

thereon and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay such principal and interest as the same shall become due. The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by a mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized herein, and this act shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The bonds authorized in this act shall be a legal investment for all state funds or funds under state control and for all funds of any other public body.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. There is hereby appropriated to the Expo '74 commission from the state building construction account of the general fund the sum of two million nine hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. 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 Senate March 9, 1973.

Passed the House April 14, 1973.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 1973.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 1973.

CHAPTER 117

[Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2319]

CRIMINALLY INSANE--PROCEDURE--

CARE--TREATMENT

AN ACT Relating to the criminally insane; creating a new chapter in Title 10 RCW; creating new sections; repealing section 262, page 239, Laws of 1873, section 1, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.010; repealing section 2, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.020; repealing section 3, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.030; repealing section 126, page 121, Laws of 1854, section 262, page 239, Laws of 1873, section 1101, Code of 1881, section 79, chapter 28, Laws of 1891,

section 4, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.040; repealing section 5, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 49, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.050; repealing section 8, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 1, chapter 48, Laws of 1957, section 1, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 ex. sess., section 50, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.060; repealing section 6, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 2, chapter 48, Laws of 1957, section 2, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 ex. sess., section 51, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.070; repealing section 7, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 52, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.080; and declaring an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Criminally insane" means any person who has been acquitted of a crime charged by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, and thereupon found to be a substantial danger to himself or other persons and in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions. No condition of mind proximately induced by the voluntary act of a person charged with a crime shall be deemed a mental disease or defect excluding responsibility.

(2) "Indigent" means any person who is financially unable to obtain counsel or other necessary expert or professional services without causing substantial hardship to himself or his family.

(3) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services or his designee.

(4) "Department" means the state department of social and health services.

(5) "Treatment" means any currently standardized medical or mental health procedure including medication.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) At any and all stages of the proceedings pursuant to this chapter, any person subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel, and if the person is indigent and unable to retain counsel the court shall appoint counsel to assist him. A person may waive his right to counsel only following a specific finding by the court that he is competent to so waive. In making such findings, the court shall be guided but not limited by the following standards: Whether the person attempting to waive the assistance of counsel, does so understanding:

- (a) The nature of the charges;
- (b) The statutory offense included within them;
- (c) The range of allowable punishments thereunder;
- (d) Possible defenses to the charges and circumstances in

mitigation thereof; and

(e) All other facts essential to a broad understanding of the whole matter.

(2) Whenever any person is subjected to a mental status examination pursuant to any provision of this chapter, he may retain an expert or professional person to participate in the examination in his behalf. In the case of a person who is indigent, either the court or the secretary shall upon his request assist the person in obtaining an expert or professional person to participate in the examination or hearing on his behalf. An expert or professional person obtained by an indigent person pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be compensated for his services out of funds of the department, in an amount determined by it to be fair and reasonable.

(3) Whenever any person has been committed under any provision of this chapter, or ordered to undergo alternative treatment following his acquittal of a crime charged by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, such commitment or treatment cannot exceed the maximum possible penal sentence for any offense charged. If at the end of that period the person has not been finally discharged and is still in need of commitment or treatment, civil commitment proceedings may be instituted, if appropriate.

(4) Any time the defendant is being examined by court appointed experts or professional persons pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be entitled to have his attorney present. If the defendant is indigent and unable to retain counsel, the court upon the request of the defendant shall appoint counsel to assist the defendant. The defendant may refuse to answer any question if he believes his answers may tend to incriminate him or form links leading to evidence of an incriminating nature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Evidence of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility is not admissible unless the defendant, at the time of arraignment or within ten days thereafter or at such later time as the court may for good cause permit, files a written notice of his intent to rely on such a defense.

(2) Mental disease or defect excluding responsibility is a defense which the defendant must establish by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) When the defendant is acquitted on the grounds of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, the verdict and judgment shall so state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Whenever the issue of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility has been raised by the defendant, the court shall instruct the jury to return a verdict in substantially

the following form:

- |   | answer    |
|---|-----------|
|   | yes or no |
| 1. Did the defendant commit the crime charged?  | -----     |
| 2. If your answer to number 1 is yes, do you<br>acquit him because of mental disease or<br>defect excluding responsibility?   | -----     |
| 3. If your answer to number 2 is yes, is the<br>defendant a substantial danger to himself<br>or others and in need of control by the court<br>or other persons or institutions? | -----     |

