

WASHINGTON

TITLE 4. CIVIL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 4.24. SPECIAL RIGHTS OF ACTION AND SPECIAL IMMUNITIES

RCW 4.24.070

Recovery of money lost at gambling.

All persons losing money or anything of value at or on any illegal gambling games shall have a cause of action to recover from the dealer or player winning, or from the proprietor for whose benefit such game was played or dealt, or such money or things of value won, the amount of the money or the value of the thing so lost.

[1957 c 7 § 2; Code 1881 § 1255; 1879 p 98 § 3; RRS § 5851.]

RCW 4.24.080

Action to recover leased premises used for gambling.

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 knowledge or consent, for gambling purposes, upon discovery thereof, to avoid and terminate such lease, or contract of occupancy, and to recover immediate possession of the premises by an action at law for that purpose.

[1957 c 7 § 3; Code 1881 § 1257; 1879 p 98 § 5; RRS § 5852.]

TITLE 7. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS AND ACTIONS

CHAPTER 7.48. NUISANCES

RCW 7.48.052

Moral nuisances.

The following are declared to be moral nuisances:

(1) Any and every place in the state where lewd films are publicly exhibited as a regular course of business, or possessed for the purpose of such exhibition, or where lewd live performances are

publicly exhibited as a regular course of business;

(2) Any and every place in the state where a lewd film is publicly and repeatedly exhibited, or possessed for the purpose of such exhibition, or where a lewd live performance is publicly and repeatedly exhibited;

(3) Any and every lewd film which is publicly exhibited, or possessed for such purpose at a place which is a moral nuisance under this section;

(4) Any and every place of business in the state in which lewd publications constitute a principal part of the stock in trade;

(5) Any and every lewd publication possessed at a place which is a moral nuisance under this section;

(6) Every place which, as a regular course of business, is used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution, and every such place in or upon which acts of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution are conducted, permitted, carried on, continued, or exist;

(7) All public houses or places of resort where illegal gambling is carried on or permitted; all houses or places within any city, town, or village, or upon any public road, or highway where drunkenness, illegal gambling, fighting, or breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted; all houses, housing units, other buildings, or places of resort where controlled substances identified in Article II of chapter 69.50 RCW and not authorized by that chapter, are manufactured, delivered or possessed, or where any such substance not obtained in a manner authorized by chapter 69.50 RCW is consumed by ingestion, inhalation, injection or any other means.

[1990 c 152 § 2; 1988 c 141 § 1; 1979 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 335, approved November 8, 1977).]

RCW 7.48.240

Certain places of resort declared nuisances.

Houses of ill fame, kept for the purpose, where persons are employed for purposes of prostitution;
all public houses or places of resort where gambling is carried on, or permitted; all houses or
places within any city, town, or village, or upon any public road, or highway where drunkenness,
gambling, fighting or breaches of the peace are carried on, or permitted; all opium dens, or houses,
or places of resort where opium smoking is permitted, are nuisances, and may be abated, and the
owners, keepers, or persons in charge thereof, and persons carrying on such unlawful business shall
be punished as provided in this chapter.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 18; Code 1881 § 1247; 1875 p 81 § 13; RRS § 9924.]

TITLE 9. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 9.46. GAMBING – 1973 ACT

RCW 9.46.010

Legislative declaration.

The public policy of the state of Washington on gambling is to keep the criminal element out of
gambling and to promote the social welfare of the people by limiting the nature and scope of
gambling activities and by strict regulation and control.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the legislature, recognizing the close relationship between professional gambling and organized crime, to restrain all persons from seeking profit from
professional gambling activities in this state; to restrain all persons from patronizing such professional gambling activities; to safeguard the public against the evils induced by common
gamblers and common gambling houses engaged in professional gambling; and at the same time, both to
preserve the freedom of the press and to avoid restricting participation by individuals in activities and social pastimes, which activities and social pastimes are more for amusement rather
than for profit, do not maliciously affect the public, and do not breach the peace.

The legislature further declares that the raising of funds for the promotion of bona fide charitable
or nonprofit organizations is in the public interest as is participation in such activities and

social pastimes as are hereinafter in this chapter authorized.

The legislature further declares that the conducting of bingo, raffles, and amusement games and the operation of punch boards, pull-tabs, card games and other social pastimes, when conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, are hereby authorized, as are only such lotteries for which no valuable consideration has been paid or agreed to be paid as hereinafter in this chapter provided.

The legislature further declares that fishing derbies shall not constitute any form of gambling and shall not be considered as a lottery, a raffle, or an amusement game and shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter or any rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

The legislature further declares that raffles authorized by the fish and wildlife commission involving hunting big game animals or wild turkeys shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter or any rules and regulations adopted hereunder, with the exception of this section and RCW 9.46.400.

All factors incident to the activities authorized in this chapter shall be closely controlled, and the provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed to achieve such end.

[1996 c 101 § 2; 1994 c 218 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 259 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 1.]

RCW 9.46.0201
"Amusement game."

"Amusement game," as used in this chapter, means a game played for entertainment in which:

- (1) The contestant actively participates;
- (2) The outcome depends in a material degree upon the skill of the contestant;
- (3) Only merchandise prizes are awarded;

(4) The outcome is not in the control of the operator;

(5) The wagers are placed, the winners are determined, and a distribution of prizes or property is made in the presence of all persons placing wagers at such game; and

(6) Said game is conducted or operated by any agricultural fair, person, association, or organization in such manner and at such locations as may be authorized by rules and regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter as now or hereafter amended.

Cake walks as commonly known and fish ponds as commonly known shall be treated as amusement games for all purposes under this chapter.

[1987 c 4 § 2. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(1), part.]

RCW 9.46.0205

"Bingo."

"Bingo," as used in this chapter, means a game conducted only in the county within which the organization is principally located in which prizes are awarded on the basis of designated numbers or symbols on a card conforming to numbers or symbols selected at random and in which no cards are sold except at the time and place of said game, when said game is conducted by a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization which does not conduct or allow its premises to be used for conducting bingo on more than three occasions per week and which does not conduct bingo in any location which is used for conducting bingo on more than three occasions per week, or if an agricultural fair authorized under chapters 15.76 and 36.37 RCW, which does not conduct bingo on more than twelve consecutive days in any calendar year, and except in the case of any agricultural fair as authorized under chapters 15.76 and 36.37 RCW, no person other than a bona fide member or an employee of said organization takes any part in the management or operation of said game, and no person who takes any part in the management or operation of said game takes any part in the management or operation of any game conducted by any other organization or any other branch of the

same organization, unless approved by the commission, and no part of the proceeds thereof inure to the benefit of any person other than the organization conducting said game. For the purposes of this section, the organization shall be deemed to be principally located in the county within which it has its primary business office. If the organization has no business office, the organization shall be deemed to be located in the county of principal residence of its chief executive officer:

PROVIDED, That any organization which is conducting any licensed and established bingo game in any locale as of January 1, 1981, shall be exempt from the requirement that such game be conducted in the county in which the organization is principally located.

[1987 c 4 § 3. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(2).]

RCW 9.46.0209

"Bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization."

"Bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization," as used in this chapter, means: (1) Any organization duly existing under the provisions of chapters 24.12, 24.20, or 24.28 RCW, any agricultural fair authorized under the provisions of chapters 15.76 or 36.37 RCW, or any nonprofit corporation duly existing under the provisions of chapter 24.03 RCW for charitable, benevolent, eleemosynary, educational, civic, patriotic, political, social, fraternal, athletic or agricultural purposes only, or any nonprofit organization, whether incorporated or otherwise, when found by the commission to be organized and operating for one or more of the aforesaid purposes only, all of which in the opinion of the commission have been organized and are operated primarily for purposes other than the operation of gambling activities authorized under this chapter; or (2) any corporation which has been incorporated under Title 36 U.S.C. and whose principal purposes are to furnish volunteer aid to members of the armed forces of the United States and also to carry on a system of national and international relief and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other national calamities and to devise and carry on

measures for preventing the same. Such an organization must have been organized and continuously operating for at least twelve calendar months immediately preceding making application for any license to operate a gambling activity, or the operation of any gambling activity authorized by this chapter for which no license is required. It must have not less than fifteen bona fide active members each with the right to an equal vote in the election of the officers, or board members, if any, who determine the policies of the organization in order to receive a gambling license. An organization must demonstrate to the commission that it has made significant progress toward the accomplishment of the purposes of the organization during the twelve consecutive month period preceding the date of application for a license or license renewal. The fact that contributions to an organization do not qualify for charitable contribution deduction purposes or that the organization is not otherwise exempt from payment of federal income taxes pursuant to the internal revenue code of 1954, as amended, shall constitute prima facie evidence that the organization is not a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization for the purposes of this section.

Any person, association or organization which pays its employees, including members, compensation other than is reasonable therefor under the local prevailing wage scale shall be deemed paying compensation based in part or whole upon receipts relating to gambling activities authorized under this chapter and shall not be a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization for the purposes of this chapter.

[1987 c 4 § 4. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(3).]

RCW 9.46.0213
"Bookmaking."

"Bookmaking," as used in this chapter, means accepting bets, upon the outcome of future contingent events, as a business or in which the bettor is charged a fee or "vigorish" for the opportunity to place a bet.

[1991 c 261 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 5. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(4).]

RCW 9.46.0217

"Commercial stimulant."

"Commercial stimulant," as used in this chapter, means an activity is operated as a commercial stimulant, for the purposes of this chapter, only when it is an activity operated in connection with an established business, with the purpose of increasing the volume of sales of food or drink for consumption on that business premises. The commission may by rule establish guidelines and criteria for applying this definition to its applicants and licensees for gambling activities authorized by this chapter as commercial stimulants.

[1994 c 120 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 6. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(5).]

RCW 9.46.0221

"Commission."

"Commission," as used in this chapter, means the Washington state gambling commission created in RCW 9.46.040.

[1987 c 4 § 7. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(6).]

RCW 9.46.0225

"Contest of chance."

"Contest of chance," as used in this chapter, means any contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device in which the outcome depends in a material degree upon an element of chance, notwithstanding that skill of the contestants may also be a factor therein.

[1987 c 4 § 8. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(7).]

RCW 9.46.0229

"Fishing derby."

"Fishing derby," as used in this chapter, means a fishing contest, with or without the payment or giving of an entry fee or other consideration by some or all of the contestants, wherein prizes are

awarded for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught in a bona fide fishing or recreational event.

[1987 c 4 § 9. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(8).]

RCW 9.46.0233

"Fund raising event."

(1) "Fund raising event," as used in this chapter, means a fund raising event conducted during any seventy-two consecutive hours but exceeding twenty-four consecutive hours and not more than once in any calendar year or a fund raising event conducted not more than twice each calendar year for not more than twenty-four consecutive hours each time by a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization as defined in RCW 9.46.0209 other than any agricultural fair referred to thereunder, upon authorization therefor by the commission, which the legislature hereby authorizes to issue a license therefor, with or without fee, permitting the following activities, or any of them, during such event: Bingo, amusement games, contests of chance, lotteries and raffles: PROVIDED, That (a) gross wagers and bets received by the organization less the amount of money paid by the organization as winnings and for the purchase cost of prizes given as winnings do not exceed ten thousand dollars during the total calendar days of such fund raising event in the calendar year; (b) such activities shall not include any mechanical gambling or lottery device activated by the insertion of a coin or by the insertion of any object purchased by any person taking a chance by gambling in respect to the device; (c) only bona fide members of the organization who are not paid for such service shall participate in the management or operation of the activities, and all income therefrom, after deducting the cost of prizes and other expenses, shall be devoted solely to the lawful purposes of the organization; and (d) such organization shall notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency of the time and place where such activities shall be conducted. The commission shall require an annual information report setting forth in detail the expenses incurred and the revenue received relative to the activities permitted.

(2) Bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations holding a license to conduct a fund raising event may join together to jointly conduct a fund raising event if:

(a) Approval to do so is received from the commission; and

(b) The method of dividing the income and expenditures and the method of recording and handling of funds are disclosed to the commission in the application for approval of the joint fund raising event and are approved by the commission.

The gross wagers and bets received by the organizations less the amount of money paid by the organizations as winnings and for the purchase costs of prizes given as winnings may not exceed ten thousand dollars during the total calendar days of such event. The net receipts each organization receives shall count against the organization's annual limit stated in this subsection.

A joint fund raising event shall count against only the lead organization or organizations receiving fifty percent or more of the net receipts for the purposes of the number of such events an organization may conduct each year.

The commission may issue a joint license for a joint fund raising event and charge a license fee for such license according to a schedule of fees adopted by the commission which reflects the added cost to the commission of licensing more than one licensee for the event.

[1987 c 4 § 24. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(23).]

RCW 9.46.0237

"Gambling."

"Gambling," as used in this chapter, means staking or risking something of value upon the outcome of a contest of chance or a future contingent event not under the person's control or influence, upon an agreement or understanding that the person or someone else will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. Gambling does not include fishing derbies as defined by this chapter, parimutuel betting as authorized by chapter 67.16 RCW, bona fide business transactions valid under

the law of contracts, including, but not limited to, contracts for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or commodities, and agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance, including, but not limited to, contracts of indemnity or guarantee and life, health, or accident insurance. In addition, a contest of chance which is specifically excluded from the definition of lottery under this chapter shall not constitute gambling.

[1987 c 4 § 10. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(9).]

RCW 9.46.0237

"Gambling."

"Gambling," as used in this chapter, means staking or risking something of value upon the outcome of a contest of chance or a future contingent event not under the person's control or influence, upon an agreement or understanding that the person or someone else will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. Gambling does not include fishing derbies as defined by this chapter, parimutuel betting as authorized by chapter 67.16 RCW, bona fide business transactions valid under the law of contracts, including, but not limited to, contracts for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or commodities, and agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance, including, but not limited to, contracts of indemnity or guarantee and life, health, or accident insurance. In addition, a contest of chance which is specifically excluded from the definition of lottery under this chapter shall not constitute gambling.

[1987 c 4 § 10. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(9).]

RCW 9.46.0245

"Gambling information."

"Gambling information," as used in this chapter, means any wager made in the course of and any information intended to be used for professional gambling. In the application of this definition, information as to wagers, betting odds and changes in betting odds shall be presumed to be intended

for use in professional gambling. This section shall not apply to newspapers of general circulation or commercial radio and television stations licensed by the federal communications commission.

[1987 c 4 § 12. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(11).]

RCW 9.46.0249

"Gambling premises."

"Gambling premises," as used in this chapter, means any building, room, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or other place used or intended to be used for professional gambling. In the application of this definition, any place where a gambling device is found shall be presumed to be intended to be used for professional gambling.

[1987 c 4 § 13. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(12).]

RCW 9.46.0253

"Gambling record."

"Gambling record," as used in this chapter, means any record, receipt, ticket, certificate, token, slip or notation given, made, used or intended to be used in connection with professional gambling.

[1987 c 4 § 14. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(13).]

RCW 9.46.0257

"Lottery."

"Lottery," as used in this chapter, means a scheme for the distribution of money or property by chance, among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable consideration for the chance.

[1987 c 4 § 15. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(14).]

RCW 9.46.0261

"Member," "bona fide member."

"Member" and "bona fide member," as used in this chapter, mean a person accepted for membership in

an organization eligible to be licensed by the commission under this chapter upon application, with such action being recorded in the official minutes of a regular meeting or who has held full and regular membership status in the organization for a period of not less than twelve consecutive months prior to participating in the management or operation of any gambling activity. Such membership must in no way be dependent upon, or in any way related to, the payment of consideration to participate in any gambling activity.

Member or bona fide member shall include only members of an organization's specific chapter or unit licensed by the commission or otherwise actively conducting the gambling activity: PROVIDED, That:

(1) Members of chapters or local units of a state, regional or national organization may be considered members of the parent organization for the purpose of a gambling activity conducted by the parent organization, if the rules of the parent organization so permit;

(2) Members of a bona fide auxiliary to a principal organization may be considered members of the principal organization for the purpose of a gambling activity conducted by the principal organization. Members of the principal organization may also be considered members of its auxiliary for the purpose of a gambling activity conducted by the auxiliary; and

(3) Members of any chapter or local unit within the jurisdiction of the next higher level of the parent organization, and members of a bona fide auxiliary to that chapter or unit, may assist any other chapter or local unit of that same organization licensed by the commission in the conduct of gambling activities.

No person shall be a member of any organization if that person's primary purpose for membership is to become, or continue to be, a participant in, or an operator or manager of, any gambling activity or activities.

[1987 c 4 § 16. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(15).]

RCW 9.46.0265

"Player."

"Player," as used in this chapter, means a natural person who engages, on equal terms with the other participants, and solely as a contestant or bettor, in any form of gambling in which no person may receive or become entitled to receive any profit therefrom other than personal gambling winnings, and without otherwise rendering any material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation of a particular gambling activity. A natural person who gambles at a social game of chance on equal terms with the other participants shall not be considered as rendering material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation of the social game merely by performing, without fee or remuneration, acts directed toward the arrangement or facilitation of the game, such as inviting persons to play, permitting the use of premises for the game, or supplying cards or other equipment to be used in the games. A person who engages in "bookmaking" as defined in this chapter is not a "player." A person who pays a fee or "vigorish" enabling him or her to place a wager with a bookmaker, or pays a fee other than as authorized by this chapter to participate in a card game, contest of chance, lottery, or gambling activity, is not a player.

[1997 c 118 § 2; 1991 c 261 § 2; 1987 c 4 § 17. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(16).]

RCW 9.46.0269

"Professional gambling."

(1) A person is engaged in "professional gambling" for the purposes of this chapter when:

(a) Acting other than as a player or in the manner authorized by this chapter, the person knowingly engages in conduct which materially aids any form of gambling activity; or

(b) Acting other than in a manner authorized by this chapter, the person pays a fee to participate in a card game, contest of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity; or

(c) Acting other than as a player or in the manner authorized by this chapter, the person knowingly accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any other

person whereby he or she participates or is to participate in the proceeds of gambling activity; or

(d) The person engages in bookmaking; or

(e) The person conducts a lottery; or

(f) The person violates RCW 9.46.039.

(2) Conduct under subsection (1)(a) of this section, except as exempted under this chapter, includes but is not limited to conduct directed toward the creation or establishment of the particular game, contest, scheme, device or activity involved, toward the acquisition or maintenance of premises, paraphernalia, equipment or apparatus therefor, toward the solicitation or inducement of persons to participate therein, toward the actual conduct of the playing phases thereof, toward the arrangement of any of its financial or recording phases, or toward any other phase of its operation. If a person having substantial proprietary or other authoritative control over any premises shall permit the premises to be used with the person's knowledge for the purpose of conducting gambling activity other than gambling activities authorized by this chapter, and acting other than as a player, and the person permits such to occur or continue or makes no effort to prevent its occurrence or continuation, the person shall be considered as being engaged in professional gambling: PROVIDED, That the proprietor of a bowling establishment who awards prizes obtained from player contributions, to players successfully knocking down pins upon the contingency of identifiable pins being placed in a specified position or combination of positions, as designated by the posted rules of the bowling establishment, where the proprietor does not participate in the proceeds of the "prize fund" shall not be construed to be engaging in "professional gambling" within the meaning of this chapter: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the books and records of the games shall be open to public inspection.

[1997 c 78 § 1; 1996 c 252 § 2; 1987 c 4 § 18. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(17).]

RCW 9.46.0273

"Punch boards," "pull-tabs."

"Punch boards" and "pull-tabs," as used in this chapter, shall be given their usual and ordinary meaning as of July 16, 1973, except that such definition may be revised by the commission pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

[1987 c 4 § 19. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(18).]

RCW 9.46.0277

"Raffle."

"Raffle," as used in this chapter, means a game in which tickets bearing an individual number are sold for not more than twenty-five dollars each and in which a prize or prizes are awarded on the basis of a drawing from the tickets by the person or persons conducting the game, when the game is conducted by a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization, no person other than a bona fide member of the organization takes any part in the management or operation of the game, and no part of the proceeds thereof inure to the benefit of any person other than the organization conducting the game.

[1995 2nd sp.s. c 4 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 20. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(19).]

RCW 9.46.0282

"Social card game."

"Social card game" as used in this chapter means a card game that constitutes gambling and is authorized by the commission under RCW 9.46.070. Authorized card games may include a house-banked or a player-funded banked card game. No one may participate in the card game or have an interest in the proceeds of the card game who is not a player or a person licensed by the commission to participate in social card games. There shall be two or more participants in the card game who are players or persons licensed by the commission. The card game must be played in accordance with the rules adopted by the commission under RCW 9.46.070, which shall include but not be limited to rules

for the collection of fees, limitation of wagers, and management of player funds. The number of tables authorized shall be set by the commission but shall not exceed a total of fifteen separate tables per establishment.

[1997 c 118 § 1.]

RCW 9.46.0285

"Thing of value."

"Thing of value," as used in this chapter, means any money or property, any token, object or article exchangeable for money or property, or any form of credit or promise, directly or indirectly, contemplating transfer of money or property or of any interest therein, or involving extension of a service, entertainment or a privilege of playing at a game or scheme without charge.

[1987 c 4 § 22. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(21).]

RCW 9.46.0289

"Whoever," "person."

"Whoever" and "person," as used in this chapter, include natural persons, corporations and partnerships and associations of persons; and when any corporate officer, director or stockholder or any partner authorizes, participates in, or knowingly accepts benefits from any violation of this chapter committed by his or her corporation or partnership, he or she shall be punishable for such violation as if it had been directly committed by him or her.

[1987 c 4 § 23. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(22).]

RCW 9.46.0305

Dice or coin contests for music, food, or beverage payment.

The legislature hereby authorizes the wagering on the outcome of the roll of dice or the flipping of or matching of coins on the premises of an establishment engaged in the business of selling food or beverages for consumption on the premises to determine which of the participants will pay for

coin-operated music on the premises or certain items of food or beverages served or sold by such establishment and therein consumed. Such establishments are hereby authorized to possess dice and dice cups on their premises, but only for use in such limited wagering. Persons engaged in such limited form of wagering shall not be subject to the criminal or civil penalties otherwise provided for in this chapter: PROVIDED, That minors shall be barred from engaging in the wagering activities allowed by this chapter.

[1987 c 4 § 25. Formerly RCW 9.46.020(1), part.]

RCW 9.46.0311

Charitable, nonprofit organizations--Authorized gambling activities.

The legislature hereby authorizes bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations to conduct bingo games, raffles, amusement games, and fund raising events, and to utilize punch boards and pull-tabs and to allow their premises and facilities to be used by only members, their guests, and members of a chapter or unit organized under the same state, regional, or national charter or constitution, to play social card games authorized by the commission, when licensed, conducted or operated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

[1987 c 4 § 26. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(1).]

RCW 9.46.0315

Raffles--No license required, when.

Bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organizations organized primarily for purposes other than the conduct of raffles, are hereby authorized to conduct raffles without obtaining a license to do so from the commission when such raffles are held in accordance with all other requirements of this chapter, other applicable laws, and rules of the commission; when gross revenues from all such raffles held by the organization during the calendar year do not exceed five thousand dollars; and when tickets to such raffles are sold only to, and winners are determined only from among, the

regular members of the organization conducting the raffle. The organization may provide unopened containers of beverages containing alcohol as raffle prizes if the appropriate permit has been obtained from the liquor control board: PROVIDED, That the term members for this purpose shall mean only those persons who have become members prior to the commencement of the raffle and whose qualification for membership was not dependent upon, or in any way related to, the purchase of a ticket, or tickets, for such raffles.

[1991 c 192 § 4; 1987 c 4 § 27. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(2).]

RCW 9.46.0321

Bingo, raffles, amusement games--No license required, when.

Bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organizations organized primarily for purposes other than the conduct of such activities are hereby authorized to conduct bingo, raffles, and amusement games, without obtaining a license to do so from the commission but only when:

- (1) Such activities are held in accordance with all other requirements of this chapter, other applicable laws, and rules of the commission;
- (2) Said activities are, alone or in any combination, conducted no more than twice each calendar year and over a period of no more than twelve consecutive days each time, notwithstanding the limitations of RCW 9.46.0205: PROVIDED, That a raffle conducted under this subsection may be conducted for a period longer than twelve days;
- (3) Only bona fide members of that organization, who are not paid for such services, participate in the management or operation of the activities;
- (4) Gross revenues to the organization from all the activities together do not exceed five thousand dollars during any calendar year;
- (5) All revenue therefrom, after deducting the cost of prizes and other expenses of the activity, is

devoted solely to the purposes for which the organization qualifies as a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization;

(6) The organization gives notice at least five days in advance of the conduct of any of the activities to the local police agency of the jurisdiction within which the activities are to be conducted of the organization's intent to conduct the activities, the location of the activities, and the date or dates they will be conducted; and

(7) The organization conducting the activities maintains records for a period of one year from the date of the event which accurately show at a minimum the gross revenue from each activity, details of the expenses of conducting the activities, and details of the uses to which the gross revenue therefrom is put.

[1987 c 4 § 28. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(3).]

RCW 9.46.0325

Social card games, punch boards, pull-tabs authorized.

The legislature hereby authorizes any person, association or organization operating an established business primarily engaged in the selling of food or drink for consumption on the premises to conduct social card games and to utilize punch boards and pull-tabs as a commercial stimulant to such business when licensed and utilized or operated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

[1987 c 4 § 29. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(4).]

RCW 9.46.0331

Amusement games authorized--Minimum rules.

The legislature hereby authorizes any person to conduct or operate amusement games when licensed and operated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted by the commission at such locations as the commission may authorize. The rules shall provide for at least the following:

(1) Persons other than bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organizations shall conduct amusement games only after obtaining a special amusement game license from the commission.

(2) Amusement games may be conducted under such a license only as a part of, and upon the site of:

(a) Any agricultural fair as authorized under chapter 15.76 or 36.37 RCW; or

(b) A civic center of a county, city, or town; or

(c) A world's fair or similar exposition that is approved by the bureau of international expositions at Paris, France; or

(d) A community-wide civic festival held not more than once annually and sponsored or approved by the city, town, or county in which it is held; or

(e) A commercial exposition organized and sponsored by an organization or association representing the retail sales and service operators conducting business in a shopping center or other commercial area developed and operated for retail sales and service, but only upon a parking lot or similar area located in said shopping center or commercial area for a period of no more than seventeen consecutive days by any licensee during any calendar year; or

(f) An amusement park. An amusement park is a group of activities, at a permanent location, to which people go to be entertained through a combination of various mechanical or aquatic rides, theatrical productions, motion picture, and/or slide show presentations with food and drink service.

The amusement park must include at least five different mechanical, or aquatic rides, three additional activities, and the gross receipts must be primarily from these amusement activities; or

(g) Within a regional shopping center. A regional shopping center is a shopping center developed and operated for retail sales and service by retail sales and service operators and consisting of

more than six hundred thousand gross square feet not including parking areas.

Amusement games

conducted as a part of, and upon the site of, a regional shopping center shall not be subject to the

prohibition on revenue sharing set forth in RCW 9.46.120(2); or

(h) A location that possesses a valid license from the Washington state liquor [control] board and

prohibits minors on their premises; or

(i) Movie theaters, bowling alleys, miniature golf course facilities, and amusement centers. For

the purposes of this section an amusement center shall be defined as a permanent location whose

primary source of income is from the operation of ten or more amusement devices; or

(j) Any business whose primary activity is to provide food service for on premises consumption and

who offers family entertainment which includes at least three of the following activities:

Amusement

devices; theatrical productions; mechanical rides; motion pictures; and slide show presentations.

(3) No amusement games may be conducted in any location except in conformance with local zoning,

fire, health, and similar regulations. In no event may the licensee conduct any amusement games at

any of the locations set out in subsection (2) of this section without first having obtained the

written permission to do so from the person or organization owning the premises or an authorized

agent thereof, and from the persons sponsoring the fair, exhibition, commercial exhibition, or

festival, or from the city or town operating the civic center, in connection with which the games

are to be operated.

(4) In no event may a licensee conduct any amusement games at the location described in subsection

(2)(g) of this section, without, at the location of such games, providing adult supervision during

all hours the licensee is open for business at such location, prohibiting school-age minors from

entry during school hours, maintaining full-time personnel whose responsibilities include maintaining security and daily machine maintenance, and providing for hours for the

close of

business at such location that are no later than 10:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays and on all other days that are the same as those of the regional shopping center in which the licensee is located.

(5) In no event may a licensee conduct any amusement game at a location described in subsection (2)(i) or (j) of this section, without, at the location of such games, providing adult supervision during all hours the licensee is open for business at such location, prohibiting school-age minors from playing licensed amusement games during school hours, maintaining full-time personnel whose responsibilities include maintaining security and daily machine maintenance, and prohibiting minors from playing the amusement games after 10:00 p.m. on any day.

[1991 c 287 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 30. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(5).]

RCW 9.46.0335

Sports pools authorized.

The legislature hereby authorizes any person, association, or organization to conduct sports pools without a license to do so from the commission but only when the outcome of which is dependent upon the score, or scores, of a certain athletic contest and which is conducted only in the following manner:

(1) A board or piece of paper is divided into one hundred equal squares, each of which constitutes a chance to win in the sports pool and each of which is offered directly to prospective contestants at one dollar or less;

(2) The purchaser of each chance or square signs his or her name on the face of each square or chance he or she purchases; and

(3) At some time not later than prior to the start of the subject athletic contest the pool is closed and no further chances in the pool are sold;

(4) After the pool is closed a prospective score is assigned by random drawing to each square;

(5) All money paid by entrants to enter the pool less taxes is paid out as the prize or prizes to those persons holding squares assigned the winning score or scores from the subject athletic contest;

(6) The sports pool board is available for inspection by any person purchasing a chance thereon, the commission, or by any law enforcement agency upon demand at all times prior to the payment of the prize;

(7) The person or organization conducting the pool is conducting no other sports pool on the same athletic event; and

(8) The sports pool conforms to any rules and regulations of the commission applicable thereto.

[1987 c 4 § 31. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(6).]

RCW 9.46.0341

Golfing sweepstakes authorized.

The legislature hereby authorizes bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations to conduct, without the necessity of obtaining a permit or license to do so from the commission, golfing sweepstakes permitting wagers of money, and the same shall not constitute such gambling or lottery as otherwise prohibited in this chapter, or be subject to civil or criminal penalties thereunder, but this only when the outcome of such golfing sweepstakes is dependent upon the score, or scores, or the playing ability, or abilities, of a golfing contest between individual players or teams of such players, conducted in the following manner:

(1) Wagers are placed by buying tickets on any players in a golfing contest to "win," "place," or "show" and those holding tickets on the three winners may receive a payoff similar to the system of betting identified as parimutuel, such moneys placed as wagers to be used primarily as winners'

proceeds, except moneys used to defray the expenses of such golfing sweepstakes or otherwise used to carry out the purposes of such organization; or

(2) Participants in any golfing contest(s) pay a like sum of money into a common fund on the basis of attaining a stated number of points ascertainable from the score of such participants, and those participants attaining such stated number of points share equally in the moneys in the common fund, without any percentage of such moneys going to the sponsoring organization; or

(3) An auction is held in which persons may bid on the players or teams of players in the golfing contest, and the person placing the highest bid on the player or team that wins the golfing contest receives the proceeds of the auction, except moneys used to defray the expenses of the golfing sweepstakes or otherwise used to carry out the purposes of the organizations; and

(4) Participation is limited to members of the sponsoring organization and their bona fide guests.

[1997 c 38 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 32. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(7).]

RCW 9.46.0345

Bowling sweepstakes authorized.

The legislature hereby authorizes bowling establishments to conduct, without the necessity of obtaining a permit or license to do so, as a commercial stimulant, a bowling activity which permits bowlers to purchase tickets from the establishment for a predetermined and posted amount of money, which tickets are then selected by the luck of the draw and the holder of the matching ticket so drawn has an opportunity to bowl a strike and if successful receives a predetermined and posted monetary prize: PROVIDED, That all sums collected by the establishment from the sale of tickets shall be returned to purchasers of tickets and no part of the proceeds shall inure to any person other than the participants winning in the game or a recognized charity. The tickets shall be sold, and accounted for, separately from all other sales of the establishment. The price of any single

ticket shall not exceed one dollar. Accounting records shall be available for inspection during business hours by any person purchasing a chance thereon, by the commission or its representatives, or by any law enforcement agency.

[1987 c 4 § 33. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(8).]

RCW 9.46.0351

Social card, dice games--Use of premises of charitable, nonprofit organizations.

(1) The legislature hereby authorizes any bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization which is licensed pursuant to RCW 66.24.400, and its officers and employees, to allow the use of the premises, furnishings, and other facilities not gambling devices of such organization by members of the organization, and members of a chapter or unit organized under the same state, regional, or national charter or constitution, who engage as players in the following types of gambling activities only:

(a) Social card games as defined in *RCW 9.46.0281 (1) through (4); and

(b) Social dice games, which shall be limited to contests of chance, the outcome of which are determined by one or more rolls of dice.

(2) Bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations shall not be required to be licensed by the commission in order to allow use of their premises in accordance with this section. However, the following conditions must be met:

(a) No organization, corporation, or person shall collect or obtain or charge any percentage of or shall collect or obtain any portion of the money or thing of value wagered or won by any of the players: PROVIDED, That a player may collect his or her winnings; and

(b) No organization, corporation, or person shall collect or obtain any money or thing of value from, or charge or impose any fee upon, any person which either enables him or her to play or results in or from his or her playing: PROVIDED, That this subsection shall not preclude collection

of a membership fee which is unrelated to participation in gambling activities authorized under this section.

[1987 c 4 § 34. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(9).]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: RCW 9.46.0281 was repealed by 1997 c 118 § 3. Later enactment, see RCW 9.46.0282.

RCW 9.46.0355

Promotional contests of chance authorized.

(1) The legislature hereby authorizes promotional contests of chance conducted in this state, or partially in this state, in which a person is required, in order to participate in the contest equally with other participants, to do only one or more of the following:

(a) Listen to or watch a television or radio program or subscribe to a cable television service;

(b) Fill out and return a coupon or entry blank or facsimile which is received through the mail, or published in a bona fide newspaper or magazine, or in a program sold in conjunction with and at a regularly scheduled sporting event, or the purchase of such newspaper, magazine, or program;

(c) Send a coupon or entry blank by United States mail to a designated address;

(d) Visit a business establishment to obtain or deposit a coupon or entry blank;

(e) Merely register, without the purchase of goods or services;

(f) Expend time, thought, attention, and energy in perusing promotional material;

(g) Place or answer a telephone call in a prescribed manner or otherwise make a prescribed response, guess, or answer;

(h) Furnish the container of a product as packaged by the manufacturer, or a particular portion thereof, but only if furnishing a plain piece of paper or card with the name of the manufacturer or

product handwritten thereon is acceptable in lieu thereof; or

(i) Pay an admission fee to gain admission to any bona fide exposition, fair, or show for the display or promotion of goods, wares, or services, or any agricultural fair authorized under chapter 15.76 or 36.37 RCW, if (i) the scheme is conducted for promotional or advertising purposes, not including the promotion or advertisement of the scheme itself; and (ii) the person or organization conducting the scheme receives no portion of the admission fee either directly or indirectly and receives no other money for conducting the scheme either directly or indirectly, other than what might be received indirectly as a result of the success of the promotional or advertising aspect of the scheme.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, where any contest of chance is conducted by or on behalf of in-state retail grocery outlets in connection with business promotions, no such in-state retail grocery outlet may conduct more than one such contest of chance during each calendar year and the period of the contest of chance and its promotion shall not extend for more than fourteen consecutive days: PROVIDED, That if the sponsoring organization has more than one outlet in the state, such contests of chance must be held in all such outlets at the same time except that a sponsoring organization with more than one outlet may conduct a separate contest of chance in connection with the initial opening of any such outlet: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such contests of chance may be conducted on an ongoing basis if the prizes awarded or accumulated to award do not exceed thirty dollars a day or five thousand dollars a year in the aggregate for all outlets of the sponsoring organizations. Nothing in this subsection applies to contests of chance conducted by or in connection with business promotions by manufacturers.

For purposes of this chapter, in-state retail grocery outlet includes any establishment or recognized grocery department thereof in which more than twenty percent of the gross receipts result

from the sale of food items for off-premises preparation. These food items include such products as meat, poultry, fish, bread, cereals, vegetables, fruit, dairy products, coffee, tea, cocoa, carbonated and uncarbonated beverages, candy, condiments, spices, and canned goods, and like products; but not including prepared hot foods or hot food products ready for immediate consumption.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, radio and television broadcasting is hereby declared to be preempted by applicable federal statutes and the applicable rules of the federal communications commission. Broadcast programming, including advertising for others and station promotion, that complies with federal statutes and regulations is hereby authorized.

[1987 c 4 § 35. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(10).]

RCW 9.46.0361
Turkey shoots authorized.

The legislature hereby authorizes bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations to conduct, without the necessity of obtaining a permit or license to do so from the commission, turkey shoots permitting wagers of money. Such contests shall not constitute such gambling or lottery as otherwise prohibited in this chapter, or be subject to civil or criminal penalties. Such organizations must be organized for purposes other than the conduct of turkey shoots.

Such turkey shoots shall be held in accordance with all other requirements of this chapter, other applicable laws, and rules that may be adopted by the commission. Gross revenues from all such turkey shoots held by the organization during the calendar year shall not exceed five thousand dollars. Turkey shoots conducted under this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The target shall be divided into one hundred or fewer equal sections, with each section constituting a chance to win. Each chance shall be offered directly to a prospective contestant for one dollar or less;

(2) The purchaser of each chance shall sign his or her name on the face of the section he or she purchases;

(3) The person shooting at the target shall not be a participant in the contest, but shall be a member of the organization conducting the contest;

(4) Participation in the contest shall be limited to members of the organization which is conducting the contest and their guests;

(5) The target shall contain the following information:

(a) Distance from the shooting position to the target;

(b) The gauge of the shotgun;

(c) The type of choke on the barrel;

(d) The size of shot that will be used; and

(e) The prize or prizes that are to be awarded in the contest;

(6) The targets, shotgun, and ammunition shall be available for inspection by any person purchasing a chance thereon, the commission, or by any law enforcement agency upon demand, at all times before the prizes are awarded;

(7) The turkey shoot shall award the prizes based upon the greatest number of shots striking a section;

(8) No turkey shoot may offer as a prize the right to advance or continue on to another turkey shoot or turkey shoot target; and

(9) Only bona fide members of the organization who are not paid for such service may participate in the management or operation of the turkey shoot, and all income therefrom, after deducting the cost of prizes and other expenses, shall be devoted solely to the lawful purposes of the organization.

[1987 c 4 § 36. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(12).]

RCW 9.46.039

Greyhound racing prohibited.

(1) A person may not hold, conduct, or operate live greyhound racing for public exhibition, parimutuel betting, or special exhibition events, if such activities are conducted for gambling purposes. A person may not transmit or receive intrastate or interstate simulcasting of greyhound racing for commercial, parimutuel, or exhibition purposes, if such activities are conducted for gambling purposes.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class B felony, under RCW 9.46.220, professional gambling in the first degree, and is subject to the penalty under RCW 9A.20.021.

[1996 c 252 § 1.]

RCW 9.46.040

Gambling commission--Members--Appointment--Vacancies, filling.

There shall be a commission, known as the "Washington state gambling commission", consisting of five members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The members of the commission shall be appointed within thirty days of July 16, 1973 for terms beginning July 1, 1973, and expiring as follows: One member of the commission for a term expiring July 1, 1975; one member of the commission for a term expiring July 1, 1976; one member of the commission for a term expiring July 1, 1977; one member of the commission for a term expiring July 1, 1978; and one member of the commission for a term expiring July 1, 1979; each as the governor so determines. Their successors, all of whom shall be citizen members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, upon being appointed and qualified, shall serve six year terms: PROVIDED, That no member of the commission who has served a full six year term shall be eligible for reappointment. In case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired portion of the term in

which said vacancy occurs. No vacancy in the membership of the commission shall impair the right of the remaining member or members to act, except as in RCW 9.46.050(2) provided.

In addition to the members of the commission there shall be four ex officio members without vote from the legislature consisting of: (1) Two members of the senate, one from the majority political party and one from the minority political party, both to be appointed by the president of the senate; (2) two members of the house of representatives, one from the majority political party and one from the minority political party, both to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; such appointments shall be for the term of two years or for the period in which the appointee serves as a legislator, whichever expires first; members may be reappointed; vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made. Such ex officio members who shall collect data deemed essential to future legislative proposals and exchange information with the board shall be deemed engaged in legislative business while in attendance upon the business of the board and shall be limited to such allowances therefor as otherwise provided in RCW 44.04.120, the same to be paid from the "gambling revolving fund" as being expenses relative to commission business.

[1974 ex.s. c 155 § 12; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 4.]

RCW 9.46.050

Gambling commission--Chairman--Quorum--Meetings--Compensation and travel expenses--Bond--Removal.

(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 of the commission who shall serve until July 1, 1974; thereafter a chairman 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 or upon written request to the chairman 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 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 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.

[1984 c 287 § 9; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 5.]

NOTES:

Legislative findings--Severability--Effective date--1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Effective date--Severability--1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34: See notes following RCW 2.08.115.

RCW 9.46.060

Gambling commission--Counsel--Audits--Payment for.

(1) The attorney general shall be general counsel for the state gambling commission and shall assign such assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this chapter, which shall include instituting and prosecuting any actions and proceedings necessary thereto.

(2) The state auditor shall audit the books, records, and affairs of the commission annually. The commission shall pay to the state treasurer for the credit of the state auditor such funds as may be necessary to defray the costs of such audits. The commission may provide for additional audits by certified public accountants. All such audits shall be public records of the state.

The payment for legal services and audits as authorized in this section shall be paid upon authorization of the commission from moneys in the gambling revolving fund.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 6.]

RCW 9.46.070

Gambling commission--Powers and duties.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To authorize and issue licenses for a period not to exceed one year to bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations approved by the commission meeting the requirements of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto permitting said organizations to conduct bingo games, raffles, amusement games, and social card games, to utilize punch boards and pull-tabs in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and to revoke or suspend said licenses for violation of any provisions of this chapter or any rules and

regulations adopted pursuant thereto: PROVIDED, That the commission shall not deny a license to an otherwise qualified applicant in an effort to limit the number of licenses to be issued: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission or director shall not issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any license because of considerations of race, sex, creed, color, or national origin: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission may authorize the director to temporarily issue or suspend licenses subject to final action by the commission;

(2) To authorize and issue licenses for a period not to exceed one year to any person, association, or organization operating a business primarily engaged in the selling of items of food or drink for consumption on the premises, approved by the commission meeting the requirements of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto permitting said person, association, or organization to utilize punch boards and pull-tabs and to conduct social card games as a commercial stimulant in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and to revoke or suspend said licenses for violation of any provisions of this chapter and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto: PROVIDED, That the commission shall not deny a license to an otherwise qualified applicant in an effort to limit the number of licenses to be issued: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission may authorize the director to temporarily issue or suspend licenses subject to final action by the commission;

(3) To authorize and issue licenses for a period not to exceed one year to any person, association, or organization approved by the commission meeting the requirements of this chapter and meeting the requirements of any rules and regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter as now or hereafter amended, permitting said person, association, or organization to conduct or operate amusement games in such manner and at such locations as the commission may determine;

(4) To authorize, require, and issue, for a period not to exceed one year, such licenses as the

commission may by rule provide, to any person, association, or organization to engage in the selling, distributing, or otherwise supplying or in the manufacturing of devices for use within this state for those activities authorized by this chapter;

(5) To establish a schedule of annual license fees for carrying on specific gambling activities upon the premises, and for such other activities as may be licensed by the commission, which fees shall provide to the commission not less than an amount of money adequate to cover all costs incurred by the commission relative to licensing under this chapter and the enforcement by the commission of the provisions of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto: PROVIDED, That all licensing fees shall be submitted with an application therefor and such portion of said fee as the commission may determine, based upon its cost of processing and investigation, shall be retained by the commission upon the withdrawal or denial of any such license application as its reasonable expense for processing the application and investigation into the granting thereof: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if in a particular case the basic license fee established by the commission for a particular class of license is less than the commission's actual expenses to investigate that particular application, the commission may at any time charge to that applicant such additional fees as are necessary to pay the commission for those costs. The commission may decline to proceed with its investigation and no license shall be issued until the commission has been fully paid therefor by the applicant: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission may establish fees for the furnishing by it to licensees of identification stamps to be affixed to such devices and equipment as required by the commission and for such other special services or programs required or offered by the commission, the amount of each of these fees to be not less than is adequate to offset the cost to the commission of the stamps and of administering their dispersal to licensees or the cost of administering such other special services, requirements or programs;

(6) To prescribe the manner and method of payment of taxes, fees and penalties to be paid to or

collected by the commission;

(7) To require that applications for all licenses contain such information as may be required by the commission: PROVIDED, That all persons (a) having a managerial or ownership interest in any gambling activity, or the building in which any gambling activity occurs, or the equipment to be used for any gambling activity, or (b) participating as an employee in the operation of any gambling activity, shall be listed on the application for the license and the applicant shall certify on the application, under oath, that the persons named on the application are all of the persons known to have an interest in any gambling activity, building, or equipment by the person making such application: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission may require fingerprinting and background checks on any persons seeking licenses under this chapter or of any person holding an interest in any gambling activity, building, or equipment to be used therefor, or of any person participating as an employee in the operation of any gambling activity;

(8) To require that any license holder maintain records as directed by the commission and submit such reports as the commission may deem necessary;

(9) To require that all income from bingo games, raffles, and amusement games be recorded and reported as established by rule or regulation of the commission to the extent deemed necessary by considering the scope and character of the gambling activity in such a manner that will disclose gross income from any gambling activity, amounts received from each player, the nature and value of prizes, and the fact of distributions of such prizes to the winners thereof;

(10) To regulate and establish maximum limitations on income derived from bingo. In establishing limitations pursuant to this subsection the commission shall take into account (i) the nature, character, and scope of the activities of the licensee; (ii) the source of all other income of the licensee; and (iii) the percentage or extent to which income derived from bingo is used for

charitable, as distinguished from nonprofit, purposes. However, the commission's powers and duties granted by this subsection are discretionary and not mandatory;

(11) To regulate and establish the type and scope of and manner of conducting the gambling activities authorized by this chapter, including but not limited to, the extent of wager, money, or other thing of value which may be wagered or contributed or won by a player in any such activities;

(12) To regulate the collection of and the accounting for the fee which may be imposed by an organization, corporation or person licensed to conduct a social card game on a person desiring to become a player in a social card game in accordance with *RCW 9.46.0281(4);

(13) To cooperate with and secure the cooperation of county, city, and other local or state agencies in investigating any matter within the scope of its duties and responsibilities;

(14) In accordance with RCW 9.46.080, to adopt such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this chapter. All rules and regulations shall be adopted pursuant to the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW;

(15) To set forth for the perusal of counties, city-counties, cities and towns, model ordinances by which any legislative authority thereof may enter into the taxing of any gambling activity authorized by this chapter;

(16) To establish and regulate a maximum limit on salaries or wages which may be paid to persons employed in connection with activities conducted by bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations and authorized by this chapter, where payment of such persons is allowed, and to regulate and establish maximum limits for other expenses in connection with such authorized activities, including but not limited to rent or lease payments. However, the commissioner's powers and duties granted by this subsection are discretionary and not mandatory.

In establishing these maximum limits the commission shall take into account the amount of income

received, or expected to be received, from the class of activities to which the limits will apply and the amount of money the games could generate for authorized charitable or nonprofit purposes absent such expenses. The commission may also take into account, in its discretion, other factors, including but not limited to, the local prevailing wage scale and whether charitable purposes are benefited by the activities;

(17) To authorize, require, and issue for a period not to exceed one year such licenses or permits, for which the commission may by rule provide, to any person to work for any operator of any gambling activity authorized by this chapter in connection with that activity, or any manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of devices for those activities in connection with such business. The commission shall not require that persons working solely as volunteers in an authorized activity conducted by a bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organization, who receive no compensation of any kind for any purpose from that organization, and who have no managerial or supervisory responsibility in connection with that activity, be licensed to do such work. The commission may require that licensees employing such unlicensed volunteers submit to the commission periodically a list of the names, addresses, and dates of birth of the volunteers. If any volunteer is not approved by the commission, the commission may require that the licensee not allow that person to work in connection with the licensed activity;

(18) To publish and make available at the office of the commission or elsewhere to anyone requesting it a list of the commission licensees, including the name, address, type of license, and license number of each licensee;

(19) To establish guidelines for determining what constitutes active membership in bona fide nonprofit or charitable organizations for the purposes of this chapter; and

(20) To perform all other matters and things necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of

this chapter.

[1993 c 344 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 38; 1981 c 139 § 3. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 76 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 87 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 259 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 4; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 41 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 7.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: RCW 9.46.0281 was repealed by 1997 c 118 § 3. Later enactment, see RCW 9.46.0282.

Effective date--1993 c 344: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 1, 1993." [1993 c 344 § 2.]

Severability--1981 c 139: "If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1981 c 139 § 19.]

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

Enforcement--Commission as a law enforcement agency: RCW 9.46.210.

RCW 9.46.071

Information for compulsive gamblers.

The legislature recognizes that some individuals in this state are problem or compulsive gamblers.

Because the state promotes and regulates gambling through the activities of the state lottery commission, the Washington horse racing commission, and the Washington state gambling commission, the state has the responsibility to continue to provide resources for the support of services for problem and compulsive gamblers. Therefore, the Washington state gambling commission, the Washington horse racing commission, and the state lottery commission shall jointly develop

informational signs concerning problem and compulsive gambling which include a toll-free hot line number for problem and compulsive gamblers. The signs shall be placed in the establishments of gambling licensees, horse racing licensees, and lottery retailers.

