - (5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;
 - (6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;
 - (7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;
 - (8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with RCW 28B.35.700 through 28B.35.790, as now or hereafter amended, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:
 - (a) A covenant that the building fees shall be established, maintained, and collected in such amounts that will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds payable out of the bond retirement fund, to set aside and maintain the reserves required to secure the payment of such principal and interest, and to maintain any coverage which may be required over such principal and interest;
- 34 (b) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond 35 retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest 36 on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set 37 aside and maintained therein;

(c) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the capital projects account of the university or college issuing the bonds to the bond retirement fund of such university or college when ordered by the board of trustees in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement fund to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;

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8 (d) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with 9 any bonds outstanding may be issued.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds, exclusive of accrued interest which shall be deposited in the bond retirement fund, shall be 11 deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the capital projects account of the university or college issuing the bonds and shall be 14 used solely for paying the costs of the projects.

15 Sec. 732. RCW 28B.40.105 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 66 are each 16 amended to read as follows:

The board of The Evergreen State College trustees shall elect one of its members ((chairman)) chair, and it shall elect a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the board. The board shall have power to adopt bylaws for its government and for the government of the school, which bylaws shall not be inconsistent with law, and to prescribe the duties of its officers, committees, and employees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

24 Sec. 733. RCW 28B.40.110 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 67 are each 25 amended to read as follows:

The board of The Evergreen State College trustees shall hold at least two regular meetings each year, at such times as may be provided Special meetings shall be held as may be deemed by the board. necessary, whenever called by the ((chairman)) chair or by a majority of the board. Public notice of all meetings shall be given in accordance with chapter 42.32 RCW.

- 32 Sec. 734. RCW 28B.40.120 and 2006 c 263 s 825 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 In addition to any other powers and duties prescribed by law, the 35 board of trustees of The Evergreen State College:

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- 1 (1) Shall have full control of the state college and its property 2 of various kinds, except as otherwise provided by law.
 - (2) Shall employ the president of the state college, his <u>or her</u> assistants, members of the faculty, and other employees of the institution, who, except as otherwise provided by law, shall hold their positions, until discharged therefrom by the board for good and lawful reason.
 - (3) With the assistance of the faculty of the state college, shall prescribe the course of study in the various schools and departments thereof and publish such catalogues thereof as the board deems necessary: PROVIDED, That the Washington professional educator standards board shall determine the requisites for and give program approval of all courses leading to teacher certification by such board.
- (4) Establish such divisions, schools, or departments necessary to carry out the purposes of the college and not otherwise proscribed by law.
 - (5) Except as otherwise provided by law, may establish and erect such new facilities as determined by the board to be necessary for the college.
 - (6) May acquire real and other property as provided in RCW 28B.10.020, as now or hereafter amended.
 - (7) Except as otherwise provided by law, may purchase all supplies and purchase or lease equipment and other personal property needed for the operation or maintenance of the college.
 - (8) May establish, lease, operate, equip, and maintain self-supporting facilities in the manner provided in RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330, as now or hereafter amended.
 - (9) Except as otherwise provided by law, to enter into such contracts as the trustees deem essential to college purposes.
 - (10) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from whatsoever source, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the college programs; sell, lease, or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof.

- 1 (11) Subject to the approval of the higher education coordinating 2 board pursuant to RCW 28B.76.230, offer new degree programs, offer off-3 campus programs, participate in consortia or centers, contract for off-4 campus educational programs, and purchase or lease major off-campus 5 facilities.
- 6 (12) May promulgate such rules and regulations, and perform all 7 other acts not forbidden by law, as the board of trustees may in its 8 discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of the 9 college.
- 10 **Sec. 735.** RCW 28B.40.195 and 1977 c 52 s 1 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

Each board of state college trustees shall appoint a treasurer who shall be the financial officer of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. Each treasurer shall render a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him or her, and shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office in such amount as the trustees require: PROVIDED, That the respective colleges shall pay the fees for any such bonds.

19 **Sec. 736.** RCW 28B.40.230 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 72 are each 20 amended to read as follows:

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Every diploma issued by The Evergreen State College shall be signed by the ((chairman)) chair of the board of trustees and by the president of the state college, and sealed with the appropriate seal. In addition to the foregoing, teaching certificates shall be countersigned by the state superintendent of public instruction. Every certificate shall specifically state what course of study the holder has completed and for what length of time such certificate is valid in the schools of the state.

Sec. 737. RCW 28B.40.310 and 1977 ex.s. c 169 s 75 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of the school district or districts with which such statement has been filed, to apportion for attendance to the said model school or training department, a sufficient number of pupils from the public schools under the supervision of said board as will furnish to The Evergreen State

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- 1 College the number of pupils required in order to maintain such
- 2 facility: PROVIDED, That the president of said state college may
- 3 refuse to accept any such pupil as in his or her judgment would tend to
- 4 reduce the efficiency of said model school or training department.

Sec. 738. RCW 28B.50.060 and 1994 c 154 s 306 are each amended to read as follows:

A director of the state system of community and technical colleges shall be appointed by the college board and shall serve at the pleasure of the college board. The director shall be appointed with due regard to the applicant's fitness and background in education, and knowledge of and recent practical experience in the field of educational administration particularly in institutions beyond the high school level. The college board may also take into consideration an applicant's proven management background even though not particularly in the field of education.

The director shall devote his or her time to the duties of his or her office and shall not have any direct pecuniary interest in or any stock or bonds of any business connected with or selling supplies to the field of education within this state, in keeping with chapter 42.52 RCW.

The director shall receive a salary to be fixed by the college board and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in the discharge of his or her official duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

The director shall be the executive officer of the college board and serve as its secretary and under its supervision shall administer the provisions of this chapter and the rules and orders established thereunder and all other laws of the state. The director shall attend, but not vote at, all meetings of the college board. The director shall be in charge of offices of the college board and responsible to the college board for the preparation of reports and the collection and dissemination of data and other public information relating to the state system of community and technical colleges. At the direction of the college board, the director shall, together with the ((chairman)) chair of the college board, execute all contracts entered into by the college board.

The director shall, with the approval of the college board: (1) Employ necessary assistant directors of major staff divisions who shall serve at the director's pleasure on such terms and conditions as the director determines, and (2) subject to the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW the director shall, with the approval of the college board, appoint and employ such field and office assistants, clerks and other employees as may be required and authorized for the proper discharge of the functions of the college board and for whose services funds have been appropriated.

The board may, by written order filed in its office, delegate to the director any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon it by this chapter. Such delegated powers and duties may be exercised by the director in the name of the college board.

Sec. 739. RCW 28B.50.100 and 1991 c 238 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

There is hereby created a board of trustees for each college district as set forth in this chapter. Each board of trustees shall be composed of five trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor for terms commencing October 1st of the year in which appointed. In making such appointments the governor shall give consideration to geographical diversity, and representing labor, business, women, and racial and ethnic minorities, in the membership of the boards of trustees. The boards of trustees for districts containing technical colleges shall include at least one member from business and one member from labor.

The successors of the trustees initially appointed shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term. Each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Every trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector of the college district. No trustee may be an employee of the community and technical college system, a member of the board of directors of any school district, or a member of the governing board of any public or private educational institution.

Each board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a ((chairman)) chair from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and

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- may adopt such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it deems necessary for 1
- 2 its own government. Three members of the board shall constitute a
- quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may 3
- compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in 4
- 5 its bylaws, rules, or regulations. The district president, or if there
- be none, the president of the college, shall serve as, or may designate 6
- 7 another person to serve as, the secretary of the board, who shall not
- 8 be deemed to be a member of the board.
- Members of the boards of trustees may be removed for misconduct or 9
- 10 malfeasance in office in the manner provided by RCW 28B.10.500.
- Sec. 740. RCW 28B.50.350 and 1991 c 238 s 50 are each amended to 11
- 12 read as follows:
- 13 For the purpose of financing the cost of any projects, the college
- board is hereby authorized to adopt the resolution or resolutions and 14
- prepare all other documents necessary for the issuance, sale, and 15
- 16 delivery of the bonds or any part thereof at such time or times as it
- 17 shall deem necessary and advisable. Said bonds:
- (1) Shall not constitute: 18
- (a) An obligation, either general or special, of the state; or 19
- 20 (b) A general obligation of the college or of the college board;
- 21 (2) Shall be:
- 22 (a) Either registered or in coupon form; and
- 23 (b) Issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars;
- 24 and

- 25 (c) Fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state; and
- 26 (d) Signed on behalf of the college board with the manual or
- 27 facsimile signature of the ((chairman)) chair of the board, attested by
- the secretary of the board, have the seal of the college board 28
- 29 impressed thereon or a facsimile of such seal printed or lithographed
- in the bottom border thereof, and the coupons attached thereto shall be 31 signed with the facsimile signatures of such ((chairman)) chair and the
- secretary; 32
- (3) Shall state: 33
- 34 (a) The date of issue; and
- 35 (b) The series of the issue and be consecutively numbered within
- 36 the series; and

1 (c) That the bond is payable both principal and interest solely out of the bond retirement fund created for retirement thereof;

- (4) Each series of bonds shall bear interest, payable either annually or semiannually, as the board may determine;
- (5) Shall be payable both principal and interest out of the bond retirement fund;
- (6) Shall be payable at such times over a period of not to exceed forty years from date of issuance, at such place or places, and with such reserved rights of prior redemption, as the board may prescribe;
- (7) Shall be sold in such manner and at such price as the board may prescribe;
- (8) Shall be issued under and subject to such terms, conditions and covenants providing for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and such other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding such payment, not inconsistent with RCW 28B.50.330 through 28B.50.400, and as found to be necessary by the board for the most advantageous sale thereof, which may include but not be limited to:
- (a) A covenant that a reserve account shall be created in the bond retirement fund to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued and a provision made that certain amounts be set aside and maintained therein;
- (b) A covenant that sufficient moneys may be transferred from the capital projects account of the college board issuing the bonds to the bond retirement fund of the college board when ordered by the board in the event there is ever an insufficient amount of money in the bond retirement fund to pay any installment of interest or principal and interest coming due on the bonds or any of them;
- (c) A covenant fixing conditions under which bonds on a parity with any bonds outstanding may be issued.

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds, exclusive of accrued interest which shall be deposited in the bond retirement fund, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the capital projects account of the college board and shall be used solely for paying the costs of the projects, the costs of bond counsel and professional bond consultants incurred in issuing the bonds, and for the purposes set forth in subsection (8)(b) of this section;

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- 1 (9) Shall constitute a prior lien and charge against the building 2 fees of the community and technical colleges.
 - Sec. 741. RCW 28B.50.856 and 1969 ex.s. c 283 s 36 are each amended to read as follows:

5 The probationary faculty appointment period shall be one of 6 continuing evaluation of a probationer by a review committee. The 7 shall place primary evaluation process importance the probationer's effectiveness in his or her appointment. 8 The review 9 committee shall periodically advise each probationer, in writing, of his or her progress during the probationary period and receive the 10 11 probationer's written acknowledgment thereof. The review committee shall at appropriate times make recommendations to the appointing 12 13 authority as to whether tenure should or should not be granted to individual probationers: PROVIDED, That the final decision to award or 14 withhold tenure shall rest with the appointing authority, after it has 15 16 given reasonable consideration to the recommendations of the review 17 committee.

- 18 **Sec. 742.** RCW 28B.50.860 and 1977 ex.s. c 282 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- A tenured faculty member, upon appointment to an administrative appointment shall be allowed to retain his <u>or her</u> tenure.
- 22 **Sec. 743.** RCW 28B.50.863 and 1969 ex.s. c 283 s 41 are each 23 amended to read as follows:

Prior to the dismissal of a tenured faculty member, or a faculty member holding an unexpired probationary faculty appointment, the case shall first be reviewed by a review committee. The review shall include testimony from all interested parties including, but not limited to, other faculty members and students. The faculty member whose case is being reviewed shall be afforded the right of cross-examination and the opportunity to defend himself or herself. The review committee shall prepare recommendations on the action they propose be taken and submit such recommendations to the appointing authority prior to their final action.

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1 **Sec. 744.** RCW 30.04.140 and 1986 c 279 s 7 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

No bank or trust company shall pledge or hypothecate any of its 3 4 securities or assets to any depositor, except that it may qualify as depositary for United States deposits, or other public funds, or funds 5 6 held in trust and deposited by any public officer by virtue of his or 7 her office, or as a depository for the money of estates under the 8 statutes of the United States pertaining to bankruptcy or funds deposited by a trustee or receiver in bankruptcy appointed by any court 9 10 of the United States or any referee thereof, or funds held by the 11 United States or the state of Washington, or any officer thereof in 12 trust, or for funds of corporations owned or controlled by the United 13 States, and may give such security for such deposits as are required by 14 law or by the officer making the same; and it may give security to its trust department for deposits with itself which represent trust funds 15 invested in savings accounts or which represent fiduciary funds 16 awaiting investment or distribution. 17

Sec. 745. RCW 30.04.300 and 1955 c 33 s 30.04.300 are each amended to read as follows:

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A branch of any foreign bank or banker actually and publicly engaged in banking in this state on March 10, 1917, in full compliance with the laws hereof, which were in force immediately prior to March 10, 1917, and which branch has a capital not less in amount than that required for the organization of a state bank as provided in this title at the time and place when and where such branch was established, may continue its said business, subject to all of the regulations and supervision provided for banks. The amount upon which it pays taxes shall be prima facie evidence of the amount and existence of such No such bank or banker shall set forth on its or his or her stationery or in any manner advertise in this state a greater capital, surplus and undivided profits than are actually maintained at such branch. Every foreign corporation, bank and banker, and every officer, agent, and employee thereof who violates any provision of this section or which violates the terms of the resolution filed as required by RCW 30.04.290 shall for each violation forfeit and pay to the state of Washington the sum of one thousand dollars. A civil action for the

- recovery of any such sum may be brought by the attorney general in the name of the state.
 - Sec. 746. RCW 30.08.150 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 s 48 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority to a trust company, the persons named in the articles of incorporation and their successors shall thereupon become a corporation and shall have power:

- (1) To execute all the powers and possess all the privileges conferred on banks.
- (2) To act as fiscal or transfer agent of the United States or of any state, municipality, body politic, or corporation and in such capacity to receive and disburse money.
- (3) To transfer, register, and countersign certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness and to act as attorney-infact or agent of any corporation, foreign or domestic, for any purpose, statutory or otherwise.
- (4) To act as trustee under any mortgage, or bonds, issued by any municipality, body politic, or corporation, foreign or domestic, or by any individual, firm, association, or partnership, and to accept and execute any municipal or corporate trust.
- (5) To receive and manage any sinking fund of any corporation upon such terms as may be agreed upon between such corporation and those dealing with it.
- (6) To collect coupons on or interest upon all manner of securities, when authorized so to do, by the parties depositing the same.
- (7) To accept trusts from and execute trusts for married persons in respect to their separate property and to be their agent in the management of such property and to transact any business in relation thereto.
- (8) To act as receiver or trustee of the estate of any person, or to be appointed to any trust by any court, to act as assignee under any assignment for the benefit of creditors of any debtor, whether made pursuant to statute or otherwise, and to be the depositary of any moneys paid into court.
- 36 (9) To be appointed and to accept the appointment of executor of, 37 or trustee under, the last will and testament, or administrator with or

without the will annexed, of the estate of any deceased person and to be appointed and to act as guardian of the estate of lunatics, idiots, persons of unsound mind, minors and habitual drunkards: HOWEVER, That the power hereby granted to trust companies to act as guardian or administrator, with or without the will annexed, shall not be construed to deprive parties of the prior right to have issued to them letters of quardianship, or of administration, as such right now exists under the law of this state.

