

## CHAPTER 37

[House Bill No. 1344]

UNIFORM FIRE CODE ADMINISTRATION  
AND ENFORCEMENT

AN ACT Relating to fire protection; adding new sections to chapter 19.27 RCW; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 19.27 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Each county government shall administer and enforce the uniform fire code in the unincorporated areas of the county: PROVIDED, That any political subdivision or municipal corporation providing fire protection pursuant to RCW 14.08-.120 shall, at its sole option, be responsible for administration and enforcement of the uniform fire code on its facility. Any fire protection district or political subdivision may, pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW, the interlocal cooperation act, assume all or a portion of the administering responsibility and coordinate and cooperate with the county government in the enforcement of the uniform fire code.

It is not the intent of this 1976 act to preclude or limit the authority of any city, town, county, fire protection district, state agency, or political subdivision from engaging in those fire prevention activities with which they are charged.

It is not the intent of the legislature by adopting the state building code or this 1976 act to grant counties any more power to suppress or extinguish fires than counties currently possess under the Constitution or other statutes.

Each county is authorized to impose fees sufficient to pay the cost of inspections, administration, and enforcement pursuant to this 1976 act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 19.27 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Nothing in this 1976 act shall affect the provisions of RCW 19.27.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. 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 immediately.

Passed the House February 16, 1976.

Passed the Senate February 13, 1976.

Approved by the Governor February 20, 1976.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State February 20, 1976.

## CHAPTER 38

[Substitute House Bill No. 1347]

## CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

AN ACT Relating to the crimes and criminal procedure; amending section 9A.08.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.08.020; amending section 9A.20.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.20.020; amending section 9A.32.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.32.030; amending section 9A.32.050, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess.

and RCW 9A.32.050; amending section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020; amending section 9A.48.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.48.010; amending section 9A.52.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.030; amending section 9A.56.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.010; amending section 9A.56.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.020; amending section 9A.56.110, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.110; amending section 9A.56.180, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.180; amending section 9A.60.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.010; amending section 9A.60.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.020; amending section 9A.60.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.030; amending section 9A.60.050, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.050; amending section 9A.72.060, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.72.060; amending section 9A.80.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.80.010; reenacting section 4, chapter 241, Laws of 1955 and RCW 9.94.040; repealing section 126, page 98, Laws of 1854, section 126, page 129, Laws of 1859, section 135, page 229, Laws of 1869, section 141, page 213, Laws of 1873, section 957, Code of 1881, section 9, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.01.040; repealing section 12, page 78, Laws of 1854, section 12, page 200, Laws of 1869, section 12, page 182, Laws of 1873, section 786, Code of 1881, section 1, chapter 69, Laws of 1891, section 140, chapter 249, Laws of 1909, section 1, chapter 167, Laws of 1913, section 1, chapter 112, Laws of 1919 and RCW 9.48.030; repealing section 1267, Code of 1881, section 245, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.76.030; and repealing section 6, chapter 241, Laws of 1955 and RCW 9.94.060; providing penalties; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 9A.08.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.08.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of a crime if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable.

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

(a) Acting with the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of the crime, he causes an innocent or irresponsible person to engage in such conduct; or

(b) He is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by this title or by the law defining the crime; or

(c) He is an accomplice of such other person in the commission of the crime.

(3) A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of a crime if:

(a) With knowledge that it will promote or facilitate the commission of the crime, he

(i) solicits, commands, encourages, or requests such other person to commit it; or

(ii) aids or agrees to aid such other person in planning or committing it; or

(b) His conduct is expressly declared by law to establish his complicity.

(4) A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular crime himself may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable, unless such liability is inconsistent with the purpose of the provision establishing his incapacity.

(5) Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the crime, a person is not an accomplice in a crime committed by another person if:

(a) He is a victim of that crime; or

(b) He terminates his complicity prior to the commission of the crime, and either gives timely warning to the law enforcement authorities or otherwise makes a good faith effort to prevent the commission of the crime.

(6) A person legally accountable for the conduct of another person may be convicted on proof of the commission of the crime and of his complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the crime has not been prosecuted or convicted or has been convicted of a different crime or degree of crime or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction or has been acquitted.

