municipal indebtedness which may be incurred after June 12, 1963, in the
construction, improvement, and repair of arterial highways and city streets.

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Passed the Senate April 11, 1983.
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CHAPTER 44
[Engrossed House Bill No. 275]
SAVINGS BANKS—ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES—POWER AND
AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to mutual savings banks; amending section 32.12.050, chapter 13, Laws of
1955 and RCW 32.12.050; amending section 32.12.090, chapter 13, Laws of 1955 as last
amended by section 2, chapter 104, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 32.12.090; amending
section 98, chapter 85, Laws of 1981 and RCW 32.32.495; and amending section 104,
chapter 85, Laws of 1981 and RCW 32.32.525.

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

Sec. 1. Section 32.12.050, chapter 13, Laws of 1955 and RCW 32.12-
.050 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No savings bank shall by any system of accounting, or any device of
bookkeeping, directly or indirectly, enter any of its assets upon its books in
the name of any other individual, partnership, unincorporated association,
or corporation, or under any title or designation that is not in accordance
with the actual facts.

(2) The bonds, notes, mortgages, or other interest bearing obligations
purchased or acquired by a savings bank, shall not be entered on its books
at more than the actual cost thereof, and shall not thereafter be carried
upon its books for a longer period than until the next declaration of divi-
dends, or in any event for more than one year, at a valuation exceeding
their present cost as determined by amortization, that is, by deducting from
the cost of any such security purchased for a sum in excess of the amount
payable thereon at maturity and charging to "profit and loss" a sufficient
sum to bring it to par at maturity, or adding to the cost of any such security
purchased at less than the amount payable thereon at maturity and credit-
ing to "profit and loss" a sufficient sum to bring it to par at maturity.

(3) No such bank shall enter, or at any time carry on its books, the real
estate and the building or buildings thereon used by it as its place of busi-
ness at a valuation exceeding their actual cost to the bank.

(4) Every such bank shall conform its methods of keeping its books and
records to such orders in respect thereof as shall have been made and pro-
mulgated by the supervisor. Any officer, agent, or employee of any savings
bank who refuses or neglects to obey any such order shall be punished as
hereinafter provided.

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(5) Real estate acquired by a savings bank, other than that acquired for use as a place of business, may be entered on the books of the bank at the actual cost thereof but shall not be carried beyond the current dividend period at an amount in excess of the amount of the debt in protection of which such real estate was acquired, plus the cost of any improvements thereto.

An appraisal made by two or more persons appointed by the board of trustees, shall be made of every such parcel of real estate within six months from the date of conveyance and also within six months from date when any expenditure to improve such real estate is added to the book value. If the value at which such real estate is carried on the books is in excess of the value found on appraisal the book value shall, at the end of the dividend period during which such appraisal was made, be reduced to an amount not in excess of such appraised value.

(6) No such bank shall enter or carry on its books any asset which has been disallowed by the supervisor or the trustees of such bank, or any debt owing to it which has remained due without prosecution and upon which no interest has been paid for more than one year, or on which a judgment has been recovered which has remained unsatisfied for more than two years, unless the supervisor upon application by such savings bank has fixed a valuation at which such debt may be carried as an asset, or unless such debt is secured by first mortgage upon real estate, in which latter case it may be carried at the actual cash value of such real estate as determined by written appraisal signed by two or more persons appointed by the board of trustees and filed with it.

(7) Notwithstanding the prohibitions of this section, a savings bank may maintain its books and records and may enter and carry on its books any asset or liability at any valuation in accordance with any accounting rules promulgated or adopted by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the financial accounting standards board or the supervisor of banking.

Sec. 2. Section 32.12.090, chapter 13, Laws of 1955 as last amended by section 2, chapter 104, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 32.12.090 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every savings bank shall regulate the rate of interest upon the amounts to the credit of depositors therewith, in such manner that depositors shall receive as nearly as may be all the earnings of the bank after transferring the amount required by RCW 32.08.120 and such further amounts as its trustees may deem it expedient and for the security of the depositors to transfer to the guaranty fund, which to the amount of ten percent of the amount due its depositors the trustees shall gradually accumulate and hold. Such trustees may also deduct from its net earnings, and carry as reserves for losses, or other contingencies, or as undivided profits, such additional sums as they may deem wise.

(2) Every savings bank may classify its depositors according to the character, amount, regularity, or duration of their dealings with the savings
bank, and may regulate the interest in such manner that each depositor shall receive the same ratable portion of interest as all others of his class.

(3) Unimpaired contributions to the initial guaranty fund and to the expense fund, made by the incorporators or trustees of a savings bank, shall be entitled to have dividends apportioned thereon, which may be credited and paid to such incorporators or trustees.

Whenever the guaranty fund of any savings bank is sufficiently large to permit the return of such contributions, the contributors may receive interest thereon not theretofore credited or paid at the same rate paid to depositors.

(4) A savings bank shall not:

(a) Declare, credit or pay any interest except as authorized by a vote of a majority of the board of trustees duly entered upon its minutes, whereon shall be recorded by ayes and noes the vote of each trustee;

(b) Pay any interest other than the regular quarterly or semiannual interest, or the interest on savings certificates of deposit, or the extra dividends prescribed elsewhere in this title: PROVIDED, That such bank may pay interest not less often than annually on the anniversary dates of accounts separately classified for this purpose: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That such bank may pay interest monthly at the rate or rates last authorized by a majority vote of the board of trustees duly entered in its minutes whereon shall be recorded by ayes and noes the vote of each trustee;

(c) Declare, credit or pay interest on any amount to the credit of a depositor for a longer period than the same has been credited: PROVIDED, That deposits made not later than the tenth day of any month (unless the tenth day is not a business day, in which case it may be the next succeeding business day), or withdrawn upon one of the last three business days of the month ending any quarterly or semiannual interest period, may have interest paid upon them for the whole of the period or month when they were so deposited or withdrawn: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the bylaws so provide, accounts closed between interest periods may be credited with interest at the rate determined by its board of trustees, computing from the last interest period to the date when closed.

(5) The trustees of any savings banks, other than a savings bank converted under chapter 32.32 RCW, whose undivided profits and guaranty fund, determined in the manner prescribed in RCW 32.12.070, amount to more than twenty-five percent of the amount due its depositors, shall at least once in three years divide equitably the accumulation beyond such twenty-five percent as an extra dividend to depositors in excess of the regular dividend authorized.

A notice posted conspicuously in a savings bank of a change in the rate of interest shall be equivalent to a personal notice.

Sec. 3. Section 98, chapter 85, Laws of 1981 and RCW 32.32.495 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) Every converted savings bank shall be managed by not less than five directors, except that a bank having a capital of fifty thousand dollars or less may have only three directors. Directors shall be elected by the stockholders and hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. In the first instance the directors shall be those named in the articles of incorporation and afterwards, those elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held at least once each year on a day to be specified by the converted savings bank's bylaws but not later than May 15th of each year. If for any cause an election is not held at that time, it may be held at an adjourned meeting or at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the corporation's bylaws. The directors shall meet at least once each month and whenever required by the supervisor. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At all stockholders' meetings, each share shall be entitled to one vote, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise. Any stockholder may vote in person or by written proxy.

(2) If the board of directors consists of nine or more members, in lieu of electing the entire number of directors annually, the converted savings bank's articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide that the directors be divided into either two or three classes, each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible, the term of office of directors of the first class to expire at the first annual meeting of shareholders after their election, that of the second class to expire at the second annual meeting after their election, and that of the third class, if any, to expire at the third annual meeting after their election. At each annual meeting after such classification, the number of directors equal to the number of the class whose term expires at the time of such meeting shall be elected to hold office until the second succeeding annual meeting, if there are two classes, or until the third succeeding annual meeting, if there are three classes. A classification of directors shall not be effective prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders.

(3) Immediately upon election, each director shall take, subscribe, swear to, and file with the supervisor an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves upon him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the corporation and will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any provision of law applicable to the corporation. ((Vacancies on the board of directors shall be filled by the board.))

(4) A vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of the director's predecessor in office. A directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the board of directors for a term of office continuing only until the next election of directors by the shareholders.
Sec. 4. Section 104, chapter 85, Laws of 1981 and RCW 32.32.525 are each amended to read as follows:

After July 26, 1981, no converted savings bank may make any loan or discount on the security of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless the security or purchase is necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, in which case the stocks so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within six months from the time of its purchase or acquisition. The prohibitions of this section do not apply to a purchase of shares approved by the supervisor pursuant to RCW 32.32.210.

Passed the House March 2, 1983.
Passed the Senate April 12, 1983.
Approved by the Governor April 19, 1983.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 19, 1983.

CHAPTER 45
[House Bill No. 312]
SAVINGS BANK—CONVERSIONS

AN ACT Relating to mutual savings banks; and adding a new chapter to Title 32 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) A domestic savings bank formed under this title may convert itself into a federal mutual or stock savings bank. The conversion shall be effected:

(a) In the case of a mutual savings bank, by the vote of two-thirds of the trustees at a regular or special meeting of the trustees called for such purpose;

(b) In the case of a stock savings bank, by the vote of a majority of the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, at a regular or special meeting of the stockholders called for such purpose.

(2) Notice of the meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be given the supervisor at least thirty days prior to the meeting. If the conversion is authorized by the trustees or stockholders at the meeting, the trustees or stockholders are authorized and shall effect such action, and the officers of the savings bank shall execute all proper conveyances, documents, and other papers necessary or proper thereunto. If conversion is authorized, a copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be filed forthwith with the supervisor.

(3) Upon consummation of the conversion, the successor federal savings bank shall succeed to all right, title, and interest of the mutual or stock bank in and to its assets and to its liabilities to the creditors of the savings bank. Upon the conversion, after the execution and delivery of all instruments of transfer, conveyance, and assignment, the domestic savings bank shall be deemed dissolved.