- (10) To execute any trust or power of whatever nature or description that may be conferred upon or entrusted or committed to it by any person or by any court or municipality, foreign or domestic corporation, and any other trust or power conferred upon or entrusted or committed to it by grant, assignment, transfer, devise, bequest, or by any other authority and to receive, take, use, manage, hold, and dispose of, according to the terms of such trusts or powers any property or estate, real or personal, which may be the subject of any such trust or power.
- (11) Generally to execute trusts of every description not inconsistent with law.
 - (12) To purchase, invest in, and sell promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures, and mortgages and when moneys are borrowed or received for investment, the bonds or obligations of the company may be given therefor, but no trust company hereafter organized shall issue such bonds: PROVIDED, That no trust company which receives money for investment and issues the bonds of the company therefor shall engage in the business of banking or receiving of either savings or commercial deposits: AND PROVIDED, That it shall not issue any bond covering a period of more than ten years between the date of its issuance and its maturity date: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if for any cause, the holder of any such bond upon which one or more annual rate installments have been paid, shall fail to pay the subsequent annual rate installments provided in said bond such holder shall, on or before the maturity date of said bond, be paid not less than the full sum which he or she has paid in on account of said bond.
- **Sec. 747.** RCW 30.22.040 and 1981 c 192 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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1 Unless the context of this chapter otherwise requires, the terms 2 contained in this section have the meanings indicated.

- (1) "Account" means a contract of deposit between a depositor or depositors and a financial institution; the term includes a checking account, savings account, certificate of deposit, savings certificate, share account, savings bond, and other like arrangements.
- (2) "Actual knowledge" means written notice to a manager of a branch of a financial institution, or an officer of the financial institution in the course of his <u>or her</u> employment at the branch, pertaining to funds held on deposit in an account maintained by the branch received within a period of time which affords the financial institution a reasonable opportunity to act upon the knowledge.
- (3) "Individual" means a human being; "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, trust, or other entity recognized by law to have separate legal powers.
- (4) "Agent" means a person designated by a depositor or depositors in a contract of deposit or other document to have the authority to deposit and to make payments from an account in the name of the depositor or depositors.
- (5) "Agency account" means an account to which funds may be deposited and from which payments may be made by an agent designated by a depositor. In the event there is more than one depositor named on an account, each depositor may designate the same or a different agent for the purpose of depositing to or making payments of funds from a depositor's account.
- (6) "Single account" means an account in the name of one depositor only.
- (7) "Joint account without right of survivorship" means an account in the name of two or more depositors and which contains no provision that the funds of a deceased depositor become the property of the surviving depositor or depositors.
- (8) "Joint account with right of survivorship" means an account in the name of two or more depositors and which provides that the funds of a deceased depositor become the property of one or more of the surviving depositors.
- 37 (9) "Trust and P.O.D. accounts" means accounts payable on request 38 to a depositor during the depositor's lifetime, and upon the

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depositor's death to one or more designated beneficiaries, or which are payable to two or more depositors during their lifetimes, and upon the death of all depositors to one or more designated beneficiaries. The term "trust account" does not include deposits by trustees or other fiduciaries where the trust or fiduciary relationship is established other than by a contract of deposit with a financial institution.

- (10) "Trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary" means a person or persons, other than a codepositor, who has or have been designated by a depositor or depositors to receive the depositor's funds remaining in an account upon the death of a depositor or all depositors.
- (11) "Depositor," when utilized in determining the rights of individuals to funds in an account, means an individual who owns the funds. When utilized in determining the rights of a financial institution to make or withhold payment, and/or to take any other action with regard to funds held under a contract of deposit, "depositor" means the individual or individuals who have the current right to payment of funds held under the contract of deposit without regard to the actual rights of ownership thereof by these individuals. A trust or P.O.D. account beneficiary becomes a depositor only when the account becomes payable to the beneficiary by reason of having survived the depositor or depositors named on the account, depending upon the provisions of the contract of deposit.
- (12) "Financial institution" means a bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to do business and accept deposits in this state under state or federal law.
- (13) "Depositor's funds" or "funds of a depositor" means the amount of all deposits belonging to or made for the benefit of a depositor, less all withdrawals of the funds by the depositor or by others for the depositor's benefit, plus the depositor's prorated share of any interest or dividends included in the current balance of the account and any proceeds of deposit life insurance added to the account by reason of the death of a depositor.
- (14) "Payment(s)" of sums on deposit includes withdrawal, payment by check or other directive of a depositor or his <u>or her</u> agent, any pledge of sums on deposit by a depositor or his <u>or her</u> agent, any set-off or reduction or other disposition of all or part of an account

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- balance, and any payments to any person under RCW 30.22.120, 30.22.140,
- 2 30.22.150, 30.22.160, 30.22.170, 30.22.180, 30.22.190, 30.22.200, and
- 3 30.22.220.

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- (15) "Proof of death" means a certified or authenticated copy of a 4 5 death certificate, or photostatic copy thereof, purporting to be issued by an official or agency of the jurisdiction where the death 6 7 purportedly occurred, or a certified or authenticated copy of a record 8 or report of a governmental agency, domestic or foreign, that a person In either case, the proofs constitute prima facie proof of 9 10 the fact, place, date, and time of death, and identity of the decedent and the status of the dates, circumstances, and places disclosed by the 11 12 record or report.
 - (16) "Request" means a request for withdrawal, or a check or order for payment, which complies with all conditions of the account, including special requirements concerning necessary signatures and regulations of the financial institution; but if the financial institution conditions withdrawal or payment on advance notice, for purposes of this chapter the request for withdrawal or payment is treated as immediately effective and a notice of intent to withdraw is treated as a request for withdrawal.
- 21 (17) "Withdrawal" means payment to a person pursuant to check or 22 other directive of a depositor.
- 23 **Sec. 748.** RCW 30.22.150 and 1981 c 192 s 15 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
- 25 Financial institutions may make payments of funds on deposit in an 26 account established by a depositor who is a minor or incompetent 27 without regard to whether it has actual knowledge of the minority or incompetency of the depositor unless the branch of the financial 28 institution at which the account is maintained has received written 29 30 notice to withhold payment to the minor or incompetent by the guardian 31 of his or her estate and had a reasonable opportunity to act upon the notice. 32
- 33 **Sec. 749.** RCW 30.49.050 and 1955 c 33 s 30.49.050 are each amended to read as follows:
- To be effective, a merger which is to result in a state bank must be approved by the stockholders of each merging state bank by a vote of

two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of each class at a meeting called to consider such action, which vote shall constitute the adoption of the charter and bylaws of the resulting state bank, including the amendments in the merger agreement.

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Unless waived in writing, notice of the meeting of stockholders shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the principal office of each merging state bank is located, at least once each week for four successive weeks, and by mail, at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder of record of each merging state bank at his <u>or her</u> address on the books of his <u>or her</u> bank; no notice of publication need be given if written waivers are received from the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of each class of stock. The notice shall state that dissenting stockholders will be entitled to payment of the value of only those shares which are voted against approval of the plan.

Sec. 750. RCW 31.20.050 and 1959 c 213 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

All the corporate powers of a development credit corporation shall be exercised by a board of not less than nine directors who shall be residents of this state. The number of directors and their term of office shall be determined by the stockholders at the first meeting held by the incorporators and at each annual meeting thereafter. the first instance the directors shall be elected by the stockholders to serve until the first annual meeting. At the first annual meeting, and at each annual meeting thereafter, one-third of the directors shall be elected by a vote of the stockholders and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be elected by members of the corporation herein provided for, each member having one vote. The removal of any director from this state shall immediately vacate his or her office. If any vacancy occurs in the board of directors through death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining directors may elect a person to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of the corporation. The directors shall be annually sworn to the proper discharge of their duties and they shall hold office until others are elected or appointed and qualified in their stead.

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1 **Sec. 751.** RCW 32.12.120 and 1981 c 192 s 31 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

Notice to any mutual savings bank doing business in this state of an adverse claim to a deposit standing on its books to the credit of any person shall not be effectual to cause said bank to recognize said adverse claimant unless said adverse claimant shall also either procure a restraining order, injunction, or other appropriate process against said bank from a court of competent jurisdiction in a cause therein instituted by him or her wherein the person to whose credit the deposit stands is made a party and served with summons or shall execute to said bank, in form and with sureties acceptable to it, a bond, in an amount which is double either the amount of said deposit or said adverse claim, whichever is the lesser, indemnifying said bank from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs, and expenses, for and on account of the payment of such adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person to whose credit the deposit stands on the books of PROVIDED, That this law shall not apply in any instance where the person to whose credit the deposit stands is a fiduciary for such adverse claimant, and the facts constituting such relationship as also the facts showing reasonable cause of belief on the part of said claimant that the said fiduciary is about to misappropriate said deposit, are made to appear by the affidavit of such claimant.

23 This section shall not apply to accounts subject to chapter 30.22 24 RCW.

Sec. 752. RCW 32.16.010 and 1985 c 56 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) There shall be a board of trustees who shall have the entire management and control of the affairs of the savings bank. The persons named in the certificate of authorization shall be the first trustees. The board shall consist of not less than nine nor more than thirty members.
- 32 (2) A person shall not be a trustee of a savings bank, if he <u>or</u> 33 she:
 - (a) Is not a resident of a state of the United States;
- 35 (b) Has been adjudicated a bankrupt or has taken the benefit of any 36 insolvency law, or has made a general assignment for the benefit of 37 creditors;

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1 (c) Has suffered a judgment recovered against him <u>or her</u> for a sum 2 of money to remain unsatisfied of record or unsecured on appeal for a 3 period of more than three months;

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- (d) Is a trustee, officer, clerk, or other employee of any other savings bank.
- (3) Nor shall a person be a trustee of a savings bank solely by reason of his <u>or her</u> holding public office.
- 8 **Sec. 753.** RCW 32.16.012 and 1969 c 55 s 14 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

The bylaws of a savings bank may prescribe a maximum age beyond which no person shall be eligible for election to the board of trustees and may prescribe a mandatory retirement age of seventy-five years or less for trustees subject to the following limitations:

- 14 (1) No person shall be eligible for initial election as a trustee 15 after December 31, 1969, who is seventy years of age or more; and
 - (2) No person shall continue to serve as a trustee after December 31, 1973, who is seventy-five years of age or more and the office of any such trustee shall become vacant on the last day of the month in which the trustee reaches his <u>or her</u> seventy-fifth birthday or December 31, 1973, whichever is the latest.

If a savings bank does not adopt a bylaw prescribing a mandatory retirement age for trustees prior to January 1, 1970, or does not maintain thereafter a bylaw prescribing a mandatory retirement age, the office of a trustee of such savings bank shall become vacant on the last day of the month in which such trustee reaches his <u>or her</u> seventieth birthday or on December 31, 1969, whichever is the latest.

27 **Sec. 754.** RCW 32.16.130 and 1971 ex.s. c 222 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

In the event a savings and loan association is converted to a mutual savings bank, any person, who at the time of such conversion was a director of the savings and loan association, may serve as a trustee of the mutual savings bank until he <u>or she</u> reaches the age of seventy-five years or until one year following the date of conversion of such savings and loan association, whichever is later. The bylaws of any mutual savings bank may modify this provision by requiring earlier retirement of any trustee affected hereby.

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Sec. 755. RCW 32.32.025 and 1995 c 134 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.230, an "affiliate" of, or a person "affiliated" with, a specified person, is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.
- (2) The term "amount," when used in regard to securities, means the principal amount if relating to evidences of indebtedness, the number of shares if relating to shares, and the number of units if relating to any other kind of security.
- (3) An "applicant" is a mutual savings bank which has applied to convert pursuant to this chapter.
- (4) The term "associate," when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means (a) any corporation or organization (other than the applicant or a majority-owned subsidiary of the applicant) of which the person is an officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of any class of equity securities, (b) any trust or other estate in which the person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which the person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (c) any relative who would be a "class A beneficiary" if the person were a decedent.
- (5) The term "broker" means any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others.
- (6) The term "capital stock" includes permanent stock, guaranty stock, permanent reserve stock, any similar certificate evidencing nonwithdrawable capital, or preferred stock, of a savings bank converted under this chapter or of a subsidiary institution or holding company.
- (7) The term "charter" includes articles of incorporation, articles of reincorporation, and certificates of incorporation, as amended, effecting (either with or without filing with any governmental agency) the organization or creation of an incorporated person.
- (8) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.230, the term "control" (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "under common control with") means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power

to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.

- (9) The term "dealer" means any person who engages either for all or part of his or her time, directly or indirectly, as agent, broker, or principal, in the business of offering, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing or trading in securities issued by another person.
- (10) The term "deposits" refers to the deposits of a savings bank that is converting under this chapter, and may refer in addition to the deposits or share accounts of any other financial institution that is converting to the stock form in connection with a merger with and into a savings bank.
- (11) The term "director" means any director of a corporation, any trustee of a mutual savings bank, or any person performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated.
- (12) The term "eligibility record date" means the record date for determining eligible account holders of a converting mutual savings bank.
- (13) The term "eligible account holder" means any person holding a qualifying deposit as determined in accordance with RCW 32.32.180.
 - (14) The term "employee" does not include a director or officer.
- (15) The term "equity security" means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right.
- (16) The term "market maker" means a dealer who, with respect to a particular security, (a) regularly publishes bona fide, competitive bid and offer quotations in a recognized interdealer quotation system; or (b) furnishes bona fide competitive bid and offer quotations on request; and (c) is ready, willing, and able to effect transaction in reasonable quantities at his or her quoted prices with other brokers or dealers.
- (17) The term "material," when used to qualify a requirement for the furnishing of information as to any subject, limits the information required to those matters as to which an average prudent investor ought reasonably to be informed before purchasing an equity security of the applicant.

