PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
OF NONDISABLED PERSONS.

AN ACT relating to vocational rehabilitation of certain nondisabled persons.

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

SECTION 1. This act provides for the return to full or partial self-support of nondisabled recipients of public assistance whose capacity to earn a living is impaired.

SEC. 2. As used in this act:

(1) "Nondisabled person" means an individual:

(a) Who does not have a substantial physical or mental handicap;

(b) Who is receiving public assistance and may be expected to remain a public charge of the state; and

(c) Who is "vocationally handicapped," because of lack of training, experience, skills, or other factors which, if corrected, would lead to self-support instead of dependency.

(2) "Board" means the state board for vocational education and includes the division of vocational rehabilitation of the "board."

SEC. 3. To be eligible for vocational rehabilitation under this act, a person must:

(1) Be a "nondisabled person," as defined in section 2 of this act; and

(2) Either be responsible for his own maintenance, or be the responsible head of a household; and

(3) Have a potential capacity which would warrant development with a reasonable chance for employment after rehabilitation services; and
(4) Be accessible to services, or be willing to move if necessary to take advantage of the services offered; and

(5) Be referred by a public assistance agency.

The public assistance agency, referring a nondisabled person for vocational rehabilitation, shall forward with such referral any medical, psychiatric, social, financial, or other information that the board may request.

Sec. 4. The board shall:

(1) Disburse all funds provided by law, and all funds obtained from private and other sources, that are unconditionally offered for the rehabilitation program provided for by this act;

(2) Appoint and fix the compensation of the personnel necessary to administer this act;

(3) Vocationally rehabilitate and place in remunerative occupation, insofar as it is deemed possible and feasible, persons eligible for the benefits of this act;

(4) Provide for the training of personnel as may be needed to carry out and to develop vocational rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of those eligible for the benefits of this act;

(5) Make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the administration of this act.

Sec. 5. The state treasurer is designated custodian of all moneys received from appropriations, or otherwise, for purposes of this act, and is authorized to make disbursements therefrom upon the order of the board.

Sec. 6. The board is authorized to cooperate with other agencies in carrying out the provisions of this act and may formulate a plan of cooperation with the state department of public assistance.

Sec. 7. The state of Washington accepts the provisions and benefits of any acts of congress which
provide for the rehabilitation of nondisabled persons as defined in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 8. If any clause, sentence, or section of this act shall be held ineffective or unconstitutional, such ineffective clause, sentence, or section shall not affect the constitutionality of the remaining portions of this act.

Passed the House March 2, 1955.
Passed the Senate March 8, 1955.
Approved by the Governor March 21, 1955.

CHAPTER 381.
[H. B. 605.]

MOTOR VEHICLES—HIGHWAY USER TAX STRUCTURE.

An Act relating to motor vehicles; providing for proportional payment of certain fees and taxes in respect to vehicles traveling in more than one state or jurisdiction; creating a reciprocity commission to control and arrange relationships with other states pertinent to the movement of vehicles between and among the states; and repealing section 1, chapter 130, Laws of 1949 and RCW 46.16.300 and declaring an emergency.

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

Section 1. The legislature adopts the principle that each state or jurisdiction should have the freedom to develop the kind of highway user tax structure that it determines to be most appropriate, but the method of taxation of interstate vehicles should not be a determining factor in developing a user tax structure. In order to encourage the free flow of commerce, and for the purpose of developing equitable methods for the taxation of motor vehicles which travel extensively in more than one state or jurisdiction, taxes, or other charges of the fixed fee type, should be apportioned among the states or jurisdic-