[1994 c 218 § 6.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.075

Gambling commission--Denial, suspension, or revocation of license, permit--Other provisions not applicable.

The commission may deny an application, or suspend or revoke any license or permit issued by it, for any reason or reasons, it deems to be in the public interest. These reasons shall include, but not be limited to, cases wherein the applicant or licensee, or any person with any interest therein:

- (1) Has violated, failed or refused to comply with the provisions, requirements, conditions, limitations or duties imposed by chapter 9.46 RCW and any amendments thereto, or any rules adopted by the commission pursuant thereto, or when a violation of any provision of chapter 9.46 RCW, or any commission rule, has occurred upon any premises occupied or operated by any such person or over which he or she has substantial control;
- (2) Knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to cause, any person to violate any of the laws of this state or the rules of the commission;
- (3) Has obtained a license or permit by fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, or through inadvertence or mistake;
- (4) Has been convicted of, or forfeited bond upon a charge of, or pleaded guilty to, forgery, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, wilful failure to make required payments or reports to a

governmental agency at any level, or filing false reports therewith, or of any similar offense or offenses, or of bribing or otherwise unlawfully influencing a public official or employee of any state or the United States, or of any crime, whether a felony or misdemeanor involving any gambling activity or physical harm to individuals or involving moral turpitude;

(5) Denies the commission or its authorized representatives, including authorized local law enforcement agencies, access to any place where a licensed activity is conducted or who fails promptly to produce for inspection or audit any book, record, document or item required by law or commission rule;

(6) Shall fail to display its license on the premises where the licensed activity is conducted at all times during the operation of the licensed activity;

(7) Makes a misrepresentation of, or fails to disclose, a material fact to the commission;

(8) Fails to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that he, she or it is qualified in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;

(9) Is subject to current prosecution or pending charges, or a conviction which is under appeal, for any of the offenses included under subsection (4) of this section: PROVIDED, That at the request of an applicant for an original license, the commission may defer decision upon the application during the pendency of such prosecution or appeal;

(10) Has pursued or is pursuing economic gain in an occupational manner or context which is in violation of the criminal or civil public policy of this state if such pursuit creates probable cause to believe that the participation of such person in gambling or related activities would be inimical to the proper operation of an authorized gambling or related activity in this state. For the purposes of this section, occupational manner or context shall be defined as the systematic planning, administration, management or execution of an activity for financial gain;

(11) Is a career offender or a member of a career offender cartel or an associate of a career offender or career offender cartel in such a manner which creates probable cause to believe that the association is of such a nature as to be inimical to the policy of this chapter or to the proper operation of the authorized gambling or related activities in this state. For the purposes of this section, career offender shall be defined as any person whose behavior is pursued in an occupational manner or context for the purpose of economic gain utilizing such methods as are deemed criminal violations of the public policy of this state. A career offender cartel shall be defined as any group of persons who operate together as career offenders.

For the purpose of reviewing any application for a license and for considering the denial, suspension or revocation of any license the gambling commission may consider any prior criminal conduct of the applicant or licensee and the provisions of RCW 9.95.240 and of chapter 9.96A RCW shall not apply to such cases.

[1981 c 139 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 12.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.077

Gambling commission--Vacation of certain suspensions upon payment of monetary penalty.

The commission, when suspending any license for a period of thirty days or less, may further provide in the order of suspension that such suspension shall be vacated upon payment to the commission of a monetary penalty in an amount then fixed by the commission.

[1981 c 139 § 5.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.080

Gambling commission--Administrator--Staff--Rules and regulations--Service contracts.

The commission shall employ a full time director, who shall be the administrator for the commission in carrying out its powers and duties and who shall issue rules and regulations adopted by the commission governing the activities authorized hereunder and shall supervise commission employees in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this chapter. In addition, the director shall employ a deputy director, not more than three assistant directors, together with such investigators and enforcement officers and such staff as the commission determines is necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this chapter. The director, the deputy director, the assistant directors, and personnel occupying positions requiring the performing of undercover investigative work shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 41.06 RCW, as now law or hereafter amended.

Neither the director nor any commission employee working therefor shall be an officer or manager of any bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organization, or of any organization which conducts gambling activity in this state.

The director, subject to the approval of the commission, is authorized to enter into agreements on behalf of the commission for mutual assistance and services, based upon actual costs, with any state or federal agency or with any city, town, or county, and such state or local agency is authorized to enter into such an agreement with the commission. If a needed service is not available from another agency of state government within a reasonable time, the director may obtain that service from private industry.

[1994 c 218 § 14; 1981 c 139 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 8.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.085

Gambling commission--Members and employees--Activities prohibited.

A member or employee of the gambling commission shall not:

- (1) Serve as an officer or manager of any corporation or organization which conducts a lottery or gambling activity;
- (2) Receive or share in, directly or indirectly, the gross profits of any gambling activity regulated by the commission;
- (3) Be beneficially interested in any contract for the manufacture or sale of gambling devices, the conduct of [a] gambling activity, or the provision of independent consultant services in connection with a gambling activity.

[1986 c 4 § 1.]

RCW 9.46.090

Gambling commission--Reports.

Subject to RCW 40.07.040, the commission shall, from time to time, make reports to the governor and the legislature covering such matters in connection with this chapter as the governor and the legislature may require. These reports shall be public documents and contain such general information and remarks as the commission deems pertinent thereto and any information requested by either the governor or members of the legislature: PROVIDED, That the commission appointed pursuant to RCW 9.46.040 may conduct a thorough study of the types of gambling activity permitted and the types of gambling activity prohibited by this chapter and may make recommendations to the legislature as to: (1) Gambling activity that ought to be permitted; (2) gambling activity that ought to be prohibited; (3) the types of licenses and permits that ought to be required; (4) the

type and amount of tax that ought to be applied to each type of permitted gambling activity; (5) any changes which may be made to the law of this state which further the purposes and policies set forth in RCW 9.46.010 as now law or hereafter amended; and (6) any other matter that the commission may deem appropriate. Members of the commission and its staff may contact the legislature, or any of its members, at any time, to advise it of recommendations of the commission.

[1987 c 505 § 3; 1981 c 139 § 7; 1977 c 75 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 9.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: "If any provision of this 1975 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 15.]

RCW 9.46.095

Gambling commission--Proceedings against, jurisdiction--Immunity from liability.

No court of the state of Washington other than the superior court of Thurston county shall have jurisdiction over any action or proceeding against the commission or any member thereof for anything done or omitted to be done in or arising out of the performance of his or her duties under this title: PROVIDED, That an appeal from an adjudicative proceeding involving a final decision of the commission to deny, suspend, or revoke a license shall be governed by chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act.

Neither the commission nor any member or members thereof shall be personally liable in any action at law for damages sustained by any person because of any acts performed or done, or omitted to be done, by the commission or any member of the commission, or any employee of the commission, in the performance of his or her duties and in the administration of this title.

[1989 c 175 § 41; 1981 c 139 § 17.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.100

Gambling revolving fund--Created--Receipts--Disbursements--Use.

There is hereby created the gambling revolving fund which shall consist of all moneys receivable for licensing, penalties, forfeitures, and all other moneys, income, or revenue received by the commission. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. All moneys received by the commission or any employee thereof, except for change funds and an amount of petty cash as fixed by rule or regulation of the commission, shall be deposited each day in a depository approved by the state treasurer and transferred to the state treasurer to be credited to the gambling revolving fund. Disbursements from the revolving fund shall be on authorization of the commission or a duly authorized representative thereof. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control the gambling revolving fund shall be subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW but no appropriation shall be required to permit expenditures and payment of obligations from such fund.

All expenses relative to commission business, including but not limited to salaries and expenses of the director and other commission employees shall be paid from the gambling revolving fund.

The state treasurer shall transfer to the general fund one million dollars from the gambling revolving fund for the 1991-93 fiscal biennium.

[1991 sp.s. c 16 § 917; 1985 c 405 § 505; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 5; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 10.]

NOTES:

Severability--1991 sp.s. c 16: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person

or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1991 sp.s. c 16 § 926.]

Effective date--1991 sp.s. c 16: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1991 except for section 916, which shall take effect immediately." [1991 sp.s. c 16 § 927.]

Severability--1985 c 405: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1985 c 405 § 510.]

RCW 9.46.110

Taxation of gambling activities--Limitations--Restrictions on punch boards and pull-tabs--Lien.

(1) The legislative authority of any county, city-county, city, or town, by local law and ordinance, and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter, may provide for the taxing of any gambling activity authorized by this chapter within its jurisdiction, the tax receipts to go to the county, city-county, city, or town so taxing the activity. Any such tax imposed by a county alone shall not apply to any gambling activity within a city or town located in the county but the tax rate established by a county, if any, shall constitute the tax rate throughout the unincorporated areas of such county.

(2) The operation of punch boards and pull-tabs are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Chances may only be sold to adults;
- (b) The price of a single chance may not exceed one dollar;
- (c) No punch board or pull-tab license may award as a prize upon a winning number or symbol being drawn the opportunity of taking a chance upon any other punch board or pull-tab;
- (d) All prizes available to be won must be described on an information flare. All merchandise

prizes must be on display within the immediate area of the premises in which any such punch board or pull-tab is located. Upon a winning number or symbol being drawn, a merchandise prize must be immediately removed from the display and awarded to the winner. All references to cash or merchandise prizes, with a value over twenty dollars, must be removed immediately from the information flare when won, or such omission shall be deemed a fraud for the purposes of this chapter; and

(e) When any person wins money or merchandise from any punch board or pull-tab over an amount determined by the commission, every licensee shall keep a public record of the award for at least ninety days containing such information as the commission shall deem necessary.

(3)(a) Taxation of bingo and raffles shall never be in an amount greater than ten percent of the gross receipts from a bingo game or raffle less the amount awarded as cash or merchandise prizes.

(b) Taxation of amusement games shall only be in an amount sufficient to pay the actual costs of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter by the county, city or town law enforcement agency and in no event shall such taxation exceed two percent of the gross receipts from the amusement game less the amount awarded as prizes.

(c) No tax shall be imposed under the authority of this chapter on bingo or amusement games when such activities or any combination thereof are conducted by any bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization as defined in this chapter, which organization has no paid operating or management personnel and has gross receipts from bingo or amusement games, or a combination thereof, not exceeding five thousand dollars per year, less the amount awarded as cash or merchandise prizes.

(d) No tax shall be imposed on the first ten thousand dollars of gross receipts less the amount awarded as cash or merchandise prizes from raffles conducted by any bona fide charitable or

nonprofit organization as defined in this chapter.

(e) Taxation of punch boards and pull-tabs for bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations is based on gross receipts from the operation of the games less the amount awarded as cash or merchandise prizes, and shall not exceed a rate of ten percent. At the option of the county, city-county, city, or town, the taxation of punch boards and pull-tabs for commercial stimulant operators may be based on gross receipts from the operation of the games, and may not exceed a rate of five percent, or may be based on gross receipts from the operation of the games less the amount awarded as cash or merchandise prizes, and may not exceed a rate of ten percent.

(f) Taxation of social card games may not exceed twenty percent of the gross revenue from such games.

(4) Taxes imposed under this chapter become a lien upon personal and real property used in the gambling activity in the same manner as provided for under RCW 84.60.010. The lien shall attach on the date the tax becomes due and shall relate back and have priority against real and personal property to the same extent as ad valorem taxes.

[1997 c 394 § 4; 1994 c 301 § 2; 1991 c 161 § 1; 1987 c 4 § 39. Prior: 1985 c 468 § 2; 1985 c 172 § 1; 1981 c 139 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 198 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 11.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.113

Taxation of gambling activities--Disbursement.

Any county, city or town which collects a tax on gambling activities authorized pursuant to RCW

9.46.110 shall use the revenue from such tax primarily for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter by the county, city or town law enforcement agency.

[1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 11.]

NOTES:

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.116

Fees on pull-tab and punchboard sales.

The commission shall charge fees or increased fees on pull tabs sold over-the-counter and on sales from punchboards and pull tab devices at levels necessary to assure that the increased revenues are equal or greater to the amount of revenue lost by removing the special tax on coin-operated gambling devices by the 1984 repeal of RCW 9.46.115.

[1985 c 7 § 2; 1984 c 135 § 2.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1984 c 135: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1984." [1984 c 135 § 3.]

RCW 9.46.120

Restrictions on management or operation personnel--Restriction on leased premises.

(1) Except in the case of an agricultural fair as authorized under chapters 15.76 and 36.37 RCW, no person other than a member of a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization (and their employees) or any other person, association or organization (and their employees) approved by the commission, shall take any part in the management or operation of any gambling activity authorized under this chapter unless approved by the commission. No person who takes any part in the management or operation of any such gambling activity shall take any part in the management or operation of any

gambling activity conducted by any other organization or any other branch of the same organization unless approved by the commission. No part of the proceeds of the activity shall inure to the benefit of any person other than the organization conducting such gambling activities or if such gambling activities be for the charitable benefit of any specific persons designated in the application for a license, then only for such specific persons as so designated.

(2) No bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization or any other person, association or organization shall conduct any gambling activity authorized under this chapter in any leased premises if rental for such premises is unreasonable or to be paid, wholly or partly, on the basis of a percentage of the receipts or profits derived from such gambling activity.

[1997 c 394 § 3; 1987 c 4 § 40; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 12.]

RCW 9.46.130

Inspection and audit of premises, paraphernalia, books, and records--Reports for the commission.

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 designee, the chief of the Washington state patrol or his 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 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, 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.

[1981 c 139 § 10; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 13.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.140

Gambling commission--Investigations--Inspections--Hearing and subpoena power--Administrative law judges.

(1) The commission or its authorized representative may:

(a) Make necessary public or private investigations within or outside of this state to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, or to aid in the enforcement of this chapter or in the prescribing of rules and forms hereunder; and

(b) Inspect the books, documents, and records of any person lending money to or in any manner financing any license holder or applicant for a license or receiving any income or profits from the use of such license for the purpose of determining compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) For the purpose of any investigation or proceeding under this chapter, the commission or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW may conduct hearings, administer oaths or affirmations, or upon the commission's or administrative law judge's motion or upon request of any party may subpoena witnesses, compel attendance, take depositions, take evidence, or require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation or proceeding, including but not limited to the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, or location of any books, documents, or other tangible things, or the identity or location of persons having knowledge or relevant facts, or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence.

(3) Upon failure to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the administrative law judge and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the director may apply to the superior court for an order compelling compliance.

(4) The administrative law judges appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW may conduct hearings respecting the suspension, revocation, or denial of licenses, who may administer oaths, admit or deny admission of evidence, compel the attendance of witnesses, issue subpoenas, issue orders, and exercise all other powers and perform all other functions set out in RCW 34.05.446, 34.05.449, and 34.05.452.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all proceedings under this chapter shall be in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

[1989 c 175 § 42; 1981 c 67 § 16; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 14.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.

Effective dates--Severability--1981 c 67: See notes following RCW 34.12.010.

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.150

Injunctions--Voiding of licenses, permits, or certificates.

(1) Any activity conducted in violation of any provision of this chapter may be enjoined in an action commenced by the commission through the attorney general or by the prosecuting attorney or legal counsel of any city or town in which the prohibited activity may occur.

(2) When a violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant hereto has occurred on any property or premises for which one or more licenses, permits, or certificates issued by this state, or any political subdivision or public agency thereof are in effect, all such licenses, permits and certificates may be voided and no license, permit, or certificate so voided shall be issued or reissued for such property or premises for a period of up to sixty days thereafter.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 15.]

RCW 9.46.153

Applicants and licensees--Responsibilities and duties--Waiver of liability--Investigation statement as privileged.

(1) It shall be the affirmative responsibility of each applicant and licensee to establish by clear and convincing evidence the necessary qualifications for licensure of each person required to be qualified under this chapter, as well as the qualifications of the facility in which the licensed activity will be conducted;

(2) All applicants and licensees shall consent to inspections, searches and seizures and the supplying of handwriting examples as authorized by this chapter and rules adopted hereunder;

(3) All licensees, and persons having any interest in licensees, including but not limited to employees and agents of licensees, and other persons required to be qualified under this chapter or rules of the commission shall have a duty to inform the commission or its staff of any action or

omission which they believe would constitute a violation of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant thereto. No person who so informs the commission or the staff shall be discriminated against by an applicant or licensee because of the supplying of such information;

(4) All applicants, licensees, persons who are operators or directors thereof and persons who otherwise have a substantial interest therein shall have the continuing duty to provide any assistance or information required by the commission and to investigations conducted by the commission. If, upon issuance of a formal request to answer or produce information, evidence or testimony, any applicant, licensee or officer or director thereof or person with a substantial interest therein, refuses to comply, the applicant or licensee may be denied or revoked by the commission;

(5) All applicants and licensees shall waive any and all liability as to the state of Washington, its agencies, employees and agents for any damages resulting from any disclosure or publication in any manner, other than a wilfully unlawful disclosure or publication, of any information acquired by the commission during its licensing or other investigations or inquiries or hearings;

(6) Each applicant or licensee may be photographed for investigative and identification purposes in accordance with rules of the commission;

(7) An application to receive a license under this chapter or rules adopted pursuant thereto constitutes a request for determination of the applicant's and those person's with an interest in the applicant, general character, integrity and ability to engage or participate in, or be associated with, gambling or related activities impacting this state. Any written or oral statement made in the course of an official investigation, proceeding or process of the commission by any member, employee or agent thereof or by any witness, testifying under oath, which is relevant to the investigation, proceeding or process, is absolutely privileged and shall not impose any liability for slander, libel or defamation, or constitute any grounds for recovery in any civil action.

[1981 c 139 § 14.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.155

Applicants and licensees--Bribes to public officials, employees, agents--Penalty.

No applicant or licensee shall give or provide, or offer to give or provide, directly or indirectly, to any public official or employee or agent of this state, or any of its agencies or political subdivisions, any compensation or reward, or share of the money or property paid or received through gambling activities, in consideration for obtaining any license, authorization, permission or privilege to participate in any gaming operations except as authorized by this chapter or rules adopted pursuant thereto. Violation of this section shall be a felony for which a person, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars, or both.

[1981 c 139 § 15.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.158

Applicants, licensees, operators--Commission approval for hiring certain persons.

No applicant for a license from, nor licensee of, the commission, nor any operator of any gambling activity, shall, without advance approval of the commission, knowingly permit any person to participate in the management or operation of any activity for which a license from the commission is required or which is otherwise authorized by this chapter if that person:

(1) Has been convicted of, or forfeited bond upon a charge of, or pleaded guilty to, forgery, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, wilful failure to make required payments or reports to a

governmental agency at any level, or filing false reports therewith, or of any similar offense or offenses, or of any crime, whether a felony or misdemeanor involving any gambling activity or physical harm to individuals or involving moral turpitude; or

(2) Has violated, failed, or refused to comply with provisions, requirements, conditions, limitations or duties imposed by this chapter, and any amendments thereto, or any rules adopted by the commission pursuant thereto, or has permitted, aided, abetted, caused, or conspired with another to cause, any person to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or rules of the commission.

[1981 c 139 § 18.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.160

Conducting activity without license.

Any person who conducts any activity for which a license is required by this chapter, or by rule of the commission, without the required license issued by the commission shall be guilty of a class B felony. If any corporation conducts any activity for which a license is required by this chapter, or by rule of the commission, without the required license issued by the commission, it may be punished by forfeiture of its corporate charter, in addition to the other penalties set forth in this section.

[1991 c 261 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 16.]

NOTES:

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.170

False or misleading entries or statements, refusal to produce records.

Whoever, in any application for a license or in any book or record required to be maintained by the

commission or in any report required to be submitted to the commission, shall make any false or misleading statement, or make any false or misleading entry or wilfully fail to maintain or make any entry required to be maintained or made, or who wilfully refuses to produce for inspection by the commission, or its designee, any book, record, or document required to be maintained or made by federal or state law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1991 c 261 § 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 17.]

RCW 9.46.180

Causing person to violate chapter.

Any person who knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to cause any person to violate any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B felony subject to the penalty in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1991 c 261 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 18.]

RCW 9.46.185

Causing person to violate rule or regulation.

Any person who knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to cause any person to violate any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1991 c 261 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 9.]

RCW 9.46.190

Violations relating to fraud or deceit.

Any person or association or organization operating any gambling activity who or which, directly or indirectly, shall in the course of such operation:

(1) Employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud; or

(2) Make any untrue statement of a material fact, or omit to state a material fact necessary in

order to make the statement made not misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which said statement is made; or

(3) Engage in any act, practice or course of operation as would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person;

Shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1991 c 261 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 19.]

RCW 9.46.192

Cities and towns--Ordinance enacting certain sections of chapter--Limitations--Penalties.

Every city or town is authorized to enact as an ordinance of that city or town any or all of the sections of this chapter the violation of which constitutes a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor. The city or town may not modify the language of any section of this chapter in enacting such section except as necessary to put the section in the proper form of an ordinance or to provide for a sentence [to] be served in the appropriate detention facility. The ordinance must provide for the same maximum penalty for its violation as may be imposed under the section in this chapter.

[1977 ex.s. c 326 § 11.]

RCW 9.46.193

Cities and towns--Ordinance adopting certain sections of chapter--Jurisdiction of courts.

District courts operating under the provisions of chapters 3.30 through 3.74 RCW, except municipal departments of such courts operating under chapter 3.46 RCW and municipal courts operating under chapter 3.50 RCW, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to hear, try, and determine misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor violations of this chapter and violations of any ordinance passed under authority of this chapter by any city or town.

Municipal courts operating under chapters 35.20 or 3.50 RCW and municipal departments of the

district court operating under chapter 3.46 RCW, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to hear, try, and determine violations of any ordinance passed under authority of this chapter by the city or town in which the court is located.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each of these courts shall have the jurisdiction and power to impose up to the maximum penalties provided for the violation of the ordinances adopted under the authority of this chapter. Review of the judgments of these courts shall be as provided in other criminal actions.

[1977 ex.s. c 326 § 12.]

RCW 9.46.195
Obstruction of public servant--Penalty.

No person shall intentionally obstruct or attempt to obstruct a public servant in the administration or enforcement of this chapter by using or threatening to use physical force or by means of any unlawful act. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1974 ex.s. c 155 § 11; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 11.]

NOTES:

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.196
Cheating.

No person participating in a gambling activity shall in the course of such participation, directly or indirectly:

(1) Employ or attempt to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud any other participant or any operator;

(2) Engage in any act, practice, or course of operation as would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any other participant or any operator;

(3) Engage in any act, practice, or course of operation while participating in a gambling activity with the intent of cheating any other participant or the operator to gain an advantage in the game over the other participant or operator; or

(4) Cause, aid, abet, or conspire with another person to cause any other person to violate subsections (1) through (3) of this section.

Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1991 c 261 § 8; 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 13.]

RCW 9.46.198

Working in gambling activity without license as violation--Penalty.

Any person who works as an employee or agent or in a similar capacity for another person in connection with the operation of an activity for which a license is required under this chapter or by commission rule without having obtained the applicable license required by the commission under *RCW 9.46.070(16) shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by not more than one year in the county jail or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

[1977 ex.s. c 326 § 14.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: The reference to RCW 9.46.070(16) is to that section as amended by 1977 ex.s. c 326 § 3.

RCW 9.46.200

Action for money damages due to violations--Interest--Attorneys' fees--Evidence for exoneration.

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 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 such director, officer and/or manager shall establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he did not have such knowledge and that he had exercised all reasonable care to prevent the violations he shall not be liable hereunder. Any civil action under this section may be considered a class action.

[1987 c 4 § 41; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 10; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 20.]

NOTES:

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.200

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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 such director, officer and/or manager shall establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he did not have such knowledge and that he had exercised all reasonable care to prevent the violations he shall not be liable hereunder. Any civil action under this section may be considered a class action.

[1987 c 4 § 41; 1974 ex.s. c 155 § 10; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 20.]

NOTES:

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.215

Ownership or interest in gambling device--Penalty--Exceptions.

Whoever knowingly owns, manufactures, possesses, buys, sells, rents, leases, finances, holds a security interest in, stores, repairs, or transports any gambling device or offers or solicits any interest therein, whether through an agent or employee or otherwise, is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

However, this section does not apply to persons licensed by the commission, or who are otherwise authorized by this chapter, or by commission rule, to conduct gambling activities without a license, respecting devices that are to be used, or are being used, solely in that activity for which the license was issued, or for which the person has been otherwise authorized if:

(1) The person is acting in conformance with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter;
and

(2) The devices are a type and kind traditionally and usually employed in connection with the particular activity. This section also does not apply to any act or acts by the persons in furtherance of the activity for which the license was issued, or for which the person is authorized, when the activity is conducted in compliance with this chapter and in accordance with the rules adopted under this chapter. In the enforcement of this section direct possession of any such a

gambling device is presumed to be knowing possession thereof.