Sec. 2. Section 9A.20.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.20.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Felony. Every person convicted of a classified felony shall be punished as follows:

(a) For a class A felony, by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a maximum term fixed by the court of not less than twenty years, or by a fine in an amount fixed by the court of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) For a class B felony, by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a maximum term (~~fixed by the court~~) of not more than ten years, or by a fine in an amount fixed by the court of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine;

(c) For a class C felony, by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a maximum term (~~fixed by the court~~) of not more than five years, or by a fine in an amount fixed by the court of not more than five thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Gross Misdemeanor. Every person convicted of a gross misdemeanor defined in Title 9A RCW shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a maximum term fixed by the court of not more than one year, or by a fine in an amount fixed by the court of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Misdemeanor. Every person convicted of a misdemeanor defined in Title 9A RCW shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a maximum term fixed by the court of not more than ninety days, or by a fine in an amount fixed by the court of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 3. Section 9A.32.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.32.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of murder in the first degree when:

(a) With a premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person; or

(b) Under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life, he engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to any person, and thereby causes the death of a person; or

(c) He commits or attempts to commit the crime of either (1) robbery, in the first or second degree, (2) rape in the first or second degree, (3) burglary in the first degree, (4) arson in the first degree, or (5) kidnaping, in the first or second degree, and~~(:);~~; in the course of and in furtherance of such crime or in immediate flight therefrom, he, or another participant, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants; except that in any prosecution under this subdivision (1)(c) in which the defendant was not the only participant in the underlying crime,

if established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, it is a defense that the defendant:

- (i) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause, or aid the commission thereof; and
- (ii) Was not armed with a deadly weapon, or any instrument, article, or substance readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury; and
- (iii) Had no reasonable grounds to believe that any other participant was armed with such a weapon, instrument, article, or substance; and
- (iv) Had no reasonable grounds to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death or serious physical injury.

(2) Murder in the first degree is a class A felony.

Sec. 4. Section 9A.32.050, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.32.050 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of murder in the second degree when:

- (a) With intent to cause the death of another person but without premeditation, he causes the death of such person or of a third person; or
- (b) He commits or attempts to commit any felony other than those enumerated in RCW (~~9A.32.030(1)(c))~~ 9A.32.030(1)(c), and, in the course of and in furtherance of such crime or in immediate flight therefrom, he, or another participant, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants; except that in any prosecution under this subdivision (1)(b) in which the defendant was not the only participant in the underlying crime, if established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, it is a defense that the defendant:

- (i) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause, or aid the commission thereof; and
  - (ii) Was not armed with a deadly weapon, or any instrument, article, or substance readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury; and
  - (iii) Had no reasonable grounds to believe that any other participant was armed with such a weapon, instrument, article, or substance; and
  - (iv) Had no reasonable grounds to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death or serious physical injury.
- (2) Murder in the second degree is a class A felony.

Sec. 5. Section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first degree shall be guilty of assault in the second degree when he:

- (a) With intent to injure, shall unlawfully administer to or cause to be taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious thing, or any drug or medicine the use of which is dangerous to life or health; or
- (b) Shall knowingly inflict grievous bodily harm upon another with or without a weapon; or
- (c) Shall knowingly assault another with a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm; or
- (d) Shall knowingly assault another with intent to commit a felony; or
- (e) With criminal negligence, shall cause physical injury to another person by means of a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm (~~(shall be guilty of assault in the second degree)~~).

(2) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 6. Section 9A.48.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.48.010 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For the purpose of this ((title)) chapter, as now or hereinafter amended, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(a) "Building" has the definition in RCW 9A.04.110(5), and where a building consists of two or more units separately secured or occupied, each unit shall not be treated as a separate building;

(b) "Damages", in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes any charring, scorching, burning, or breaking, or agricultural or industrial sabotage, and shall include any diminution in the value of any property as a consequence of an act.

(2) To constitute arson it shall not be necessary that a person other than the actor should have had ownership in the building or structure damaged or set on fire.

Sec. 7. Section 9A.52.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of burglary in the second degree if, with intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, he enters or remains unlawfully in a building other than a vehicle.

(2) Burglary in the second degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 8. Section 9A.56.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.010 are each amended to read as follows:

The following definitions are applicable in this chapter unless the the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Appropriate lost or misdelivered property or services" means obtaining or exerting control over the property or services of another which the actor knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to identity of the recipient or as to the nature or amount of the property;

(2) "By color or aid of deception" means that the deception operated to bring about the obtaining of the property or services; it is not necessary that deception be the sole means of obtaining the property or services;

(3) "Credit card" means any instrument or device, whether incomplete, revoked, or expired, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value, including satisfaction of a debt or the payment of a check drawn by a cardholder, either on credit or in consideration of an undertaking or guarantee by the issuer;

(4) "Deception" occurs when an actor knowingly:

(a) Creates or confirms another's false impression which the actor knows to be false; or

(b) Fails to correct another's impression which the actor previously has created or confirmed; or

(c) Prevents another from acquiring information material to the disposition of the property involved; or

(d) Transfers or encumbers property without disclosing a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether that impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record; or

(e) Promises performance which the actor does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed.