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. No person who lacks the capacity to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense as a result of mental disease or defect shall be tried, convicted, or sentenced for the commission of an offense so long as such incapacity continues.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Whenever a defendant has pleaded not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, or there is reason to doubt his fitness to proceed as a result of mental disease or defect, the court on its own motion or on the motion of any party shall appoint, or shall request the secretary to designate, at least two qualified experts or professional persons, one of whom shall be approved by the prosecuting attorney, to examine and report upon the mental condition of the defendant. For purposes of the examination, the court may order the defendant committed to a hospital or other suitable facility for a period of time necessary to complete the examination, but not to exceed fifteen days.

(2) The court shall direct that a qualified expert or professional person retained by the defendant be permitted to witness the examination authorized by subsection (1) of this section, and that he shall have access to all information obtained by the court appointed experts or professional persons. The defendant's expert or professional person shall have the right either to join in the report filed by the court appointed experts or professional persons authorized by subsection (1) of this section, or to file his own separate report following the guidelines of subsection (3) of this section. If the defendant is indigent, the court shall upon the request of the defendant assist him in obtaining a duly qualified expert or professional person to participate in the examination on the defendant's behalf.

- (3) The report of the examination shall include the following:
- (a) A description of the nature of the examination;
  - (b) A diagnosis of the mental condition of the defendant;
  - (c) If the defendant suffers from a mental disease or defect,

an opinion as to his capacity to understand the proceedings against him and to assist in his own defense;

(d) If the defendant has indicated his intention to rely on the defense of irresponsibility pursuant to section 3 of this act, an opinion as to the extent he lacked capacity either:

(i) To know or appreciate the nature and consequences of such conduct; or

(ii) To know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct;

(e) When directed by the court, an opinion as to the capacity of the defendant to have a particular state of mind which is an element of the offense charged;

(f) An opinion as to whether the defendant is a substantial danger to himself or others and is in need of control by the court or other persons or institutions.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. When the defendant wishes to be examined by a qualified expert or professional person of his own choice such examiner shall be permitted to have reasonable access to the defendant for the purpose of such examination, as well as to all relevant medical and psychological records and reports.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. If the report filed pursuant to section 6 of this act finds that the defendant at the time of the criminal conduct charged did not have capacity to either (1) know or appreciate the nature and consequence of such conduct; or (2) know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct, the defendant, upon notification to the prosecuting attorney, may move that a judgment of acquittal on the grounds of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility be entered. If the court, after a hearing on the motion, is satisfied that such impairment was sufficient to exclude responsibility, the court shall enter judgment of acquittal on the grounds of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility. If the motion is denied, the question shall be submitted to the trier of fact in the same manner as all other issues of fact.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) If at any time during the pendency of an action and prior to judgment, the court finds following a report as provided in section 6 of this act, that the defendant is incapable of understanding the proceedings against him or assisting in his own defense, the court shall order the proceedings against him be stayed, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, and may commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary, who shall place such defendant in an appropriate facility of the department for evaluation and treatment, or the court may alternatively order the defendant to undergo evaluation and treatment at some other facility, or under the guidance and control of some other person, until he has regained the competency necessary to understand the proceedings against him and assist in his own defense, but in any event, for no

longer than a period of ninety days. If during the ninety day period, the court on its own motion, or upon application of the secretary, the prosecuting attorney, or the defendant, finds by a preponderance of the evidence, after a hearing, that the defendant is now able to understand the proceedings against him and assist in his own defense, the proceedings shall be resumed.

(2) If at the end of the ninety day period the court finds that the defendant is not able to understand the proceedings against him and assist in his own defense, the court shall have the option of extending the order of commitment or alternative treatment for an additional ninety day period, but it must at the time of extension set a date for a prompt hearing to determine the defendant's competency if the defendant has not been judged competent to proceed before the expiration of the second ninety day period. The defendant, his attorney, the prosecutor, or the judge shall have the right to demand that the competency hearing at the end of the ninety day extension period be before a jury. If no demand is made, the hearing shall be before the court. The sole issue to be determined at such a hearing is whether the defendant has the competency to understand the proceedings against him and to assist in his own defense.

(3) If the jury or court, as the case may be, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is unable to understand the proceedings against him and assist in his own defense, the charges shall be dismissed without prejudice, and either civil commitment proceedings shall immediately be instituted, if appropriate, or the court shall order the release of the defendant: PROVIDED, That if the jury or court, as the case may be, also finds by a preponderance of the evidence that, on or before ninety days from the expiration date of the second ninety day period, the defendant will be so improved as to be able to understand the proceedings against him and assist in his own defense, the court shall extend the order of commitment or alternative treatment for a period no longer than an additional ninety days and shall also order that if the defendant has not been judged competent to proceed and has not been brought to trial on or before the end of said additional ninety day period, then at the end of said period, upon providing notice to the court, but without further order of the court, either civil commitment proceedings shall immediately be instituted, if appropriate, or the defendant shall be released.

(4) If the jury or the court, as the case may be, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has regained the ability to understand the proceedings against him and to assist in his own defense, the criminal proceedings shall be resumed.

(5) The fact that the defendant is unfit to proceed does not

preclude any pretrial proceedings which do not require the personal participation of the defendant.

(6) A defendant receiving medication for either physical or mental problems shall not be prohibited from standing trial, if the medication either enables him to understand the proceedings against him and to assist in his own defense, or does not disable him from so understanding and assisting in his own defense.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. At any proceeding held pursuant to this chapter:

(1) Experts or professional persons who have reported pursuant to this chapter may be called as witnesses. Both the prosecution and the defendant may summon any other qualified expert or professional persons to testify, but no one who has not examined the defendant outside of court shall be competent to testify to an expert opinion with respect to the mental condition or responsibility of the defendant, as distinguished from the validity of the procedure followed by, or the general scientific propositions stated by, another witness.

(2) Experts or professional persons who have examined the defendant and who have been called as witnesses concerning his mental condition shall be permitted to make a statement as to the nature of his examination, his diagnosis of the mental condition of the defendant at the time of the commission of the offense charged and his opinion as to the extent, if any, the defendant lacked capacity either (1) to know or appreciate the nature and consequence of such conduct; or (2) to know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct. He shall be permitted to make any explanation reasonably serving to clarify his diagnosis and opinion and may be cross-examined as to any matter bearing on his competency or credibility or the validity of his diagnosis or opinion.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. If a defendant charged with a crime is acquitted by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, and it is found that he is not a substantial danger to himself or other persons, and not in need of control by the court or other persons or institutions, the court shall direct his release. If it is found that the defendant is a substantial danger to himself or others and in need of control by the court or other persons or institutions, the court may order his hospitalization or may order alternative treatment pursuant to the terms of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The secretary shall forthwith provide adequate care and individualized treatment at one or several of the state institutions or facilities under his direction and control wherein persons committed as criminally insane may be confined. Such persons shall be under the custody and control of the secretary to the same extent as are other persons who are committed to his

custody, but such provision shall be made for their control, care, and treatment as is proper in view of their condition. In order that the secretary may adequately determine the nature of the mental illness of the person committed to him as criminally insane, and in order for the secretary to place such individuals in a proper facility, all persons who are committed to the secretary as criminally insane shall be promptly examined by qualified personnel in such a manner as to provide a proper evaluation and diagnosis of such individual. Any person so committed shall not be discharged from the control of the secretary save upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction made after a hearing and judgment of discharge.

Whenever there is a hearing which the committed person is entitled to attend, the secretary shall send him in the custody of one or more department employees to the county where the hearing is to be held at the time the case is called for trial. During the time he is absent from the facility, he shall be confined in a facility designated by and arranged for by the department, and shall at all times be deemed to be in the custody of the department employee and provided necessary treatment. If the decision of the hearing remits the person to custody, the department employee shall forthwith return him to such institution or facility designated by the secretary. If the state appeals an order of discharge, such appeal shall operate as a stay, and the person in custody shall so remain and be forthwith returned to the institution or facility designated by the secretary until a final decision has been rendered in the cause. If the state does not appeal, the order of discharge shall be sufficient acquittal to the secretary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Either party to the cause may have the evidence and all of the matters not of record in the cause made a part of the record by the certification of a statement of facts or bill of exceptions as in other cases. If an appeal should not be taken, such statement of facts or bill of exceptions shall remain on file in the office of the clerk of the court where the cause was tried, and if an appeal be taken, the statement of facts or bill of exceptions shall be returned from the court of appeals or the supreme court to the court where the cause was tried when the court of appeals or the supreme court shall have rendered its final judgment in the cause.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Each patient committed to a hospital or other facility or conditionally released pursuant to this chapter shall have a current examination of his mental condition made by one or more experts or professional persons at least once every six months. The patient may retain, or if he is indigent and so requests, the court may appoint a duly qualified expert or



professional person to examine him, and such expert or professional person shall have access to all hospital records concerning the patient. The secretary, upon receipt of the periodic report, shall provide written notice to the court of commitment of compliance with the requirements of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. (1) Persons examined pursuant to section 14 of this act may make application to the secretary for conditional release. The secretary shall, after considering the reports of experts or professional persons conducting the examination pursuant to section 14 of this act, forward to the court the person's application for conditional release as well as his recommendations concerning the application and any proposed terms and conditions upon which he believes the person can be conditionally released. Conditional release may also contemplate partial release for work, training, or educational purposes.

(2) The court, upon receipt of an application for conditional release with the secretary's recommendation for conditional release, shall within thirty days schedule a hearing. The court may schedule a hearing on applications recommended for disapproval by the secretary. The prosecuting attorney shall represent the state at such hearings and shall have the right to have the patient examined by an expert or professional person of his choice. If the patient is indigent, and he so requests, the court shall appoint a duly qualified expert or professional person to examine the patient on his behalf. The issue to be determined at such a hearing is whether the person may be released conditionally without substantial danger to himself or other persons and is not in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions. The court, after hearing, shall rule on the secretary's recommendations, and if it disapproves of said recommendations, may do so only on the basis of substantial evidence. The court, prior to conditional release, may modify the suggested terms and conditions on which the person is to be conditionally released. Pursuant to the determination of the court after hearing, the committed person shall thereupon be released on such conditions as the court determines to be necessary, or shall be remitted to the custody of the secretary.

(3) A recommendation by the secretary pursuant to this section that the person should not be conditionally released does not preclude such person from applying for a writ of habeas corpus on the issue of whether he may be released without substantial danger to himself or other persons and is not in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions, where no hearing has been held pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Any person, whose application for conditional release has been denied, may reapply after a period of six months from the date

of denial.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. When a conditionally released person is required by the terms of his conditional release to report to a physician, probation officer, or other such person on a regular or periodic basis, the doctor, probation officer, or other such person shall monthly, or as otherwise directed by the court, submit to the court, the secretary, the institution from which released, and to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the person was committed, a report stating whether the person is adhering to the terms and conditions of his conditional release.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. As funds are available, the secretary may provide payment to a person conditionally released pursuant to section 16 of this act, consistent with the provisions of RCW 72.02.100 and 72.02.110, and may adopt rules and regulations to do so.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Each person conditionally released pursuant to section 16 of this act shall have his case reviewed by the court which conditionally released him no later than one year after such release and no later than every two years thereafter, such time to be scheduled by the court. Review may occur in a shorter time or more frequently, if the court, in its discretion, on its own motion, or on motion of the person, the secretary or the prosecuting attorney, so determines. The sole question to be determined by the court is whether the person shall continue to be conditionally released. The court in making its determination shall be aided by the periodic reports filed pursuant to sections 14 and 17 of this act, and the opinions of the secretary and other experts or professional persons.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. (1) Any person submitting reports pursuant to section 17 of this act, the secretary, or the prosecuting attorney may petition the court to, or the court on its own motion may schedule an immediate hearing for the purpose of modifying the terms of conditional release if the petitioner or the court believes the released person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of his conditional release or is in need of additional care and treatment.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney, the secretary, or the court, after examining the report filed with them pursuant to section 17 of this act, or based on other information received by them, reasonably believes that a conditionally released person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of his conditional release, and because of that failure he has become a substantial danger to himself or other persons, the secretary may order that the conditionally released person be apprehended and taken into custody until such time as a hearing can be scheduled to determine the facts and whether or not

the patient should be rehospitalized. The court shall be notified before the close of the next judicial day of a patient's apprehension. Both the prosecuting attorney and the patient shall have the right to request an immediate mental status examination of the patient. In the case of a patient who is indigent, the secretary shall, upon request of the patient, assist him in obtaining a duly qualified expert or professional person to conduct the examination.

(3) The court, upon receiving notification of the patient's apprehension, shall promptly schedule a hearing. The issue to be determined is whether the conditionally released person did or did not adhere to the terms and conditions of his release, is likely to harm himself or other persons if not hospitalized or whether the conditions of release should be modified. Pursuant to the determination of the court upon such hearing, the conditionally released person shall either continue to be conditionally released on the same or modified conditions or shall be rehospitalized subject to release only in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. (1) If the secretary determines, after such investigation as he may deem necessary, that a patient committed as criminally insane pursuant to this chapter may be finally discharged without substantial danger to himself or other persons and is not in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions, he shall make application to the court for the final discharge.

(2) The court, upon receipt of the application for final discharge, shall within forty-five days order a hearing. Continuance of the hearing date shall only be allowed for good cause shown. The prosecuting attorney shall represent the state, and shall have the right to have the patient examined by an expert or professional person of his choice. If the patient is indigent, and he so requests, the court shall appoint a duly qualified expert or professional person to examine the patient on his behalf. The hearing shall be before a jury if demanded by either the patient or the prosecuting attorney. The issue to be determined at such a hearing is whether the person may be finally discharged without substantial danger to himself or others and is not in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions.

(3) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the patient from petitioning by writ of habeas corpus for final discharge. The issue to be determined on such proceeding is whether the patient is a substantial danger to himself or other persons and is not in need of further control by the court or other persons or institutions.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. Any person involuntarily detained, hospitalized, or committed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter

shall have the right to adequate care and individualized treatment. The person who has custody of the patient or is in charge of treatment shall keep records detailing all medical, expert, and professional care and treatment received by a committed person, and shall keep copies of all reports of periodic examinations of the patient that have been filed with the secretary pursuant to this chapter. All records and reports made pursuant to this chapter, shall be made available only upon request, to the committed person, to his attorney, to his personal physician, to the prosecuting attorney, to the court or other expert or professional persons who, upon proper showing, demonstrate a need for access to such records.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. No person confined pursuant to this chapter shall be incarcerated in a state correctional institution or facility.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. Either party may appeal to the court of appeals the judgment of any hearing held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The procedure on appeal shall be the same as in other cases.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person presently committed from exercising a right presently available to him for obtaining release from confinement, including the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Notwithstanding any provision of the revised code of Washington to the contrary, the department shall be responsible for all costs relating to the evaluation and treatment of persons committed to it pursuant to any provisions of this chapter, and the logistical and supportive services pertaining thereto. Reimbursement may be obtained by the department pursuant to RCW 71.02.380.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. (1) Any acts done before the effective date of this act and any proceedings then pending and any constitutional right or any action taken in any proceeding pending under statutes in effect prior to the effective date of this act are not impaired by this chapter.

(2) This chapter shall also apply to persons committed under prior law as incompetent to stand trial or as being criminally insane and to any proceedings in court then pending or thereafter commenced regardless of when the proceedings were commenced, except to the extent that in the opinion of the court, the former procedure should continue to be made applicable in a particular case in the interest of justice or because of infeasibility of application of the procedures of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or its application of the provision to other

persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. Sections 1 through 27 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 10 RCW, and shall be considered the successor chapter to chapter 10.76 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. The following acts or parts of acts are each hereby repealed:

(1) Section 262, page 239, Laws of 1873, section 1, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.010;

(2) Section 2, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.020;

(3) Section 3, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.030;

(4) Section 126, page 121, Laws of 1854, section 262, page 239, Laws of 1873, section 1101, Code of 1881, section 79, chapter 28, Laws of 1891, section 4, chapter 30, Laws of 1907 and RCW 10.76.040;

(5) Section 5, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 49, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.050;

(6) Section 8, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 1, chapter 48, Laws of 1957, section 1, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 ex. sess., section 50, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.060;

(7) Section 6, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 2, chapter 48, Laws of 1957, section 2, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 ex. sess., section 51, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.070; and

(8) Section 7, chapter 30, Laws of 1907, section 52, chapter 81, Laws of 1971 and RCW 10.76.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1973.

Passed the Senate March 30, 1973.

Passed the House April 13, 1973.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 1973.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 1973.

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 CHAPTER 118  
 [Senate Bill No. 2353]  
 BALLOT TITLES--PETITIONS--  
 FORMAT CHANGE

AN ACT Relating to elections; amending section 29.27.060, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.27.060; amending section 29.79.040, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.79.040; amending section 29.79.050, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.79.050; and amending section 29.79.080, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.79.080.

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