[1994 c 218 § 9.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.217

Gambling records--Penalty--Exceptions.

Whoever knowingly prints, makes, possesses, stores, or transports any gambling record, or buys, sells, offers, or solicits any interest therein, whether through an agent or employee or otherwise, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. However, this section does not apply to records relating to and kept for activities authorized by this chapter when the records are of the type and kind traditionally and usually employed in connection with the particular activity. This section also does not apply to any act or acts in furtherance of the activities when conducted in compliance with this chapter and in accordance with the rules adopted under this chapter. In the enforcement of this section direct possession of any such a gambling record is presumed to be knowing possession thereof.

[1994 c 218 § 10.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.220

Professional gambling in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of professional gambling in the first degree if he or she engages in, or knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to engage in professional gambling as defined in this chapter, and:

(a) Acts in concert with or conspires with five or more people; or

(b) Personally accepts wagers exceeding five thousand dollars during any thirty-day period on future contingent events; or

(c) The operation for whom the person works, or with which the person is involved, accepts wagers exceeding five thousand dollars during any thirty-day period on future contingent events; or

(d) Operates, manages, or profits from the operation of a premises or location where persons are charged a fee to participate in card games, lotteries, or other gambling activities that are not authorized by this chapter or licensed by the commission.

(2) However, this section shall not apply to those activities enumerated in RCW 9.46.0305 through 9.46.0361 or to any act or acts in furtherance of such activities when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) Professional gambling in the first degree is a class B felony subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1997 c 78 § 2; 1994 c 218 § 11; 1991 c 261 § 10; 1987 c 4 § 42; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 22.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.221

Professional gambling in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of professional gambling in the second degree if he or she engages in or knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to engage in professional gambling as defined in this chapter, and:

(a) Acts in concert with or conspires with less than five people; or

(b) Accepts wagers exceeding two thousand dollars during any thirty-day period on future contingent

events; or

(c) The operation for whom the person works, or with which the person is involved, accepts wagers exceeding two thousand dollars during any thirty-day period on future contingent events; or

(d) Maintains a "gambling premises" as defined in this chapter; or

(e) Maintains gambling records as defined in RCW 9.46.0253.

(2) However, this section shall not apply to those activities enumerated in RCW 9.46.0305 through 9.46.0361 or to any act or acts in furtherance of such activities when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) Professional gambling in the second degree is a class C felony subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1997 c 78 § 3; 1994 c 218 § 12; 1991 c 261 § 11.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.222

Professional gambling in the third degree.

(1) A person is guilty of professional gambling in the third degree if he or she engages in, or knowingly causes, aids, abets, or conspires with another to engage in professional gambling as defined in this chapter, and:

(a) His or her conduct does not constitute first or second degree professional gambling;

(b) He or she operates any of the unlicensed gambling activities authorized by this chapter in a manner other than as prescribed by this chapter; or

(c) He or she is directly employed in but not managing or directing any gambling operation.

(2) This section shall not apply to those activities enumerated in RCW 9.46.0305 through 9.46.0361 or to any acts in furtherance of such activities when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) Professional gambling in the third degree is a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty established in RCW 9A.20.021.

[1994 c 218 § 13; 1991 c 261 § 12.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.225

Professional gambling--Penalties not applicable to authorized activities.

The penalties provided for professional gambling in this chapter shall not apply to the activities authorized by this chapter when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the commission.

[1987 c 4 § 37. Formerly RCW 9.46.030(11).]

RCW 9.46.231

Gambling devices, real and personal property--Seizure and forfeiture.

(1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them:

(a) All gambling devices as defined in this chapter;

(b) All furnishings, fixtures, equipment, and stock, including without limitation furnishings and fixtures adaptable to nongambling uses and equipment and stock for printing, recording, computing, transporting, or safekeeping, used in connection with professional gambling or maintaining a gambling premises;

(c) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, that are used, or intended for use,

in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, receipt, or operation of any gambling device, or the promotion or operation of a professional gambling activity, except that:

(i) A conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is not subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter;

(ii) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

(iii) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and

(iv) If the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter the conveyance in which the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest;

(d) All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and electronic data that are used, or intended for use, in violation of this chapter;

(e) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property of value at stake or displayed in or in connection with professional gambling activity or furnished or intended to be furnished by any person to facilitate the promotion or operation of a professional gambling activity;

(f) All tangible or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to professional gambling activity and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter. A

forfeiture of money, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. Personal property may not be forfeited under this subsection (1)(f), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission that that owner establishes was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and

(g) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements that:

(i) Have been used with the knowledge of the owner for the manufacturing, processing, delivery, importing, or exporting of any illegal gambling equipment, or operation of a professional gambling activity that would constitute a felony violation of this chapter; or

(ii) Have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to a professional gambling activity, if the activity is not less than a class C felony.

Real property forfeited under this chapter that is encumbered by a bona fide security interest remains subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. Property may not be forfeited under this subsection, to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent.

(2)(a) A law enforcement officer of this state may seize real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property includes the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency.

Real property seized under this section may not be transferred or otherwise conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later, but real

property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a bona fide security interest.

(b) Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:

(i) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(ii) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;

(iii) A law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(iv) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.

(3) In the event of seizure under subsection (2) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture are deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property must be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9 RCW, or a certificate of title, must be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address

shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail is deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen-day period following the seizure.

(4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized is deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.

(5) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the person or persons must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing must be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except if the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing must be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction.

Removal of any matter involving personal property may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within forty-five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership

or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed must be the district court

if the aggregate value of personal property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW

3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom must be under Title 34 RCW.

In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. In cases

involving personal property, the burden of producing evidence is upon the person claiming to be the

lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the property. In

cases involving property seized under subsection (1)(a) of this section, the only issues to be

determined by the tribunal are whether the item seized is a gambling device, and whether the device

is an antique device as defined by RCW 9.46.235. In cases involving real property, the burden of

producing evidence is upon the law enforcement agency. The burden of proof that the seized real

property is subject to forfeiture is upon the law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement

agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a final determination by

the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully

entitled to possession thereof of items specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(6) If property is forfeited under this chapter the seizing law enforcement agency may:

(a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state

release the property to the agency for training or use in enforcing this chapter;

(b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public;

or

(c) Destroy any articles that may not be lawfully possessed within the state of Washington, or that

have a fair market value of less than one hundred dollars.

(7)(a) If property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a record indicating the identity of

the prior owner, if known, a description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the property. The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure, and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents.

(b) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited property for at least seven years.

(8) The seizing law enforcement agency shall retain forfeited property and net proceeds exclusively for the expansion and improvement of gambling-related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.

(9) Gambling devices that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are contraband and must be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. Gambling equipment that is seized or comes into the possession of a law enforcement agency, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the state.

(10) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. The superior court shall enter orders for the forfeiture of real property, subject to court rules. The seizing agency shall file such an order in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.

(11)(a) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (6)(b) of this section, only if:

(i) A law enforcement officer, while acting in his or her official capacity, directly caused damage to the complaining landlord's property while executing a search of a tenant's residence; and

(ii) The landlord has applied any funds remaining in the tenant's deposit, to which the landlord has a right under chapter 59.18 RCW, to cover the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer before asserting a claim under this section.

(A) Only if the funds applied under (a)(ii) of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer, may the landlord seek compensation for the damage by filing a claim against the governmental entity under whose authority the law enforcement agency operates within thirty days after the search; and

(B) Only if the governmental entity denies or fails to respond to the landlord's claim within sixty days of the date of filing, may the landlord collect damages under this subsection by filing within thirty days of denial or the expiration of the sixty-day period, whichever occurs first, a claim with the seizing law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement agency shall notify the landlord of the status of the claim by the end of the thirty-day period. This section does not require the claim to be paid by the end of the sixty-day or thirty-day period.

(b) For any claim filed under (a)(ii) of this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall pay the claim unless the agency provides substantial proof that the landlord either:

(i) Knew or consented to actions of the tenant in violation of this chapter; or

(ii) Failed to respond to a notification of the illegal activity, provided by a law enforcement agency within seven days of receipt of notification of the illegal activity.

(12) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (11) of this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is limited to:

(a) Damage to tangible property and clean-up costs;

(b) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;

(c) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under

subsection (6)(b) of this section; and

(d) The proceeds available after the seizing law enforcement agency satisfies any bona fide security interest in the tenant's property and costs related to sale of the tenant's property as provided by subsection (7)(a) of this section.

(13) Subsections (11) and (12) of this section do not limit any other rights a landlord may have against a tenant to collect for damages. However, if a law enforcement agency satisfies a landlord's claim under subsection (11) of this section, the rights the landlord has against the tenant for damages directly caused by a law enforcement officer under the terms of the landlord and tenant's contract are subrogated to the law enforcement agency.

(14) Liability is not imposed by this section upon any authorized state, county, or municipal officer, including a commission special agent, in the lawful performance of his or her duties.

[1997 c 128 § 1; 1994 c 218 § 7.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.235

Slot machines, antique--Defenses concerning--Presumption created.

(1) For purposes of a prosecution under RCW 9.46.215 or a seizure, confiscation, or destruction order under RCW 9.46.231, it shall be a defense that the gambling device involved is an antique slot machine and that the antique slot machine was not operated for gambling purposes while in the owner's or defendant's possession. Operation of an antique slot machine shall be only by free play or with coins provided at no cost by the owner. No slot machine, having been seized under this chapter, may be altered, destroyed, or disposed of without affording the owner thereof an opportunity to present a defense under this section. If the defense is applicable, the antique slot machine shall be returned to the owner or defendant, as the court may direct.

(2) RCW 9.46.231 shall have no application to any antique slot machine that has not been operated for gambling purposes while in the owner's possession.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a slot machine shall be conclusively presumed to be an antique slot machine if it is at least twenty-five years old.

(4) RCW 9.46.231 and 9.46.215 do not apply to gambling devices on board a passenger cruise ship which has been registered and bonded with the federal maritime commission, if the gambling devices are not operated for gambling purposes within the state.

[1994 c 218 § 15; 1987 c 191 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 165 § 1.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.240

Gambling information, transmitting or receiving.

Whoever knowingly transmits or receives gambling information by telephone, telegraph, radio, semaphore or similar means, or knowingly installs or maintains equipment for the transmission or receipt of gambling information shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor subject to the penalty set forth in RCW 9A.20.021: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section shall not apply to such information transmitted or received or equipment installed or maintained relating to activities authorized by this chapter or to any act or acts in furtherance thereof when conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

[1991 c 261 § 9; 1987 c 4 § 44; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 24.]

RCW 9.46.250

Gambling property or premises--Common nuisances, abatement--Termination of interests, licenses--Enforcement.

(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 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 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.

[1987 c 4 § 45; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 25.]

RCW 9.46.260

Proof of possession as evidence of knowledge of its character.

Proof of possession of any device used for professional gambling or any record relating to professional gambling specified in RCW 9.46.215 is prima facie evidence of possession thereof with knowledge of its character or contents.

[1994 c 218 § 16; 1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 26.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.270

Taxing authority, exclusive.

This chapter shall constitute the exclusive legislative authority for the taxing by any city, town, city-county or county of any gambling activity and its application shall be strictly construed to those activities herein permitted and to those persons, associations or organizations herein permitted to engage therein.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 27.]

RCW 9.46.285

Licensing and regulation authority, exclusive.

This chapter constitutes the exclusive legislative authority for the licensing and regulation of any gambling activity and the state preempts such licensing and regulatory functions, except as to the powers and duties of any city, town, city-county, or county which are specifically set forth in this chapter. Any ordinance, resolution, or other legislative act by any city, town, city-county, or county relating to gambling in existence on September 27, 1973 shall be as of that date null and void and of no effect. Any such city, town, city-county, or county may thereafter enact only such local law as is consistent with the powers and duties expressly granted to and imposed upon it by chapter 9.46 RCW and which is not in conflict with that chapter or with the rules of the commission.

[1973 2nd ex.s. c 41 § 8.]

RCW 9.46.291

State lottery exemption.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the conducting, operating, participating, or selling or purchasing of tickets or shares in the "lottery" or "state lottery" as defined in RCW 67.70.010 when such conducting, operating, participating, or selling or purchasing is in conformity to the provisions of chapter 67.70 RCW and to the rules adopted thereunder.

[1982 2nd ex.s. c 7 § 39.]

NOTES:

Construction--Severability--1982 2nd ex.s. c 7: See RCW 67.70.902 and 67.70.903.

RCW 9.46.293

Fishing derbies exempted.

Any fishing derby, defined under RCW 9.46.0229, shall not be subject to any other provisions of this chapter or to any rules or regulations of the commission.

[1989 c 8 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 166 § 13.]

NOTES:

Severability--1975 1st ex.s. c 166: See note following RCW 9.46.090.

RCW 9.46.295

Licenses, scope of authority--Exception.

Any license to engage in any of the gambling activities authorized by this chapter as now exists or as hereafter amended, and issued under the authority thereof shall be legal authority to engage in the gambling activities for which issued throughout the incorporated and unincorporated area of any county, except that a city located therein with respect to that city, or a county with respect to all areas within that county except for such cities, may absolutely prohibit, but may not change the scope of license, any or all of the gambling activities for which the license was issued.

[1974 ex.s. c 155 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 135 § 6.]

NOTES:

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 155: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.300

Licenses and reports--Public inspection--Exceptions and requirements--Charges.

All applications for licenses made to the commission, with the exception of any portions of the applications describing the arrest or conviction record of any person, and all reports required by the commission to be filed by its licensees on a periodic basis concerning the operation of the licensed activity or concerning any organization, association, or business in connection with which a licensed activity is operated, in the commission files, shall be open to public inspection at the commission's offices upon a prior written request of the commission. The staff of the commission may decline to allow an inspection until such time as the inspection will not unduly interfere with the other duties of the staff. The commission may charge the person making a request for an inspection an amount necessary to offset the costs to the commission of providing the inspection and copies of any requested documents.

[1977 ex.s. c 326 § 17.]

RCW 9.46.310

Licenses for manufacture, sale, distribution, or supply of gambling devices.

No person shall manufacture, and no person shall sell, distribute, furnish or supply to any other person, any gambling device, including but not limited to punchboards and pull tabs, in this state, or for use within this state, without first obtaining a license to do so from the commission under the provisions of this chapter.

Such licenses shall not be issued by the commission except respecting devices which are designed and permitted for use in connection with activities authorized under this chapter: PROVIDED, That this

requirement for licensure shall apply only insofar as the commission has adopted, or may adopt, rules implementing it as to particular categories of gambling devices and related equipment.

[1981 c 139 § 13.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.350

Civil action to collect fees, interest, penalties, or tax--Writ of attachment--Records as evidence.

At any time within five years after any amount of fees, interest, penalties, or tax which is imposed pursuant to this chapter, or rules adopted pursuant thereto, shall become due and payable, the attorney general, on behalf of the commission, may bring a civil action in the courts of this state, or any other state, or of the United States, to collect the amount delinquent, together with penalties and interest: PROVIDED, That where the tax is one imposed by a county, city or town under RCW 9.46.110, any such action shall be brought by that county, city or town on its own behalf. An action may be brought whether or not the person owing the amount is at such time a licensee pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

If such an action is brought in the courts of this state, a writ of attachment may be issued and no bond or affidavit prior to the issuance thereof shall be required. In all actions in this state, the records of the commission, or the appropriate county, city or town, shall be prima facie evidence of the determination of the tax due or the amount of the delinquency.

[1981 c 139 § 16.]

NOTES:

Severability--1981 c 139: See note following RCW 9.46.070.

RCW 9.46.360

Indian tribes--Compact negotiation process.

(1) The negotiation process for compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes for conducting class III gaming, as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq., on federal Indian lands is governed by this section.

(2) The gambling commission through the director or the director's designee shall negotiate compacts for class III gaming on behalf of the state with federally recognized Indian tribes in the state of Washington.

(3) When a tentative agreement with an Indian tribe on a proposed compact is reached, the director shall immediately transmit a copy of the proposed compact to all voting and ex officio members of the gambling commission and to the standing committees designated pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding RCW 9.46.040, the four ex officio members of the gambling commission shall be deemed voting members of the gambling commission for the sole purpose of voting on proposed compacts submitted under this section.

(5) Within thirty days after receiving a proposed compact from the director, one standing committee from each house of the legislature shall hold a public hearing on the proposed compact and forward its respective comments to the gambling commission. The president of the senate shall designate the senate standing committee that is to carry out the duties of this section, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall designate the house standing committee that is to carry out the duties of this section. The designated committees shall continue to perform under this section until the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives, as the case may be, designates a different standing committee.

(6) The gambling commission may hold public hearings on the proposed compact any time after

receiving a copy of the compact from the director. Within forty-five days after receiving the proposed compact from the director, the gambling commission, including the four ex officio members, shall vote on whether to return the proposed compact to the director with instructions for further negotiation or to forward the proposed compact to the governor for review and final execution.

(7) Notwithstanding provisions in this section to the contrary, if the director forwards a proposed compact to the gambling commission and the designated standing committees within ten days before the beginning of a regular session of the legislature, or during a regular or special session of the legislature, the thirty-day time limit set forth in subsection (5) of this section and the forty-five day limit set forth in subsection (6) of this section are each forty-five days and sixty days, respectively.

(8) Funding for the negotiation process under this section must come from the gambling revolving fund.

(9) In addition to the powers granted under this chapter, the commission, consistent with the terms of any compact, is authorized and empowered to enforce the provisions of any compact between a federally recognized Indian tribe and the state of Washington.

[1992 c 172 § 2.]

NOTES:

Severability--1992 c 172: See note following RCW 43.06.010.

RCW 9.46.400
Wildlife raffle.

Any raffle authorized by the fish and wildlife commission involving hunting big game animals or wild turkeys shall not be subject to any provisions of this chapter other than RCW 9.46.010 and this section or to any rules or regulations of the gambling commission.

[1996 c 101 § 3.]

NOTES:

Findings--1996 c 101: See note following RCW 77.12.770.

RCW 9.46.900

Severability--1973 1st ex.s. c 218.

If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid,
the remainder of the chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or
circumstances
is not affected.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 218 § 31.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

RCW 9.46.901

Intent--1987 c 4.

The separation of definitions and authorized activities provisions of the state's gambling
statutes
into shorter sections is intended to improve the readability and facilitate the future
amendment of
these sections. This separation shall not change the meaning of any of the provisions
involved.

[1987 c 4 § 1.]

RCW 9.46.902

Construction--1987 c 4.

This act shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired or liability or
obligation
incurred under the sections amended or repealed in this act or under any rule, regulation,
or order
adopted under those sections, nor as affecting any proceeding instituted under those
sections.

[1987 c 4 § 48.]

RCW 9.46.903

Intent--1994 c 218.

The legislature intends with chapter 218, Laws of 1994 to clarify the state's public policy on gambling regarding the frequency of state lottery drawings, the means of addressing problem and compulsive gambling, and the enforcement of the state's gambling laws. Chapter 218, Laws of 1994 is intended to clarify the specific types of games prohibited in chapter 9.46 RCW and is not intended to add to existing law regarding prohibited activities. The legislature recognizes that slot machines, video pull-tabs, video poker, and other electronic games of chance have been considered to be gambling devices before April 1, 1994.

[1994 c 218 § 1.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

TITLE 9A. WASHINGTON CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 9A.82. CRIMINAL PROFITEERING ACT (FORMERLY: RACKETEERING)

RCW 9A.82.010

Definitions.

Unless the context requires the contrary, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Creditor" means a person making an extension of credit or a person claiming by, under, or through a person making an extension of credit.
- (2) "Debtor" means a person to whom an extension of credit is made or a person who guarantees the repayment of an extension of credit or in any manner undertakes to indemnify the creditor against loss resulting from the failure of a person to whom an extension is made to repay the same.
- (3) "Extortionate extension of credit" means an extension of credit with respect to which it is the

understanding of the creditor and the debtor at the time the extension is made that delay in making repayment or failure to make repayment could result in the use of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property of any person.

(4) "Extortionate means" means the use, or an express or implicit threat of use, of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property of any person.

(5) "To collect an extension of credit" means to induce in any way a person to make repayment thereof.

(6) "To extend credit" means to make or renew a loan or to enter into an agreement, tacit or express, whereby the repayment or satisfaction of a debt or claim, whether acknowledged or disputed, valid or invalid, and however arising, may or shall be deferred.

(7) "Repayment of an extension of credit" means the repayment, satisfaction, or discharge in whole or in part of a debt or claim, acknowledged or disputed, valid or invalid, resulting from or in connection with that extension of credit.

(8) "Dealer in property" means a person who buys and sells property as a business.

(9) "Stolen property" means property that has been obtained by theft, robbery, or extortion.

(10) "Traffic" means to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of stolen property to another person, or to buy, receive, possess, or obtain control of stolen property, with intent to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of the property to another person.

(11) "Control" means the possession of a sufficient interest to permit substantial direction over the affairs of an enterprise.

(12) "Enterprise" includes any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust, or other profit or nonprofit legal entity, and includes any union, association, or group of

individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity, and both illicit and licit enterprises and governmental and nongovernmental entities.

(13) "Financial institution" means any bank, trust company, savings and loan association, savings bank, mutual savings bank, credit union, or loan company under the jurisdiction of the state or an agency of the United States.

(14) "Criminal profiteering" means any act, including any anticipatory or completed offense, committed for financial gain, that is chargeable or indictable under the laws of the state in which the act occurred and, if the act occurred in a state other than this state, would be chargeable or indictable under the laws of this state had the act occurred in this state and punishable as a felony and by imprisonment for more than one year, regardless of whether the act is charged or indicted, as any of the following:

- (a) Murder, as defined in RCW 9A.32.030 and 9A.32.050;
- (b) Robbery, as defined in RCW 9A.56.200 and 9A.56.210;
- (c) Kidnapping, as defined in RCW 9A.40.020 and 9A.40.030;
- (d) Forgery, as defined in RCW 9A.60.020 and 9A.60.030;
- (e) Theft, as defined in RCW 9A.56.030, 9A.56.040, 9A.56.060, and 9A.56.080;
- (f) Unlawful sale of subscription television services, as defined in RCW 9A.56.230;
- (g) Theft of telecommunication services or unlawful manufacture of a telecommunication device, as defined in RCW 9A.56.262 and 9A.56.264;
- (h) Child selling or child buying, as defined in RCW 9A.64.030;
- (i) Bribery, as defined in RCW 9A.68.010, 9A.68.020, 9A.68.040, and 9A.68.050;
- (j) Gambling, as defined in RCW 9.46.220 and 9.46.215 and 9.46.217;
- (k) Extortion, as defined in RCW 9A.56.120 and 9A.56.130;

- (l) Extortionate extension of credit, as defined in RCW 9A.82.020;
- (m) Advancing money for use in an extortionate extension of credit, as defined in RCW 9A.82.030;
- (n) Collection of an extortionate extension of credit, as defined in RCW 9A.82.040;
- (o) Collection of an unlawful debt, as defined in RCW 9A.82.045;
- (p) Delivery or manufacture of controlled substances or possession with intent to deliver or manufacture controlled substances under chapter 69.50 RCW;
- (q) Trafficking in stolen property, as defined in RCW 9A.82.050;
- (r) Leading organized crime, as defined in RCW 9A.82.060;
- (s) Money laundering, as defined in RCW 9A.83.020;
- (t) Obstructing criminal investigations or prosecutions in violation of RCW 9A.72.090, 9A.72.100, 9A.72.110, 9A.72.120, 9A.72.130, 9A.76.070, or 9A.76.180;
- (u) Fraud in the purchase or sale of securities, as defined in RCW 21.20.010;
- (v) Promoting pornography, as defined in RCW 9.68.140;
- (w) Sexual exploitation of children, as defined in RCW 9.68A.040, 9.68A.050, and 9.68A.060;
- (x) Promoting prostitution, as defined in RCW 9A.88.070 and 9A.88.080;
- (y) Arson, as defined in RCW 9A.48.020 and 9A.48.030;
- (z) Assault, as defined in RCW 9A.36.011 and 9A.36.021;
- (aa) Assault of a child, as defined in RCW 9A.36.120 and 9A.36.130;
- (bb) A pattern of equity skimming, as defined in RCW 61.34.020;
- (cc) Commercial telephone solicitation in violation of RCW 19.158.040(1);
- (dd) Trafficking in insurance claims, as defined in RCW 48.30A.015;
- (ee) Unlawful practice of law, as defined in RCW 2.48.180;

(ff) Commercial bribery, as defined in RCW 9A.68.060;

(gg) Health care false claims, as defined in RCW 48.80.030; or

(hh) Unlicensed practice of a profession or business, as defined in RCW 18.130.190(7).

(15) "Pattern of criminal profiteering activity" means engaging in at least three acts of criminal profiteering, one of which occurred after July 1, 1985, and the last of which occurred within five years, excluding any period of imprisonment, after the commission of the earliest act of criminal profiteering. In order to constitute a pattern, the three acts must have the same or similar intent, results, accomplices, principals, victims, or methods of commission, or be otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics including a nexus to the same enterprise, and must not be isolated events. However, in any civil proceedings brought pursuant to RCW 9A.82.100 by any person other than the attorney general or county prosecuting attorney in which one or more acts of fraud in the purchase or sale of securities are asserted as acts of criminal profiteering activity, it is a condition to civil liability under RCW 9A.82.100 that the defendant has been convicted in a criminal proceeding of fraud in the purchase or sale of securities under RCW 21.20.400 or under the laws of another state or of the United States requiring the same elements of proof, but such conviction need not relate to any act or acts asserted as acts of criminal profiteering activity in such civil action under RCW 9A.82.100.

(16) "Records" means any book, paper, writing, record, computer program, or other material.

(17) "Documentary material" means any book, paper, document, writing, drawing, graph, chart, photograph, phonograph record, magnetic tape, computer printout, other data compilation from which information can be obtained or from which information can be translated into usable form, or other tangible item.

(18) "Unlawful debt" means any money or other thing of value constituting principal or interest of a

debt that is legally unenforceable in the state in full or in part because the debt was incurred or contracted:

(a) In violation of any one of the following:

(i) Chapter 67.16 RCW relating to horse racing;

(ii) Chapter 9.46 RCW relating to gambling;

(b) In a gambling activity in violation of federal law; or

(c) In connection with the business of lending money or a thing of value at a rate that is at least twice the permitted rate under the applicable state or federal law relating to usury.

(19)(a) "Beneficial interest" means:

(i) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under a trust established under Title 11 RCW in which the trustee for the trust holds legal or record title to real property;

(ii) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under any other trust arrangement under which a trustee holds legal or record title to real property for the benefit of the beneficiary; or

(iii) The interest of a person under any other form of express fiduciary arrangement under which one person holds legal or record title to real property for the benefit of the other person.

(b) "Beneficial interest" does not include the interest of a stockholder in a corporation or the interest of a partner in a general partnership or limited partnership.

(c) A beneficial interest shall be considered to be located where the real property owned by the trustee is located.

(20) "Real property" means any real property or interest in real property, including but not limited to a land sale contract, lease, or mortgage of real property.

(21)(a) "Trustee" means:

(i) A person acting as a trustee under a trust established under Title 11 RCW in which the trustee

holds legal or record title to real property;

(ii) A person who holds legal or record title to real property in which another person has a beneficial interest; or

(iii) A successor trustee to a person who is a trustee under subsection (21)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(b) "Trustee" does not mean a person appointed or acting as:

(i) A personal representative under Title 11 RCW;

(ii) A trustee of any testamentary trust;

(iii) A trustee of any indenture of trust under which a bond is issued; or

(iv) A trustee under a deed of trust.

[1995 c 285 § 34; 1995 c 92 § 5; 1994 c 218 § 17. Prior: 1992 c 210 § 6; 1992 c 145 § 13; 1989 c 20 § 17; 1988 c 33 § 5; 1986 c 78 § 1; 1985 c 455 § 2; 1984 c 270 § 1.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1995 c 92 § 5 and by 1995 c 285 § 34, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date--1995 c 285: See RCW 48.30A.900.

Effective date--1994 c 218: See note following RCW 9.46.010.

Severability--Effective date--1989 c 20: See RCW 19.158.900 and 19.158.901.

Effective date--1988 c 33 § 5: "Section 5 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1988." [1988 c 33 § 8.]

Severability--1988 c 33: See RCW 61.34.900.

TITLE 10. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 10.79. SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

RCW 10.79.015

Other grounds for issuance of search warrant.

Any such magistrate, when satisfied that there is reasonable cause, may also, upon like complaint made on oath, issue search warrant in the following cases, to wit:

- (1) To search for and seize any counterfeit or spurious coin, or forged instruments, or tools, machines or materials, prepared or provided for making either of them.
- (2) To search for and seize any gaming apparatus used or kept, and to be used in any unlawful gaming house, or in any building, apartment or place, resorted to for the purpose of unlawful gaming.
- (3) To search for and seize any evidence material to the investigation or prosecution of any homicide or any felony: PROVIDED, That if the evidence is sought to be secured from any radio or television station or from any regularly published newspaper, magazine or wire service, or from any employee of such station, wire service or publication, the evidence shall be secured only through a subpoena duces tecum unless: (a) There is probable cause to believe that the person or persons in possession of the evidence may be involved in the crime under investigation; or (b) there is probable cause to believe that the evidence sought to be seized will be destroyed or hidden if subpoena duces tecum procedures are followed. As used in this subsection, "person or persons" includes both natural and judicial persons.
- (4) To search for and seize any instrument, apparatus or device used to obtain telephone or telegraph service in violation of *RCW 9.45.240.

[1980 c 52 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 75 § 2; 1969 c 83 § 1; 1949 c 86 § 1; Code 1881 § 986; 1873 p 216 § 154; 1854 p 101 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 2238. Formerly RCW 10.79.010, part.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: RCW 9.45.240 was recodified as RCW 9.26A.110 pursuant to 1990 c 11 § 5.

CHAPTER 10.93. WASHINGTON MUTUAL AID PEACE OFFICERS POWERS ACT

RCW 10.93.020

Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "General authority Washington law enforcement agency" means any agency, department, or division of a municipal corporation, political subdivision, or other unit of local government of this state, and any agency, department, or division of state government, having as its primary function the detection and apprehension of persons committing infractions or violating the traffic or criminal laws in general, as distinguished from a limited authority Washington law enforcement agency, and any other unit of government expressly designated by statute as a general authority Washington law enforcement agency. The Washington state patrol is a general authority Washington law enforcement agency.

(2) "Limited authority Washington law enforcement agency" means any agency, political subdivision, or unit of local government of this state, and any agency, department, or division of state government, having as one of its functions the apprehension or detection of persons committing infractions or violating the traffic or criminal laws relating to limited subject areas, including but not limited to, the state departments of natural resources, fish and wildlife, and social and health services, the state gambling commission, the state lottery commission, the state parks and recreation commission, the state utilities and transportation commission, the state liquor control board, and the state department of corrections.

(3) "General authority Washington peace officer" means any full-time, fully compensated and elected, appointed, or employed officer of a general authority Washington law enforcement agency who is commissioned to enforce the criminal laws of the state of Washington generally.

(4) "Limited authority Washington peace officer" means any full-time, fully compensated officer of a limited authority Washington law enforcement agency empowered by that agency to detect or apprehend violators of the laws in some or all of the limited subject areas for which that agency is responsible. A limited authority Washington peace officer may be a specially commissioned Washington peace officer if otherwise qualified for such status under this chapter.

(5) "Specially commissioned Washington peace officer", for the purposes of this chapter, means any officer, whether part-time or full-time, compensated or not, commissioned by a general authority Washington law enforcement agency to enforce some or all of the criminal laws of the state of Washington, who does not qualify under this chapter as a general authority Washington peace officer for that commissioning agency, specifically including reserve peace officers, and specially commissioned full-time, fully compensated peace officers duly commissioned by the states of Oregon or Idaho or any such peace officer commissioned by a unit of local government of Oregon or Idaho. A reserve peace officer is an individual who is an officer of a Washington law enforcement agency who does not serve such agency on a full-time basis but who, when called by the agency into active service, is fully commissioned on the same basis as full-time peace officers to enforce the criminal laws of the state.

(6) "Federal peace officer" means any employee or agent of the United States government who has the authority to carry firearms and make warrantless arrests and whose duties involve the enforcement of criminal laws of the United States.

(7) "Agency with primary territorial jurisdiction" means a city or town police agency which has

responsibility for police activity within its boundaries; or a county police or sheriff's department which has responsibility with regard to police activity in the unincorporated areas within the county boundaries; or a statutorily authorized port district police agency or four-year state college or university police agency which has responsibility for police activity within the statutorily authorized enforcement boundaries of the port district, state college, or university.

(8) "Primary commissioning agency" means (a) the employing agency in the case of a general authority Washington peace officer, a limited authority Washington peace officer, an Indian tribal peace officer, or a federal peace officer, and (b) the commissioning agency in the case of a specially commissioned Washington peace officer (i) who is performing functions within the course and scope of the special commission and (ii) who is not also a general authority Washington peace officer, a limited authority Washington peace officer, an Indian tribal peace officer, or a federal peace officer.

(9) "Primary function of an agency" means that function to which greater than fifty percent of the agency's resources are allocated.

(10) "Mutual law enforcement assistance" includes, but is not limited to, one or more law enforcement agencies aiding or assisting one or more other such agencies through loans or exchanges of personnel or of material resources, for law enforcement purposes.

[1994 c 264 § 3; 1988 c 36 § 5; 1985 c 89 § 2.]

TITLE 19. BUSINESS REGULATIONS – MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER 19.09. CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS

RCW 19.09.020

Definitions.

When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) A "bona fide officer or employee" of a charitable organization is one (a) whose conduct is

subject to direct control by such organization; (b) who does not act in the manner of an independent contractor in his or her relation with the organization; and (c) whose compensation is not computed on funds raised or to be raised.

(2) "Charitable organization" means any entity that solicits or collects contributions from the general public where the contribution is or is purported to be used to support a charitable activity, but does not include any commercial fund raiser or commercial fund-raising entity as defined in this section. "Charitable" (a) is not limited to its common law meaning unless the context clearly requires a narrower meaning; (b) does not include religious or political activities; and (c) includes, but is not limited to, educational, recreational, social, patriotic, legal defense, benevolent, and health causes.

(3) "Compensation" means salaries, wages, fees, commissions, or any other remuneration or valuable consideration.

(4) "Contribution" means the payment, donation, promise or grant, for consideration or otherwise, of any money or property of any kind or value which contribution is wholly or partly induced by a solicitation. Reference to dollar amounts of "contributions" or "solicitations" in this chapter means in the case of payments or promises to pay for merchandise or rights of any description, the value of the total amount paid or promised to be paid for such merchandise or rights less the reasonable purchase price to the charitable organization of any such tangible merchandise, rights, or services resold by the organization, and not merely that portion of the purchase price to be applied to a charitable purpose.

(5) "Cost of solicitation" means and includes all direct and indirect costs, expenditures, debts, obligations, salaries, wages, commissions, fees, or other money or thing of value paid or incurred in making a solicitation. Cost of solicitation does not include the reasonable purchase price to the charitable organization of any tangible goods or services resold by the organization as a part of

its fund raising activities.

(6) "Entity" means an individual, organization, group, association, partnership, corporation, agency or unit of state government, or any combination thereof.

(7) "General public" or "public" means any individual located in Washington state without a membership or other official relationship with a charitable organization before a solicitation by the charitable organization.

(8) "Commercial fund raiser" or "commercial fund-raising entity" means any entity that for compensation or other consideration within this state directly or indirectly solicits or receives contributions for or on behalf of any charitable organization or charitable purpose, or that is engaged in the business of or is held out to persons in this state as independently engaged in the business of soliciting or receiving contributions for such purposes. However, the following shall not be deemed a commercial fund raiser or "commercial fund-raising entity": (a) Any entity that provides fund-raising advice or consultation to a charitable organization within this state but neither directly nor indirectly solicits or receives any contribution for or on behalf of any such charitable organization; and (b) a bona fide officer or other employee of a charitable organization.

(9) "Membership" means that for the payment of fees, dues, assessments, etc., an organization provides services and confers a bona fide right, privilege, professional standing, honor, or other direct benefit, in addition to the right to vote, elect officers, or hold office. The term "membership" does not include those persons who are granted a membership upon making a contribution as the result of solicitation.

(10) "Other employee" of a charitable organization means any person (a) whose conduct is subject to direct control by such organization; (b) who does not act in the manner of any independent contractor in his or her relation with the organization; and (c) who is not engaged in the business

of or held out to persons in this state as independently engaged in the business of soliciting contributions for charitable or religious purposes.

(11) "Parent organization" means that part of a charitable organization that coordinates, supervises, or exercises control over policy, fund raising, or expenditures, or assists or advises one or more related foundations, supporting organizations, chapters, branches, or affiliates of such organization in the state of Washington.

(12) "Political activities" means those activities subject to chapter 42.17 RCW or the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

(13) "Religious activities" means those religious, evangelical, or missionary activities under the direction of a religious organization duly organized and operating in good faith that are entitled to receive a declaration of current tax exempt status for religious purposes from the United States government and the duly organized branches or chapters of those organizations.

(14) "Secretary" means the secretary of state.

(15) "Solicitation" means any oral or written request for a contribution, including the solicitor's offer or attempt to sell any property, rights, services, or other thing in connection with which:

(a) Any appeal is made for any charitable purpose; or

(b) The name of any charitable organization is used as an inducement for consummating the sale; or

(c) Any statement is made that implies that the whole or any part of the proceeds from the sale will be applied toward any charitable purpose or donated to any charitable organization.

The solicitation shall be deemed completed when made, whether or not the person making it receives any contribution or makes any sale.

Bingo activities, raffles, and amusement games conducted under chapter 9.46 RCW and applicable rules

of the Washington state gambling commission are specifically excluded and shall not be deemed a solicitation under this chapter.

[1993 c 471 § 1; 1986 c 230 § 2; 1983 c 265 § 1; 1979 c 158 § 80; 1977 ex.s. c 222 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 106 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 13 § 2.]

TITLE 35. CITIES AND TOWNS

CHAPTER 35.23. SECOND CLASS CITIES

RCW 35.23.440

Specific powers enumerated.

The city council of each second class city shall have power and authority:

(1) Ordinances: To make and pass all ordinances, orders, and resolutions not repugnant to the

Constitution of the United States or the state of Washington, or the provisions of this title, necessary for the municipal government and management of the affairs of the city, for the execution

of the powers vested in said body corporate, and for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this title.

(2) License of shows: To fix and collect a license tax, for the purposes of revenue and regulation, on theatres, melodeons, balls, concerts, dances, theatrical, circus, or other performances, and all

performances where an admission fee is charged, or which may be held in any house or place where wines or liquors are sold to the participators; also all shows, billiard tables, pool tables, bowling alleys, exhibitions, or amusements.

(3) Hotels, etc., licenses: To fix and collect a license tax for the purposes of revenue and regulation on and to regulate all taverns, hotels, restaurants, banks, brokers, manufactories,

livery stables, express companies and persons engaged in transmitting letters or packages, railroad, stage, and steamboat companies or owners, whose principal place of business is in such city, or who have an agency therein.

(4) Peddlers', etc., licenses: To license, for the purposes of revenue and regulation, tax,

prohibit, suppress, and regulate all raffles, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, refreshment or coffee stands, booths, or sheds; and to regulate as authorized by state law all tipping houses, dram shops, saloons, bars, and barrooms.

(5) Dance houses: To prohibit or suppress, or to license and regulate all dance houses, fandango houses, or any exhibition or show of any animal or animals.

(6) License vehicles: To license for the purposes of revenue and regulation, and to tax hackney coaches, cabs, omnibuses, drays, market wagons, and all other vehicles used for hire, and to regulate their stands, and to fix the rates to be charged for the transportation of persons, baggage, and property.

(7) Hotel runners: To license or suppress runners for steamboats, taverns, or hotels.

(8) License generally: To fix and collect a license tax for the purposes of revenue and regulation, upon all occupations and trades, and all and every kind of business authorized by law not heretofore specified: PROVIDED, That on any business, trade, or calling not provided by law to be licensed for state and county purposes, the amount of license shall be fixed at the discretion of the city council, as they may deem the interests and good order of the city may require.

(9) Riots: To prevent and restrain any riot or riotous assemblages, disturbance of the peace, or disorderly conduct in any place, house, or street in the city.

(10) Nuisances: To declare what shall be deemed nuisances; to prevent, remove, and abate nuisances at the expense of the parties creating, causing, or committing or maintaining the same, and to levy a special assessment on the land or premises whereon the nuisance is situated to defray the cost or to reimburse the city for the cost of abating the same.

(11) Stock pound: To establish, maintain, and regulate a common pound for estrays, and to appoint a poundkeeper, who shall be paid out of the fines and fees imposed and collected of the owners of any animals impounded, and from no other source; to prevent and regulate the running at large of any and

all domestic animals within the city limits or any parts thereof, and to regulate or prevent the keeping of such animals within any part of the city.

(12) Control of certain trades: To control and regulate slaughterhouses, washhouses, laundries, tanneries, forges, and offensive trades, and to provide for their exclusion or removal from the city limits, or from any part thereof.

(13) Street cleaning: To provide, by regulation, for the prevention and summary removal of all filth and garbage in streets, sloughs, alleys, back yards, or public grounds of such city, or elsewhere therein.

(14) Gambling, etc.: To prohibit and suppress all gaming and all gambling or disorderly houses, and houses of ill fame, and all immoral and indecent amusements, exhibitions, and shows.

(15) Markets: To establish and regulate markets and market places.

(16) Speed of railroad cars: To fix and regulate the speed at which any railroad cars, streetcars, automobiles, or other vehicles may run within the city limits, or any portion thereof.

(17) City commons: To provide for and regulate the commons of the city.

(18) Fast driving: To regulate or prohibit fast driving or riding in any portion of the city.

(19) Combustibles: To regulate or prohibit the loading or storage of gunpowder and combustible or explosive materials in the city, or transporting the same through its streets or over its waters.

(20) Property: To have, purchase, hold, use, and enjoy property of every name or kind whatsoever, and to sell, lease, transfer, mortgage, convey, control, or improve the same; to build, erect, or construct houses, buildings, or structures of any kind needful for the use or purposes of such city.

(21) Fire department: To establish, continue, regulate, and maintain a fire department for such city, to change or reorganize the same, and to disband any company or companies of the said

department; also, to discontinue and disband said fire department, and to create, organize, establish, and maintain a paid fire department for such city.

(22) Water supply: To adopt, enter into, and carry out means for securing a supply of water for the use of such city or its inhabitants, or for irrigation purposes therein.

(23) Overflow of water: To prevent the overflow of the city or to secure its drainage, and to assess the cost thereof to the property benefited.

(24) House numbers: To provide for the numbering of houses.

(25) Health board: To establish a board of health; to prevent the introduction and spread of disease; to establish a city infirmary and to provide for the indigent sick; and to provide and enforce regulations for the protection of health, cleanliness, peace, and good order of the city; to establish and maintain hospitals within or without the city limits; to control and regulate interments and to prohibit them within the city limits.

(26) Harbors and wharves: To build, alter, improve, keep in repair, and control the waterfront; to erect, regulate, and repair wharves, and to fix the rate of wharfage and transit of wharf, and levy dues upon vessels and commodities; and to provide for the regulation of berths, landing, stationing, and removing steamboats, sail vessels, rafts, barges, and all other watercraft; to fix the rate of speed at which steamboats and other steam watercraft may run along the waterfront of the city; to build bridges so as not to interfere with navigation; to provide for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of any channel or watercourses or channels.

(27) License of steamers: To license steamers, boats, and vessels used in any watercourse in the city, and to fix and collect a license tax thereon.

(28) Ferry licenses: To license ferries and toll bridges under the law regulating the granting of such license.

(29) Penalty for violation of ordinances: To provide that violations of ordinances with the

punishment for any offense not exceeding a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment, but the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime. Alternatively, such a city may provide that a violation of an ordinance constitutes a civil violation subject to monetary penalties or to determine and impose fines for forfeitures and penalties, but no act which is a state crime may be made a civil violation. A violation of an order, regulation, or ordinance relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses is a traffic infraction, except that violation of an order, regulation, or ordinance equivalent to those provisions of Title 46 RCW set forth in RCW 46.63.020 remains a misdemeanor.

(30) Police department: To create and establish a city police; to prescribe their duties and their compensation; and to provide for the regulation and government of the same.

(31) Examine official accounts: To examine, either in open session or by committee, the accounts or doings of all officers or other persons having the care, management, or disposition of moneys, property, or business of the city.

(32) Contracts: To make all appropriations, contracts, or agreements for the use or benefit of the city and in the city's name.

(33) Streets and sidewalks: To provide by ordinance for the opening, laying out, altering, extending, repairing, grading, paving, planking, graveling, macadamizing, or otherwise improving of public streets, avenues, and other public ways, or any portion of any thereof; and for the construction, regulation, and repair of sidewalks and other street improvements, all at the expense of the property to be benefited thereby, without any recourse, in any event, upon the city for any portion of the expense of such work, or any delinquency of the property holders or owners, and to provide for the forced sale thereof for such purposes; to establish a uniform grade for streets, avenues, sidewalks, and squares, and to enforce the observance thereof.

(34) Waterways: To clear, cleanse, alter, straighten, widen, fill up, or close any waterway, drain, or sewer, or any watercourse in such city when not declared by law to be navigable, and to assess the expense thereof, in whole or in part, to the property specially benefited.

(35) Sewerage: To adopt, provide for, establish, and maintain a general system of sewerage, draining, or both, and the regulation thereof; to provide funds by local assessments on the property benefited for the purpose aforesaid and to determine the manner, terms, and place of connection with main or central lines of pipes, sewers, or drains established, and compel compliance with and conformity to such general system of sewerage or drainage, or both, and the regulations of said council thereto relating, by the infliction of suitable penalties and forfeitures against persons and property, or either, for nonconformity to, or failure to comply with the provisions of such system and regulations or either.

(36) Buildings and parks: To provide for all public buildings, public parks, or squares, necessary or proper for the use of the city.

(37) Franchises: To permit the use of the streets for railroad or other public service purposes.

(38) Payment of judgments: To order paid any final judgment against such city, but none of its lands or property of any kind or nature, taxes, revenue, franchise, or rights, or interest, shall be attached, levied upon, or sold in or under any process whatsoever.

(39) Weighing of fuel: To regulate the sale of coal and wood in such city, and may appoint a measurer of wood and weigher of coal for the city, and define his duties, and may prescribe his term of office, and the fees he shall receive for his services: PROVIDED, That such fees shall in all cases be paid by the parties requiring such service.

(40) Hospitals, etc.: To erect and establish hospitals and pesthouses and to control and regulate the same.

(41) Waterworks: To provide for the erection, purchase, or otherwise acquiring of waterworks within or without the corporate limits of the city to supply such city and its inhabitants with water, and to regulate and control the use and price of the water so supplied.

(42) City lights: To provide for lighting the streets and all public places of the city and for furnishing the inhabitants of the city with gas, electric, or other light, and for the ownership, purchase or acquisition, construction, or maintenance of such works as may be necessary or convenient therefor: PROVIDED, That no purchase of any such water plant or light plant shall be made without first submitting the question of such purchase to the electors of the city.

(43) Parks: To acquire by purchase or otherwise land for public parks, within or without the limits of the city, and to improve the same.

(44) Bridges: To construct and keep in repair bridges, and to regulate the use thereof.

(45) Power of eminent domain: In the name of and for the use and benefit of the city, to exercise the right of eminent domain, and to condemn lands and property for the purposes of streets, alleys, parks, public grounds, waterworks, or for any other municipal purpose and to acquire by purchase or otherwise such lands and property as may be deemed necessary for any of the corporate uses provided for by this title, as the interests of the city may from time to time require.

(46) To provide for the assessment of taxes: To provide for the assessment, levying, and collecting of taxes on real and personal property for the corporate uses and purposes of the city and to provide for the payment of the debts and expenses of the corporation.

(47) Local improvements: To provide for making local improvements, and to levy and collect special assessments on the property benefited thereby and for paying the same or any portion thereof; to determine what work shall be done or improvements made, at the expense, in whole or in part, of the adjoining, contiguous, or proximate property, and to provide for the manner of making and collecting assessments therefor.

(48) Cemeteries: To regulate the burial of the dead and to establish and regulate cemeteries, within or without the corporate limits, and to acquire lands therefor by purchase or otherwise.

(49) Fire limits: To establish fire limits with proper regulations and to make all needful regulations for the erection and maintenance of buildings or other structures within the corporate limits as safety of persons or property may require, and to cause all such buildings and places as may from any cause be in a dangerous state to be put in a safe condition; to regulate the manner in which stone, brick, and other buildings, party walls, and partition fences shall be constructed and maintained.

(50) Safety and sanitary measures: To require the owners of public halls, theaters, hotels, and other buildings to provide suitable means of exit and proper fire escapes; to provide for the cleaning and purification of watercourses and canals and for the draining and filling up of ponds on private property within its limits when the same shall be offensive to the senses or dangerous to the health, and to charge the expense thereof to the property specially benefited, and to regulate and control and provide for the prevention and punishment of the defilement or pollution of all streams running in or through its corporate limits and a distance of five miles beyond its corporate limits, and of any stream or lake from which the water supply of the city is or may be taken and for a distance of five miles beyond its source of supply, and to make all quarantine and other regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health and to remove all persons afflicted with any contagious disease to some suitable place to be provided for that purpose.

(51) To regulate liquor traffic: To regulate the selling or giving away of intoxicating, spirituous, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors as authorized by the general laws of the state.

(52) To establish streets on tidelands: To project or extend or establish streets over and across any tidelands within the limits of such city.

(53) To provide for the general welfare.

[1994 c 81 § 19; 1993 c 83 § 5; 1986 c 278 § 4. Prior: 1984 c 258 § 803; 1984 c 189 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 28; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 21; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 7; 1965 c 7 § 35.23.440; prior: 1907 c 241 § 29; 1890 p 148 § 38; RRS § 9034.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1994 c 81 § 19: "Section 19 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1994."
[1994 c 81 § 91.]

Effective date--1993 c 83: See note following RCW 35.21.163.

Severability--1986 c 278: See note following RCW 36.01.010.

Court Improvement Act of 1984--Effective dates--Severability--Short title--1984 c 258:
See notes following RCW 3.30.010.

Effective date--Severability--1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability--1977 ex.s. c 316: See note following RCW 70.48.020.

CHAPTER 35.27. TOWNS

RCW 35.27.370

Specific powers enumerated.

The council of said town shall have power:

(1) To pass ordinances not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States;

(2) To purchase, lease or receive such real estate and personal property as may be necessary or proper for municipal purposes, and to control, dispose of and convey the same for the benefit of the town; to acquire, own, and hold real estate for cemetery purposes either within or without the corporate limits, to sell and dispose of such real estate, to plat or replat such real estate into

cemetery lots and to sell and dispose of any and all lots therein, and to operate, improve and maintain the same as a cemetery;

(3) To contract for supplying the town with water for municipal purposes, or to acquire, construct, repair and manage pumps, aqueducts, reservoirs, or other works necessary or proper for supplying water for use of such town or its inhabitants, or for irrigating purposes therein;

(4) To establish, build and repair bridges, to establish, lay out, alter, widen, extend, keep open, improve, and repair streets, sidewalks, alleys, squares and other public highways and places within the town, and to drain, sprinkle and light the same; to remove all obstructions therefrom; to establish the grades thereof; to grade, pave, plank, macadamize, gravel and curb the same, in whole or in part, and to construct gutters, culverts, sidewalks and crosswalks therein, or on any part thereof; to cause to be planted, set out and cultivated trees therein, and generally to manage and control all such highways and places;

(5) To establish, construct and maintain drains and sewers, and shall have power to compel all property owners on streets along which sewers are constructed to make proper connections therewith, and to use the same for proper purposes when such property is improved by the erection thereon of a building or buildings; and in case the owners of such improved property on such streets shall fail to make such connections within the time fixed by such council, they may cause such connections to be made, and to assess against the property in front of which such connections are made the costs and expenses thereof;

(6) To provide fire engines and all other necessary or proper apparatus for the prevention and extinguishment of fires;

(7) To impose and collect an annual license on every dog within the limits of the town, to prohibit dogs running at large, and to provide for the killing of all dogs found at large and not duly

licensed;

(8) To levy and collect annually a property tax, for the payment of current expenses and for the payment of indebtedness (if any indebtedness exists) within the limits authorized by law;

(9) To license, for purposes of regulation and revenue, all and every kind of business, authorized by law and transacted and carried on in such town; and all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein and within one mile of the corporate limits thereof; to fix the rate of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same, by suit or otherwise; to regulate, restrain, or prohibit the running at large of any and all domestic animals within the city limits, or any part or parts thereof, and to regulate the keeping of such animals within any part of the city; to establish, maintain and regulate a common pound for estrays, and to appoint a poundkeeper, who shall be paid out of the fines and fees imposed on, and collected from, the owners of any impounded stock;

(10) To improve the rivers and streams flowing through such town or adjoining the same; to widen, straighten and deepen the channels thereof, and to remove obstructions therefrom; to prevent the pollution of streams or water running through such town, and for this purpose shall have jurisdiction for two miles in either direction; to improve the waterfront of the town, and to construct and maintain embankments and other works to protect such town from overflow;

(11) To erect and maintain buildings for municipal purposes;

(12) To grant franchises or permits to use and occupy the surface, the overhead and the underground of streets, alleys and other public ways, under such terms and conditions as it shall deem fit, for any and all purposes, including but not being limited to the construction, maintenance and operation of railroads, street railways, transportation systems, water, gas and steam systems, telephone and telegraph systems, electric lines, signal systems, surface, aerial and underground tramways;

(13) To punish the keepers and inmates and lessors of houses of ill fame, and keepers and lessors of gambling houses and rooms and other places where gambling is carried on or permitted, gamblers and keepers of gambling tables;

(14) To impose fines, penalties and forfeitures for any and all violations of ordinances, and for any breach or violation of any ordinance, to fix the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both; but no such fine shall exceed five thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment exceed one year, except that the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime; or to provide that violations of ordinances constitute a civil violation subject to a monetary penalty, but no act which is a state crime may be made a civil violation;

(15) To operate ambulance service which may serve the town and surrounding rural areas and, in the discretion of the council, to make a charge for such service;

(16) To make all such ordinances, bylaws, rules, regulations and resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington, as may be deemed expedient to maintain the peace, good government and welfare of the town and its trade, commerce and manufacturers, and to do and perform any and all other acts and things necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

[1993 c 83 § 7; 1986 c 278 § 6; 1984 c 258 § 805; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 25; 1965 ex.s. c 116 § 15; 1965 c 127 § 1; 1965 c 7 § 35.27.370. Prior: 1955 c 378 § 4; 1949 c 151 § 1; 1945 c 214 § 1; 1941 c 74 § 1; 1927 c 207 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 159 § 1; 1895 c 32 § 1; 1890 p 201 § 154; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9175.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1993 c 83: See note following RCW 35.21.163.

Severability--1986 c 278: See note following RCW 36.01.010.

Court Improvement Act of 1984--Effective dates--Severability--Short title--1984 c 258:
See notes
following RCW 3.30.010.

Severability--1977 ex.s. c 316: See note following RCW 70.48.020.

Validating--1925 ex.s. c 159: "All franchises, permits and rights of way heretofore granted by any municipality of the fourth class to any person, firm or corporation, to construct, maintain or operate surface, underground and aerial tramways and other means of conveyance over, above, across, upon and along its streets, highways and alleys are hereby validated, ratified and confirmed." [1925 ex.s. c 159 § 2.]

TITLE 38. MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CHAPTER 38.32. OFFENSES – PUNISHMENT

RCW 38.32.120

Authority of commanding officer.

The commanding officer at any drill, parade, encampment or other duty may place in arrest for the time of such drill, parade, encampment or other duty any person or persons who shall trespass on the camp grounds, parade grounds, rifle range or armory, or in any way or manner interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty of those on duty, or who shall disturb or prevent the passage of troops going to or returning from any regularly ordered tour of duty; and may prohibit and prevent the sale or use of all spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, or holding of huckster or auction sales, and all gambling therein, and remove disorderly persons beyond the limits of such parade or encampment, or within a distance of two miles therefrom, and the commanding officer shall have full authority to abate as common nuisances all disorderly places, and bar all unauthorized sales within such limits.
Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, or any order issued in pursuance

thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

No license or renewal thereof shall be issued or granted to any person, firm or corporation for the sale of intoxicating or spirituous liquors within a distance of three hundred feet from any armory used by the state of Washington for military purposes, without the approval of the adjutant general.

[1989 c 19 § 44; 1963 c 220 § 137; 1943 c 130 § 52; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 8603-52. Prior: 1937 c 51 § 1; 1909 c 134 § 62; 1895 c 108 § 99.]

TITLE 41. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PENSIONS

CHAPTER 41.26. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' AND FIRE FIGHTERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

“PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PLAN I AND PLAN II”

RCW 41.26.030

Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(1) "Retirement system" means the "Washington law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system" provided herein.

(2)(a) "Employer" for plan I members, means the legislative authority of any city, town, county, or district or the elected officials of any municipal corporation that employs any law enforcement officer and/or fire fighter, any authorized association of such municipalities, and, except for the purposes of RCW 41.26.150, any labor guild, association, or organization, which represents the fire fighters or law enforcement officers of at least seven cities of over 20,000 population and the membership of each local lodge or division of which is composed of at least sixty percent law enforcement officers or fire fighters as defined in this chapter.

(b) "Employer" for plan II members, means the following entities to the extent that the entity employs any law enforcement officer and/or fire fighter:

(i) The legislative authority of any city, town, county, or district;

(ii) The elected officials of any municipal corporation;

(iii) The governing body of any other general authority law enforcement agency; or

(iv) A four-year institution of higher education having a fully operational fire department as of January 1, 1996.

(3) "Law enforcement officer" beginning January 1, 1994, means any person who is commissioned and employed by an employer on a full time, fully compensated basis to enforce the criminal laws of the state of Washington generally, with the following qualifications:

(a) No person who is serving in a position that is basically clerical or secretarial in nature, and who is not commissioned shall be considered a law enforcement officer;

(b) Only those deputy sheriffs, including those serving under a different title pursuant to county charter, who have successfully completed a civil service examination for deputy sheriff or the equivalent position, where a different title is used, and those persons serving in unclassified positions authorized by RCW 41.14.070 except a private secretary will be considered law enforcement officers;

(c) Only such full time commissioned law enforcement personnel as have been appointed to offices, positions, or ranks in the police department which have been specifically created or otherwise expressly provided for and designated by city charter provision or by ordinance enacted by the legislative body of the city shall be considered city police officers;

(d) The term "law enforcement officer" also includes the executive secretary of a labor guild, association or organization (which is an employer under RCW 41.26.030(2)) if that individual has

five years previous membership in the retirement system established in chapter 41.20 RCW. The provisions of this subsection (3)(d) shall not apply to plan II members; and

(e) The term "law enforcement officer" also includes a person employed on or after January 1, 1993, as a public safety officer or director of public safety, so long as the job duties substantially involve only either police or fire duties, or both, and no other duties in a city or town with a population of less than ten thousand. The provisions of this subsection (3)(e) shall not apply to any public safety officer or director of public safety who is receiving a retirement allowance under this chapter as of May 12, 1993.

(4) "Fire fighter" means:

(a) Any person who is serving on a full time, fully compensated basis as a member of a fire department of an employer and who is serving in a position which requires passing a civil service examination for fire fighter, and who is actively employed as such;

(b) Anyone who is actively employed as a full time fire fighter where the fire department does not have a civil service examination;

(c) Supervisory fire fighter personnel;

(d) Any full time executive secretary of an association of fire protection districts authorized under RCW 52.12.031. The provisions of this subsection (4)(d) shall not apply to plan II members;

(e) The executive secretary of a labor guild, association or organization (which is an employer under RCW 41.26.030(2) as now or hereafter amended), if such individual has five years previous membership in a retirement system established in chapter 41.16 or 41.18 RCW. The provisions of this subsection (4)(e) shall not apply to plan II members;

(f) Any person who is serving on a full time, fully compensated basis for an employer, as a fire

dispatcher, in a department in which, on March 1, 1970, a dispatcher was required to have passed a civil service examination for fire fighter; and

(g) Any person who on March 1, 1970, was employed on a full time, fully compensated basis by an employer, and who on May 21, 1971, was making retirement contributions under the provisions of chapter 41.16 or 41.18 RCW.

(5) "Department" means the department of retirement systems created in chapter 41.50 RCW.

(6) "Surviving spouse" means the surviving widow or widower of a member. "Surviving spouse" shall not include the divorced spouse of a member except as provided in RCW 41.26.162.

(7)(a) "Child" or "children" means an unmarried person who is under the age of eighteen or mentally or physically handicapped as determined by the department, except a handicapped person in the full time care of a state institution, who is:

(i) A natural born child;

(ii) A stepchild where that relationship was in existence prior to the date benefits are payable under this chapter;

(iii) A posthumous child;

(iv) A child legally adopted or made a legal ward of a member prior to the date benefits are payable under this chapter; or

(v) An illegitimate child legitimized prior to the date any benefits are payable under this chapter.

(b) A person shall also be deemed to be a child up to and including the age of twenty years and eleven months while attending any high school, college, or vocational or other educational institution accredited, licensed, or approved by the state, in which it is located, including the summer vacation months and all other normal and regular vacation periods at the particular

educational institution after which the child returns to school.

(8) "Member" means any fire fighter, law enforcement officer, or other person as would apply under subsections (3) or (4) of this section whose membership is transferred to the Washington law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system on or after March 1, 1970, and every law enforcement officer and fire fighter who is employed in that capacity on or after such date.

(9) "Retirement fund" means the "Washington law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system fund" as provided for herein.

(10) "Employee" means any law enforcement officer or fire fighter as defined in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(11)(a) "Beneficiary" for plan I members, means any person in receipt of a retirement allowance, disability allowance, death benefit, or any other benefit described herein.

(b) "Beneficiary" for plan II members, means any person in receipt of a retirement allowance or other benefit provided by this chapter resulting from service rendered to an employer by another person.

(12)(a) "Final average salary" for plan I members, means (i) for a member holding the same position or rank for a minimum of twelve months preceding the date of retirement, the basic salary attached to such same position or rank at time of retirement; (ii) for any other member, including a civil service member who has not served a minimum of twelve months in the same position or rank preceding the date of retirement, the average of the greatest basic salaries payable to such member during any consecutive twenty-four month period within such member's last ten years of service for which service credit is allowed, computed by dividing the total basic salaries payable to such member during the selected twenty-four month period by twenty-four; (iii) in the case of disability of any

member, the basic salary payable to such member at the time of disability retirement; (iv) in the case of a member who hereafter vests pursuant to RCW 41.26.090, the basic salary payable to such member at the time of vesting.

(b) "Final average salary" for plan II members, means the monthly average of the member's basic salary for the highest consecutive sixty service credit months of service prior to such member's retirement, termination, or death. Periods constituting authorized unpaid leaves of absence may not be used in the calculation of final average salary.

(13)(a) "Basic salary" for plan I members, means the basic monthly rate of salary or wages, including longevity pay but not including overtime earnings or special salary or wages, upon which pension or retirement benefits will be computed and upon which employer contributions and salary deductions will be based.

(b) "Basic salary" for plan II members, means salaries or wages earned by a member during a payroll period for personal services, including overtime payments, and shall include wages and salaries deferred under provisions established pursuant to sections 403(b), 414(h), and 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, but shall exclude lump sum payments for deferred annual sick leave, unused accumulated vacation, unused accumulated annual leave, or any form of severance pay. In any year in which a member serves in the legislature the member shall have the option of having such member's basic salary be the greater of:

(i) The basic salary the member would have received had such member not served in the legislature;
or

(ii) Such member's actual basic salary received for nonlegislative public employment and legislative service combined. Any additional contributions to the retirement system required because basic salary under (b)(i) of this subsection is greater than basic salary under (b)(ii) of this subsection

shall be paid by the member for both member and employer contributions.

(14)(a) "Service" for plan I members, means all periods of employment for an employer as a fire fighter or law enforcement officer, for which compensation is paid, together with periods of suspension not exceeding thirty days in duration. For the purposes of this chapter service shall also include service in the armed forces of the United States as provided in RCW 41.26.190. Credit shall be allowed for all service credit months of service rendered by a member from and after the member's initial commencement of employment as a fire fighter or law enforcement officer, during which the member worked for seventy or more hours, or was on disability leave or disability retirement. Only service credit months of service shall be counted in the computation of any retirement allowance or other benefit provided for in this chapter.

(i) For members retiring after May 21, 1971 who were employed under the coverage of a prior pension act before March 1, 1970, "service" shall also include (A) such military service not exceeding five years as was creditable to the member as of March 1, 1970, under the member's particular prior pension act, and (B) such other periods of service as were then creditable to a particular member under the provisions of RCW 41.18.165, 41.20.160 or 41.20.170. However, in no event shall credit be allowed for any service rendered prior to March 1, 1970, where the member at the time of rendition of such service was employed in a position covered by a prior pension act, unless such service, at the time credit is claimed therefor, is also creditable under the provisions of such prior act.

(ii) A member who is employed by two employers at the same time shall only be credited with service to one such employer for any month during which the member rendered such dual service.

(b) "Service" for plan II members, means periods of employment by a member for one or more employers for which basic salary is earned for ninety or more hours per calendar month which shall constitute

a service credit month. Periods of employment by a member for one or more employers for which basic salary is earned for at least seventy hours but less than ninety hours per calendar month shall constitute one-half service credit month. Periods of employment by a member for one or more employers for which basic salary is earned for less than seventy hours shall constitute a one-quarter service credit month.

Members of the retirement system who are elected or appointed to a state elective position may elect to continue to be members of this retirement system.

Service credit years of service shall be determined by dividing the total number of service credit months of service by twelve. Any fraction of a service credit year of service as so determined shall be taken into account in the computation of such retirement allowance or benefits.

If a member receives basic salary from two or more employers during any calendar month, the individual shall receive one service credit month's service credit during any calendar month in which multiple service for ninety or more hours is rendered; or one-half service credit month's service credit during any calendar month in which multiple service for at least seventy hours but less than ninety hours is rendered; or one-quarter service credit month during any calendar month in which multiple service for less than seventy hours is rendered.

(15) "Accumulated contributions" means the employee's contributions made by a member, including any amount paid under RCW 41.50.165(2), plus accrued interest credited thereon.

(16) "Actuarial reserve" means a method of financing a pension or retirement plan wherein reserves are accumulated as the liabilities for benefit payments are incurred in order that sufficient funds will be available on the date of retirement of each member to pay the member's future benefits during the period of retirement.

(17) "Actuarial valuation" means a mathematical determination of the financial condition of a

retirement plan. It includes the computation of the present monetary value of benefits payable to present members, and the present monetary value of future employer and employee contributions, giving effect to mortality among active and retired members and also to the rates of disability, retirement, withdrawal from service, salary and interest earned on investments.

(18) "Disability board" for plan I members means either the county disability board or the city disability board established in RCW 41.26.110.

(19) "Disability leave" means the period of six months or any portion thereof during which a member is on leave at an allowance equal to the member's full salary prior to the commencement of disability retirement. The definition contained in this subsection shall apply only to plan I members.

(20) "Disability retirement" for plan I members, means the period following termination of a member's disability leave, during which the member is in receipt of a disability retirement allowance.

(21) "Position" means the employment held at any particular time, which may or may not be the same as civil service rank.

(22) "Medical services" for plan I members, shall include the following as minimum services to be provided. Reasonable charges for these services shall be paid in accordance with RCW 41.26.150.

(a) Hospital expenses: These are the charges made by a hospital, in its own behalf, for

(i) Board and room not to exceed semiprivate room rate unless private room is required by the attending physician due to the condition of the patient.

(ii) Necessary hospital services, other than board and room, furnished by the hospital.

(b) Other medical expenses: The following charges are considered "other medical expenses", provided that they have not been considered as "hospital expenses".

(i) The fees of the following:

(A) A physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of chapter 18.71 RCW;

(B) An osteopathic physician and surgeon licensed under the provisions of chapter 18.57 RCW;

(C) A chiropractor licensed under the provisions of chapter 18.25 RCW.

(ii) The charges of a registered graduate nurse other than a nurse who ordinarily resides in the member's home, or is a member of the family of either the member or the member's spouse.

(iii) The charges for the following medical services and supplies:

(A) Drugs and medicines upon a physician's prescription;

(B) Diagnostic x-ray and laboratory examinations;

(C) X-ray, radium, and radioactive isotopes therapy;

(D) Anesthesia and oxygen;

(E) Rental of iron lung and other durable medical and surgical equipment;

(F) Artificial limbs and eyes, and casts, splints, and trusses;

(G) Professional ambulance service when used to transport the member to or from a hospital when injured by an accident or stricken by a disease;

(H) Dental charges incurred by a member who sustains an accidental injury to his or her teeth and who commences treatment by a legally licensed dentist within ninety days after the accident;

(I) Nursing home confinement or hospital extended care facility;

(J) Physical therapy by a registered physical therapist;

(K) Blood transfusions, including the cost of blood and blood plasma not replaced by voluntary donors;

(L) An optometrist licensed under the provisions of chapter 18.53 RCW.

- (23) "Regular interest" means such rate as the director may determine.
- (24) "Retiree" for persons who establish membership in the retirement system on or after October 1, 1977, means any member in receipt of a retirement allowance or other benefit provided by this chapter resulting from service rendered to an employer by such member.
- (25) "Director" means the director of the department.
- (26) "State actuary" or "actuary" means the person appointed pursuant to RCW 44.44.010(2).
- (27) "State elective position" means any position held by any person elected or appointed to state-wide office or elected or appointed as a member of the legislature.
- (28) "Plan I" means the law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system, plan I providing the benefits and funding provisions covering persons who first became members of the system prior to October 1, 1977.
- (29) "Plan II" means the law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system, plan II providing the benefits and funding provisions covering persons who first became members of the system on and after October 1, 1977.
- (30) "Service credit year" means an accumulation of months of service credit which is equal to one when divided by twelve.
- (31) "Service credit month" means a full service credit month or an accumulation of partial service credit months that are equal to one.
- (32) "General authority law enforcement agency" means any agency, department, or division of a municipal corporation, political subdivision, or other unit of local government of this state, and any agency, department, or division of state government, having as its primary function the detection and apprehension of persons committing infractions or violating the traffic or criminal

laws in general, but not including the Washington state patrol. Such an agency, department, or division is distinguished from a limited authority law enforcement agency having as one of its functions the apprehension or detection of persons committing infractions or violating the traffic or criminal laws relating to limited subject areas, including but not limited to, the state departments of natural resources, fish and wildlife, and social and health services, the state gambling commission, the state lottery commission, the state parks and recreation commission, the state utilities and transportation commission, the state liquor control board, and the state department of corrections.

[1996 c 178 § 11; 1996 c 38 § 2. Prior: 1994 c 264 § 14; 1994 c 197 § 5; prior: 1993 c 502 § 1; 1993 c 322 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 12 § 1; prior: (1991 sp.s. c 11 § 3 repealed by 1991 sp.s. c 12 § 3); 1991 c 365 § 35; 1991 c 343 § 14; 1991 c 35 § 13; 1987 c 418 § 1; 1985 c 13 § 5; 1984 c 230 § 83; 1981 c 256 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 249 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 294 § 17; 1974 ex.s. c 120 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 131 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 257 § 6; 1970 ex.s. c 6 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 209 § 3.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1996 c 38 § 2 and by 1996 c 178 § 11, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date--1996 c 178: See note following RCW 18.35.110.

Intent--Severability--Effective date--1994 c 197: See notes following RCW 41.50.165.

Effective date--1993 c 502: "This act shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 c 502 § 6.]

Application--1993 c 322 § 1: "Section 1 of this act shall apply retroactively to January 1, 1993." [1993 c 322 § 2.]

Effective date--1993 c 322: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions,

and shall take effect immediately [May 12, 1993]." [1993 c 322 § 3.]

Severability--1991 c 365: See note following RCW 41.50.500.

Findings--Effective dates--1991 c 343: See notes following RCW 41.50.005.

Intent--1991 c 35: See note following RCW 41.26.005.

Purpose--Application--Retrospective application--1985 c 13: See notes following RCW 41.04.445.

Purpose--1981 c 256: "It is the primary purpose of this act to assure that the provisions of RCW 41.04.250 and 41.04.260 and of any deferred compensation plan established thereunder, are in conformity with the requirements of 26 U.S.C. Sec. 457 and any other requirements of federal law relating to such a deferred compensation plan. This act shall be construed in such a manner as to accomplish this purpose." [1981 c 256 § 1.]

Severability--1981 c 256: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1981 c 256 § 7.]

Severability--1974 ex.s. c 120: "If any provision of this 1974 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1974 ex.s. c 120 § 15.]

Severability--1972 ex.s. c 131: "If any provision of this 1972 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1972 ex.s. c 131 § 12.]

Purpose--1971 ex.s. c 257: "It is the purpose of this act to provide minimum medical and health standards for membership coverage into the Washington law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system act, for the improvement of the public service, and to safeguard the integrity and actuarial soundness of their pension systems, and to improve their retirement and pension systems

and related provisions." [1971 ex.s. c 257 § 1.]

Severability--1971 ex.s. c 257: "If any provision of this 1971 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1971 ex.s. c 257 § 22.]

TITLE 42. PUBLIC OFFICERS AND AGENCIES

CHAPTER 42.17. DISCLOSURE – CAMPAIGN FINANCES – LOBBYING – RECORDS

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

RCW 42.17.067

Fund-raising activities--Alternative reporting method.

(1) Fund-raising activities which meet the standards of subsection (2) of this section may be reported in accordance with the provisions of this section in lieu of reporting in accordance with RCW 42.17.080.

(2) Standards:

(a) The activity consists of one or more of the following:

(i) The retail sale of goods or services at a reasonable approximation of the fair market value of each item or service sold at the activity; or

(ii) A gambling operation which is licensed, conducted, or operated in accordance with the provisions of chapter 9.46 RCW; or

(iii) A gathering where food and beverages are purchased, where the price of admission or the food and beverages is no more than twenty-five dollars; or

(iv) A concert, dance, theater performance, or similar entertainment event where the price of admission is no more than twenty-five dollars; or

(v) An auction or similar sale where the total fair market value of items donated by any person for sale is no more than fifty dollars; and

(b) No person responsible for receiving money at such activity knowingly accepts payments from a single person at or from such an activity to the candidate or committee aggregating more than fifty dollars unless the name and address of the person making such payment together with the amount paid to the candidate or committee are disclosed in the report filed pursuant to subsection (6) of this section; and

(c) Such other standards as shall be established by rule of the commission to prevent frustration of the purposes of this chapter.

(3) All funds received from a fund-raising activity which conforms with subsection (2) of this section shall be deposited within five business days of receipt by the treasurer or deputy treasurer in the depository.

(4) At the time reports are required under RCW 42.17.080, the treasurer or deputy treasurer making the deposit shall file with the commission and the appropriate county elections officer a report of the fund-raising activity which shall contain the following information:

(a) The date of the activity;

(b) A precise description of the fund-raising methods used in the activity; and

(c) The total amount of cash receipts from persons, each of whom paid no more than fifty dollars.

(5) The treasurer or deputy treasurer shall certify the report is correct.

(6) The treasurer shall report pursuant to RCW 42.17.080 and 42.17.090: (a) The name and address and the amount contributed of each person who contributes goods or services with a fair market value of more than fifty dollars to a fund-raising activity reported under subsection (4) of this section, and (b) the name and address of each person whose identity can be ascertained, and the amount paid, from whom were knowingly received payments to the candidate or committee aggregating more than fifty

dollars at or from such a fund-raising activity.

[1989 c 280 § 6; 1982 c 147 § 5; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 112 § 9.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1989 c 280: See note following RCW 42.17.020.

REPORTING OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS' FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

RCW 42.17.2401

"Executive state officer" defined.

For the purposes of RCW 42.17.240, the term "executive state officer" includes:

(1) The chief administrative law judge, the director of agriculture, the administrator of the *office of marine safety, the administrator of the Washington basic health plan, the director of the department of services for the blind, the director of the state system of community and technical colleges, the director of community, trade, and economic development, the secretary of corrections, the director of ecology, the commissioner of employment security, the chairman of the energy facility site evaluation council, the secretary of the state finance committee, the director of financial management, the director of fish and wildlife, the executive secretary of the forest practices appeals board, the director of the gambling commission, the director of general administration, the secretary of health, the administrator of the Washington state health care authority, the executive secretary of the health care facilities authority, the executive secretary of the higher education facilities authority, the executive secretary of the horse racing commission, the executive secretary of the human rights commission, the executive secretary of the indeterminate sentence review board, the director of the department of information services, the director of the interagency committee for outdoor recreation, the executive director of the state investment board, the director of labor and industries, the director of licensing, the director of the lottery commission, the director of the office of minority and women's business enterprises, the director of parks and recreation, the director of personnel, the executive director of the public

disclosure commission, the director of retirement systems, the director of revenue, the secretary of social and health services, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the executive secretary of the board of tax appeals, the secretary of transportation, the secretary of the utilities and transportation commission, the director of veterans affairs, the president of each of the regional and state universities and the president of The Evergreen State College, each district and each campus president of each state community college;

(2) Each professional staff member of the office of the governor;

(3) Each professional staff member of the legislature; and

(4) Central Washington University board of trustees, board of trustees of each community college, each member of the state board for community and technical colleges, state convention and trade center board of directors, committee for deferred compensation, Eastern Washington University board of trustees, Washington economic development finance authority, The Evergreen State College board of trustees, executive ethics board, forest practices appeals board, forest practices board, gambling commission, Washington health care facilities authority, each member of the Washington health services commission, higher education coordinating board, higher education facilities authority, horse racing commission, state housing finance commission, human rights commission, indeterminate sentence review board, board of industrial insurance appeals, information services board, interagency committee for outdoor recreation, state investment board, commission on judicial conduct, legislative ethics board, liquor control board, lottery commission, marine oversight board, Pacific Northwest electric power and conservation planning council, parks and recreation commission, personnel appeals board, board of pilotage commissioners, pollution control hearings board, public disclosure commission, public pension commission, shorelines hearing board, public employees' benefits board, board of tax appeals, transportation commission, University of Washington board of regents, utilities and transportation commission, Washington state maritime commission, Washington

personnel resources board, Washington public power supply system executive board, Washington State University board of regents, Western Washington University board of trustees, and fish and wildlife commission.

[1996 c 186 § 504. Prior: 1995 c 399 § 60; 1995 c 397 § 10; prior: 1993 sp.s. c 2 § 18; 1993 c 492 § 488; 1993 c 281 § 43; 1991 c 200 § 404; 1991 c 3 § 293; prior: 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 812; 1989 c 279 § 22; 1989 c 158 § 2; 1988 c 36 § 13; 1987 c 504 § 14; 1985 c 6 § 8; 1984 c 34 § 2.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: The office of marine safety was transferred to the department of ecology and renamed the integrated oil spill prevention and response program by 1995 2nd sp.s. c 14 § 515, effective January 1, 1996, until June 30, 1997.

Findings--Intent--Part headings not law--Effective date--1996 c 186: See notes following RCW 43.330.904.

Effective date--1993 sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability--1993 sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Findings--Intent--1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.20.050.

Short title--Severability--Savings--Captions not law--Reservation of legislative power--Effective dates--1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Effective date--1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

Effective dates--Severability--1991 c 200: See RCW 90.56.901 and 90.56.904.

Effective date--Severability--1989 1st ex.s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

Severability--1989 c 279: See RCW 43.163.901.

Alphabetization--1989 c 158 § 2: "When section 2 of this act is codified, the code reviser shall arrange the names of the agencies in each subsection in alphabetical order." [1989 c 158 § 3.] The

names of the agencies in the above section have been arranged according to the first distinctive word of each agency's name.

Severability--Effective date--1987 c 504: See RCW 43.105.901 and 43.105.902.

TITLE 43. STATE GOVERNMENT – EXECUTIVE

CHAPTER 43.06. GOVERNOR

RCW 43.06.010

General powers and duties.

In addition to those prescribed by the Constitution, the governor may exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed in this and the following sections:

- (1) The governor shall supervise the conduct of all executive and ministerial offices;
- (2) The governor shall see that all offices are filled, including as provided in RCW 42.12.070, and the duties thereof performed, or in default thereof, apply such remedy as the law allows; and if the remedy is imperfect, acquaint the legislature therewith at its next session;
- (3) The governor shall make the appointments and supply the vacancies mentioned in this title;
- (4) The governor is the sole official organ of communication between the government of this state and the government of any other state or territory, or of the United States;
- (5) Whenever any suit or legal proceeding is pending against this state, or which may affect the title of this state to any property, or which may result in any claim against the state, the governor may direct the attorney general to appear on behalf of the state, and report the same to the governor, or to any grand jury designated by the governor, or to the legislature when next in session;
- (6) The governor may require the attorney general or any prosecuting attorney to inquire into the affairs or management of any corporation existing under the laws of this state, or doing business in

this state, and report the same to the governor, or to any grand jury designated by the governor, or to the legislature when next in session;

(7) The governor may require the attorney general to aid any prosecuting attorney in the discharge of the prosecutor's duties;

(8) The governor may offer rewards, not exceeding one thousand dollars in each case, payable out of the state treasury, for information leading to the apprehension of any person convicted of a felony who has escaped from a state correctional institution or for information leading to the arrest of any person who has committed or is charged with the commission of a felony;

(9) The governor shall perform such duties respecting fugitives from justice as are prescribed by law;

(10) The governor shall issue and transmit election proclamations as prescribed by law;

(11) The governor may require any officer or board to make, upon demand, special reports to the governor, in writing;

(12) The governor may, after finding that a public disorder, disaster, energy emergency, or riot exists within this state or any part thereof which affects life, health, property, or the public peace, proclaim a state of emergency in the area affected, and the powers granted the governor during a state of emergency shall be effective only within the area described in the proclamation;

(13) The governor may, after finding that there exists within this state an imminent danger of infestation of plant pests as defined in RCW 17.24.007 or plant diseases which seriously endangers the agricultural or horticultural industries of the state of Washington, or which seriously threatens life, health, or economic well-being, order emergency measures to prevent or abate the infestation or disease situation, which measures, after thorough evaluation of all other alternatives, may include the aerial application of pesticides;

(14) On all compacts forwarded to the governor pursuant to RCW 9.46.360(6), the governor is authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of the state compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes in the state of Washington pursuant to the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq., for conducting class III gaming, as defined in the Act, on Indian lands.

[1994 c 223 § 3; 1993 c 142 § 5; 1992 c 172 § 1; 1991 c 257 § 22; 1982 c 153 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 53 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 289 § 15; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 108 § 25; 1969 ex.s. c 186 § 8; 1965 c 8 § 43.06.010.
Prior: 1890 p 627 § 1; RRS § 10982.]

NOTES:

Severability--1992 c 172: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1992 c 172 § 4.]

Severability--Effective date--1982 c 153: See notes following RCW 17.24.210.

Severability--1979 ex.s. c 53: See RCW 10.85.900.

Severability--1977 ex.s. c 289: See RCW 43.131.901.

Severability--Effective date--1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 108: See notes following RCW 43.21F.010.

Rewards by county legislative authorities: Chapter 10.85 RCW.

TITLE 46. MOTOR VEHICLES

CHAPTER 46.01. DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

RCW 46.01.011

Purpose.

The legislature finds that the department of licensing administers laws relating to the licensing and regulation of professions, businesses, gambling, and other activities in addition to administering laws relating to the licensing and regulation of vehicles and vehicle operators, dealers, and manufacturers. The laws administered by the department have the common denominator of

licensing and regulation and are directed toward protecting and enhancing the well-being of the residents of the state.

[1994 c 92 § 500; 1979 c 158 § 113; 1977 ex.s. c 334 § 1.]

NOTES:

Effective date--1977 ex.s. c 334: "This 1977 amendatory act shall take effect on July 1, 1977."

[1977 ex.s. c 334 § 8.]

TITLE 67. SPORTS AND RECREATION – CONVENTION FACILITIES

CHAPTER 67.14. BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS AND MISCELLANEOUS GAMES – 1873 ACT

RCW 67.14.100

When contrivance deemed kept for hire.

Any person who shall keep a billiard table or tables, pigeon-hole, Jenny Lind, and all other gaming tables, or bowling alley or bowling alleys in a drinking saloon or house or in a room or building adjoining or attached thereto, and shall allow the same to be used by two or more persons to determine by play thereon which of the persons so playing shall pay for drinks, cigars, or other articles for sale in such saloon or drinking house, shall, within the meaning of this chapter, be deemed to be keeping the same for hire.

[1873 p 440 § 10; Code 1881, Bagley's Supp. p 28 § 10; RRS § 8291. Formerly RCW 67.12.130.]

CHAPTER 67.16. HORSE RACING

RCW 67.16.010

Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases as used herein shall mean:

"Commission" shall mean the Washington horse racing commission, hereinafter created.

"Parimutuel machine" shall mean and include both machines at the track and machines at the satellite locations, that record parimutuel bets and compute the payoff.

"Person" shall mean and include individuals, firms, corporations and associations.

"Race meet" shall mean and include any exhibition of thoroughbred, quarter horse, paint horse, appaloosa horse racing, arabian horse racing, or standard bred harness horse racing, where the parimutuel system is used.

Singular shall include the plural, and the plural shall include the singular; and words importing one gender shall be regarded as including all other genders.

[1991 c 270 § 1; 1985 c 146 § 1; 1982 c 132 § 1; 1969 c 22 § 1; 1949 c 236 § 1; 1933 c 55 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8312-1.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: "If any provisions or application of any provisions of this chapter are invalidated by a court of law, the remainder of the chapter shall not be affected." [1985 c 146 § 15.]

Severability--1982 c 132: "If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 132 § 6.]

RCW 67.16.012

Washington horse racing commission--Creation--Terms--Vacancies--Bonds--Oaths.

There is hereby created the Washington horse racing commission, to consist of five commissioners, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The commissioners shall be citizens, residents, and qualified electors of the state of Washington, one of whom shall be a breeder of race horses and shall be of at least one year's standing. The terms of the members shall be six years.

Each member shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies in the office of commissioner shall be filled by appointment to be made by the governor for the unexpired term. Any commissioner may be removed at any time at the pleasure of the governor.

Before entering upon the duties of his or her office, each commissioner shall enter into a surety company bond, to be approved by the governor and attorney general, payable to the state of Washington, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his or her duties and the correct accounting and payment of all sums received and coming within his or her control under this chapter, and in addition thereto each commissioner shall take and subscribe to an oath of office of the same form as that prescribed by law for elective state officers.

[1998 c 345 § 4; 1987 c 453 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 216 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 233 § 1; 1933 c 55 § 2; RRS § 8312-2. Formerly RCW 43.50.010.]

NOTES:

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

Severability--1933 c 55: "In case any part or portion of this act shall be held unconstitutional, such holding shall not affect the validity of this act as a whole or any other part or portion of this act not adjudged unconstitutional. All acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed." [1933 c 55 § 10.]

RCW 67.16.014

Washington horse racing commission--Ex officio nonvoting members.

In addition to the commission members appointed under RCW 67.16.012, there shall be four ex officio nonvoting members consisting of: (1) Two members of the senate, one from the majority political party and one from the minority political party, both to be appointed by the president of the

senate; and (2) two members of the house of representatives, one from the majority political party and one from the minority political party, both to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. The appointments shall be for the term of two years or for the period in which the appointee serves as a legislator, whichever expires first. Members may be reappointed, and vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made. The ex officio members shall assist in the policy making, rather than administrative, functions of the commission, and shall collect data deemed essential to future legislative proposals and exchange information with the commission. The ex officio members shall be deemed engaged in legislative business while in attendance upon the business of the commission and shall be limited to such allowances therefor as otherwise provided in RCW 44.04.120, the same to be paid from the horse racing commission fund as being expenses relative to commission business.

[1991 c 270 § 2; 1987 c 453 § 3.]

RCW 67.16.015

Washington horse racing commission--Organization--Secretary--Records--Annual reports.

The commission shall organize by electing one of its members chairman, and shall appoint and employ a secretary, and such other clerical, office, and other help as is necessary in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by this chapter. The commission shall keep detailed records of all meetings and of the business transacted therein, and of all the collections and disbursements. The commission shall prepare and submit an annual report to the governor. All records of the commission shall be public records and as such, subject to public inspection.

[1977 c 75 § 80; 1933 c 55 § 3; RRS § 8312-3. Formerly RCW 43.50.020.]

RCW 67.16.017

Washington horse racing commission--Compensation and travel expenses.

Each member of the Washington horse racing commission shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 in going to, attending, and returning from meetings of the commission, and travel expenses incurred in the discharge of such duties as may be requested of him by a majority vote of the commission, but in no event shall a commissioner be paid in any one fiscal year in excess of one hundred twenty days, except the chairman of the commission who may be paid for not more than one hundred fifty days.

[1984 c 287 § 100; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 155; 1969 ex.s. c 233 § 2.]

NOTES:

Legislative findings--Severability--Effective date--1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Effective date--Severability--1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34: See notes following RCW 2.08.115.

RCW 67.16.020

Commission to fix time, place, duration of race meets--Race meet license--Participant's license, fee, duration.

It shall be the duty of the commission, as soon as it is possible after its organization, to prepare and promulgate a complete set of rules and regulations to govern the race meets in this state. It shall determine and announce the place, time and duration of race meets for which license fees are exacted; and it shall be the duty of each person holding a license under the authority of this chapter, and every owner, trainer, jockey, and attendant at any race course in this state, to comply with all rules and regulations promulgated and all orders issued by the commission. It shall be unlawful for any person to hold any race meet without having first obtained and having in force and effect a license issued by the commission as in this chapter provided; and it shall be unlawful for

any owner, trainer or jockey to participate in race meets in this state without first securing a license therefor from the state racing commission, the fee for which shall be set by the commission which shall offset the cost of administration and shall not be for a period exceeding one year.

[1989 c 385 § 5; 1985 c 146 § 2; 1982 c 32 § 1; 1933 c 55 § 4; RRS § 8312-4. Formerly RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.030.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1982 c 32: "If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 32 § 6.]

RCW 67.16.040
Commission to regulate and license meets--Inspection.

The commission created by this chapter is hereby authorized, and it shall be its duty, to license, regulate and supervise all race meets held in this state under the terms of this chapter, and to cause the various race courses of the state to be visited and inspected at least once a year.

[1933 c 55 § 5; RRS § 8312-5.]

RCW 67.16.050
Application for meet--Issuance of license--Fee--Cancellation, grounds, procedure.

Every person making application for license to hold a race meet, under the provisions of this chapter shall file an application with the commission which shall set forth the time, the place, the number of days such meet will continue, and such other information as the commission may require.

The commission shall be the sole judge of whether or not the race meet shall be licensed and the number of days the meet shall continue. No person who has been convicted of any crime involving

moral turpitude shall be issued a license, nor shall any license be issued to any person who has violated the terms or provisions of this chapter, or any of the rules and regulations of the commission made pursuant thereto, or who has failed to pay to the commission any or all sums required under the provisions of this chapter. The license shall specify the number of days the race meet shall continue and the number of races per day, which shall include not less than six nor more than eleven live races per day, and for which a fee shall be paid daily in advance of five hundred dollars for each live race day for those licensees which had gross receipts from parimutuel machines in excess of fifty million dollars in the previous year and two hundred dollars for each day for meets which had gross receipts from parimutuel machines at or below fifty million dollars in the previous year; in addition any newly authorized live race meets shall pay two hundred dollars per day for the first year: PROVIDED, That if unforeseen obstacles arise, which prevent the holding, or completion of any race meet, the license fee for the meet, or for a portion which cannot be held may be refunded the licensee, if the commission deems the reasons for failure to hold or complete the race meet sufficient. Any unexpired license held by any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or any of the rules or regulations of the commission made pursuant thereto, or who fails to pay to the commission any and all sums required under the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to cancellation and revocation by the commission. Such cancellation shall be made only after a summary hearing before the commission, of which three days' notice, in writing, shall be given the licensee, specifying the grounds for the proposed cancellation, and at which hearing the licensee shall be given an opportunity to be heard in opposition to the proposed cancellation.

[1997 c 87 § 2; 1985 c 146 § 3; 1982 c 32 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 39 § 1; 1933 c 55 § 6; RRS § 8312-6.]

NOTES:

Findings--Purpose--Report by joint legislative audit and review committee--Severability--Effective date--1997 c 87: See notes following RCW 67.16.200.

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1982 c 32: See note following RCW 67.16.020.

RCW 67.16.060

Prohibited practices--Parimutuel system permitted--Race meet as public nuisance.

(1) It shall be unlawful:

(a) To conduct pool selling, bookmaking, or to circulate hand books; or

(b) To bet or wager on any horse race other than by the parimutuel method; or

(c) For any licensee to take more than the percentage provided in RCW 67.16.170 and 67.16.175; or

(d) For any licensee to compute breaks in the parimutuel system otherwise than at ten cents.

(2) Any willful violation of the terms of this chapter, or of any rule, regulation, or order of the commission shall constitute a gross misdemeanor and when such violation is by a person holding a license under this chapter, the commission may cancel the license held by the offender, and such cancellation shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges granted by the commission and of all sums of money paid to the commission by the offender; and the action of the commission in that respect shall be final.

(3) The commission shall have power to exclude from any and all race courses of the state of Washington any person whom the commission deems detrimental to the best interests of racing or any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule, regulation, or order issued by the commission.

(4) Every race meet held in this state contrary to the provisions of this chapter is hereby declared

to be a public nuisance.

[1991 c 270 § 3; 1985 c 146 § 4; 1979 c 31 § 1; 1933 c 55 § 7; RRS § 8312-7.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Gambling: Chapters 9.46 and 9.47 RCW.

RCW 67.16.070

Races for local breeders.

For the purpose of encouraging the breeding, within this state, of valuable thoroughbred, quarter and/or standard bred race horses, at least one race of each day's meet shall consist exclusively of Washington bred horses.

[1949 c 236 § 2; 1933 c 55 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8312-8.]

RCW 67.16.075

Breeder's awards and owner's bonuses--Eligibility--Certification.

Only breeders or owners of Washington-bred horses are eligible to demand and receive a breeder's award, an owner's bonus or both. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations to certify Washington-bred horses. In setting standards to certify horses as Washington-bred, the commission shall seek the advice of and consult with industry, including (1) the Washington Horse Breeders' Association, for thoroughbreds; (2) the Washington State Standardbred Association, for standardbred harness horses; (3) the Northern Racing Quarter Horse Association, for quarter horses; (4) the Washington State Appaloosa Racing Association, for appaloosas; and (5) the Washington State Arabian Horse Racing Association, for arabian horses.

[1985 c 146 § 13.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

RCW 67.16.080

Horses to be registered.

A quarter horse to be eligible for a race meet herein shall be duly registered with the American Quarter Horse Association. An appaloosa horse to be eligible for a race meet herein shall be duly registered with the National Appaloosa Horse Club or any successor thereto. An arabian horse to be eligible for a race meet herein shall be duly registered with the Arabian Horse Registry of America, or any successor thereto.

[1982 c 132 § 2; 1969 c 22 § 2; 1949 c 236 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8312-13.]

NOTES:

Severability--1982 c 132: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

RCW 67.16.090

Races not limited to horses of same breed.

In any race meet in which quarter horses, thoroughbred horses, appaloosa horses, standard bred harness horses, paint horses, or arabian horses participate horses of different breeds may be allowed to compete in the same race if such mixed races are so designated in the racing conditions.

[1985 c 146 § 5; 1982 c 132 § 3; 1969 c 22 § 3; 1949 c 236 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8312-14.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1982 c 132: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

RCW 67.16.095

Sums paid to commission--Disposition--Retainage. (Contingent effective date.)

(1) All sums paid to the commission under this chapter, including those sums collected for license fees and excluding those sums collected under RCW 67.16.102 and 67.16.105(3), shall be disposed of by the commission as follows:

(a) Fifty percent thereof shall be retained by the commission for the payment of the salaries of its members, secretary, clerical, office, and other help and all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. No salary, wages, expenses, or compensation of any kind shall be paid by the state in connection with the work of the commission.

(b) One percent shall, on the next business day following the receipt thereof, be paid to the state treasurer to be deposited in the general fund.

(c) Three percent shall, on the next business day following the receipt thereof, be paid to the state treasurer to be deposited in the state trade fair fund created in RCW 43.31.805.

(d) Forty-six percent shall, on the next business day following the receipt thereof, be paid to the state treasurer to be deposited in the fair fund created in RCW 15.76.115.

(2) Any moneys collected or paid to the commission under the terms of this chapter and not expended at the close of the fiscal biennium shall be paid to the state treasurer and be placed in the general fund. The commission may, with the approval of the office of financial management, retain any sum required for working capital.

[1998 c 345 § 10.]

NOTES:

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

RCW 67.16.100

Disposition of fees--"Fair fund."

(1) All sums paid to the commission under this chapter, including those sums collected for license fees and excluding those sums collected under RCW 67.16.102 and 67.16.105(3), shall be disposed of by the commission as follows: One hundred percent thereof shall be retained by the commission for

the payment of the salaries of its members, secretary, clerical, office, and other help and all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. No salary, wages, expenses, or compensation of any kind shall be paid by the state in connection with the work of the commission.

(2) Any moneys collected or paid to the commission under the terms of this chapter and not expended at the close of the fiscal biennium shall be paid to the state treasurer and be placed in the fair fund created in RCW 15.76.115. The commission may, with the approval of the office of financial management, retain any sum required for working capital.

[1998 c 345 § 5; 1995 c 399 § 166; 1991 c 270 § 4. Prior: 1985 c 466 § 67; 1985 c 146 § 6; 1980 c 16 § 1; prior: 1979 c 151 § 169; 1979 c 31 § 2; 1977 c 75 § 81; 1965 c 148 § 7; 1955 c 106 § 5; 1947 c 34 § 2; 1941 c 48 § 4; 1935 c 182 § 30; 1933 c 55 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 8312-9.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note--Sunset Act application: Parimutuel taxes and redistributions are subject to review, termination, and possible extension under chapter 43.131 RCW, the Sunset Act. See RCW 43.131.395. RCW 67.16.100, 67.16.105, and 67.16.170 are scheduled for future repeal under RCW 43.131.396.

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

Effective date--Severability--1985 c 466: See notes following RCW 43.31.125.

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

State international trade fairs: RCW 43.31.800 through 43.31.850. Transfer of surplus funds in state trade fair fund to general fund: RCW 43.31.832 through 43.31.834.

RCW 67.16.101

Legislative finding--Responsibilities of horse racing commission--Availability of interest on one

percent of gross receipts to support small race courses.

The legislature finds that:

(1) A primary responsibility of the horse racing commission is the encouragement of the training and development of the equine industry in the state of Washington whether the result of this training and development results in legalized horse racing or in the recreational use of horses;

(2) The horse racing commission has a further major responsibility to assure that any facility used as a race course should be maintained and upgraded to insure the continued safety of both the public and the horse at any time the facility is used for the training or contesting of these animals;

(3) Small race courses within the state have difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds to provide the maintenance and upgrading necessary to assure this safety at these facilities, or to permit frequent use of these facilities by 4-H children or other horse owners involved in training; and

(4) The one percent of the parimutuel machine gross receipts used to pay a special purse to the licensed owners of Washington bred horses is available for the purpose of drawing interest, thereby obtaining sufficient funds to be disbursed to achieve the necessary support to these small race courses.

[1977 ex.s. c 372 § 1.]

NOTES:

Severability--1977 ex.s. c 372: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 372 § 3.]

RCW 67.16.102

Withholding of additional one percent of gross receipts--Payment to owners--Interest payment on one percent and amount retained by commission--Reimbursement for new racetracks.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 67.16 RCW to the contrary the licensee shall withhold and shall pay daily to the commission, in addition to the percentages authorized by RCW 67.16.105, one percent of the gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet which sums shall, at the end of each meet, be paid by the commission to the licensed owners of those horses finishing first, second, third and fourth Washington bred only at each meet from which the additional one percent is derived in accordance with an equitable distribution formula to be promulgated by the commission prior to the commencement of each race meet: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall apply to race meets which are nonprofit in nature, are of ten days or less, and have an average daily handle of less than one hundred twenty thousand dollars: PROVIDED, That the additional one percent of the gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet and the amount retained by the commission as specified in *RCW 67.16.100(1)(a) shall be deposited daily in a time deposit by the commission and the interest derived therefrom shall be distributed annually on an equal basis to those race courses at which independent race meets are held which are nonprofit in nature and are of ten days or less: PROVIDED, That prior to receiving a payment under this section any new race course shall meet the qualifications set forth in this section for a period of two years: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That said distributed funds shall be used for the purpose of maintaining and upgrading the respective racing courses and equine quartering areas of said nonprofit meets. The commission shall not permit the licensees to take into consideration the benefits derived from this section in establishing purses.

(2) The commission is authorized to pay at the end of the calendar year one-half of the one percent collected from a new licensee under subsection (1) of this section for reimbursement of capital construction of that new licensee's new race track for a period of five years. This reimbursement does not include interest earned on that one-half of one percent and such interest shall continue to

be collected and disbursed as provided in RCW 67.16.101 and subsection (1) of this section.

[1991 c 270 § 5; 1982 c 132 § 5; 1979 c 31 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 372 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 233 § 3.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: RCW 67.16.100 was amended by 1998 c 345 § 5, changing subsection (1)(a) to subsection (1).

Severability--1982 c 132: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1977 ex.s. c 372: See note following RCW 67.16.101.

RCW 67.16.105

Gross receipts--Commission's percentage--Distributions.

(1) Licensees of race meets that are nonprofit in nature and are of ten days or less shall be exempt from payment of a parimutuel tax.

(2) Licensees that do not fall under subsection (1) of this section shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of parimutuel wagering the following applicable percentage of all daily gross receipts from its in-state parimutuel machines:

(a) If the gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are more than fifty million dollars in the previous calendar year, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily 1.30 percent of the daily gross receipts; and

(b) If the gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are fifty million dollars or less in the previous calendar year, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily 0.52 percent of the daily gross receipts.

(3) In addition to those amounts in subsection (2) of this section, a licensee shall forward one-tenth of one percent of the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines to the commission for payment to those nonprofit race meets as set forth in RCW 67.16.130 and subsection

(1) of this section, but said percentage shall not be charged against the licensee. Payments to nonprofit race meets under this subsection shall be distributed on a pro rata per-race-day basis and used only for purses at race tracks that have been operating under RCW 67.16.130 and subsection (1) of this section for the five consecutive years immediately preceding the year of payment. The commission shall transfer funds generated under subsection (2) of this section equal to the difference between funds collected under this subsection (3) in a calendar year and three hundred thousand dollars, and distribute that amount under this subsection (3).

(4) Beginning July 1, 1999, at the conclusion of each authorized race meet, the commission shall calculate the mathematical average daily gross receipts of parimutuel wagering that is conducted only at the physical location of the live race meet at those race meets of licensees with gross receipts of all their in-state parimutuel machines of more than fifty million dollars. Such calculation shall include only the gross parimutuel receipts from wagering occurring on live racing dates, including live racing receipts and receipts derived from one simulcast race card that is conducted only at the physical location of the live racing meet, which, for the purposes of this subsection, is "the handle." If the calculation exceeds eight hundred eighty-six thousand dollars, the licensee shall within ten days of receipt of written notification by the commission forward to the commission a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying 0.6 percent by the handle. Sums collected by the commission under this subsection shall be forwarded on the next business day following receipt thereof to the state treasurer to be deposited in the fair fund created in RCW 15.76.115.

[1998 c 345 § 6; 1997 c 87 § 3; 1995 c 173 § 2; 1994 c 159 § 2; 1993 c 170 § 2; 1991 c 270 § 6; 1987 c 347 § 4; 1985 c 146 § 7; 1982 c 32 § 3; 1979 c 31 § 6.]

NOTES:

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 67.16.100.

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

Findings--Purpose--Report by joint legislative audit and review committee--Severability--Effective date--1997 c 87: See notes following RCW 67.16.200.

Intent--1995 c 173: "It is the intent of the legislature that one-half of the money being paid into the Washington thoroughbred racing fund continue to be directed to enhanced purses, and that one-half of the money being paid into the fund continue to be deposited into an escrow or trust account and used for the construction of a new thoroughbred racing facility in western Washington." [1995 c 173 § 1.]

Effective date--1995 c 173: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 1, 1995]." [1995 c 173 § 3.]

Intent--1994 c 159: "It is the intent of the legislature to terminate payments into the Washington thoroughbred racing fund from licensees of nonprofit race meets from March 30, 1994, until June 1, 1995, and to provide that one-half of moneys that otherwise would have been paid into the fund be directed to enhanced purses and one-half of moneys be deposited in an escrow or trust account and used solely for construction of a new thoroughbred race track facility in western Washington." [1994 c 159 § 1.]

Effective date--1994 c 159: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [March 30, 1994]." [1994 c 159 § 4.]

Intent--1993 c 170: "It is the intent of the legislature that one-half of those moneys that would otherwise have been paid into the Washington thoroughbred racing fund be retained for the

purpose of enhancing purses, excluding stakes purses, until that time as a permanent thoroughbred racing facility is built and operating in western Washington. It is recognized by the Washington legislature that the enhancement in purses provided in this legislation will not directly benefit all race tracks in Washington. It is the legislature's intent that the horse racing commission work with the horse racing community to ensure that this opportunity for increased purses will not inadvertently injure horse racing at tracks not directly benefiting from this legislation." [1993 c 170 § 1.]

Effective date--1993 c 170: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993]." [1993 c 170 § 3.]

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1982 c 32: See note following RCW 67.16.020.

RCW 67.16.106

Gross receipts--Commission's percentage--Nonprofit race meets. (Contingent effective date.)

(1) Licensees of race meets that are nonprofit in nature and are of ten days or less shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of parimutuel wagering one-half percent of the gross receipts of its parimutuel machines at each race meet.

(2) Licensees that do not fall under subsection (1) of this section shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of parimutuel wagering the following applicable percentage of all daily gross receipts from its in-state parimutuel machines:

(a) If the gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are more than fifty million dollars in the previous calendar year, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily two and one-half percent of the daily gross receipts; and

(b) If the gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are fifty million dollars or less in the previous calendar year, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily one percent of the daily gross receipts.

(3) In addition to those amounts in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a licensee shall forward one-tenth of one percent of the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines to the commission for payment to those nonprofit race meets as set forth in RCW 67.16.130 and subsection (1) of this section, but said percentage shall not be charged against the licensee.

Payments to nonprofit race meets under this subsection shall be distributed on a pro rata per-race-day basis and used only for purses at race tracks that have been operating under RCW 67.16.130 and subsection (1) of this section for the five consecutive years immediately preceding the year of payment.

[1998 c 345 § 11.]

NOTES:

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

RCW 67.16.110
Broadcasting and motion picture rights reserved.

All radio broadcasting rights, and motion picture rights in connection with meets licensed hereunder are reserved to the state and the commission shall lease or license same only to the highest bidder.

The exercise of such rights shall at all times be under the supervision of the commission.

[1980 c 32 § 10; 1933 c 55 § 11; RRS § 8312-11.]

RCW 67.16.130
Nonprofit race meets--Licensing--Fees.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of chapter 67.16 RCW, the commission may license race meets which are nonprofit in nature, of ten days or less, and which have an average daily

handle of one hundred twenty thousand dollars or less, at a daily licensing fee of ten dollars, and the sponsoring nonprofit association shall be exempt from any other fees as provided for in chapter 67.16 RCW or by rule or regulation of the commission: PROVIDED, That the commission may deny the application for a license to conduct a racing meet by a nonprofit association, if same shall be determined not to be a nonprofit association by the Washington state racing commission.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of chapter 67.16 RCW or any rule promulgated by the commission, no license for a race meet which is nonprofit in nature, of ten days or less, and which has an average daily handle of one hundred twenty thousand dollars or less, shall be denied for the reason that the applicant has not installed an electric parimutuel tote board.

(3) As a condition to the reduction in fees as provided for in subsection (1) of this section, all fees charged to horse owners, trainers, or jockeys, or any other fee charged for a permit incident to the running of such race meet shall be retained by the commission as reimbursement for its expenses incurred in connection with the particular race meet.

[1991 c 270 § 7; 1985 c 146 § 8; 1982 c 32 § 4; 1979 c 31 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 94 § 2.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1982 c 32: See note following RCW 67.16.020.

Effective date--1969 ex.s. c 94: "This 1969 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect May 1, 1969." [1969 ex.s. c 94 § 3.]

RCW 67.16.140

Employees of commission--Employment restriction.

No employee of the horse racing commission shall serve as an employee of any track at which that individual will also serve as an employee of the commission.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 216 § 3.]

RCW 67.16.150

Employees of commission--Commissioners--Financial interest restrictions.

No employee nor any commissioner of the horse racing commission shall have any financial interest whatsoever, other than an ownership interest in a community venture, in any track at which said employee serves as an agent or employee of the commission or at any track with respect to a commissioner.

[1973 1st ex.s. c 216 § 4.]

RCW 67.16.160

Rules implementing conflict of interest laws.

No later than ninety days after July 16, 1973 the horse racing commission shall promulgate, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, reasonable rules implementing to the extent applicable to the circumstances of the horse racing commission the conflict of interest laws of the state of Washington as set forth in chapters *42.21 and 42.52 RCW.

[1994 c 154 § 314; 1973 1st ex.s. c 216 § 5.]

NOTES:

*Reviser's note: Chapter 42.21 RCW was repealed by 1994 c 154 § 304, effective January 1, 1995; for later enactment, see chapter 42.52 RCW.

Parts and captions not law--Effective date--Severability--1994 c 154: See RCW 42.52.902, 42.52.904, and 42.52.905.

RCW 67.16.170

Gross receipts--Retention of percentage by licensees.

(1) Licensees of race meets that are nonprofit in nature and are of ten days or less may retain daily for each authorized day of racing fifteen percent of daily gross receipts of all parimutuel

machines at each race meet.

(2) Licensees of race meets that do not fall under subsection (1) of this section may retain daily for each authorized day of parimutuel wagering the following percentages from the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines:

(a) If the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are more than fifty million dollars in the previous calendar year, the licensee may retain daily 13.70 percent of the daily gross receipts; and

(b) If the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are fifty million dollars or less in the previous calendar year, the licensee may retain daily 14.48 percent of the daily gross receipts.

[1998 c 345 § 7; 1991 c 270 § 8; 1987 c 347 § 2; 1985 c 146 § 9; 1983 c 228 § 1; 1979 c 31 § 5.]

NOTES:

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 67.16.100.

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

RCW 67.16.171

Gross receipts--Retention of percentage by licensees. (Contingent effective date.)

(1) Licensees of race meets that are nonprofit in nature and are of ten days or less may retain daily for each authorized day of racing fourteen and one-half percent of daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet.

(2) Licensees of race meets that do not fall under subsection (1) of this section may retain daily for each authorized day of parimutuel wagering the following percentages from the daily gross

receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines:

(a) If the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are more than fifty million dollars in the previous calendar year, the licensee may retain daily twelve and one-half percent of the daily gross receipts; and

(b) If the daily gross receipts of all its in-state parimutuel machines are fifty million dollars or less in the previous calendar year, the licensee may retain daily fourteen percent of the daily gross receipts.

[1998 c 345 § 12.]

NOTES:

Severability--Effective date--Contingent effective date--1998 c 345: See notes following RCW 15.04.090.

RCW 67.16.175

Exotic wagers--Retention of percentage by race meets.

(1) In addition to the amounts authorized to be retained in RCW 67.16.170, race meets may retain daily for each authorized day of racing an additional six percent of the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines from exotic wagers at each race meet.

(2) Of the amounts retained in subsection (1) of this section, one-sixth shall be used for Washington-bred breeder awards.

(3) Of the amounts retained for breeder awards under subsection (2) of this section, twenty-five percent shall be retained by a new licensee for reimbursement of capital construction of the new licensee's new race track for a period of five years.

(4) As used in this section, "exotic wagers" means any multiple wager. Exotic wagers are subject to approval of the commission.

[1991 c 270 § 9. Prior: 1987 c 453 § 1; 1987 c 347 § 3; 1986 c 43 § 1; 1985 c 146 § 10; 1981 c 135

§ 1.]

NOTES:

Severability--1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability--1981 c 135: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1981 c 135 § 2.]

RCW 67.16.200

Satellite locations--Parimutuel wagering--Simulcasts--Common pools--Conduct.

(1) A racing association licensed by the commission to conduct a race meet may seek approval from the commission to conduct parimutuel wagering on its program at a satellite location or locations within the state of Washington. The sale of parimutuel pools at satellite locations shall be conducted only during the licensee's race meet and simultaneous to all parimutuel wagering activity conducted at the licensee's live racing facility in the state of Washington. The commission's authority to approve satellite wagering at a particular location is subject to the following limitations:

(a) The commission may approve only one satellite location in each county in the state; however, the commission may grant approval for more than one licensee to conduct wagering at each satellite location. A satellite location shall not be operated within twenty driving miles of any class 1 racing facility. For the purposes of this section, "driving miles" means miles measured by the most direct route as determined by the commission; and

(b) A licensee shall not conduct satellite wagering at any satellite location within sixty driving miles of any other racing facility conducting a live race meet.

(2) Subject to local zoning and other land use ordinances, the commission shall be the sole judge of whether approval to conduct wagering at a satellite location shall be granted.

(3) The licensee shall combine the parimutuel pools of the satellite location with those of the racing facility for the purpose of determining odds and computing payoffs. The amount wagered at the satellite location shall be combined with the amount wagered at the racing facility for the application of take out formulas and distribution as provided in RCW 67.16.102, 67.16.105, 67.16.170, and 67.16.175. A satellite extension of the licensee's racing facility shall be subject to the same application of the rules of racing as the licensee's racing facility.

(4) Upon written application to the commission, a class 1 racing association may be authorized to transmit simulcasts of live horse races conducted at its racetrack to locations outside of the state of Washington approved by the commission and in accordance with the interstate horse racing act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 3001 to 3007) or any other applicable laws. The commission may permit parimutuel pools on the simulcast races to be combined in a common pool. A racing association that transmits simulcasts of its races to locations outside this state shall pay at least fifty percent of the fee that it receives for sale of the simulcast signal to the horsemen's purse account for its live races after first deducting the actual cost of sending the signal out of state.

(5) Upon written application to the commission, a class 1 racing association may be authorized to transmit simulcasts of live horse races conducted at its racetrack to licensed racing associations located within the state of Washington and approved by the commission for the receipt of the simulcasts. The commission shall permit parimutuel pools on the simulcast races to be combined in a common pool. The fee for in-state, track-to-track simulcasts shall be five and one-half percent of the gross parimutuel receipts generated at the receiving location and payable to the sending racing association. A racing association that transmits simulcasts of its races to other licensed racing associations shall pay at least fifty percent of the fee that it receives for the simulcast signal to the horsemen's purse account for its live race meet after first deducting the actual cost of

sending the simulcast signal. A racing association that receives races simulcast from class 1 racing associations within the state shall pay at least fifty percent of its share of the parimutuel receipts to the horsemen's purse account for its live race meet after first deducting the purchase price and the actual direct costs of importing the race.

(6) A class 1 racing association may be allowed to import simulcasts of horse races from out-of-state racing facilities. With the prior approval of the commission, the class 1 racing association may participate in an interstate common pool and may change its commission and breakage rates to achieve a common rate with other participants in the common pool.

(a) The class 1 racing association shall make written application with the commission for permission to import simulcast horse races for the purpose of parimutuel wagering. Subject to the terms of this section, the commission is the sole authority in determining whether to grant approval for an imported simulcast race.

(b) During the conduct of its race meeting, a class 1 racing association may be allowed to import no more than one simulcast race card program during each live race day. A licensed racing association may also be approved to import one simulcast race of regional or national interest on each live race day. A class 1 racing association may be permitted to import two simulcast programs on two nonlive race days per each week during its live meet. A licensee shall not operate parimutuel wagering on more than five days per week. Parimutuel wagering on imported simulcast programs shall only be conducted at the live racing facility of a class 1 racing association.

(c) The commission may allow simulcast races of regional or national interest to be sent to satellite locations. The simulcasts shall be limited to one per day except for Breeder's Cup special events day.

(d) When open for parimutuel wagering, a class 1 racing association which imports simulcast races

shall also conduct simulcast parimutuel wagering within its licensed racing enclosure on all races simulcast from other class 1 racing associations within the state of Washington.

(e) When not conducting a live race meeting, a class 1 racing association may be approved to conduct simulcast parimutuel wagering on imported simulcast races. The conduct of simulcast parimutuel wagering on the simulcast races shall be for not more than twelve hours during any twenty-four hour period, for not more than five days per week and only at its live racing facility.

(f) On any imported simulcast race, the class 1 racing association shall pay fifty percent of its share of the parimutuel receipts to the horsemen's purse account for its live race meet after first deducting the purchase price of the imported race and the actual costs of importing the race.

(7) For purposes of this section, a class 1 racing association is defined as a licensee approved by the commission which conducts during each twelve-month period at least forty days of live racing within four successive calendar months. The commission may by rule increase the number of live racing days required to maintain class 1 racing association status.

(8) This section does not establish a new form of gaming in Washington or allow expanded gaming within the state beyond what has been previously authorized. Simulcast wagering has been allowed in Washington before April 19, 1997. Therefore, this section does not allow gaming of any nature or scope that was prohibited before April 19, 1997. This section is necessary to protect the Washington equine breeding and racing industries, and in particular those sectors of these industries that are dependent upon live horse racing. The purpose of this section is to protect these industries from adverse economic impacts and to promote fan attendance at class 1 racing facilities. Therefore, imported simulcast race card programs shall not be disseminated to any location outside the live racing facility of the class 1 racing association and a class 1 racing association is strictly prohibited from simulcasting imported race card programs to any location outside its live racing facility.

[1997 c 87 § 4; 1991 c 270 § 10; 1987 c 347 § 1.]

NOTES:

Findings--Purpose--1997 c 87: "The legislature finds that Washington's equine racing industry creates economic, environmental, and recreational impacts across the state affecting agriculture, horse breeding, the horse training industry, agricultural fairs and youth programs, and tourism and employment opportunities. The Washington equine industry has incurred a financial decline coinciding with increased competition from the gaming industry in the state and from the lack of a class 1 racing facility in western Washington from 1993 through 1995. This act is necessary to preserve, restore, and revitalize the equine breeding and racing industries and to preserve in Washington the economic and social impacts associated with these industries. Preserving Washington's equine breeding and racing industries, and in particular those sectors of the industries that are dependent upon live horse racing, is in the public interest of the state. The purpose of this act is to preserve Washington's equine breeding and racing industries and to protect these industries from adverse economic impacts. This act does not establish a new form of gaming in Washington or allow expanded gaming within the state beyond what has been previously authorized. Simulcast wagering has been allowed in Washington before April 19, 1997. Therefore, this act does not allow gaming of any nature or scope that was prohibited before April 19, 1997."
[1997 c 87 § 1.]

Report by joint legislative audit and review committee--1997 c 87: "(1) The joint legislative audit and review committee shall conduct an evaluation to determine the extent to which this act has achieved the following outcomes:

- (a) The extent to which purses at Emerald Downs, Playfair, and Yakima Meadows have increased as a result of the provisions of this act;
- (b) The extent to which attendance at Emerald Downs, Playfair, and Yakima Meadows has increased

specifically as a result of the provisions of this act;

(c) The extent to which the breeding of horses in this state has increased specifically related to the provisions of this act;

(d) The extent to which the number of horses running at Emerald Downs, Playfair, and Yakima Meadows has increased specifically as a result of the provisions of this act;

(e) The extent to which nonprofit racetracks in this state have benefited from this act including the removal of the cap on the nonprofit race meet purse fund; and

(f) The extent to which Emerald Downs, Playfair, and Yakima Meadows are capable of remaining economically viable given the provisions of this act and the increase in competition for gambling or entertainment dollars.

(2) The joint legislative audit and review committee may provide recommendations to the legislature concerning modifications that could be made to existing state laws to improve the ability of this act to meet the above intended goals.

(3) The joint legislative audit and review committee shall complete a report on its finding by June 30, 2000. The report shall be provided to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2000." [1997 c 87 § 5.]

Severability--1997 c 87: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1997 c 87 § 7.]

Effective date--1997 c 87: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 19, 1997]." [1997 c 87 § 8.]

RCW 67.16.230

Satellite locations--Fees.

The commission is authorized to establish and collect an annual fee for each separate satellite location. The fee to be collected from the licensee shall be set to reflect the commission's expected costs of approving, regulating, and monitoring each satellite location, provided commission revenues generated under RCW 67.16.105 from the licensee shall be credited annually towards the licensee's fee assessment under this section.

[1991 c 270 § 11; 1987 c 347 § 7.]

RCW 67.16.300
Industrial insurance premium assessments.

In addition to the license fees authorized by this chapter, the commission shall collect the industrial insurance premium assessments required under RCW 51.16.210 from trainers, grooms, and owners. The industrial insurance premium assessments required under RCW 51.16.210 shall be retroactive to January 1, 1989, and shall be collected from all licensees whose licenses were issued after that date. The commission shall deposit the industrial insurance premium assessments in the industrial insurance trust fund as required by rules adopted by the department of labor and industries.

[1989 c 385 § 2.]

RCW 67.16.900
Severability--General repealer--1933 c 55.

In case any part or portion of this chapter shall be held unconstitutional, such holding shall not affect the validity of this chapter as a whole or any other part or portion of this chapter not adjudged unconstitutional. All acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

[1933 c 55 § 10; RRS § 8312-10.]

TITLE 77. GAME AND GAME FISH

CHAPTER 77.12. POWERS AND DUTIES

RCW 77.12.770
Hunting big game--Auction or raffle--Procedure.

(1) The commission in consultation with the director may authorize hunting of big game animals and wild turkeys through auction. The department may conduct the auction for the hunt or contract with a nonprofit wildlife conservation organization to conduct the auction for the hunt.

(2) The commission in consultation with the director may authorize hunting of up to a total of fifteen big game animals and wild turkeys per year through raffle. The department may conduct raffles or contract with a nonprofit wildlife conservation organization to conduct raffles for hunting these animals. In consultation with the gambling commission, the director may adopt rules for the implementation of raffles involving hunting.

(3) The director shall establish the procedures for the hunts, which shall require any participants to obtain any required license, permit, or tag. Representatives of the department may participate in the hunt upon the request of the commission to ensure that the animals to be killed are properly identified.

(4) After deducting the expenses of conducting an auction or raffle, any revenues retained by a nonprofit organization, as specified under contract with the department, shall be devoted solely for wildlife conservation, consistent with its qualification as a bona fide nonprofit organization for wildlife conservation.

(5) The department's share of revenues from auctions and raffles shall be deposited in the state wildlife fund. The revenues shall be used to improve the habitat, health, and welfare of the species auctioned or raffled and shall supplement, rather than replace, other funds budgeted for management of that species. The commission may solicit input from groups or individuals with special interest in and expertise on a species in determining how to use these revenues.

(6) A nonprofit wildlife conservation organization may petition the commission to authorize an auction or raffle for a special hunt for big game animals and wild turkeys.

[1996 c 101 § 5.]

NOTES:

Findings--1996 c 101: "The legislature finds that it is in the best interest of recreational hunters to provide them with the variety of hunting opportunities provided by auctions and raffles. Raffles provide an affordable opportunity for most hunters to participate in special hunts for big game animals and wild turkeys. The legislature also finds that wildlife management and recreation are not adequately funded and that such auctions and raffles can increase revenues to improve wildlife management and recreation." [1996 c 101 § 1.]