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- 1 (18) The term "mutual savings bank" means a mutual savings bank organized and operating under Title 32 RCW.
 - (19) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "offer," "offer to sell," or "offer of sale" shall include every attempt or offer to dispose of, or solicitation of an offer to buy, a security or interest in a security, for value. These terms shall not include preliminary negotiations or agreements between an applicant and any underwriter or among underwriters who are or are to be in privity of contract with an applicant.
 - (20) The term "officer," for purposes of the purchase of stock in a conversion under this chapter or the sale of this stock, means the ((chairman)) chair of the board, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or principal financial officer, comptroller or principal accounting officer, and any other person performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated.
 - (21) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, any unincorporated organization, or a government or political subdivision thereof.
 - (22) The term "proxy" includes every form of authorization by which a person is or may be deemed to be designated to act for a stockholder in the exercise of his or her voting rights in the affairs of an institution. Such an authorization may take the form of failure to dissent or object.
 - (23) The terms "purchase" and "buy" include every contract to purchase, buy, or otherwise acquire a security or interest in a security for value.
 - (24) The terms "sale" and "sell" include every contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security or interest in a security for value; but these terms do not include an exchange of securities in connection with a merger or acquisition approved by the director.
 - (25) The term "savings account" means deposits established in a mutual savings bank and includes certificates of deposit.
- 35 (26) Except as provided in RCW 32.32.435, the term "security"
 36 includes any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, transferable
 37 share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, or in general,
 38 any instrument commonly known as a "security"; or any certificate of

interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing.

- (27) The term "series of preferred stock" refers to a subdivision, within a class of preferred stock, each share of which has preferences, limitations, and relative rights identical with those of other shares of the same series.
- (28) The term "subscription offering" refers to the offering of shares of capital stock, through nontransferable subscription rights issued to: (a) Eligible account holders as required by RCW 32.32.045; (b) supplemental eligible account holders as required by RCW 32.32.055; (c) directors, officers, and employees, as permitted by RCW 32.32.140; and (d) eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders as permitted by RCW 32.32.145.
- (29) A "subsidiary" of a specified person is an affiliate controlled by the person, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.
 - (30) The term "supplemental eligibility record date" means the supplemental record date for determining supplemental eligible account holders of a converting savings bank required by RCW 32.32.055. The date shall be the last day of the calendar quarter preceding director approval of the application for conversion.
 - (31) The term "supplemental eligible account holder" means any person holding a qualifying deposit, except officers, directors, and their associates, as of the supplemental eligibility record date.
 - (32) The term "underwriter" means any person who has purchased from an applicant with a view to, or offers or sells for an applicant in connection with, the distribution of any security, or participates or has a direct or indirect participation in the direct or indirect underwriting of any such undertaking; but the term does not include a person whose interest is limited to a commission from an underwriter or dealer not in excess of the usual and customary distributors' or sellers commission. The term "principal underwriter" means an underwriter in privity of contract with the applicant or other issuer of securities as to which that person is the underwriter.

Terms defined in other chapters of this title, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings given in those definitions, to the

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extent those definitions are not inconsistent with the definitions contained in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires.

Sec. 756. RCW 32.32.045 and 1981 c 85 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Each eligible account holder shall receive, without payment, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase capital stock in an amount equal to the greatest of two hundred shares, one-tenth of one percent of the total offering of shares, or fifteen times the product (rounded down to the next whole number) obtained by multiplying the total number of shares of capital stock to be issued by a fraction of which the numerator is the amount of the qualifying deposit of the eligible account holder and the denominator is the total amount of qualifying deposits of all eligible account holders in the converting savings bank. If the allotment made in this section results in an oversubscription, shares shall be allocated among subscribing eligible account holders so as to permit each such account holder, to the extent possible, to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make his or her total allocation equal to one hundred shares. Any shares not so allocated shall be allocated among the subscribing eligible account holders on such equitable basis, related to the amounts of their respective qualifying deposits, as may be provided in the plan of conversion.

Sec. 757. RCW 33.16.020 and 1982 c 3 s 28 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of directors shall be elected at the annual meeting, unless the bylaws of the association otherwise provide.

A person shall not be a director of an association if the person has been adjudicated bankrupt or has taken the benefit of any assignment for the benefit of creditors or has suffered a judgment recovered against him <u>or her</u> for a sum of money to remain unsatisfied of record or unsuperseded on appeal for a period of more than three months.

To be eligible to hold the position of director of an association, a person must have savings or stock or a combination thereof in the sum or the aggregate sum of at least one thousand dollars. Such minimum

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- 1 amount shall not be reduced either by withdrawal or by pledge for a
- loan or in any other manner, so long as he or she remains a director of
- 3 the association.
- 4 **Sec. 758.** RCW 33.16.050 and 1982 c 3 s 31 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 If a director becomes ineligible or if the director's conduct or 7 habits are such as to reflect discredit upon the association or if other good cause exists, the director may be removed from office by an 8 9 affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the board of directors at any regular meeting of the board or at any special meeting called 10 11 for that purpose. No such vote upon removal of a director shall be 12 taken until the director has been advised of the reasons therefor and has had opportunity to submit to the board of directors a statement 13 relative thereto, either oral or written. If the director affected is 14 present at the meeting, he or she shall leave the place where the 15 16 meeting is being held after his or her statement has been submitted and 17 prior to the vote upon the matter of his or her removal.
- 18 **Sec. 759.** RCW 33.16.090 and 1994 c 256 s 123 are each amended to read as follows:
- The board of directors of each association shall hold a regular meeting at least once each quarter and whenever required by the director, at a time to be designated by it. Special meetings of the board of directors may be held upon notice to each director sufficient to permit his or her attendance.
- At any meeting of the board of directors, a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- The president of the association or ((chairman)) chair of the board or any three members of the board may call a meeting of the board by giving notice to all of the directors.
- 30 **Sec. 760.** RCW 33.20.010 and 1982 c 3 s 37 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- Each member having deposits in a mutual association shall have a proportionate proprietary interest in its assets or net earnings subordinate to the claims of its other creditors. At any meeting of the members of a mutual association, each member shall be entitled to

at least one vote. A mutual association, by its bylaws, may provide 1 2 that each member shall be entitled to one vote for each one hundred 3 dollars of the member's deposit account. At any meeting of the 4 members, voting may be in person or by proxy. Proxies shall be in writing and signed by the member and, when filed with the secretary, 5 shall continue in force until revoked or superseded by subsequent 6 7 Written notice of the time and place of the holding of 8 special meetings (other than the regular annual meeting) shall be mailed to each member at his or her last known address not more than 9 10 thirty days, nor less than ten days prior to the meeting. The regular 11 annual meeting of the mutual association shall be announced by 12 publication of a notice thereof in a newspaper published in the city or 13 town, or, if the association is not in a city or town, in the county in 14 which the association is located at least ten days prior to the date of such meeting, or by ten days' written notice to the members mailed to 15 the last known address of each member. 16

17 **Sec. 761.** RCW 33.20.040 and 1982 c 3 s 38 are each amended to read 18 as follows:

Subject to chapter 30.22 RCW, minors may become depositors or members of an association and all contracts entered into between a minor and an association, with respect to his <u>or her</u> membership or his <u>or her</u> deposits therein, shall be valid and enforceable, and a minor may not disaffirm, because of his <u>or her</u> minority, any such membership or agreement in connection therewith.

Sec. 762. RCW 34.05.010 and 1997 c 126 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions set forth in this section shall apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Adjudicative proceeding" means a proceeding before an agency in which an opportunity for hearing before that agency is required by statute or constitutional right before or after the entry of an order by the agency. Adjudicative proceedings also include all cases of licensing and rate making in which an application for a license or rate change is denied except as limited by RCW 66.08.150, or a license is revoked, suspended, or modified, or in which the granting of an

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application is contested by a person having standing to contest under the law.

- (2) "Agency" means any state board, commission, department, institution of higher education, or officer, authorized by law to make rules or to conduct adjudicative proceedings, except those in the legislative or judicial branches, the governor, or the attorney general except to the extent otherwise required by law and any local governmental entity that may request the appointment of an administrative law judge under chapter 42.41 RCW.
- (3) "Agency action" means licensing, the implementation or enforcement of a statute, the adoption or application of an agency rule or order, the imposition of sanctions, or the granting or withholding of benefits.

Agency action does not include an agency decision regarding (a) contracting or procurement of goods, services, public works, and the purchase, lease, or acquisition by any other means, including eminent domain, of real estate, as well as all activities necessarily related to those functions, or (b) determinations as to the sufficiency of a showing of interest filed in support of a representation petition, or mediation or conciliation of labor disputes or arbitration of labor disputes under a collective bargaining law or similar statute, or (c) any sale, lease, contract, or other proprietary decision in the management of public lands or real property interests, or (d) the granting of a license, franchise, or permission for the use of trademarks, symbols, and similar property owned or controlled by the agency.

- (4) "Agency head" means the individual or body of individuals in whom the ultimate legal authority of the agency is vested by any provision of law. If the agency head is a body of individuals, a majority of those individuals constitutes the agency head.
- (5) "Entry" of an order means the signing of the order by all persons who are to sign the order, as an official act indicating that the order is to be effective.
- (6) "Filing" of a document that is required to be filed with an agency means delivery of the document to a place designated by the agency by rule for receipt of official documents, or in the absence of such designation, at the office of the agency head.

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- (7) "Institutions of higher education" are the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University, Evergreen State College, the various community colleges, and the governing boards of each of the above, and the various colleges, divisions, departments, or offices authorized by the governing board of the institution involved to act for the institution, all of which are sometimes referred to in this chapter as "institutions."
 - (8) "Interpretive statement" means a written expression of the opinion of an agency, entitled an interpretive statement by the agency head or its designee, as to the meaning of a statute or other provision of law, of a court decision, or of an agency order.
 - (9)(a) "License" means a franchise, permit, certification, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of authorization required by law, but does not include (i) a license required solely for revenue purposes, or (ii) a certification of an exclusive bargaining representative, or similar status, under a collective bargaining law or similar statute, or (iii) a license, franchise, or permission for use of trademarks, symbols, and similar property owned or controlled by the agency.
 - (b) "Licensing" includes the agency process respecting the issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, or modification of a license.
 - (10) "Mail" or "send," for purposes of any notice relating to rule making or policy or interpretive statements, means regular mail or electronic distribution, as provided in RCW 34.05.260. "Electronic distribution" or "electronically" means distribution by electronic mail or facsimile mail.
 - (11)(a) "Order," without further qualification, means a written statement of particular applicability that finally determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of a specific person or persons.
 - (b) "Order of adoption" means the official written statement by which an agency adopts, amends, or repeals a rule.
- 34 (12) "Party to agency proceedings," or "party" in a context so indicating, means:
 - (a) A person to whom the agency action is specifically directed; or
- 37 (b) A person named as a party to the agency proceeding or allowed 38 to intervene or participate as a party in the agency proceeding.

1 (13) "Party to judicial review or civil enforcement proceedings,"
2 or "party" in a context so indicating, means:

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- (a) A person who files a petition for a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding; or
- (b) A person named as a party in a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding, or allowed to participate as a party in a judicial review or civil enforcement proceeding.
- (14) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or unit thereof, or public or private organization or entity of any character, and includes another agency.
- (15) "Policy statement" means a written description of the current approach of an agency, entitled a policy statement by the agency head or its designee, to implementation of a statute or other provision of law, of a court decision, or of an agency order, including where appropriate the agency's current practice, procedure, or method of action based upon that approach.
- (16) "Rule" means any agency order, directive, or regulation of general applicability (a) the violation of which subjects a person to a penalty or administrative sanction; (b) which establishes, alters, or revokes any procedure, practice, or requirement relating to agency hearings; (c) which establishes, alters, or revokes any qualification or requirement relating to the enjoyment of benefits or privileges conferred by law; (d) which establishes, alters, or revokes any qualifications or standards for the issuance, suspension, or revocation of licenses to pursue any commercial activity, trade, or profession; or (e) which establishes, alters, or revokes any mandatory standards for any product or material which must be met before distribution or sale. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule, but does not include (i) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public, (ii) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to RCW 34.05.240, (iii) traffic restrictions for motor vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians established by the secretary of transportation or his or her designee where notice of such restrictions is given by official traffic control devices, or (iv) rules of institutions of higher education involving standards of admission, academic advancement,

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- academic credit, graduation and the granting of degrees, employment relationships, or fiscal processes.
 - (17) "Rules review committee" or "committee" means the joint administrative rules review committee created pursuant to RCW 34.05.610 for the purpose of selectively reviewing existing and proposed rules of state agencies.
 - (18) "Rule making" means the process for formulation and adoption of a rule.
- (19) "Service," except as otherwise provided in this chapter, means 9 10 posting in the United States mail, properly addressed, postage prepaid, or personal service. Service by mail is complete upon deposit in the 11 12 United States mail. Agencies may, by rule, authorize service by 13 electronic telefacsimile transmission, where copies are mailed 14 simultaneously, or by commercial parcel delivery company.
- 15 **Sec. 763.** RCW 34.12.060 and 1989 c 175 s 34 are each amended to read as follows:

When an administrative law judge presides at a hearing under this chapter and a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard substantially all of the oral testimony and read all exhibits submitted by any party, it shall be the duty of such judge, or in the event of his or her unavailability or incapacity, of another judge appointed by the chief administrative law judge, to issue an initial decision or proposal for decision including findings of fact and conclusions of law in accordance with RCW 34.05.461 or 34.05.485. However, this section does not apply to a state patrol disciplinary hearing conducted under RCW 43.43.090.

27 **Sec. 764.** RCW 34.12.140 and 1982 c 189 s 10 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

The amounts to be disbursed from the administrative hearings revolving fund from time to time shall be transferred thereto by the state treasurer from funds appropriated to any and all agencies for administrative hearings expenses on a quarterly basis. Agencies operating in whole or in part from nonappropriated funds shall pay into the administrative hearings revolving fund such funds as will fully reimburse funds appropriated to the office of administrative hearings for any services provided activities financed by nonappropriated funds.

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1 The funds from the employment security department for the 2 administrative hearings services provided by the office of 3 administrative hearings shall not exceed that portion of the resources 4 provided to the employment security department by the department of labor, employment and training administration, for such administrative 5 6 services. To satisfy department of labor hearings requirements, the office of administrative hearings shall meet or 7 8 exceed timeliness standards under federal regulations in the conduct of 9 employment security department appeals.

The director of financial management shall allot all such funds to the office of administrative hearings for the operation of the office, pursuant to appropriation, in the same manner as appropriated funds are allocated to other agencies under chapter 43.88 RCW.

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Disbursements from the administrative hearings revolving fund shall be pursuant to vouchers executed by the chief administrative law judge or his <u>or her</u> designee.

Sec. 765. RCW 37.12.021 and 1963 c 36 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever the governor of this state shall receive from the majority of any tribe or the tribal council or other governing body, duly recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of any Indian tribe, community, band, or group in this state a resolution expressing its desire that its people and lands be subject to the criminal or civil jurisdiction of the state of Washington to the full extent authorized by federal law, he or she shall issue within sixty days a proclamation to the effect that such jurisdiction shall apply to all Indians and all Indian territory, reservations, country, and lands of the Indian body involved to the same extent that this state exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction or both elsewhere within the state: PROVIDED, That jurisdiction assumed pursuant to this section shall nevertheless be subject to the limitations set forth in RCW 37.12.060.