(5) "Deprive" in addition to its common meaning means to make unauthorized use or an unauthorized copy of records, information, data, trade secrets, or computer programs, provided that the aforementioned are of a private proprietary nature;

(6) "Obtain control over" in addition to its common meaning, means:

(a) In relation to property, to bring about a transfer or purported transfer to the obtainer or another of a legally recognized interest in the property; or

(b) In relation to labor or service, to secure performance thereof for the benefits of the obtainer or another;

(7) "Wrongfully obtains" or "exerts unauthorized control" means:

(a) To take the property or services of another; or

(b) Having any property or services in one's possession, custody or control as bailee, factor, pledgee, servant, attorney, agent, employee, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, or officer of any person, estate, association, or corporation, or as a public officer, or person authorized by agreement or competent authority to take or hold such possession, custody, or control, to secrete, withhold, or appropriate the same to his own use or to the use of any person other than the true owner or person entitled thereto;

(8) "Owner" means a person, other than the actor, who has possession of or any other interest in the property or services involved, and without whose consent the actor has no authority to exert control over the property or services;

(9) "Receive" includes, but is not limited to, acquiring title, possession, control, or a security interest, or any other interest in the property;

(10) "Services" includes, but is not limited to, labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment, the ~~((use))~~ supplying of equipment for use, and the ~~((use))~~ supplying of commodities of a public utility nature such as gas, electricity, steam, and water;

(11) "Stolen" means obtained by theft, robbery, or extortion;

(12) Value. (a) "Value" means the market value of the property or services at the time and in the approximate area of the criminal act.

(b) Whether or not they have been issued or delivered, written instruments, except those having a readily ascertained market value, shall be evaluated as follows:

(i) The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or promissory note, shall be deemed the amount due or collectible thereon or thereby, that figure ordinarily being the face amount of the indebtedness less any portion thereof which has been satisfied;

(ii) The value of a ticket or equivalent instrument which evidences a right to receive transportation, entertainment, or other service shall be deemed the price stated thereon, if any; and if no price is stated thereon, the value shall be deemed

the price of such ticket or equivalent instrument which the issuer charged the general public;

(iii) The value of any other instrument that creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable legal right, privilege, or obligation shall be deemed the greatest amount of economic loss which the owner of the instrument might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument.

(c) Whenever any series of transactions which constitute theft, would, when considered separately, constitute theft in the third degree because of value, and said series of transactions are a part of a common scheme or plan, then the transactions may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all said transactions shall be the value considered in determining the degree of theft involved.

(d) Whenever any person is charged with possessing stolen property and such person has unlawfully in his possession at the same time the stolen property of more than one person, then the stolen property possessed may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all said stolen property shall be the value considered in determining the degree of theft involved.

(e) Property or services having value that cannot be ascertained pursuant to the standards set forth above shall be deemed to be of a value not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. Section 9A.56.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) "Theft" means:

(a) To wrongfully obtain or exert unauthorized control over the property or services of another or the value thereof, with intent to deprive him of such property or services; or

(b) By color or aid of deception to obtain control over the property or services of another or the value thereof, with intent to deprive him of such property or services; or

(c) To appropriate lost or misdelivered property or services of another, or the value thereof, with intent to deprive him of such property or services.

(2) In any prosecution for theft, it shall be a sufficient defense that the property or service was appropriated openly and avowedly under a claim of title (~~preferred~~) made in good faith, even though the claim be untenable.

Sec. 10. Section 9A.56.110, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.110 are each amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"Extortion" means knowingly to obtain or attempt to obtain by threat property or services of the owner, as defined in (~~RCW 9A.56.010(7)~~) RCW 9A.56.010(8).

Sec. 11. Section 9A.56.180, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.180 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of obscuring the identity of a machine if he knowingly:

(a) Obscures the manufacturer's serial number or any other distinguishing identification number or mark upon any vehicle, machine, engine, apparatus, appliance, or other device with intent to render it unidentifiable; or

(b) Possesses a vehicle, machine, engine, apparatus, appliance, or other device held for sale knowing that the serial number or other identification number or mark has been obscured.

(2) "Obscure" means to remove, deface, cover, alter, destroy, or otherwise render unidentifiable.

(3) Obscuring the identity of a machine is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. Section 9A.60.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.010 are each amended to read as follows:

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

(1) "Written instrument" means: (a) Any paper, document, or other instrument containing written or printed matter or its equivalent; or (b) any credit card, as defined in RCW 9A.56.010(3), token, stamp, seal, badge, trademark, or other evidence or symbol of value, right, privilege, or identification;

(2) "Complete written instrument" means one which is fully drawn with respect to every essential feature thereof;

(3) "Incomplete written ((statement)) instrument" means one which contains some matter by way of content or authentication but which requires additional matter in order to render it a complete written instrument;

(4) To "falsely make" a written instrument means to make or draw a complete or incomplete written instrument which purports to be authentic, but which is not authentic either because the ostensible maker is fictitious or because, if real, he did not authorize the making or drawing thereof;

(5) To "falsely complete" a written instrument means to transform an incomplete written instrument into a complete one by adding or inserting matter, without the authority of anyone entitled to grant it;

(6) To "falsely alter" a written instrument means to change, without authorization by anyone entitled to grant it, a written instrument, whether complete or incomplete, by means of erasure, obliteration, deletion, insertion of new matter, transposition of matter, or in any other manner;

(7) "Forged instrument" means a written instrument which has been falsely made, completed or altered.

