

(11) Where the application is for an annual special permit by a person operating a bed and breakfast lodging facility to donate or serve wine or beer without charge to overnight guests of the facility if the wine or beer is for consumption on the premises of the facility. "Bed and breakfast lodging facility," as used in this subsection, means a hotel or similar facility offering from one to eight lodging units and breakfast to travelers and guests.

Passed the House January 27, 1984.

Passed the Senate February 20, 1984.

Approved by the Governor February 29, 1984.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State February 29, 1984.

CHAPTER 46

[House Bill No. 1166]

PROBATION CONDITIONS—SENTENCE SUSPENSION—IMPRISONMENT AND FINES

AN ACT Relating to prison terms, paroles, and probation; amending section 1, chapter 19, Laws of 1980 as last amended by section 4, chapter 156, Laws of 1983 and RCW 9.95.210; and declaring an emergency.

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

Sec. 1. Section 1, chapter 19, Laws of 1980 as last amended by section 4, chapter 156, Laws of 1983 and RCW 9.95.210 are each amended to read as follows:

In granting probation, the court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such ((period of)) time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence ((in the case of a superior court or a period of two years in the case of a court of limited jurisdiction organized under Title 3, 35, or 35A RCW, except as hereinafter set forth and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine)) or two years, whichever is longer.

In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year ~~((or))~~ and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding ~~((one thousand dollars plus the costs of the action, and may in connection with the probation impose both imprisonment in the county jail and fine))~~ the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (1) to comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support, (2) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty

to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement, (3) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required, and (4) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation. The court shall order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow implicitly the instructions of the secretary. If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of his probation. For defendants found guilty in justice court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is located.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. 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 January 24, 1984.

Passed the Senate February 21, 1984.

Approved by the Governor February 29, 1984.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State February 29, 1984.

CHAPTER 47

[Engrossed House Bill No. 1192]

SHORT PLATS OF SHORT SUBDIVISIONS

AN ACT Relating to short plats of short subdivisions; and adding a new section to chapter 58.17 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. There is added to chapter 58.17 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Whenever a city, town, or county receives an application for the approval of a short plat of a short subdivision that is located adjacent to the right of way of a state highway, the responsible administrator shall give written notice of the application, including a legal description of the short