32 **Sec. 766.** RCW 37.16.180 and 1917 c 4 s 22 are each amended to read 33 as follows:

Pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and especially to paragraph seventeen of section eight of article one of such Constitution, the consent of the legislature of the state of

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Washington is hereby given to the United States to acquire by donation 1 2 from any county acting under the provisions of this chapter, title to all the lands herein intended to be referred to, to be evidenced by the 3 4 deed or deeds of such county, signed by the ((chairman)) chair of its board of county commissioners and attested by the clerk of such board 5 6 under the seal of such board, and the consent of the state of 7 Washington is hereby given to the exercise by the congress of the 8 United States of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over 9 such tracts or parcels of land so conveyed to it: PROVIDED, Upon such conveyance being concluded, a sufficient description by metes and 10 11 bounds and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land 12 be filed in the auditor's office of the county in which such lands are 13 situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents, or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States: AND PROVIDED, 14 That all civil process issued from the courts of this state, and such 15 criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state against 16 17 any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such 18 reservation, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and 19 manner and by the same officers as if the consent herein given had not 20 been made.

21 **Sec. 767.** RCW 38.24.050 and 1989 c 19 s 37 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

Commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the organized militia of Washington, while in active state service or inactive duty, are entitled to and shall receive the same amount of pay and allowances from the state of Washington as provided by federal laws and regulations for commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the United States army only if federal pay and allowances are not authorized. For periods of such active state service, commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the organized militia of Washington shall receive either such pay and allowances or an amount equal to one and one-half of the federal minimum wage, whichever is greater.

The value of articles issued to any member and not returned in good order on demand, and legal fines or forfeitures, may be deducted from the member's pay.

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If federal pay and allowances are not authorized, all members detailed to serve on any board or commission ordered by the governor, or on any court-martial ordered by proper authority, may, at the discretion of the adjutant general, be paid a sum equal to one day's active state service for each day actually employed on the board or court or engaged in the business thereof, or in traveling to and from the same; and in addition thereto travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended when such duty is at a place other than the city or town of his or her residence.

Necessary transportation, quartermasters' stores, and subsistence for troops when ordered on active state service may be contracted for and paid for as are other military bills.

Sec. 768. RCW 38.32.030 and 1943 c 130 s 45 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 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 militia parading, or performing any duty according to the law shall have the right-of-way in any street or highway through which they may pass and while on field duty shall have the right to enter upon, cross, or occupy any uninclosed lands, or any inclosed lands where no damage will be caused thereby: PROVIDED, That the carriage of the United States mail and legitimate functions of the police and fire departments shall not be interfered with thereby.

Sec. 769. RCW 38.38.328 and 1989 c 48 s 34 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

The trial counsel to whom court-martial charges are referred for trial shall cause to be served upon the accused a copy of the charges upon which trial is to be had. In time of peace no person may, against his or her objection, be brought to trial or be required to participate by himself or herself or counsel in a session called by a military judge under RCW 38.38.380(1), in a general court-martial within a period of five days after the service of the charges upon him or her,

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- or before a special court-martial within a period of three days after the service of the charges upon him or her.
- 3 **Sec. 770.** RCW 38.38.548 and 1963 c 220 s 65 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
 - (1) If the convening authority disapproves the findings and sentence of a court martial he <u>or she</u> may, except where there is lack of sufficient evidence in the record to support the findings, order a rehearing. In such a case he <u>or she</u> shall state the reasons for disapproval. If he <u>or she</u> disapproves the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, he <u>or she</u> shall dismiss the charges.
 - (2) Each rehearing shall take place before a court martial composed of members not members of the court martial which first heard the case. Upon a rehearing the accused may not be tried for any offense of which he or she was found not guilty by the first court martial, and no sentence in excess of or more severe than the original sentence may be imposed, unless the sentence is based upon a finding of guilty of an offense not considered upon the merits in the original proceedings, or unless the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory.
- 19 **Sec. 771.** RCW 38.38.552 and 1963 c 220 s 66 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

In acting on the findings and sentence of a court martial, the convening authority may approve only such findings of guilty, and the sentence or such part or amount of the sentence, as he <u>or she</u> finds correct in law and fact and as he <u>or she</u> in his <u>or her</u> discretion determines should be approved. Unless he <u>or she</u> indicates otherwise, approval of the sentence is approval of the findings and sentence.

- 27 **Sec. 772.** RCW 38.38.556 and 1989 c 48 s 56 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- 29 (1) If the convening authority is the governor, the governor's action on the review of any record of trial is final.
- 31 (2) In all other cases not covered by subsection (1) of this 32 section, if the sentence of a special court-martial as approved by the 33 convening authority includes a dishonorable discharge, whether or not 34 suspended, the entire record shall be sent to the appropriate staff 35 judge advocate of the state force concerned to be reviewed in the same

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manner as a record of trial by general court-martial. The record and the opinion of the staff judge advocate shall then be sent to the state judge advocate for review.

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- (3) All other special and summary court-martial records shall be sent to the judge advocate of the appropriate force of the organized militia and shall be acted upon, transmitted, and disposed of as may be prescribed by regulations of the governor.
- (4) The state judge advocate shall review the record of trial in each case sent for review as provided under subsection (2) of this section. If the final action of the court-martial has resulted in an acquittal of all charges and specifications, the opinion of the state judge advocate is limited to questions of jurisdiction.
- (5) The state judge advocate shall take final action in any case reviewable by the state judge advocate.
- (6) In a case reviewable by the state judge advocate under this section, the state judge advocate may act only with respect to the findings and sentence as approved by the convening authority. state judge advocate may affirm only such findings of guilty, and the sentence or such part or amount of the sentence, as the state judge advocate finds correct in law and fact and determines, on the basis of the entire record, should be approved. In considering the record, the state judge advocate may weigh the evidence, judge the credibility of witnesses, and determine controverted questions of fact, recognizing that the trial court saw and heard the witnesses. If the state judge advocate sets aside the findings and sentence, the state judge advocate may, except where the setting aside is based on lack of sufficient evidence in the record to support the findings, order a rehearing. If the state judge advocate sets aside the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, he or she shall order that the charges be dismissed.
- (7) In a case reviewable by the state judge advocate under this section, the state judge advocate shall instruct the convening authority to act in accordance with the state judge advocate's decision on the review. If the state judge advocate has ordered a rehearing but the convening authority finds a rehearing impracticable, the state judge advocate may dismiss the charges.
- (8) The state judge advocate may order one or more boards of review each composed of not less than three commissioned officers of the

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- 1 organized militia, each of whom must be a member of the bar of the
- 2 highest court of the state. Each board of review shall review the
- 3 record of any trial by special court-martial, including a sentence to
- 4 a dishonorable discharge, referred to it by the state judge advocate.
- 5 Boards of review have the same authority on review as the state judge
- 6 advocate has under this section.

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- 7 **Sec. 773.** RCW 38.38.580 and 1989 c 48 s 60 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
 - (1) Under such regulations as the governor may prescribe, all rights, privileges, and property affected by an executed part of a court-martial sentence which has been set aside or disapproved, except an executed dismissal or discharge, shall be restored unless a new trial or rehearing is ordered and such executed part is included in a sentence imposed upon a new trial or rehearing.
 - (2) If a previously executed sentence of dishonorable discharge is not imposed on a new trial, the governor shall substitute therefor a form of discharge authorized for administrative issuance unless the accused is to serve out the remainder of his or her enlistment.
 - (3) If a previously executed sentence of dismissal is not imposed on a new trial, the governor shall substitute therefor a form of discharge authorized for administrative issue, and the commissioned officer dismissed by that sentence may be reappointed by the governor alone to such commissioned grade and with such rank as in the opinion of the governor that former officer would have attained had he or she not been dismissed. The reappointment of such a former officer may be made if a position vacancy is available under applicable tables of organization. All time between the dismissal and reappointment shall be considered as service for all purposes.
- 29 **Sec. 774.** RCW 38.38.628 and 1963 c 220 s 76 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 Any person subject to this code who:
- 32 (1) Commits an offense punishable by this code, or aids, abets, 33 counsels, commands, or procures its commission; or
- 34 (2) Causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him <u>or</u> 35 <u>her</u> would be punishable by this code;
- 36 is a principal.

- 1 **Sec. 775.** RCW 38.38.632 and 1963 c 220 s 77 are each amended to read as follows:
 - Any person subject to this code who, knowing that an offense punishable by this code has been committed, receives, comforts, or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his <u>or her</u> apprehension, trial, or punishment shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 8 **Sec. 776.** RCW 38.38.648 and 1963 c 220 s 81 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- (1) Any person subject to this code who solicits or advises another or others to desert in violation of RCW 38.38.660 or mutiny in violation of RCW 38.38.696 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is attempted or committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed or attempted, he or she shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
 - (2) Any person subject to this code who solicits or advises another or others to commit an act of misbehavior before the enemy in violation of RCW 38.38.716 or sedition in violation of RCW 38.38.696 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed, he or she shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 24 **Sec. 777.** RCW 38.38.664 and 1963 c 220 s 85 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
 - Any person subject to this code who, without authority:
- 27 (1) Fails to go to his <u>or her</u> appointed place of duty at the time 28 prescribed;
- 29 (2) Goes from that place; or
- 30 (3) Absents himself <u>or herself</u> or remains absent from his <u>or her</u> 31 unit, organization, or place of duty at which he <u>or she</u> is required to
- 32 be at the time prescribed;

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- 33 shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 34 **Sec. 778.** RCW 38.38.668 and 1963 c 220 s 86 are each amended to read as follows:

- 1 Any person subject to this code who through neglect or design
- 2 misses the movement of a ship, aircraft, or unit with which he or she
- 3 is required in the course of duty to move shall be punished as a court
- 4 martial may direct.
- 5 **Sec. 779.** RCW 38.38.676 and 1963 c 220 s 88 are each amended to read as follows:
- 7 Any person subject to this code who behaves with disrespect towards
- 8 his or her superior commissioned officer shall be punished as a court
- 9 martial may direct.
- 10 Sec. 780. RCW 38.38.680 and 1963 c 220 s 89 are each amended to
- 11 read as follows:
- 12 Any person subject to this code who:
- 13 (1) Strikes his <u>or her</u> superior commissioned officer or draws or
- 14 lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him or her while he
- or she is in the execution of his or her office; or
- 16 (2) ((Wilfully)) Willfully disobeys a lawful command of his or her
- 17 superior commissioned officer;
- 18 shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 19 Sec. 781. RCW 38.38.692 and 1963 c 220 s 92 are each amended to
- 20 read as follows:
- 21 Any person subject to this code who is guilty of cruelty toward, or
- 22 oppression or maltreatment of, any person subject to his or her orders
- 23 shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 24 Sec. 782. RCW 38.38.696 and 1963 c 220 s 93 are each amended to
- 25 read as follows:
- 26 (1) Any person subject to this code who:
- 27 (a) With intent to usurp or override lawful military authority
- 28 refuses, in concert with any other person, to obey orders or otherwise
- 29 do his <u>or her</u> duty or creates any violence or disturbance is guilty of
- 30 mutiny;
- 31 (b) With intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of lawful
- 32 civil authority, creates, in concert with any other person, revolt,
- 33 violence, or other disturbance against that authority is guilty of
- 34 sedition;

- 1 (c) Fails to do his <u>or her</u> utmost to prevent and suppress a mutiny 2 or sedition being committed in his <u>or her</u> presence, or fails to take 3 all reasonable means to inform his <u>or her</u> superior commissioned officer 4 or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition which he <u>or she</u> knows or 5 has reason to believe is taking place, is guilty of a failure to 6 suppress or report a mutiny or sedition.
 - (2) A person who is found guilty of attempted mutiny, mutiny, sedition, or failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

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10 **Sec. 783.** RCW 38.38.704 and 1963 c 220 s 95 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

Any person subject to this code who, without proper authority, releases any prisoner committed to his <u>or her</u> charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any such prisoner to escape, shall be punished as a court martial may direct, whether or not the prisoner was committed in strict compliance with law.

17 **Sec. 784.** RCW 38.38.724 and 1963 c 220 s 100 are each amended to 18 read as follows:

Any person subject to this code who in time of war discloses the parole or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it, or who gives to another who is entitled to receive and use the parole or countersign a different parole or countersign from that which, to his or her knowledge, he or she was authorized and required to give, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

- 25 **Sec. 785.** RCW 38.38.732 and 1963 c 220 s 102 are each amended to read as follows:
- 27 (1) All persons subject to this code shall secure all public 28 property taken from the enemy for the service of the United States, and 29 shall give notice and turn over to the proper authority without delay 30 all captured or abandoned property in their possession, custody, or 31 control.
 - (2) Any person subject to this code who:
- 33 (a) Fails to carry out the duties prescribed in subsection (1) 34 ((hereof)) of this section;

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- 1 (b) Buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or disposes of
- 2 captured or abandoned property, whereby he or she receives or expects
- 3 any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself or herself or another
- 4 directly or indirectly connected with himself or herself; or
- 5 (c) Engages in looting or pillaging;
- 6 shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 7 **Sec. 786.** RCW 38.38.740 and 1963 c 220 s 104 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 Any person subject to this code who, while in the hands of the 10 enemy in time of war:
- 11 (1) For the purpose of securing favorable treatment by his <u>or her</u> 12 captors acts without proper authority in a manner contrary to law,
- 13 custom, or regulation, to the detriment of others of whatever
- 14 nationality held by the enemy as civilian or military prisoners; or
- 15 (2) While in a position of authority over such persons maltreats
- 16 them without justifiable cause;
- 17 shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
- 18 Sec. 787. RCW 38.38.764 and 1963 c 220 s 110 are each amended to
- 19 read as follows:
- 20 Any person subject to this code who is found drunk on duty or
- 21 sleeping upon his <u>or her</u> post, or who leaves his <u>or her</u> post before he
- 22 <u>or she</u> is regularly relieved, shall be punished as a court martial may
- 23 direct.
- 24 Sec. 788. RCW 38.38.880 and 1963 c 220 s 130 are each amended to
- 25 read as follows:
- 26 The governor may delegate any authority vested in him <u>or her</u> under
- this code, and may provide for the subdelegation of any such authority,
- except the power given him or her by RCW 38.38.192 and 38.38.240.
- 29 **Sec. 789.** RCW 38.52.040 and 1995 c 269 s 1202 are each amended to
- 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) There is hereby created the emergency management council
- 32 (hereinafter called the council), to consist of not more than seventeen
- 33 members who shall be appointed by the governor. The membership of the
- 34 council shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of city

and county governments, sheriffs and police chiefs, the Washington state patrol, the military department, the department of ecology, state and local fire chiefs, seismic safety experts, state and local emergency management directors, search and rescue volunteers, medical professions who have expertise in emergency medical care, building officials, and private industry. The representatives of private industry shall include persons knowledgeable in emergency and hazardous materials management. The council members shall elect a ((chairman)) chair from within the council membership. The members of the council shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended.

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(2) The emergency management council shall advise the governor and the director on all matters pertaining to state and local emergency The council may appoint such ad hoc committees, subcommittees, and working groups as are required to develop specific recommendations for the improvement of emergency management practices, standards, policies, or procedures. The council shall ensure that the annual assessment of statewide emergency governor receives an preparedness including, but not limited to, specific progress on hazard mitigation and reduction efforts, implementation of seismic safety improvements, reduction of flood hazards, and coordination of hazardous materials planning and response activities. The council or a subcommittee thereof shall periodically convene in special session and serve during those sessions as the state emergency response commission required by P.L. 99-499, the emergency planning and community right-toknow act. When sitting in session as the state emergency response commission, the council shall confine its deliberations to those items specified in federal statutes and state administrative rules governing the coordination of hazardous materials policy. The council shall review administrative rules governing state and local management practices and recommend necessary revisions to the director.

34 **Sec. 790.** RCW 38.52.140 and 1984 c 38 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

Any civil service employee of the state of Washington or of any political subdivision thereof while on leave of absence and on duty

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- with any emergency management agency authorized under the provisions of this chapter shall be preserved in his or her civil service status as
- 3 to seniority and retirement rights so long as he $\underline{\text{or she}}$ regularly
- 4 continues to make the usual contributions incident to the retention of
- 5 such beneficial rights as if he <u>or she</u> were not on leave of absence.
- **Sec. 791.** RCW 38.52.180 and 2007 c 292 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) There shall be no liability on the part of anyone including any person, partnership, corporation, the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who owns or maintains any building or premises which have been designated by a local organization for emergency management as a shelter from destructive operations or attacks by enemies of the United States for any injuries sustained by any person while in or upon said building or premises, as a result of the condition of said building or premises or as a result of any act or omission, or in any way arising from the designation of such premises as a shelter, when such person has entered or gone upon or into said building or premises for the purpose of seeking refuge therein during destructive operations or attacks by enemies of the United States or during tests ordered by lawful authority, except for an act of willful negligence by such owner or occupant or his or her servants, agents, or employees.
 - (2) All legal liability for damage to property or injury or death to persons (except an emergency worker, regularly enrolled and acting as such), caused by acts done or attempted during or while traveling to or from an emergency or disaster, search and rescue, or training or exercise authorized by the department in preparation for an emergency or disaster or search and rescue, under the color of this chapter in a bona fide attempt to comply therewith, except as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section regarding covered volunteer emergency workers, shall be the obligation of the state of Washington. Suits may be instituted and maintained against the state for the enforcement of such liability, or for the indemnification of persons appointed and regularly enrolled as emergency workers while actually engaged in emergency management duties, or as members of any agency of the state or political subdivision thereof engaged in emergency management activity, or their dependents, for damage done to

- their private property, or for any judgment against them for acts done 1 2 in good faith in compliance with this chapter: PROVIDED, That the foregoing shall not be construed to result in indemnification in any 3 4 case of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith on the part of any agent of emergency management: PROVIDED, That should the United 5 States or any agency thereof, in accordance with any federal statute, 6 7 rule, or regulation, provide for the payment of damages to property 8 and/or for death or injury as provided for in this section, then and in that event there shall be no liability or obligation whatsoever upon 9 10 the part of the state of Washington for any such damage, death, or injury for which the United States government assumes liability. 11
 - (3) No act or omission by a covered volunteer emergency worker while engaged in a covered activity shall impose any liability for civil damages resulting from such an act or omission upon:
 - (a) The covered volunteer emergency worker;

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- 16 (b) The supervisor or supervisors of the covered volunteer 17 emergency worker;
 - (c) Any facility or their officers or employees;
 - (d) The employer of the covered volunteer emergency worker;
- 20 (e) The owner of the property or vehicle where the act or omission 21 may have occurred during the covered activity;
- 22 (f) Any local organization that registered the covered volunteer 23 emergency worker; and
 - (g) The state or any state or local governmental entity.
 - (4) The immunity in subsection (3) of this section applies only when the covered volunteer emergency worker was engaged in a covered activity:
 - (a) Within the scope of his or her assigned duties;
 - (b) Under the direction of a local emergency management organization or the department, or a local law enforcement agency for search and rescue; and
- 32 (c) The act or omission does not constitute gross negligence or 33 willful or wanton misconduct.
 - (5) For purposes of this section:
- 35 (a) "Covered volunteer emergency worker" means an emergency worker 36 as defined in RCW 38.52.010 who (i) is not receiving or expecting 37 compensation as an emergency worker from the state or local government,

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- or (ii) is not a state or local government employee unless on leave without pay status.
 - (b) "Covered activity" means:

- (i) Providing assistance or transportation authorized by the department during an emergency or disaster or search and rescue as defined in RCW 38.52.010, whether such assistance or transportation is provided at the scene of the emergency or disaster or search and rescue, at an alternative care site, at a hospital, or while in route to or from such sites or between sites; or
- (ii) Participating in training or exercise authorized by the department in preparation for an emergency or disaster or search and rescue.
 - (6) Any requirement for a license to practice any professional, mechanical, or other skill shall not apply to any authorized emergency worker who shall, in the course of performing his <u>or her</u> duties as such, practice such professional, mechanical, or other skill during an emergency described in this chapter.
 - (7) The provisions of this section shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits to which he <u>or she</u> would otherwise be entitled under this chapter, or under the workers' compensation law, or under any pension or retirement law, nor the right of any such person to receive any benefits or compensation under any act of congress.
- **Sec. 792.** RCW 38.52.190 and 1984 c 38 s 18 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - Except as provided in this chapter, an emergency worker and his <u>or</u> <u>her</u> dependents shall have no right to receive compensation from the state, from the agency, from the local organization for emergency management with which he <u>or she</u> is registered, or from the county or city which has empowered the local organization for emergency management to register him <u>or her</u> and direct his <u>or her</u> activities, for an injury or death arising out of and occurring in the course of his <u>or her</u> activities as an emergency worker.
- **Sec. 793.** RCW 38.52.195 and 1984 c 38 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person, firm, corporation, or other entity acting under the direction or control of

- 1 the proper authority to provide construction, equipment, or work as
- 2 provided for in RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180, 38.52.195, 38.52.205,
- 3 38.52.207, 38.52.220, and 38.52.390 while complying with or attempting
- 4 to comply with RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180, 38.52.195, 38.52.205,
- 5 38.52.207, 38.52.220, and 38.52.390 or any rule or regulation
- 6 promulgated pursuant to the provisions of RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180,
- 7 38.52.195, 38.52.205, 38.52.207, 38.52.220, and 38.52.390 shall be
- 8 liable for the death of or any injury to persons or damage to property
- 9 as a result of any such activity: PROVIDED, That said exemption shall
- 10 only apply where all of the following conditions occur:

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- 11 (1) Where, at the time of the incident the worker is performing 12 services as an emergency worker, and is acting within the course of his 13 <u>or her</u> duties as an emergency worker;
- 14 (2) Where, at the time of the injury, loss, or damage, the 15 organization for emergency management which the worker is assisting is 16 an approved organization for emergency management;
- 17 (3) Where the injury, loss, or damage is proximately caused by his
 18 <u>or her</u> service either with or without negligence as an emergency
 19 worker;
- 20 (4) Where the injury, loss, or damage is not caused by the intoxication of the worker; and
- 22 (5) Where the injury, loss, or damage is not due to ((wilful))
 23 willful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of a worker.
- 24 **Sec. 794.** RCW 38.52.200 and 1984 c 38 s 20 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

Liability for the compensation provided by this chapter, as limited by the provisions thereof, is in lieu of any other liability whatsoever to an emergency worker or his or her dependents or any other person on the part of the state, the agency, the local organization for emergency management with which the emergency worker is registered, and the county or city which has empowered the local organization for emergency management to register him or her and direct his or her activities, for injury or death arising out of and in the course of his or her activities while on duty as an emergency worker: PROVIDED, That nothing in this chapter shall limit or bar the liability of the state or its political subdivisions engaged in proprietary functions as

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- distinguished from governmental functions that may exist by reason of injury or death sustained by an emergency worker.
- **Sec. 795.** RCW 38.52.220 and 1984 c 38 s 24 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

Said compensation board shall meet on the call of its ((chairman)) chair on a regular monthly meeting day when there is business to come before it. The ((chairman)) chair shall be required to call a meeting on any monthly meeting day when any claim for compensation under this chapter has been submitted to the board: PROVIDED, That as to claims involving amounts of two thousand dollars or less, the local organization director shall submit recommendations directly to the state without convening a compensation board.

Sec. 796. RCW 38.52.230 and 1953 c 223 s 6 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

The compensation board, in addition to other powers herein granted, shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify before it on all matters connected with the operation of this chapter and its ((chairman)) chair or any member of said board may administer oath to such witnesses; to make all necessary rules and regulations for its guidance in conformity with the provisions of this chapter: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no compensation or emoluments shall be paid to any member of said board for any duties performed as a member of said compensation board.

Sec. 797. RCW 38.52.260 and 1984 c 38 s 27 are each amended to read as follows:

Compensation shall be furnished to an emergency worker either within or without the state for any injury arising out of and occurring in the course of his <u>or her</u> activities as an emergency worker, and for the death of any such worker if the injury proximately causes death, in those cases where the following conditions occur:

- (1) Where, at the time of the injury the emergency worker is performing services as an emergency worker, and is acting within the course of his <u>or her</u> duties as an emergency worker.
- (2) Where, at the time of the injury the local organization for

- emergency management with which the emergency worker is registered is an approved local organization for emergency management.
 - (3) Where the injury is proximately caused by his <u>or her</u> service as an emergency worker, either with or without negligence.
- 5 (4) Where the injury is not caused by the intoxication of the injured emergency worker.
 - (5) Where the injury is not intentionally self-inflicted.

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8 **Sec. 798.** RCW 38.52.350 and 1984 c 38 s 36 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

10 Should the United States or any agent thereof, in accordance with 11 any federal statute or rule or regulation, furnish monetary assistance, 12 benefits, or other temporary or permanent relief to emergency workers 13 or to their dependents for injuries arising out of and occurring in the 14 course of their activities as emergency workers, then the amount of 15 compensation which any emergency worker or his or her dependents are 16 otherwise entitled to receive from the state of Washington as provided 17 herein, shall be reduced by the amount of monetary assistance, benefits, or other temporary or permanent relief the emergency worker 18 or his or her dependents have received and will receive from the United 19 20 States or any agent thereof as a result of his or her injury.

21 **Sec. 799.** RCW 38.52.380 and 1984 c 38 s 39 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

If the furnishing of compensation under the provisions of this chapter to an emergency worker or his <u>or her</u> dependents prevents such emergency worker or his <u>or her</u> dependents from receiving assistance, benefits, or other temporary or permanent relief under the provisions of a federal statute or rule or regulation, then the emergency worker and his <u>or her</u> dependents shall have no right to, and shall not receive, any compensation from the state of Washington under the provisions of this chapter for any injury for which the United States or any agent thereof will furnish assistance, benefits, or other temporary or permanent relief in the absence of the furnishing of compensation by the state of Washington.

34 **Sec. 800.** RCW 38.52.400 and 1997 c 49 s 5 are each amended to read 35 as follows:

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- (1) The chief law enforcement officer of each political subdivision 1 2 shall be responsible for local search and rescue activities. Operation of search and rescue activities shall be in accordance with state and 3 local operations plans adopted by the elected governing body of each 4 local political subdivision. These state and local plans must specify 5 the of the incident command for 6 use system multiagency/multijurisdiction search and rescue operations. 7 8 emergency management director shall notify the department of all search 9 and rescue missions. The local director of emergency management shall work in a coordinating capacity directly supporting all search and 10 rescue activities in that political subdivision and in registering 11 12 emergency search and rescue workers for employee status. The chief law 13 enforcement officer of each political subdivision may restrict access to a specific search and rescue area to personnel authorized by him or 14 her. Access shall be restricted only for the period of time necessary 15 to accomplish the search and rescue mission. No unauthorized person 16 shall interfere with a search and rescue mission. 17
 - (2) When search and rescue activities result in the discovery of a deceased person or search and rescue workers assist in the recovery of human remains, the chief law enforcement officer of the political subdivision shall insure compliance with chapter 68.50 RCW.
- 22 **Sec. 801.** RCW 38.52.920 and 1951 c 178 s 17 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

Chapter 177, Laws of 1941, chapters 6 and 24, Laws of 1943, and chapter 88, Laws of 1949 are repealed: PROVIDED, That this section shall not affect the validity of any order, rule, regulation, contract, or agreement made or promulgated under authority of the repealed acts, which orders, rules, regulations, contracts, or agreements shall remain in force until they may be repealed, amended, or superseded by orders, rules, regulations, contracts, or agreements made or promulgated under this chapter: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this section shall not affect the tenure of any officer, employee, or person serving under authority of any repealed act and such officer, employee, or person shall continue in his or her position until such time as a successor is appointed or employed under the provisions of this chapter.

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1 **Sec. 802.** RCW 39.04.080 and 1923 c 183 s 7 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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A true copy of such account or record, duly certified by the officer or officers having by law authority to direct such work to be done, to be a full, true, and accurate account of the costs of executing such work shall be filed in the office where the original plans and specifications are filed within sixty days after the completion of the work.

The engineer or other officer having charge of the execution of such work shall execute a certificate which shall be attached to and filed with such certified copy, certifying that such work was executed in accordance with the plans and specifications on file and the times of commencement and completion of such work. If the work is not in accordance with such plans and specifications he <u>or she</u> shall set forth the manner and extent of the variance therefrom.

Sec. 803. RCW 39.04.120 and 1998 c 196 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

If the successful bidder must undertake additional work for public construction projects issued by the state of Washington, authorities or agencies, or a political subdivision of the state due to the enactment of new environmental protection requirements or the amendment of existing environmental protection statutes, ordinances, or rules occurring after the submission of the successful bid, the awarding agency shall issue a change order setting forth the additional work that must be undertaken, which shall not invalidate the contract. The cost of such a change order to the awarding agency shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the contract for change orders or, if no such provision is set forth in the contract, then the cost to the awarding agency shall be the contractor's costs for wages, labor costs other than wages, wage taxes, materials, equipment rentals, insurance, and subcontracts attributable to the additional activity plus a reasonable sum for overhead and profit. However, the additional costs to undertake work not specified in the contract documents shall not be approved unless written authorization is given the successful bidder prior to his or her undertaking such additional activity. the event of a dispute between the awarding agency and the contractor, dispute resolution procedures may be commenced under the applicable

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- 1 terms of the construction contract, or, if the contract contains no
- 2 such provision for dispute resolution, the then obtaining rules of the
- 3 American arbitration association.

4 **Sec. 804.** RCW 39.08.065 and 1915 c 167 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

6 Every person, firm, or corporation furnishing materials, supplies, 7 or provisions to be used in the construction, performance, carrying on, 8 prosecution, or doing of any work for the state, or any county, city, 9 town, district, municipality, or other public body, shall, not later than ten days after the date of the first delivery of such materials, 10 11 supplies, or provisions to any subcontractor or agent of any person, 12 firm, or corporation having a subcontract for the construction, performance, carrying on, prosecution, or doing of such work, deliver 13 or mail to the contractor a notice in writing stating in substance and 14 15 effect that such person, firm, or corporation has commenced to deliver 16 materials, supplies, or provisions for use thereon, with the name of 17 the subcontractor or agent ordering or to whom the same is furnished and that such contractor and his or her bond will be held for the 18 payment of the same, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any 19 20 court against the contractor or his or her bond to recover for such 21 material, supplies or provisions or any part thereof unless the 22 provisions of this section have been complied with.

Sec. 805. RCW 39.34.150 and 1979 c 151 s 47 are each amended to read as follows:

State agencies are authorized to advance funds to defray charges for materials to be furnished or services to be rendered by other state agencies. Such advances shall be made only upon the approval of the director of financial management, or his <u>or her</u> order made pursuant to an appropriate regulation requiring advances in certain cases. An advance shall be made from the fund or appropriation available for the procuring of such services or materials, to the state agency which is to perform the services or furnish the materials, in an amount no greater than the estimated charges therefor.

34 **Sec. 806.** RCW 39.40.030 and 1959 c 290 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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The election officials in each of the precincts included within any such district shall, as soon as possible and in no case later than five days after the closing of the polls of any election involving the issuance of bonds, certify to the county auditor of the county within which such district is located the total number of votes cast for and against each separate proposal and the vote shall be canvassed and certified by a canvassing board consisting of the ((chairman)) chair of the board of county commissioners, the county auditor, and the prosecuting attorney who shall declare the result thereof.

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10 **Sec. 807.** RCW 39.44.102 and 1955 c 375 s 3 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

Where any bond so issued requires registration by the county treasurer, that bond shall bear a statement on the back thereof showing the name of the person to whom sold, date of issue, the number and series of the bond, and shall be signed by the county treasurer in his or her own name or by a deputy county treasurer in his or her own name.

Sec. 808. RCW 39.44.110 and 1983 c 167 s 108 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon the presentation at the office of the officer or agent hereinafter provided for, any bond which is bearer in form that has heretofore been or may hereafter be issued by any county, city, town, school district, or other municipal or quasi corporation in this state, may, if so provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the same, be registered as to principal in the name of the owner upon the books of such municipality to be kept in said office, such registration to be noted on the reverse of the bond by such officer or agent. The principal of any bond so registered shall be payable only to the payee, his or her legal representative, successors or assigns, and such bond shall be transferable to another registered holder or back to bearer only upon presentation to such officer or agent, with a written assignment duly acknowledged or The name of the assignee shall be written upon any bond so transferred and in the books so kept in the office of such officer or agent.

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1 **Sec. 809.** RCW 39.44.120 and 1983 c 167 s 109 are each amended to read as follows:

3 If so provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of any 4 such bonds, upon the registration thereof as to principal, or at any 5 time thereafter, the coupons thereto attached, evidencing all interest to be paid thereon to the date of maturity, may be surrendered to the 6 7 officer or agent hereinafter provided and the bonds shall also become 8 registered as to interest. Such coupons shall be canceled by such officer or agent, who shall sign a statement endorsed upon such bond of 9 10 the cancellation of all unmatured coupons and the registration of such Thereafter the interest evidenced by such canceled coupons shall 11 12 be paid at the times provided therein to the registered owner of such 13 bond in lawful money of the United States of America mailed to his or 14 her address.

15 **Sec. 810.** RCW 39.56.030 and 1981 c 156 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of every public officer issuing public warrants to make monthly investigation to ascertain the market value of the current warrants issued by him <u>or her</u>, and he <u>or she</u> shall, so far as practicable, fix the rate of interest on the warrants issued by him <u>or her</u> during the ensuing month so that the par value shall be the market value thereof.

23 **Sec. 811.** RCW 39.62.020 and 1969 c 86 s 2 are each amended to read 24 as follows:

Any authorized officer, after filing with the secretary of state his <u>or her</u> manual signature certified by him <u>or her</u> under oath, may execute or cause to be executed with a facsimile signature in lieu of his <u>or her</u> manual signature:

- 29 (1) Any public security: PROVIDED, That at least one signature 30 required or permitted to be placed thereon shall be manually 31 subscribed, and
- 32 (2) Any instrument of payment.
- 33 Upon compliance with this chapter by the authorized officer, his <u>or her</u> 34 facsimile signature has the same legal effect as his <u>or her</u> manual
- 35 signature.

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Sec. 812. RCW 39.64.080 and 1935 c 143 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

Such taxing district shall have power to consummate the plan of readjustment, as adopted by the court's decree and approved by it as aforesaid, and if such plan, as approved by such decree, so requires, may, for such purpose, exercise any of the following powers:

- (1) Cancel in whole or in part any assessments or any interest or penalties assessed thereon which may be outstanding and a lien upon any property in such taxing district, as and when such assessments are replaced by the readjusted or revised assessments provided for in the plan of readjustment approved by such decree.
- (2) Issue refunding bonds to refund bonds theretofore issued by such taxing district. Such refunding bonds shall have such denominations, rates of interest, and maturities as shall be provided in such plan of readjustment and shall be payable by special assessments or by general taxes, according to the nature of the taxing district, in the manner provided in such plan of readjustment and decree.
- (3) Apportion and levy new assessments or taxes appropriate in time or times of payment to provide funds for the payment of principal and interest of such refunding bonds, and of all expenses incurred by such taxing district in filing the petition mentioned in RCW 39.64.040, and any and all other expenses necessary or incidental to the consummation of the plan of readjustment.

In the case of special assessment districts for the refunding of whose debts no procedure is provided by existing laws, such assessments shall be equitably apportioned and levied upon each lot, tract, or parcel of real property within such taxing district, due consideration being given to the relative extent to which the original apportionments upon the various lots, tracts, or parcels of real property within such taxing district have already been paid and due consideration also being given to the capacity of the respective lots, tracts, or parcels of real property to carry such charges against them. Before levying or apportioning such assessment such taxing district or the officer or officers, board, council, or commission mentioned in RCW 39.64.030 shall hold a hearing with reference thereto, notice of which hearing shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the newspaper designated for the publication of legal notices by the

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- legislative body of the city or town, or by the board of county commissioners of the county within which such taxing district or any part thereof is located, or in any newspaper published in the city, town, or county within which such taxing district or any part thereof is located and of general circulation within such taxing district. At such hearing every owner of real property within such taxing district shall be given an opportunity to be heard with respect to the apportionment and levy of such assessment.
- (4) In the case of special assessment districts, of cities or towns, provide that if any of the real property within such taxing district shall not, on foreclosure of the lien of such new assessment for delinquent assessments and penalties and interest thereon, be sold for a sufficient amount to pay such delinquent assessments, penalties, and interest, or if any real property assessed was not subject to assessment, or if any assessment or installment or installments thereof shall have been eliminated by foreclosure of a tax lien or made void in any other manner, such taxing district shall cause a supplemental assessment sufficient in amount to make up such deficiency to be made on the real property within such taxing district, including real property upon which any such assessment or any installment or installments thereof shall have been so eliminated or made void. Such supplemental assessment shall be apportioned to the various lots, tracts, and parcels of real property within such taxing district in proportion to the amounts apportioned thereto in the assessment originally made under such plan of readjustment.
- (5) Provide that refunding bonds may, at the option of the holders thereof, be converted into warrants of such denominations and bearing such rate of interest as may be provided in the plan of readjustment, and that the new assessments mentioned in ((subdivision)) subsection (3) of this section and the supplemental assessments mentioned in ((subdivision)) subsection (4) of this section may be paid in refunding bonds or warrants of such taxing district without regard to the serial numbers thereof, or in money, at the option of the person paying such assessments, such refunding bonds and warrants to be received at their par value in payment of such assessments. In such case such refunding bonds and warrants shall bear the following legend: "This bond (or warrant) shall be accepted at its face value in payment of assessments (including interest and penalties thereon) levied to pay the principal

and interest of the series of bonds and warrants of which this bond (or warrant) is one without regard to the serial number appearing upon the face hereof."

- (6) Provide that all sums of money already paid to the treasurer of such taxing district or other authorized officer in payment, in whole or in part, of any assessment levied by or for such taxing district or of interest or penalties thereon, shall be transferred by such treasurer or other authorized officer to a new account and made applicable to the payment of refunding bonds and warrants to be issued under such plan of readjustment.
- (7) Provide that such treasurer or other authorized officer shall have authority to use funds in his <u>or her</u> possession not required for payment of current interest of such bonds and warrants, to buy such bonds and warrants in the open market through tenders or by call at the lowest prices obtainable at or below par and accrued interest, without preference of one bond or warrant over another because of its serial number, or for any other cause other than the date and hour of such tender or other offer and the amount which the owner of such bond or warrant agrees to accept for it. In such case such refunding bonds and warrants shall bear the following legend: "This bond (or warrant) may be retired by tender or by call without regard to the serial number appearing upon the face hereof."
- (8) Provide that if, after the payment of all interest on refunding bonds and warrants issued under any plan of readjustment adopted pursuant to this chapter and chapter IX of the federal bankruptcy act and the retirement of such bonds and warrants, there shall be remaining in the hands of the treasurer or other authorized officer of the taxing district which issued such bonds and warrants money applicable under the provisions of this chapter to the payment of such interest, bonds, and warrants, such money shall be applied by such treasurer or other authorized officer to the maintenance, repair, and replacement of the improvements originally financed by the bonds readjusted under this chapter and the federal bankruptcy act.
- (9) The above enumeration of powers shall not be deemed to exclude powers not herein mentioned that may be necessary for or incidental to the accomplishment of the purposes hereof.

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Sec. 813. RCW 39.72.020 and 1965 ex.s. c 61 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

When a municipal corporation issues a duplicate instrument, as authorized in this chapter, the issuing officer of such municipal corporation shall keep a full and complete record of all warrants, bonds, or other instruments alleged to have been lost or destroyed, which were issued by such municipal corporation, and of the issue of any duplicate therefor; and upon the issuance of any duplicate such officer shall enter upon his or her books the cancellation of the original instrument and immediately notify the treasurer of the county, city or other municipal corporation, the state auditor, and all trustees and paying agencies authorized to redeem such instruments on behalf of the municipal corporation, of such cancellation. The treasurer shall keep a similar list of all warrants, bonds, or other instruments so canceled.

- **Sec. 814.** RCW 39.84.100 and 1983 c 167 s 115 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The principal of and the interest on any revenue bonds issued by a public corporation shall be payable solely from the funds provided for this payment from the revenues of the industrial development facilities funded by the revenue bonds. Each issue of revenue bonds shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate or rates, and shall mature at such time or times as may be determined by the board of directors, and may be made redeemable before maturity at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the board of directors prior to the issuance of the revenue bonds or other revenue obligations.
 - (2) The board of directors shall determine the form and the manner of execution of the revenue bonds and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the revenue bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest. If any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any revenue bonds or any coupons ceases to be an officer before the delivery of the revenue bonds, the signature shall for all purposes have the same effect as if he or she had remained in office until delivery. The revenue bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form, as provided in RCW 39.46.030, or both as the board of directors may determine, and

provisions may be made for the registration of any coupon revenue bonds as to the principal alone and also as to both principal and interest and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. A public corporation may sell revenue bonds at public or private sale for such price and bearing interest at such fixed or variable rate as may be determined by the board of directors.

- (3) The proceeds of the revenue bonds of each issue shall be used solely for the payment of all or part of the project cost of or for the making of a loan in the amount of all or part of the project cost of the industrial development facility for which authorized and shall be disbursed in such manner and under such restrictions, if any, provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds or in the trust agreement securing the bonds. If the proceeds of the revenue bonds of any series issued with respect to the cost of any industrial development facility exceeds the cost of the industrial development facility for which issued, the surplus shall be deposited to the credit of the debt service fund for the revenue bonds or used to purchase revenue bonds in the open market.
- (4) A public corporation may issue interim notes in the manner provided for the issuance of revenue bonds to fund industrial development facilities prior to issuing other revenue bonds to fund such facilities. A public corporation may issue revenue bonds to fund industrial development facilities that are exchangeable for other revenue bonds when these other revenue bonds are executed and available for delivery.
- (5) The principal of and interest on any revenue bonds issued by a public corporation shall be secured by a pledge of unexpended bond proceeds and the revenues and receipts received by the public corporation from the industrial development facilities funded by the revenue bonds pursuant to financing documents. The resolution under which the revenue bonds are authorized to be issued and any financing document may contain agreements and provisions respecting the maintenance or use of the industrial development facility covered thereby, the fixing and collection of rents, purchase price payments or loan payments, the creation and maintenance of special funds from such revenues or from revenue bond proceeds, the rights and remedies

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available in the event of default, and other provisions relating to the security for the bonds, all as the board of directors consider advisable which are not in conflict with this chapter.

- (6) The governing body of the municipality under whose auspices the public corporation is created shall approve by resolution any agreement to issue revenue bonds adopted by a public corporation, which agreement and resolution shall set out the amount and purpose of the revenue bonds. Additionally, no issue of revenue bonds, including refunding bonds, may be sold and delivered by a public corporation without a resolution of the governing body of the municipality under whose auspices the public corporation is created, adopted no more than sixty days before the date of sale of the revenue bonds specifically, approving the resolution of the public corporation providing for the issuance of the revenue bonds.
- (7) All revenue bonds issued under this chapter and any interest coupons applicable thereto are negotiable instruments within the meaning of Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 62A RCW, regardless of form or character.
- 19 (8) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, such 20 bonds and interim notes may be issued and sold in accordance with 21 chapter 39.46 RCW.
- **Sec. 815.** RCW 39.88.020 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 42 s 3 are each 23 amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter the following terms have the following meanings unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

- (1) "Apportionment district" means the geographic area, within an urban area, from which regular property taxes are to be apportioned to finance a public improvement contained therein.
- (2) "Assessed value of real property" means the valuation of real property as placed on the last completed assessment roll of the county.
 - (3) "City" means any city or town.
- (4) "Ordinance" means any appropriate method of taking a legislative action by a county or city, whether known as a statute, resolution, ordinance, or otherwise.
- 36 (5) "Public improvement" means an undertaking to provide public 37 facilities in an urban area which the sponsor has authority to provide.

- (6) "Public improvement costs" means the costs of design, planning, 1 2 acquisition, site preparation, construction, reconstruction, 3 rehabilitation, improvement, and installation of the public 4 improvement; costs of relocation, maintenance, and operation property pending construction of the public improvement; costs of 5 6 utilities relocated as a result of the public improvement; costs of financing, including interest during construction, legal and other 7 8 professional services, taxes, and insurance; costs incurred by the 9 assessor to revalue real property for the purpose of determining the tax allocation base value that are in excess of costs incurred by the 10 11 assessor in accordance with his or her revaluation plan under chapter 12 84.41 RCW, and the costs of apportioning the taxes and complying with 13 this chapter and other applicable law; and administrative costs reasonably necessary and related to these costs. 14 These costs may 15 include costs incurred prior to the adoption of the public improvement ordinance, but subsequent to July 10, 1982. 16
 - (7) "Public improvement ordinance" means the ordinance passed under RCW 39.88.040(4).

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- (8) "Regular property taxes" means regular property taxes as now or hereafter defined in RCW 84.04.140, except regular property taxes levied by port districts or public utility districts specifically for the purpose of making required payments of principal and interest on general indebtedness.
- 24 (9) "Sponsor" means any county or city initiating and undertaking 25 a public improvement.
 - (10) "Tax allocation base value of real property" means the true and fair value of real property within an apportionment district for the year in which the apportionment district was established.
- 29 (11) "Tax allocation bonds" means any bonds, notes, or other 30 obligations issued by a sponsor pursuant to section 10 of this act.
- 31 (12) "Tax allocation revenues" means those tax revenues allocated 32 to a sponsor under RCW 39.88.070(1)(b).
 - (13) "Taxing districts" means any governmental entity which levies or has levied for it regular property taxes upon real property located within a proposed or approved apportionment district.
- 36 (14) "Value of taxable property" means value of taxable property as defined in RCW 39.36.015.

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(15) "Urban area" means an area in a city or located outside of a city that is characterized by intensive use of the land for the location of structures and receiving such urban services as sewers, water, and other public utilities and services normally associated with urbanized areas. Not more than twenty-five percent of the area within the urban area proposed apportionment district may be vacant land.

7 **Sec. 816.** RCW 40.10.010 and 1982 c 36 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

In order to provide for the continuity and preservation of civil government, each elected and appointed officer of the state shall designate those public documents which are essential records of his or her office and needed in an emergency and for the reestablishment of normal operations after any such emergency. A list of such records shall be forwarded to the state archivist on forms prescribed by the state archivist. This list shall be reviewed at least annually by the elected or appointed officer to insure its completeness. Any changes or revisions following this review shall be forwarded to the state archivist. Each such elected and appointed officer of state government shall insure that the security of essential records of his or her office is by the most economical means commensurate with adequate Protection of essential records may be by vaulting, planned or natural dispersal of copies, or any other method approved by the state archivist. Reproductions of essential records may be by photo copy, magnetic tape, microfilm, or other method approved by the state archivist. Local government offices may coordinate the protection of their essential records with the state archivist as necessary to provide continuity of local government under emergency conditions.

- 29 **Sec. 817.** RCW 40.14.030 and 2003 c 305 s 1 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) All public records, not required in the current operation of 32 the office where they are made or kept, and all records of every 33 agency, commission, committee, or any other activity of state 34 government which may be abolished or discontinued, shall be transferred 35 to the state archives so that the valuable historical records of the 36 state may be centralized, made more widely available, and insured

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permanent preservation: PROVIDED, That this section shall have no application to public records approved for destruction under the subsequent provisions of this chapter.

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When so transferred, copies of the public records concerned shall be made and certified by the archivist, which certification shall have the same force and effect as though made by the officer originally in charge of them. Fees may be charged to cover the cost of reproduction. In turning over the archives of his <u>or her</u> office, the officer in charge thereof, or his <u>or her</u> successor, thereby loses none of his <u>or her</u> rights of access to them, without charge, whenever necessary.

(2) Records that are confidential, privileged, or exempt from public disclosure under state or federal law while in the possession of the originating agency, commission, board, committee, or other entity of state or local government retain their confidential, privileged, or exempt status after transfer to the state archives unless the archivist, with the concurrence of the originating jurisdiction, determines that the records must be made accessible to the public according to proper and reasonable rules adopted by the secretary of state, in which case the records may be open to inspection and available for copying after the expiration of seventy-five years from creation of the record. If the originating jurisdiction is no longer existence, the archivist shall make the determination availability according to such rules. If, while in the possession of the originating agency, commission, board, committee, or other entity, any record is determined to be confidential, privileged, or exempt from public disclosure under state or federal law for a period of less than seventy-five years, then the record, with the concurrence of the originating jurisdiction, must be made accessible to the public upon the expiration of the shorter period of time according to proper and reasonable rules adopted by the secretary of state.

Sec. 818. RCW 40.14.040 and 1982 c 36 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Each department or other agency of the state government shall designate a records officer to supervise its records program and to represent the office in all contacts with the records committee, hereinafter created, and the division of archives and records management. The records officer shall:

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- 1 (1) Coordinate all aspects of the records management program.
 - (2) Inventory, or manage the inventory, of all public records at least once during a biennium for disposition scheduling and transfer action, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the state archivist and state records committee: PROVIDED, That essential records shall be inventoried and processed in accordance with chapter 40.10 RCW at least annually.
 - (3) Consult with any other personnel responsible for maintenance of specific records within his <u>or her</u> state organization regarding records retention and transfer recommendations.
 - (4) Analyze records inventory data, examine and compare divisional or unit inventories for duplication of records, and recommend to the state archivist and state records committee minimal retentions for all copies commensurate with legal, financial, and administrative needs.
 - (5) Approve all records inventory and destruction requests which are submitted to the state records committee.
 - (6) Review established records retention schedules at least annually to insure that they are complete and current.
- 19 (7) Exercise internal control over the acquisition of filming and 20 file equipment.

If a particular agency or department does not wish to transfer records at a time previously scheduled therefor, the records officer shall, within thirty days, notify the archivist and request a change in such previously set schedule, including his <u>or her</u> reasons therefor.

Sec. 819. RCW 40.14.110 and 1971 ex.s. c 102 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in RCW 40.14.010 and 40.14.100 through 40.14.180 shall prohibit a legislator or legislative employee from contributing his or her personal papers to any private library, public library, or the state archives. The state archivist is authorized to receive papers of legislators and legislative employees and is directed to encourage the donation of such personal records to the state. The state archivist is authorized to establish such guidelines and procedures for the collection of personal papers and correspondence relating to the legislature as he or she sees fit. Legislators and legislative employees are encouraged to contribute their personal papers to the state for preservation.

Sec. 820. RCW 40.14.130 and 1971 ex.s. c 102 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislative committee ((chairman)) chair, subcommittee ((chairman)) chair, committee member, or employed personnel of the state legislature having possession of legislative records that are not required for the regular performance of official duties shall, within ten days after the adjournment sine die of a regular or special session, deliver all such legislative records to the clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate.

The clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate are charged to include requirements and responsibilities for keeping committee minutes and records as part of their instructions to committee ((chairmen)) chairs and employees.

The clerk or the secretary, with the assistance of the state archivist, shall classify and arrange the legislative records delivered to the clerk or secretary in a manner that he <u>or she</u> considers best suited to carry out the efficient and economical utilization, maintenance, preservation, and disposition of the records. The clerk or the secretary may deliver to the state archivist all legislative records in his <u>or her</u> possession when such records have been classified and arranged and are no longer needed by either house. The state archivist shall thereafter be custodian of the records so delivered, but shall deliver such records back to either the clerk or secretary upon his <u>or her</u> request.

The ((chairman)) chair, member, or employee of a legislative interim committee responsible for maintaining the legislative records of that committee shall, on a scheduled basis agreed upon by the ((chairman)) chair, member, or employee of the legislative interim committee, deliver to the clerk or secretary all legislative records in his or her possession, as long as such records are not required for the regular performance of official duties. He or she shall also deliver to the clerk or secretary all records of an interim committee within ten days after the committee ceases to function.

Sec. 821. RCW 40.14.140 and 1971 ex.s. c 102 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the clerk and the secretary to advise the party caucuses in each house concerning the necessity to keep public

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- 1 records. The state archivist or his or her representative shall work
- 2 with the clerk and secretary to provide information and instructions on
- 3 the best method for keeping legislative records.

4 **Sec. 822.** RCW 60.60.010 and 1927 c 144 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

6 Every person, firm, or corporation who, as a commission merchant, 7 carrier, wharfinger, or storage ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, shall make advances for freight, transportation, wharfage, or storage 8 9 upon the personal property of another, or shall carry or store such personal property, shall have a lien thereon, so long as the same 10 11 remains in his or her possession, for the charges for advances, 12 freight, transportation, wharfage, or storage, and it shall be lawful 13 for such person, firm, or corporation to cause such property to be sold as is herein in this chapter provided. 14

- 15 **Sec. 823.** RCW 62A.2-705 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 2-705 are each 16 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The seller may stop delivery of goods in the possession of a carrier or other bailee when he <u>or she</u> discovers the buyer to be insolvent (RCW 62A.2-702) and may stop delivery of carload, truckload, planeload, or larger shipments of express or freight when the buyer repudiates or fails to make a payment due before delivery or if for any other reason the seller has a right to withhold or reclaim the goods.
 - (2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery until:
 - (a) Receipt of the goods by the buyer; or
 - (b) Acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer; or
 - (c) Such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by reshipment or as ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator; or
- 29 (d) Negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of title 30 covering the goods.
- 31 (3)(a) To stop delivery the seller must so notify as to enable the 32 bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery of the goods.
- 33 (b) After such notification the bailee must hold and deliver the 34 goods according to the directions of the seller but the seller is 35 liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or damages.

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- 1 (c) If a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods the 2 bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop until surrender of 3 the document.
- 4 (d) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a person other than the consignor.
- 7 **Sec. 824.** RCW 62A.2A-526 and 1993 c 230 s 2A-526 are each amended 8 to read as follows:
- 9 (1) A lessor may stop delivery of goods in the possession of a carrier or other bailee if the lessor discovers the lessee to be 10 11 insolvent and may stop delivery of carload, truckload, planeload, or 12 larger shipments of express or freight if the lessee repudiates or 13 fails to make a payment due before delivery, whether for rent, security, or otherwise under the lease contract, or for any other 14 reason the lessor has a right to withhold or take possession of the 15 16 goods.
- 17 (2) In pursuing its remedies under subsection (1) of this section, 18 the lessor may stop delivery until:
 - (a) Receipt of the goods by the lessee;

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- 20 (b) Acknowledgment to the lessee by any bailee of the goods, except 21 a carrier, that the bailee holds the goods for the lessee; or
- 22 (c) Such an acknowledgment to the lessee by a carrier via 23 reshipment or as ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.
 - (3)(a) To stop delivery, a lessor shall so notify as to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery of the goods.
 - (b) After notification, the bailee shall hold and deliver the goods according to the directions of the lessor, but the lessor is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or damages.
- (c) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a person other than the consignor.
- 32 **Sec. 825.** RCW 62A.7-102 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-102 are each 33 amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 35 (a) "Bailee" means the person who by a warehouse receipt, bill of

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- lading_ or other document of title acknowledges possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.
 - (b) "Consignee" means the person named in a bill to whom or to whose order the bill promises delivery.
 - (c) "Consignor" means the person named in a bill as the person from whom the goods have been received for shipment.
 - (d) "Delivery order" means a written order to deliver goods directed to a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, carrier, or other person who in the ordinary course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.
 - (e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions in Article 1 (RCW 62A.1-201).
- 13 (f) "Goods" means all things which are treated as movable for the 14 purposes of a contract of storage or transportation.
 - (g) "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a document except that in relation to an unaccepted delivery order it means the person who orders the possessor of goods to deliver. Issuer includes any person for whom an agent or employee purports to act in issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the issuer received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or that in any other respect the agent or employee violated his <u>or her</u> instructions.
- (h) (("Warehouseman")) <u>"Warehouse operator"</u> is a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
- 25 (2) Other definitions applying to this Article or to specified 26 Parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear are:
- 27 "Duly negotiate." RCW 62A.7-501.
- "Person entitled under the document." RCW 62A.7-403(4).
- 29 (3) Definitions in other Articles applying to this Article and the 30 sections in which they appear are:
- "Contract for sale." RCW 62A.2-106.
- 32 "Overseas." RCW 62A.2-323.
- 33 "Receipt" of goods. RCW 62A.2-103.
- 34 (4) In addition Article 1 contains general definitions and 35 principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout 36 this Article.

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- **Sec. 826.** RCW 62A.7-201 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-201 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.
 - (2) Where goods including distilled spirits and agricultural commodities are stored under a statute requiring a bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued for the goods has like effect as a warehouse receipt even though issued by a person who is the owner of the goods and is not a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.
- **Sec. 827.** RCW 62A.7-202 and 2000 c 58 s 1 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
 - (1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.
- (2) Unless a warehouse receipt embodies within its written, printed, or electronic terms each of the following, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator is liable for damages caused by the omission to a person injured thereby:
 - (a) The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored;
 - (b) The date of issue of the receipt;

- (c) The consecutive number of the receipt;
- 21 (d) \underline{A} statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the 22 bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his <u>or her</u> 23 order;
 - (e) The rate of storage and handling charges, except that where goods are stored under a field warehousing arrangement a statement of that fact is sufficient on a nonnegotiable receipt;
 - (f) A description of the goods or of the packages containing them;
- 28 (g) The signature of the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, which 29 may be made by his or her authorized agent;
 - (h) <u>If</u> the receipt is issued for goods of which the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; and
 - (i) \underline{A} statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator claims a lien or security interest (RCW 62A.7-209). If the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is, at the time of the issue of the receipt, unknown to the ((warehouseman)) warehouse

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- operator or to his <u>or her</u> agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof is sufficient.
 - (3) A ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may insert in his or her receipt any other terms which are not contrary to the provisions of this Title and do not impair his or her obligation of delivery (RCW 62A.7-403) or his or her duty of care (RCW 62A.7-204). Any contrary provisions shall be ineffective.
- **Sec. 828.** RCW 62A.7-204 and 2009 c 549 s 1016 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A warehouse ((worker)) operator is liable for damages for loss of or injury to the goods caused by his or her failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful person would exercise under like circumstances but unless otherwise agreed he or she is not liable for damages which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care.
 - (2) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in case of loss or damage, and setting forth a specific liability per article or item, or value per unit of weight, beyond which the warehouse ((worker)) operator shall not be liable; provided, however, that such liability may on written request of the bailor at the time of signing such storage agreement or within a reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt be increased on part or all of the goods thereunder, in which event increased rates may be charged based on such increased valuation, but that no such increase shall be permitted contrary to a lawful limitation of liability contained in the warehouse ((worker's)) operator's tariff, if any. No such limitation is effective with respect to the warehouse ((worker's)) operator's liability for conversion to his or her own use.
 - (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of presenting claims and instituting actions based on the bailment may be included in the warehouse receipt or tariff.
- 34 (4) This section does not impair or repeal the duties of care or 35 liabilities or penalties for breach thereof as provided in chapters 36 22.09 and 22.32 RCW.

Sec. 829. RCW 62A.7-205 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-205 are each 2 amended to read as follows:

A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible goods sold and delivered by a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator who is also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even though it has been duly negotiated.

- **Sec. 830.** RCW 62A.7-206 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-206 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may on notifying the person on whose account the goods are held and any other person known to claim an interest in the goods require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by the document, or, if no period is fixed, within a stated period not less than thirty days after the notification. If the goods are not removed before the date specified in the notification, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may sell them in accordance with the provisions of the section on enforcement of a ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien (RCW 62A.7-210).
 - (2) If a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator in good faith believes that the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to less than the amount of his or her lien within the time prescribed in subsection (1) of this section for notification, advertisement, and sale, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may specify in the notification any reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and in case the goods are not removed, may sell them at public sale held not less than one week after a single advertisement or posting.
 - (3) If as a result of a quality or condition of the goods of which the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator had no notice at the time of deposit the goods are a hazard to other property or to the warehouse or to persons, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may sell the goods at public or private sale without advertisement on reasonable notification to all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. If the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator after a reasonable effort is unable to sell the goods he or she may dispose of them in any lawful manner and shall incur no liability by reason of such disposition.
 - (4) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator must deliver the goods

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- to any person entitled to them under this Article upon due demand made at any time prior to sale or other disposition under this section.
 - (5) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may satisfy his or her lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this section but must hold the balance for delivery on the demand of any person to whom he or she would have been bound to deliver the goods.
- **Sec. 831.** RCW 62A.7-207 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-207 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides, a ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator must keep separate the goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times identification and delivery of those goods except that different lots of fungible goods may be commingled.
 - (2) Fungible goods so commingled are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto and the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator is severally liable to each owner for that owner's share. Where because of over-issue a mass of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has issued against it, the persons entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have been duly negotiated.
- **Sec. 832.** RCW 62A.7-209 and 1987 c 395 s 1 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - (1) A ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has a lien against the bailor on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or on the proceeds thereof in his or her possession for charges for storage or transportation (including demurrage and terminal charges), insurance, labor, or charges present or future in relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are held is liable for like charges or expenses in relation to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the receipt that a lien is claimed for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator also has a lien against him or her for such charges and expenses whether or not the other goods have been delivered by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator. But against a person to whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated a

((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien is limited to charges in an amount or at a rate specified on the receipt or if no charges are so specified then to a reasonable charge for storage of the goods covered by the receipt subsequent to the date of the receipt. A ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien as provided in this chapter takes priority over all other liens and perfected or unperfected security interests.

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- (2) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may also reserve a security interest against the bailor for a maximum amount specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified in subsection (1) of this section, such as for money advanced and interest. Such a security interest is governed by the Article on Secured Transactions (Article 9).
- (3) A ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) of this section or a security interest under subsection (2) of this section is also effective against any person who so entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge of them by him or her to a good faith purchaser for value would have been valid but is not effective against a person as to whom the document confers no right in the goods covered by it under RCW 62A.7-503.
- (4) A ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator loses his or her lien on any goods which he or she voluntarily delivers or which he or she unjustifiably refuses to deliver.
- 25 **Sec. 833.** RCW 62A.7-210 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-210 are each 26 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods in bloc or in parcels, at any time or place and on any terms which are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. notification must include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different in a different method from that selected time or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable

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- If the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator either sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if he or she sells at the price current in such market at the time of his or her sale, or if he or she has otherwise sold in conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold, he or she has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to insure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.
 - (2) A ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien on goods other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of his <u>or her</u> business may be enforced only as follows:
- 13 (a) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods must be 14 notified.
 - (b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of any person to be notified.
 - (c) The notification must include an itemized statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less than ten days after receipt of the notification, and a conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.
 - (d) The sale must conform to the terms of the notification.
 - (e) The sale must be held at the nearest suitable place to that where the goods are held or stored.
 - (f) After the expiration of the time given in the notification, an advertisement of the sale must be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in a newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The advertisement must include a description of the goods, the name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale must take place at least fifteen days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, the advertisement must be posted at least ten days before the sale in not less than six conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the proposed sale.
 - (3) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and

the reasonable expenses incurred under this section. In that event the goods must not be sold, but must be retained by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator subject to the terms of the receipt and this Article.

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- (4) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section.
- (5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid, despite noncompliance by the ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator with the requirements of this section.
- (6) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator may satisfy his or her lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to whom he or she would have been bound to deliver the goods.
- 16 (7) The rights provided by this section shall be in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against his <u>or her</u> debtor.
 - (8) Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the course of his <u>or her</u> business the lien may be enforced in accordance with either subsection (1) or (2) of this section.
 - (9) The ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and in case of willful violation is liable for conversion.
- 24 **Sec. 834.** RCW 62A.7-401 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-401 are each 25 amended to read as follows:
- The obligations imposed by this Article on an issuer apply to a document of title regardless of the fact that:
- 28 (a) The document may not comply with the requirements of this 29 Article or of any other law or regulation regarding its issue, form, or 30 content; or
- 31 (b) The issuer may have violated laws regulating the conduct of his 32 or her business; or
- 33 (c) \underline{T} he goods covered by the document were owned by the bailee at the time the document was issued; or
- 35 (d) The person issuing the document does not come within the 36 definition of ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator if it purports to be 37 a warehouse receipt.

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- 1 **Sec. 835.** RCW 62A.7-403 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 7-403 are each 2 amended to read as follows:
- 3 (1) The bailee must deliver the goods to a person entitled under 4 the document who complies with subsections (2) and (3) of this section, 5 unless and to the extent that the bailee establishes any of the 6 following:
 - (a) <u>Delivery</u> of the goods to a person whose receipt was rightful as against the claimant;
- 9 (b) <u>Damage</u> to or delay, loss, or destruction of the goods for which the bailee is not liable;
- 11 (c) <u>Previous</u> sale or other disposition of the goods in lawful 12 enforcement of a lien or on ((warehouseman's)) warehouse operator's 13 lawful termination of storage;
- (d) The exercise by a seller of his or her right to stop delivery pursuant to the provisions of the Article on Sales (RCW 62A.2-705);
- 16 (e) \underline{A} diversion, reconsignment, or other disposition pursuant to 17 the provisions of this Article (RCW 62A.7-303) or tariff regulating 18 such right;
- 19 (f) Release, satisfaction, or any other fact affording a personal 20 defense against the claimant;
 - (g) Any other lawful excuse.
 - (2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title must satisfy the bailee's lien where the bailee so requests or where the bailee is prohibited by law from delivering the goods until the charges are paid.
 - (3) Unless the person claiming is one against whom the document confers no right under RCW 62A.7-503(1), he or she must surrender for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and the bailee must cancel the document or conspicuously note the partial delivery thereon or be liable to any person to whom the document is duly negotiated.
- 32 (4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in the case 33 of a negotiable document, or the person to whom delivery is to be made 34 by the terms of or pursuant to written instructions under a 35 nonnegotiable document.
- 36 **Sec. 836.** RCW 69.25.150 and 2003 c 53 s 317 are each amended to read as follows:

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(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, any person violating any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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- (b) A second or subsequent violation is a gross misdemeanor. Any offense committed more than five years after a previous conviction shall be considered a first offense.
- (2) Whenever the director finds that a person has committed a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and that violation has not been punished pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the director may impose upon and collect from the violator a civil penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars per violation per day. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense.
- (3) When construing or enforcing the provisions of RCW 69.25.110, the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association within the scope of the person's employment or office shall in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, partnership, corporation, or association, as well as of such person.
- (4) No carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator shall be subject to the penalties of this chapter, other than the penalties for violation of RCW 69.25.140, or 69.25.155, by reason of his or her receipt, carriage, holding, or delivery, in the usual course of business, as a carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator of eggs egg products owned by another person unless the carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator has knowledge, or is in possession of facts which would cause a reasonable person to believe that such eggs or egg products were not eligible for transportation under, or were otherwise in violation of, this chapter, or unless the carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator refuses to furnish on request of a representative of the director the name and address of the person from whom he or she received such eggs or egg products and copies of all documents, if there be any, pertaining to the delivery of the eggs or egg products to, or by, such carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator.
- 35 **Sec. 837.** RCW 69.41.030 and 2010 c 83 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, or

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possess any legend drug except upon the order or prescription of a physician under chapter 18.71 RCW, an osteopathic physician and surgeon under chapter 18.57 RCW, an optometrist licensed under chapter 18.53 RCW who is certified by the optometry board under RCW 18.53.010, a dentist under chapter 18.32 RCW, a podiatric physician and surgeon under chapter 18.22 RCW, a veterinarian under chapter 18.92 RCW, a commissioned medical or dental officer in the United States armed forces or public health service in the discharge of his or her official duties, a duly licensed physician or dentist employed by the veterans administration in the discharge of his or her official duties, a registered nurse or advanced registered nurse practitioner under chapter 18.79 RCW when authorized by the nursing care quality assurance commission, an osteopathic physician assistant under chapter 18.57A RCW when authorized by the board of osteopathic medicine and surgery, a physician assistant under chapter 18.71A RCW when authorized by the medical quality assurance commission, or any of the following professionals in any province of Canada that shares a common border with the state of Washington or in any state of the United States: A physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a physician licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery, a dentist licensed to practice dentistry, a podiatric physician and surgeon licensed to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, a licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the above provisions shall not apply to sale, delivery, or possession by drug wholesalers or drug manufacturers, or their agents or employees, or to any practitioner acting within the scope of his or her license, or to a common or contract carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or any employee thereof, whose possession of any legend drug is in the usual course of business or employment: PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing in this chapter or chapter 18.64 RCW shall prevent a family planning clinic that is under contract with the department of social and health services from selling, delivering, possessing, and commercially prepackaged oral contraceptives prescribed by authorized, licensed health care practitioners.

(2)(a) A violation of this section involving the sale, delivery, or possession with intent to sell or deliver is a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

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- 1 (b) A violation of this section involving possession is a 2 misdemeanor.
- **Sec. 838.** RCW 69.43.135 and 2006 c 188 s 1 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

- (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (a) "Iodine matrix" means iodine at a concentration greater than two percent by weight in a matrix or solution.
- (b) "Matrix" means something, as a substance, in which something else originates, develops, or is contained.
- (c) "Methylsulfonylmethane" means methylsulfonylmethane in its powder form only, and does not include products containing methylsulfonylmethane in other forms such as liquids, tablets, capsules not containing methylsulfonylmethane in pure powder form, ointments, creams, cosmetics, foods, and beverages.
- (2) Any person who knowingly purchases in a thirty-day period or possesses any quantity of iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or more than two pounds of methylsulfonylmethane is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.
 - (3) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to:
- (a) A person who possesses iodine in its elemental form or an iodine matrix as a prescription drug, under a prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian, physician, or advanced registered nurse practitioner;
 - (b) A person who possesses iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or any quantity of methylsulfonylmethane in its powder form and is actively engaged in the practice of animal husbandry of livestock;
- (c) A person who possesses iodine in its elemental form or an iodine matrix in conjunction with experiments conducted in a chemistry or chemistry-related laboratory maintained by a:
 - (i) Public or private secondary school;
- (ii) Public or private institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States department of education;
- (iii) Manufacturing facility, government agency, or research facility in the course of lawful business activities;

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- (d) A veterinarian, physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or common carrier, or an agent of any of these persons who possesses iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or methylsulfonylmethane in its powder form in the regular course of lawful business activities; or
- (e) A person working in a general hospital who possesses iodine in its elemental form or an iodine matrix in the regular course of employment at the hospital.
- (4) Any person who purchases any quantity of iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or any quantity of methylsulfonylmethane must present an identification card or driver's license issued by any state in the United States or jurisdiction of another country before purchasing the item.
- (5) The Washington state patrol shall develop a form to be used in recording transactions involving iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or methylsulfonylmethane. A person who sells or otherwise transfers any quantity of iodine in its elemental form, an iodine matrix, or any quantity of methylsulfonylmethane to a person for any purpose authorized in subsection (3) of this section must record each sale or transfer. The record must be made on the form developed by the Washington state patrol and must be retained by the person for at least three years. The Washington state patrol or any local law enforcement agency may request access to the $\operatorname{records}((\div))$.
- (a) Failure to make or retain a record required under this subsection is a misdemeanor.
- 27 (b) Failure to comply with a request for access to records required 28 under this subsection to the Washington state patrol or a local law 29 enforcement agency is a misdemeanor.
- **Sec. 839.** RCW 69.50.302 and 1993 c 187 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (a) Every person who manufactures, distributes, or dispenses any 33 controlled substance within this state or who proposes to engage in the 34 manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance 35 within this state, shall obtain annually a registration issued by the 36 department in accordance with the board's rules.

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(b) A person registered by the department under this chapter to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or conduct research with controlled substances may possess, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or conduct research with those substances to the extent authorized by the registration and in conformity with this Article.

- (c) The following persons need not register and may lawfully possess controlled substances under this chapter:
- (1) An agent or employee of any registered manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser of any controlled substance if the agent or employee is acting in the usual course of business or employment. This exemption shall not include any agent or employee distributing sample controlled substances to practitioners without an order;
- (2) \underline{A} common or contract carrier or ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, or an employee thereof, whose possession of any controlled substance is in the usual course of business or employment;
- (3) An ultimate user or a person in possession of any controlled substance pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner or in lawful possession of a substance included in Schedule V.
- (d) The board may waive by rule the requirement for registration of certain manufacturers, distributors, or dispensers upon finding it consistent with the public health and safety. Personal practitioners licensed or registered in the state of Washington under the respective professional licensing acts shall not be required to be registered under this chapter unless the specific exemption is denied pursuant to RCW 69.50.305 for violation of any provisions of this chapter.
- (e) A separate registration is required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the applicant manufactures, distributes, or dispenses controlled substances.
- 29 (f) The department may inspect the establishment of a registrant or 30 applicant for registration in accordance with rules adopted by the 31 board.
- **Sec. 840.** RCW 70.74.300 and 1969 ex.s. c 137 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:
- Every person who shall put up for sale, or who shall deliver to any ((warehouseman)) warehouse operator, dock, depot, or common carrier any package, cask, or can containing any explosive, nitroglycerin,

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- 1 dynamite, or powder, without having been properly labeled thereon to
- 2 indicate its explosive classification, shall be guilty of a gross
- 3 misdemeanor.

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