Sec. 13. Section 9A.60.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of forgery if, with intent to injure or defraud:

(a) He falsely makes, completes, or alters a written instrument or;

(b) He possesses, utters, offers, disposes of, or puts off as true a written instrument which he knows to be forged.

(2) Forgery is a class C felony.

Sec. 14. Section 9A.60.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of obtaining a signature by deception or duress if by deception or duress and with intent to defraud or deprive he causes another person to sign or execute a written instrument.

(2) Obtaining a signature by deception or duress is a class C felony.



Sec. 15. Section 9A.60.050, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.60.050 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((Any))~~ A person is guilty of false certification, if, being an officer authorized to take a proof or acknowledgment of an instrument which by law may be recorded, he knowingly certifies falsely that the execution of such instrument was acknowledged by any party thereto or that the execution thereof was proved.

(2) False certification is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. Section 9A.72.060, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.72.060 are each amended to read as follows:

No person shall be convicted ~~((or [of]))~~ of perjury or false swearing if he retracts his false statement in the course of the same proceeding in which it was made, if in fact he does so before it becomes manifest that the falsification is or will be exposed and before the falsification substantially affects the proceeding. Statements made in separate hearings at separate stages of the same trial, administrative, or other official proceeding shall be treated as if made in the course of the same proceeding.

Sec. 17. Section 9A.80.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.80.010 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A public servant is guilty of official misconduct if, with intent to obtain a benefit or to deprive another person of a lawful right or privilege:

(a) He intentionally commits an ~~((authorized))~~ unauthorized act under color of law; or

(b) He intentionally refrains from performing a duty imposed upon him by law.

(2) Official misconduct is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 18. Section 4, chapter 241, Laws of 1955 and RCW 9.94.040 are each re-enacted to read as follows:

Every person serving a sentence in any penal institution of this state who, while in such penal institution or while being conveyed to or from such penal institution, or while at any penal institution farm or forestry camp of such institution, or while being conveyed to or from any such place, or while under the custody of institution officials, officers or employees, possesses or carries upon his person or has under his control any narcotic drug, alcoholic beverage or any weapon, firearm or any instrument which, if used, could produce serious bodily injury to the person of another, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, which shall be in addition to the sentence being served.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. The following acts or parts of acts are each hereby repealed:

(1) Section 126, page 98, Laws of 1854, section 126, page 129, Laws of 1859, section 135, page 229, Laws of 1869, section 141, page 213, Laws of 1873, section 957, Code of 1881, section 9, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.01.040;

(2) Section 12, page 78, Laws of 1854, section 12, page 200, Laws of 1869, section 12, page 182, Laws of 1873, section 786, Code of 1881, section 1, chapter 69, Laws of 1891, section 140, chapter 249, Laws of 1909, section 1, chapter 167, Laws of 1913, section 1, chapter 112, Laws of 1919 and RCW 9.48.030;

(3) Section 1267, Code of 1881, section 245, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.76.030; and

(4) Section 6, chapter 241, Laws of 1955 and RCW 9.94.060.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 20. If any provision of this 1976 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.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 21. This 1976 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 on July 1, 1976.

Passed the House February 5, 1976.

Passed the Senate February 13, 1976.

Approved by the Governor February 20, 1976.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State February 20, 1976.

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## CHAPTER 39

[House Bill No. 1436]

### ELECTRICIANS—SPECIALTY CERTIFICATES

AN ACT Relating to electricians; amending section 1, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 70, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.010; amending section 2, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 2, chapter 70, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.020; amending section 3, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.030; amending section 4, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 3, chapter 70, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.040; amending section 5, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.050; amending section 6, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.060; amending section 8, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.080; and amending section 9, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.090.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 1, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 70, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.010 are each amended to read as follows:

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

- (1) "Advisory board" means the state advisory board of electricians;
- (2) "Department" means the department of labor and industries;
- (3) "Director" means director of department of labor and industries;
- (4) "Journeyman electrician" means any person who has been issued a certificate of competency by the department of labor and industries as provided in this chapter for the installation of electrical equipment for light, heat, or power.

(5) "Specialty electrician" means anyone who has been issued a specialty certificate of competency by the department of labor and industries.

Sec. 2. Section 2, chapter 206, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 2, chapter 70, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 18.37.020 are each amended to read as follows: