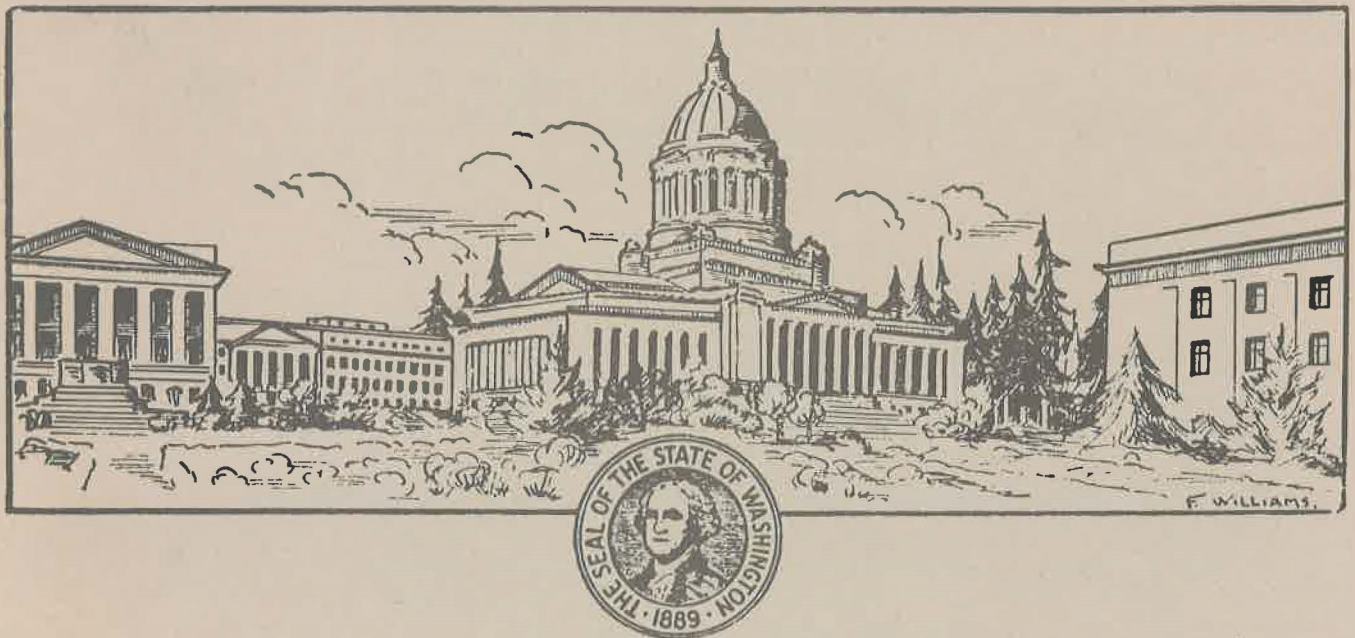


LEGISLATIVE REPORT

of the
44th Second Extraordinary
Session



WASHINGTON STATE
LEGISLATURE
FINAL
April 20, 1976

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

**of the
44th Second Extraordinary
Session**



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WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate

House of Representatives

April 20, 1976

Lieutenant Governor John A. Cherberg and
Members of the Legislature

On March 31, 1976 a Legislative Report was published and mailed to you. At that time the Governor had yet to act on ten bills before him. This document which you are receiving today is a final version of that first report and includes all action taken during the 44th Second Extraordinary Session.

The document is divided into three major sections: Legislation Passed, with numerical and subject indices; Gubernatorial Vetoes; Budgetary Highlights; and an Appendix including bill and chapter tables, list of confirmations, legislative leadership and committee rosters.

The bill summaries and the budget narrative were prepared to highlight the policy issues involved and give a brief description of the effect of the legislation. More detailed technical or legal digests on bills of specific concern are available from the Senate Research Center or the House Office of Program Research.

Sincerely,

John L. O'Brien
Speaker Pro Tempore of the House

Gordon L. Walgren
Senate Majority Floor Leader

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
STATISTICAL SUMMARY.....(White)	ii
SUBJECT INDEX.....(Green)	v
NUMERICAL INDEX.....(Green)	xiii
HOUSE LEGISLATION (White)	1
SENATE LEGISLATION..... (White)	28
GUBERNATORIAL VETOES..... (White)	53
BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS..... (Buff)	77
See Supplemental Budget - Table of Contents..... (Buff)	79
APPENDIX (Grey)	131
SESSION LAW TABLE..... (Grey)	133
GUBERNATORIAL CONFIRMATIONS..... (Grey)	141
LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP..... (Grey)	143
COMMITTEE ROSTERS..... (Grey)	145

**44TH LEGISLATURE
Second Extraordinary Session**

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		<u>FINAL DISPOSITION OF BILLS</u>			
			<u>HB</u>	<u>SB</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MEASURES INTRODUCED	648	BILLS PASSED	72	61	133
MEASURES ACTED UPON	294	FULL VETOES	0	1	1
		OVERRIDES	0	1	1
MEASURES PASSED	166	SIGNED INTO LAW	72	60	132
		PARTIAL VETOES	5	3	8
		(As of March 30, 1976)			

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

2nd Ex. Sess. Dates	Bills	HJM	HJR	HCR	Total	Bills	SJM	SJR	SCR	Total	House and Senate Total
July 18-20	12	0	0	2	14	3	1	0	2	6	20
August 9	2	0	0	2	4	5	0	0	1	6	10
September 5-6	6	0	1	1	8	9	1	0	2	12	20
Jan 12-Mar 26	<u>222</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>598</u>
Total	242	4	31	22	299	314	6	16	13	349	648

LEGISLATION ACTED UPON

	Bills	HJM	HJR	HCR	Total	Bills	SJM	SJR	SCR	Total	House and Senate Total
Passed One House	79	0	4	2	85	33	1	2	2	38	123
Passed Legislature											
July	1	0	0	1	2		0	0	1	1	3
August	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	4
September	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	3	7
Jan-Mar	67	0	1	8	81	58	0	2	7	71	143
Bills in Dispute	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	154	0	5	12	176	96	2	4	12	118	285

44TH LEGISLATURE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TOTAL SESSIONS

		<u>FINAL DISPOSITION OF BILLS</u>			
		<u>HB</u>	<u>SB</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
MEASURES INTRODUCED	3027	BILLS PASSED	270	242	512
MEASURES ACTED UPON	982	FULL VETOES	13	9	22
		OVERRIDES	2	1	3
MEASURES PASSED	654	SIGNED INTO LAW	259	233	493
		PARTIAL VETOES	23	15	38
(As of March 30, 1976)					

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

<u>HOUSE</u>					<u>SENATE</u>					<u>HOUSE AND SENATE</u>	
Bills	JM	JR	CR	TOTAL	BILLS	JM	JR	CR	TOTAL	TOTAL	
1465	30	92	57	1644	1284	17	50	32	1383	3027	

LEGISLATION ACTED UPON

	<u>HOUSE</u>					<u>SENATE</u>					<u>HOUSE AND SENATE</u>	
	<u>Bills</u>	<u>HJM</u>	<u>HJR</u>	<u>HCR</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bills</u>	<u>SJM</u>	<u>SJR</u>	<u>SCR</u>	<u>Total</u>	TOTAL	
Passed One House	180	6	5	4	195	105	4	5	7	121	316	
Passed Legislature	270	9	2	16	297	242	4	4	19	352	654	
Bills in Dispute	<u>7</u>				<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>				<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	
Total	457	15	7	20	499	352	8	9	26	483	982	

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SUBJECT INDEX

Headings

Agriculture

Banking and Insurance

Business and Consumer

Education

 School Districts, Common Schools

 Colleges, Universities, and Community Colleges

Election Reform

Energy and Transportation

Environment and Natural Resources

Fiscal Matters

Human Resources and Health Care

Labor

Law and Justice

Local Government

State Government

AGRICULTURE

<u>BILL NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SHB 676	Shoreline management procedures	4
HB 1259	Agricultural water supplies	10

BANKING AND INSURANCE

EHB 739	Traveler's checks	5
HB 1360	Industrial insurance, RCW corrections	18
ESHB 1470	Medical malpractice, actions	22
EHB 1497	Insolvent insurers	25
ESHB 1544	Insurance, revisions	26
SB 3033	Hospital mutual corporations	37
ESB 3047	Industrial insurance	38
SSB 3233	U.W. liability insurance	46

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER

ESHB 769	Domestic winery wholesaling	5
ESHB 771	Liquor agents, licenses	5
HB 1436	Electricians, specialty	21
ESHB 1470	Medical malpractice, actions	22
EHB 1497	Insolvent insurers	25
ESSB 3271	Business coordination act	48

EDUCATION

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, COMMON SCHOOLS

EHB 840	Camper/trailer excise tax	7
HB 1242	School levy adjustments	9
EHB 1291	School buses, forty feet	11

EHB 1314	Pupil discipline	12
ESHB 1345	Education, priority program	16
HB 1356	Education, RCW corrections	17
HB 1357	Teachers' retirement, RCW correction	17
ESHB 1364	School certif. employees	18
EHB 1404	Schools, real property	20
ESB 2971	Emergency school funding	32
ESB 2994	School association, mortgages	34
ESB 3009	School district contract bids	35
ESB 3026	Learning objectives	36
ESB 3038	Loitering, schools	37
ESB 3091	Teacher certification	41
SSB 3127	School district budgets	43
SB 3138	Interschool athletics	43
SSB 3226	School, short fiscal year	46
ESB 3257	Teachers' retirement	47
SJR 137	School levies, two year period	49
SJM 112	School finance reorganization	50

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

EHB 1440	Higher ed. bonds authorized	21
HB 1441	Community colleges bonds authorized	21
SB 2742	College police benefits	32
SSB 3233	U.W. liability insurance	46
SSB 3267	Vocational educational commission	47

ELECTION REFORM

EHB 38	Public officials recall	1
RESHB 75	Deputy voter registrars	1
ESHB 77	Election law revisions	2
ESHB 1329	Public disclosure, revisions	13
ESB 2978	Elections, unexpired terms	33
ESB 2980	State election cost payment	33
ESB 2989	Election schedules	33
ESB 3056	Election officers	38

ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION

HB 1259	Agricultural water supplies	10
EHB 1272	Minibus car pools	11
EHB 1291	School buses, forty feet	11
HB 1359	Motor vehicles, RCW corrections	17
HB 1382	Staggered vehicle registration	20
EHB 1434	Outdoor advertising	21
EHB 1496	Highways, toll bridge approp.	24
HB 1529	County ferry system	26
ESB 2537	Handicapped drivers	31
ESB 3036	Vehicle identification laws	37
ESB 3067	Unlicensed drivers	40
ESB 3070	Truck tonnage license fees	40
SB 3074	County ferry state franchise	41
ESB 3129	Joint power projects	43
ESB 3148	Highway construction bonds	44
SSB 3158	Civil air patrol appropriation	45
ESSB 3172	State energy office	45
SSB 3274	Toll bridge authority public facil.	49

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ESHB 455	Marine fuel tax study	3
SHB 676	Shoreline management procedures	4
E2SHB 721	Solid waste disposal	4
SHB 1366	Mount Si preservation	19
EHB 1434	Outdoor advertising	21
HB 1443	Fisheries dept. bonds auth.	22
ESHB 1612	Local government, rules	27
ESSB 2038	Environmentally hazardous wastes	28
ESSB 2088	Smelt dealers' licenses	29
ESSB 2130	Recycling, waste	29
ESSB 2660	Nature conservancies	31
ESSB 3003	Archaeological resources	35
RESSB 3097	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	42
ESSB 3172	State energy office	45

FISCAL MATTERS

ESHB 90	Coin op gaming devices, tax	2
REHB 271	Revenue and taxation	3
ESHB 455	Marine fuel tax study	3
EHB 671	Timber tax distrib. dates	4
ESHB 802	Travel expenses, uniformity	6
EHB 840	Camper/trailer excise tax	7
EHB 971	Leaseholds, taxing	7
EHB 1166	Tax collection date	7
EHB 1229	Contractors' use taxes	8
HB 1240	DSHS capital const. approp.	9
HB 1242	School levy adjustments	9
HB 1243	Pierce Co., tax refund	9
HB 1255	Volunteer firemen pensions	10
HB 1259	Agricultural water supplies	10
EHB 1311	County assessor audits	12
EHB 1313	Library network revolv. fund	12
EHB 1343	Legislators' salaries	15
EHB 1403	DSHS facilities, bonds	20
EHB 1440	Higher ed. bonds authorized	21
HB 1441	Community colleges bonds authorized	21
HB 1443	Fisheries dept. bonds auth.	22
EHB 1496	Highways, toll bridge approp.	24
REHB 1502	Timber tax funds A & B	25
EHB 1505	Prop. tax exemption, late	25
EHB 1527	Discovery park, lodge, bonds	26
REHB 1624	Supp. state gov't. budget	27
SB 2742	College police benefits	32
ESB 2971	Emergency school funding	32
ESB 2980	State election cost payment	33
ESB 2990	Coin operated gaming devices	33
SSB 3001	Firemen's pension boards	35
SB 3040	Emergency appropriations	38
SSB 3127	School district budgets	43
ESB 3148	Highway construction bonds	44
ESB 3149	Toxicological lab. funds	44
SSB 3158	Civil air patrol appropriation	45
SSB 3226	School, short fiscal year	46
ESSB 3246	Retirement systems	46
ESB 3257	Teachers' retirement	47
SSB 3268	Accrued revenue reserve	48
SSB 3274	Toll bridge authority public facil.	49
SJR 137	School levies, two year period	49
SJM 112	School finance reorganization	50

HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH CARE

EHB 1237	Boarding home aged residents	9
HB 1240	DSHS capital const. approp.	9
EHB 1244	Corneas, eye banks, coroners	10
E2SHB 1316	Senior citizen care services	13
HB 1361	Alcoholic beverages, RCW corrections	18
EHB 1403	DSHS facilities, bonds	20
ESHB 1470	Medical malpractice, actions	22
EHB 1527	Discovery park, lodge, bonds	26
RESSB 2006	Veterans' affairs dept.	28
SB 2440	Prison terms board actions	30
ESB 3017	Mental health facilities	36
SB 3032	Hospital district contracts	36
SB 3033	Hospital mutual corps.	37
SB 3058	PKU tests, newborn infants	39
ESB 3066	Autopsy remains, disposition	39
ESB 3247	Volunteer fire departments	46
SB 3281	Narcotic farm colony	49

LABOR

EHB 425	Prevailing wages statement	3
EHB 1230	Pub. employ. relations com.	8
ESB 3061	Coll. barg., negotiations	39

LAW AND JUSTICE

HB 1257	Municipal judge requirements	10
EHB 1266	Judges, Lewis County	11
EHB 1340	Traffic law violations	14
HB 1342	Criminal defendants	15
SHB 1347	Criminal code, tech. errors	16
HB 1356	Education, RCW corrections	17
HB 1357	Teachers' retirement, RCW corrections	17
HB 1358	State government, RCW corrections	17
HB 1359	Motor vehicles, RCW corrections	17
HB 1360	Industrial insurance, RCW corrections	18
HB 1361	Alcoholic beverages, RCW corrections	18
ESHB 1470	Medical malpractice, actions	22

ESSB 2243	Uniform parentage act	30
SB 3000	County property, crimes	35
ESB 3036	Vehicle identification laws	37
SB 3067	Unlicensed drivers	40
SB 3076	Attorneys' fees, statutory	41
ESB 3116	Incorrigible children	42
ESB 3149	Toxicological lab. funds	44
SB 3281	Narcotic farm colony	49

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

E2SHB 721	Solid waste disposal	4
ESHB 779	State employees' insurance	6
EHB 971	Leaseholds, taxing	7
EHB 1166	Tax collection date	7
HB 1255	Volunteer firemen pensions	10
HB 1257	Municipal judge requirements	10
SHB 1299	Historic buildings, code	11
EHB 1313	Library network revol. fund	12
REHB 1344	Uniform fire code	15
REHB 1376	Warrants, lost, bond required	20
HB 1529	County ferry systems	26
ESHB 1612	Local government, rules	27
EHJR 64	County home rule charters	27
SB 3000	County property, crimes	35
SSB 3001	Firemen's pension board	35
SB 3032	Hospital district contracts	36
SB 3074	County ferry state franchise	41
ESB 3094	Washington library network	42
RESSB 3097	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	42
ESSB 3246	Retirement systems	46
ESB 3247	Volunteer fire departments	46

STATE GOVERNMENT

EHB 70	Boxing, wrestling, telecasts	1
ESHB 90	Coin op gaming devices, tax	2
ESHB 779	State employees' insurance	6
ESHB 802	Travel expenses, uniformity	6

SHB 1299	Historic buildings, code	11
EHB 1343	Legislators' salaries	15
EHB 1355	Employee suggestion program	16
HB 1358	State government, RCW corrections	17
REHB 1376	Warrants, lost, bond required	20
RESSB 2006	Veterans' affairs dept.	28
ESB 2060	Purchasing, material control	29
ESSB 2635	Personnel board hearing examiners	31
ESSB 2963	State patrol, retirement	32
ESB 2990	Coin operated gaming devices	33
ESSB 2996	Election day, not holiday	34
SB 3040	Emergency appropriations	38
RESSB 3097	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	42
RESSB 3172	State energy office	45
ESSB 3246	Retirement systems	46
RESB 3261	Financial disclosure	47
ESSJR 139	Legislators' salaries	50
ESCR 122	Empl. counsel in veto contest	50
SCR 132	American Legion Week	50
SCR 135	Empl. counsel in veto contest	50

NUMERICAL INDEX

House Bills

		<u>Page</u>
38	Public officials recall	1
70	Boxing, wrestling, telecasts	1
75	Deputy voter registrars	1
77	Election law revisions	2
90	Coin op gaming devices, tax	2
271	Sales, B & O tax, temp. incr.	3
425	Prevailing wages statement	3
455	Marine fuel tax study	3
671	Timber tax distrib. dates	4
676	Shoreline management procedures	4
721	Solid waste disposal	4
739	Traveler's checks	5
769	Domestic winery wholesaling	5
771	Liquor agents, licenses	5
779	State employees' insurance	6
802	Travel expenses, uniformity	6
840	Camper/trailer excise tax	7
971	Leaseholds, taxing	7
1166	Tax collection date	7
1229	Contractors' use taxes	8
1230	Pub. employ. relations com.	8
1237	Boarding home aged residents	9
1240	DSHS capital const. approp.	9
1242	School levy adjustments	9
1243	Pierce Co., tax refund	9
1244	Corneas, eye banks, coroners	10
1255	Volunteer firemen pensions	10
1257	Municipal judge requirements	10
1259	Agricultural water supplies	10
1266	Judges, Lewis County	11
1272	Minibus car pools	11
1291	School buses, forty feet	11
1299	Historic buildings, code	11
1311	County assessor audits	12
1313	Library network revolv. fund	12
1314	Pupil discipline	12
1316	Senior citizen care services	13
1329	Pub. disclosure, revisions	13
1340	Traffic law violations	14
1342	Criminal defendants	15
1343	Legislators' salaries	15
1344	Uniform fire code	15
1345	Education, priority program	16
1347	Criminal code, tech. errors	16

1355	Employee suggestion program	16
1356	Education, RCW corrections	17
1357	Teachers' retirement, RCW correct.	17
1358	State government, RCW corrections	17
1359	Motor vehicles, RCW corrections	17
1360	Industrial insurance, RCW correct.	18
1361	Alcoholic beverages, RCW correct.	18
1364	School certif. employees	18
1366	Mount Si preservation	19
1376	Warrants, lost, bond require	20
1382	Staggered vehicle registration	20
1403	DSHS facilities, bonds	20
1404	Schools, real property	20
1434	Outdoor advertising	21
1436	Electricians, specialty	21
1440	Higher ed. bonds auth.	21
1441	Comm. college bonds auth.	21
1443	Fisheries dep. bonds auth.	22
1470	Medical malpractice, actions	22
1496	Highways, toll bridge approp.	24
1497	Insolvent insurers	25
1502	Timber tax funds A & B	25
1505	Parolees, work projects	25
1527	Discovery park, lodge, bonds	26
1529	County ferry systems	26
1544	Insurance, revisions	26
1612	Local government, rules	27
1624	Supp. state gov't. budget	27

House Joint Resolution

64	County home rule charters	27
----	---------------------------	----

Senate Bills

		<u>Page</u>
2006	Veterans' Affairs Dept.	28
2038	Environmentally hazardous wastes	28
2060	Purchasing, material control	29
2088	Smelt dealers' licenses	29
2130	Recycling, waste	29
2243	Uniform parentage act	30
2440	Prison terms board actions	30
2537	Handicapped drivers	31
2635	Personnel board hearing examiners	31
2660	Nature conservancies	31
2742	College police benefits	32
2963	State patrol, retirement	32
2971	Emergency school funding	32
2978	Elections, unexpired terms	33
2980	State election cost payment	33
2989	Election schedules	33
2990	Coin operated gaming devices	33
2994	School association, mortgages	34
2996	Election day, not holiday	34
3000	County property, crimes	35
3001	Firemen's pension boards	35
3003	Archaeological resources	35
3009	School district contract bids	35
3017	Mental health facilities	36
3026	Learning objectives	36
3032	Hospital district contracts	36
3033	Hospital mutual corps.	37
3036	Vehicle identification laws	37
3038	Loitering, schools	37
3040	Emergency appropriations	38
3047	Industrial insurance	38
3056	Election officers	38
3058	PKU tests, newborn infants	39
3061	Coll. barg., negotiations	39
3066	Autopsy remains, disposition	39
3067	Unlicensed drivers	40
3070	Truck tonnage license fees	40
3074	County ferry state franchise	41
3076	Attorneys' fees, statutory	41
3091	Teacher certification	41
3094	Washington library network	42
3097	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	42
3116	Incorrigible children	42
3127	School district budgets	43
3129	Joint power projects	43
3138	Interschool athletics	43

3148	Highway construction bonds	44
3149	Toxicological lab. funds	44
3158	Civil air patrol appropriation	45
3172	Energy policy commission	45
3226	School, short fiscal year	46
3233	U. W. liability insurance	46
3246	Retirement systems	46
3247	Volunteer fire departments	46
3257	Teachers' retirement	47
3261	Financial disclosure	47
3267	Vocational education commission	47
3268	Accrued revenue reserve	48
3271	Business coordination act	48
3274	Toll bridge authority pub. facil.	49
3281	Narcotic farm colony	49

Senate Joint Resolutions

137	School levies, two year period	49
139	Legislators' salaries	50

Senate Joint Memorial

112	School finance reorganization	50
-----	-------------------------------	----

Senate Concurrent Resolutions

122	Empl. counsel in veto contest	50
132	American Legion Week	50
135	Governor's vetoes contested	50

EHB 38

SPONSORS: Representatives King, Bender, Erickson and Gaines
(By Constitution and Elections Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Implementing law relating to recall of public officials.

ISSUE:

Present law establishing procedures for the recall of an elected official does not require that the person who files the formal recall charge identify the act or acts which constitute grounds for recall within such charge, nor does the law require notification of the person whose recall is being demanded.

SUMMARY:

The person who files the formal recall charge is required to include within such charge a detailed description of each act which constitutes grounds for recall, including the approximate date, location and nature of each act.

The officer with whom such charge is filed must serve a copy of such charge upon the person whose recall is being demanded. Service is to be made not less than twenty days prior to the formulation of the ballot synopsis and accomplished in the same manner as for commencing a civil action in superior court.

House:	90	1	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate:	(a) 26	22	C 47 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Recon.:	(a) 33	8	
H. Concur:	85	2	

EHB 70

SPONSOR: Representative Conner

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Providing for licensing of taxing of movie and telecast showing of boxing and wrestling matches.

ISSUE:

Closed circuit television presentations of professional sporting events are not licensed or taxed under chapter 67.08 RCW. These presentations draw customers away from live events which are licensed and taxed. They are often sponsored by out-of-state promoters who take the profits with them, having paid nothing for the privilege of doing business in the state. No procedure exists for the State Athletic Commission to control the quality of these closed circuit presentations.

Some amateur events are currently licensed and taxed by the Commission. Revenue to the Commission is negligible.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires closed circuit telecasts of boxing or wrestling matches which are viewed within the state for charge to be licensed and taxed by the Commission.

All non-profit amateur events are exempted from licensing regardless of gross admission receipts.

License applications are no longer required to be certified by the State Department of Motor Vehicles before a license is issued.

The prohibition against Sunday matches is repealed.

House: (a)	79	13	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate:	43	0	C 48 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SHB 75

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections (Originally sponsored by Representatives King, Chandler, Fortson and Lysen)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Making changes in the law relating to voter registration.

ISSUE:

Because precinct boundaries are not established according to any uniform standard and may be modified during the period of time when the national census is being taken, the U.S. Bureau of the Census is unable to provide the accurate precinct population counts needed by this state for reapportionment and redistricting purposes.

SUMMARY:

Precincts must be composed of contiguous and compact areas which have clearly observable, physically defined boundaries, and must be numbered consecutively.

No precinct boundary shall be changed nor shall any be created, divided, abolished or consolidated during the period February 1, 1977 through December 1, 1981, and during similar periods in future decades, except for changes due to annexation or detachment.

Each county auditor shall prepare and maintain current maps showing the geographical boundaries of every precinct in the county together with descriptions of such boundaries attached to each such map. Copies of such maps and descriptions are to be automatically delivered to the Secretary of State and to the clerk of each affected city and town.

The Secretary of State is to coordinate and monitor the mapping function of the county auditors and furnish the U.S. Bureau of Census current and

SHB 75

accurate maps of all precincts within the state for their use in the 1980 census.

House: 61 33 Effective: February 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 33 3 C 129 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 53 19

PV (see Gov. veto message)

SHB 77

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections (Originally sponsored by Representatives King, Brown and Chandler)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections
Implementing the law relating to elections generally.

ISSUE:
Present non-partisan primary and election requirements are not uniformly applicable to the various governmental units in the state.

SUMMARY:
The bill requires primaries for all non-partisan local government elections except those held for PUD's and districts which require voters to be property owners. It also suspends this primary requirement when no more than two candidates file for a single position.
Except in the cases of elections for the positions of supreme court justice, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court and superintendent of public instruction, a candidate's name can no longer be placed unopposed on the general election ballot for a non-partisan position if two or more candidate's names appeared on the primary ballot for such position.
A uniform five-day filing period is established for all elections, and a single filing is authorized as being sufficient for simultaneous election to both a 'short term' and a 'long term'.
A special filing period is required when a vacancy occurs in a local governmental office prior to the fourth Tuesday before an election. The election requirement is suspended when a vacancy occurs on or after such date, or when no candidate has filed for a position.

House: 85 10 Effective: March 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 30 12 C 120 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Recede
(Partial): 40 5
H. Concur: 82 0

SHB 90

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce (Originally sponsored by Representatives Randall and Others)

COMMITTEE: Commerce
Declaring that fishing derbies are not gambling and removing them from regulation by the gambling commission.

ISSUE:
Gambling Commission operations are supported by licensing fees which are deposited in the gambling revolving fund. The Commission does not receive a direct appropriation from the general fund.

To cover Commission costs license fees for nonprofit organizations have been increased. The Commission would like to alleviate the burden thus placed on nonprofit organizations.

There is an annual federal tax of \$250 per coin-operated gaming device (pull tab dispenser). Federal law allows a state tax credit equal to 80% of the federal tax. Revenue generated from such a state tax credit could support Commission licensing, auditing and field inspection activities.

Existing law also places a burden on agricultural fairs. Currently, fair boards must directly license and control amusement operations at their fairs. The boards lack the necessary resources to perform these functions and would like to be relieved of these responsibilities. Further, under present law the promotional activities carried on by agricultural fairs are unlawful because an admission price is charged for entry into such fairs.

Currently, nonprofit or charitable organizations such as PTA's must be licensed by the Commission in order to conduct bingo, raffles or amusement games.

Sports pools are common and currently subject to policy prohibition. The Commission believes that small pools (one board with 100 squares at \$1 per square) in which all money paid is awarded to the winner(s) need not be licensed.

SUMMARY:
The bill imposes a tax on coin-operated gambling devices with proceeds to be deposited in the Gambling Commission revolving fund. This tax becomes a credit against the federal tax and does not increase the total tax paid per device.

The Commission is authorized to directly supervise carnival games at agricultural fairs. This removes the licensing and monitoring responsibilities from the individual fair boards. Promotional activities of agricultural fairs are exempted from licensing requirements.

Nonprofit or charitable organizations need not be licensed in order to conduct raffles, bingo or amusement games under certain conditions.

Small sports pools are exempt from licensing requirements. This will allow, for example, fraternal organizations or clubs to hold small pools on sporting events.

House: 89 2 Effective: March 11, 1976
 Senate: (a) 42 2 C 87 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Recede: 40 0

EHB 271

SPONSOR: Representatives Sommers, Erickson
 (By Department of Revenue Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Relating to revenue and taxation.

NOTE: This bill provides the taxation increases necessary to balance the budget. Refer to the budgeting analysis for details.

House: (a) 90 2 Effective: April 19, 1976
 S. Fail: 21 21 C 130 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Recon.: (a) 25 17
 H. Failed
 to Concur: 29 53
 H. Recon.: 50 31

EHB 425

SPONSORS: Representatives Perry and Gallagher

COMMITTEE: Labor

Providing for enforcement of the state predetermined wage act.

ISSUE:

Present law regarding the payment of prevailing wages for public works contracts requires that a contractor obtain a written statement from the Director of Labor and Industries certifying that prevailing wage requirements are satisfied before any wages are paid. This results in duplication of procedures and excessive paperwork each month before a contractor can pay his employees.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that public works contractors submit a statement of intent to pay prevailing wages prior to the start of any project. At the conclusion of the project, an affidavit of wages paid during the course of the project must be certified by the industrial statistician. This certification must be made before public funds retained as a trust fund for protection of payment of prevailing wages (pursuant to RCW 60.28.010) may be released.

Public agencies which fail to comply with provisions of this bill are liable for the full amount of prevailing wages due.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 44 1 C 49 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESHB 455

SPONSORS: Representatives Thompson, Patterson and Erickson

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Marine fuel tax study.

ISSUE:

RCW 43.99.030 requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to determine the percentage of the motor vehicle fuel tax attributable to marine users. This percentage is transferred from the motor vehicle fund to the marine fuel refund account which bears the cost of the DMV study. Any taxes unrefunded are transferred to the outdoor recreation account to be used for marine land acquisition and improvement. No more than fifty percent of fuel taxes in the outdoor recreation account may be used for improvements.

The current law has no explicit language as to when the results of a new survey of marine fuel taxes derived from boating should be implemented. Additionally, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation is of the opinion that the designation of fifty percent of fuel taxes in the outdoor recreation account which may only be used for improvements is too arbitrary.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires DMV to implement the study results as of July 1 or a date certain. Costs of the fuel study are to be paid from funds appropriated by the Legislature from the marine fuel tax refund account before the money is deposited in the outdoor recreation fund. If the Legislature should appropriate from another source, additional dollars would be available for acquisition and improvement.

RCW 43.99.090, which requires that no more than fifty percent of fuel tax dollars can be used for improvements, is repealed. The repeal of this section will free up dollars which can only be used for acquisition, but which are presently not being used.

House: 81 6 Effective: February 21, 1976
 Senate: (a) 45 0 C 50 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 84 1

REHB 671

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers and Randall
COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Modifying timber tax revenue distribution dates.

ISSUE:
The Department of Revenue and the timber industry desire to use stumpage value tables instead of the stumpage value index to determine what taxes are owed the state. The preparation of the index is similar to preparing stumpage values except that changes are made only where the differences of weighted average prices of specific species are greater than ten percent. The index method, using averages for species, distorts the stumpage value tables which are calculated by quality of species and area location, resulting in considerable variation in value for taxpayers.

SUMMARY:
The bill requires the Department of Revenue to prepare tables of stumpage values twice a year instead of once a year, and deletes the requirement for preparation of a stumpage value index. The Department shall revise the stumpage value tables where the index change over the previous year is ten percent or more.

House: (a) 81 0 Effective: February 20, 1976
Senate: 45 0 C 33 L 762nd ex. sess.

SHB 676

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology (Originally sponsored by Representatives Conner, Kalich, Haussler, Laughlin and others)

COMMITTEE: Ecology
Providing exemptions to shoreline management requirements.

ISSUE:
The present time requirements for shorelines actions have resulted in substantial delays in some cases. In addition, construction has been delayed until the completion of the court appeal process.
Some technical problems are also apparent in the shorelines act, such as the definition of the date of filing.

SUMMARY:
Notice requirements are specified for governments in granting permits.
The waiting period for the start of construction is reduced from 45 to 30 days, provided review proceedings are terminated. The Lake Washington, I-90, bridge is excepted. Permit seekers may go to court

within 10 days after an appeal of the granting of a permit, to allow them to begin construction. If no irreversible damage to the environment will result, they can begin after posting a bond. The burden is on the appellant to show irreversible damage. If a permittee begins construction, he is to bear all costs of alteration, removal or construction.

A permittee may remand an appeal taken to superior court from the local government to the Shorelines Hearings Board.

The date of filing is defined as the date of receipt by the Department of Ecology.

Adequate notice to the public and the permittee is required before rescission of a permit. DOE may petition the hearings board if a required rescinding action is not taken.

The bill reduces from 45 to 15 days the time for intervention by DOE or the Attorney General after a request for review is filed with the Hearings Board because of the granting, denying or rescinding of a permit.

The Hearings Board is directed to schedule reviews on requests whether or not the certification or intervention periods have elapsed, unless the review is to begin within 30 days of such scheduling. The Board is directed to remove the request from the schedule if it is not certified within 30 days.

The time limit for DOE requests to the Hearings Board for review of final orders is reduced from 45 to 30 days.

House: 91 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 47 0 C 51 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

E2dSHB 721

SPONSORS: Representatives Zimmerman, Douthwaite, Moon and others

COMMITTEE: Local Government
Revising laws relating to county solid waste collection and disposal.

ISSUE:
Chapter 36.58 RCW currently gives county commissioners authority to acquire garbage disposal sites and to make rules and regulations regarding the use of these sites. Garbage collection franchises are administered by the state Utilities and Transportation Commission and the county has no authority to require that solid waste which is collected in the unincorporated areas of a county be disposed of at a particular site. Litigation is currently under way to determine if a county may contract through the normal bidding process for the hauling of solid wastes from transfer stations to disposal sites, or

whether the hauler with a UTC franchise certificate must carry such solid wastes.

SUMMARY:

This bill adds to counties' authority under chapter 36.58 RCW by permitting them to control the disposal of solid waste collected in the unincorporated areas of the county. Counties may convert such solid wastes into valuable products, and sell the valuable products. Collection is still the primary responsibility of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. A county may at its option contract directly for the hauling of solid wastes from transfer stations, which consist of staffed transfer trailers, to disposed sites, or may contract with the hauler with a UTC franchise certificate. Ownership of solid wastes changes from the original owner to the jurisdiction managing disposal or transfer facilities, upon the arrival of such solid wastes at such a facility.

House:	93	2	Effective: Feb. 27, 1976
Senate: (a)	42	2	C 58 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur:	91	0	

EHB 739

SPONSORS: Representatives Ceccarelli, Pardini, Leckenby, Fischer and others

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Establishing procedures for traveler's checks to be deemed unclaimed property.

ISSUE:

Travelers' checks issued by a business association are presumed abandoned after seven years if the owner has neither claimed them nor corresponded in writing concerning them. (RCW 63.28.110) A majority of states specify a fifteen year period.

SUMMARY:

The bill extends the time period which must expire before travelers' checks are presumed abandoned from seven to fifteen years.

House: (a)	86	0	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate:	46	0	C 59 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESHB 769

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce (Originally sponsored by Representatives Newhouse and Bagnariol)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Permitting certain domestic wineries to wholesale their own products.

ISSUE:

Present law prohibits wineries established after 1969 to be licensed as wine wholesalers. Wineries without a wholesaler's license must go through licensed wholesalers in order to sell their wine to retail outlets. Small wineries with limited production find the procedure of hiring a wholesaling agent awkward and time consuming. It also increases costs to the consumer.

In addition, it is not clear whether it is legal under present law for liquor wholesalers and manufacturers to serve liquor without charge at trade association conventions or to donate liquor for such functions. Nor is it clear whether it is legal for sellers to provide business services such as stock rotation to retail outlets.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows wineries producing no more than 75,000 gallons per year to be licensed as wholesalers for the purpose of wholesaling their own production.

Retailers are permitted to accept specified business services from their suppliers as prescribed by board rules.

Liquor wholesalers, manufacturers and importers are authorized to donate liquor at conventions at meals and hospitality rooms.

House:	91	2	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a)	45	0	C 62 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur:	66	9	

ESHB 771

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce (Originally sponsored by Representatives Newhouse and Bagnariol)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Permitting wine tasting at wineries.

ISSUE:

Under present law only Washington beer or wine manufacturers may acquire agent's licenses. Such a license is required to approach and engage in goodwill activities with retailers. This limits the information retailers, restaurants and taverns can obtain on new brands or types of liquor.

There is also an ambiguity in present law concerning the practice of brewery and domestic winery representatives, wholesalers, and importers providing normal, customary business services to retailers.

ESHB 771

SUMMARY:

The bill allows representatives of out-of-state wineries, spirituous liquor distillers or distributors, and foreign beer or wine manufacturers or distributors to apply for agent's licenses.

Beer and domestic wine manufacturers, wholesalers and importers are authorized to perform, and retailers may accept, normal business services. Such services include, but are not limited to, display setup, stock rotation and case pricing.

House: 83 4 Effective: July 1, 1976
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 74 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 82 5

ESHB 779

SPONSORS: Representatives King, Hendricks and Thompson

COMMITTEE: State Government

Permitting employees of political subdivisions of the state to join the state employee's insurance and health care system.

ISSUE:

Most of the state's political subdivisions are too small to obtain group insurance coverage for premiums as low or with coverage as extensive as those enjoyed by state employees. Optional inclusion of these units in the state system would give them the ability to pick the most favorable arrangement.

The bill would permit employees of any county, municipality, or other political subdivision to participate in insurance programs now available to state employees; school district personnel and members of LEOFF are specifically excepted. Such participation must be authorized by the appropriate local legislative body.

The State Employees' Insurance Board is required to establish the conditions under which the transfer of insurance programs will be implemented. All eligible employees of the political subdivision must transfer as a unit, and the political subdivision must obligate itself to make the necessary employer contributions. The Board must hold public hearings on applications for transfer and is given the sole right to reject an application.

Local executive and legislative officers are included except that special district commissioners may only be included if they are already participants in a group plan with district employees.

House: 75 14 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 47 0 C 106 L 76 2nd ex.sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 42 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 84 0

ESHB 802

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means Appropriations (Originally sponsored by Representatives Shinpoch, Polk, Thompson and Wojahn)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Providing uniformity in payment of travel expenses for most state officials and employees.

ISSUE:

Current statutes relating to travel expense allowances for officers and employees in the three branches of state government contain inconsistent terminology. This variety of language has led to confusion in computing travel expenses.

Moreover, OPP & FM has no permanent statutory authority to regulate travel expenses for state employees and appointive officers. Current statutory authority is based in significant part on language in the biennial appropriation bills.

SUMMARY:

The major purpose of the bill is to provide greater uniformity in travel expense allowances for state officers and employees (i.e., 13 cents per mile and a daily expense allowance of \$25 for in-state travel and \$35 out-of-state).

Statutory reimbursement is authorized for travel expenses for superior court judges serving a district comprising more than one county. Judges pro tem shall be paid only for time actually spent away from their residences and for time actually spent in preparation of opinions.

The bill provides (1) OPP & FM with permanent statutory authority to regulate travel expenses for state employees and appointive officers; (2) a reasonable minimum monthly threshold (10 days or 70 hours) for earning retirement credits by part-time members of boards and commissions; and (3) regulation of judicial travel (Judicial Conference - 13 cents per mile and \$40 per diem; Judicial Council - 13 cents per mile and \$25 per diem).

In addition, reimbursement for members of boards and commissions serving without compensation but eligible for travel expenses with a daily expense allowance is tied to the general current standard in RCW 43.04.050 but calculated on a daily basis rather than on an hourly basis.

House: 85 2 Effective: July 1, 1976
 Senate: (a) 42 1 C 34 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 87 1

EHB 840

SPONSOR: Representative Randall

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Relating to revenue and taxation.

ISSUE:

In the 1975 regular biennial budget, the travel trailer excise tax was considered as state revenue and a portion of it appropriated for general school apportionment purposes. Previously it was considered as a local deductible item and distributed to the local school districts on each district's pro rata share.

The revenues cannot be transferred to the general fund without further authorization, even though the amount has been considered as part of the revenue available for appropriation.

SUMMARY:

70 percent of the travel trailer excise tax will be deposited in the general fund for school apportionment. The general fund would have been reduced by \$3.2 million without the authority granted by this bill.

House: (a) 91 2 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 44 0 C 75 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 971

SPONSORS: Representatives Randall, Pardini, Sommers and Newhouse

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Excise tax on leaseholds.

ISSUE:

The present leasehold taxing procedure has been criticized as being unconstitutional, unfair, and too difficult to administer.

The existing leasehold tax provides that leaseholds contracted after July 1, 1970 and leaseholds predating July 1, 1970, but since renegotiated or not requiring 90 percent of full economic rent are subject to property tax levies payable by the lessee. Other leaseholds, not exempt, provide for a 14 percent in lieu tax payable by the public lessor, which is imposed on the amount of rental received the previous year.

SUMMARY:

REHB 971 repeals the leasehold tax statute passed in 1973 and imposes an annual excise tax of 12 percent on private leases of public property. Cities and counties are authorized to levy the same type of excise tax at 4 percent for cities and 6 percent for counties. The city tax is credited against the county tax. If all counties levy the tax, the state tax would be 6 percent statewide. Counties are required to distribute revenues to other taxing districts within the county in the same manner as property taxes are distributed.

The excise tax is to be based on the contract rent, with specific adjustments. After 1986 and on leases in effect more than ten years, the Revenue Department may review for comparability with privately leased or rented property, or if the contract does not meet one of the three requirements of negotiation or renegotiation (competitive bidding, negotiated under statutory requirements, or negotiated under circumstances established by public record) the Department may review for comparability. The exemptions are essentially those in the current law, but with an exemption for leasehold interests which give use or possession of the leased property for a continuous period of less than 30 days.

All leasehold interests negotiated prior to July 1, 1970 and not renegotiated are allowed an 80 percent credit against the tax in 1976, declining at 20 percent a year until there is no credit in 1980.

House: (a) 64 30 Effective: March 1, 1976
 Senate: (a) 39 8 C 61 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 42 4
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 86 8

EHB 1166

SPONSOR: Representative Randall

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Changing the date for collecting taxes.

ISSUE:

In AGO 1976 No. 5, the Attorney General stated that once any taxpayer has, in fact, paid all or any portion of a 1975 ad valorem property tax levy, collectible on or after February 15, 1976, in accordance with RCW 84.56.010, it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to grant special levy relief to taxpayers by providing for either a refund of those taxes or making them a credit against future taxes.

EHB 1166

SUMMARY:

The county treasurer may not collect ad valorem taxes before March 1 of the year succeeding the levy of the taxes.

House: (a) 65 27 Effective: February 16, 1976
Senate: 31 16 C 10 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1229

SPONSOR: Representative Randall

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

An act relating to revenue and taxation.

ISSUE:

Chapter 90, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess., Section 5, and Chapter 291 Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. dealt with placing a sales tax on materials incorporated into federal government projects. The plan enacted during the 1st ex. sess. did not fully cover the materials which become an integral part of a building or other realty owned by the government.

SUMMARY:

This legislation establishes definitions and values for use tax purposes in the case of government owned articles which are used in construction, repairs, etc. which become a part of other realty. Language was also added which imposes the sales tax on articles furnished to federal contractors by the federal government.

House: 87 6 Effective: July 25, 1975
Senate: (a) 47 0 C 1 L 75 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 76 4

EHB 1230

SPONSORS: Representatives King and Newhouse

COMMITTEE: Labor

Creating the Public Employment Relations Commission.

ISSUE:

The Governor's partial veto of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 2408 made inoperable the establishment of a new Commission for Public Employment Relations. As passed, ESSB 2408 allowed the Senate to reject an appointment to the Commission made while the Legislature is not in session by not acting within 30 days of the start of the next legislative session. It also allowed the Commission to establish its own method of paying members and expenses. These two sections were vetoed by the Governor, including the authority to create a Commission.

The Governor also partially vetoed ESB 2500, the Education Employment Relations Act, because it contained the same 30-day proviso. The Public Employment Relations Commission supersedes the Education Employment Relations Commission so that a bill meeting the Governor's objections was necessary only for ESSB 2408.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows implementation of ESSB 2408 by (1) requiring the Senate to reject a Commission appointment during the next legislative session if such appointment is made when the Legislature is not in session and if the Senate wishes to remove such Commission member, and (2) conforming the method of paying Commission expenses and members' payments to existing standards and limits set in RCW 43.03.

The bill was also amended to provide for the transfer of employees from the Department of Labor and Industries to the new Commission. It delays the transfer of functions from September 8, 1975, to January 1, 1976 (to allow the Commission more lead time to prepare for assuming its functions). It also repeals sections of the Professional Negotiations Act as of January 1, 1976, which were amended by ESSB 2408 to prevent a potential conflict with ESB 2500 (which repealed the same sections).

House: (a) 93 2 Effective: Various
 Senate: (a) 36 9 C 5 L 75 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 92 2

EHB 1237

SPONSORS: Representatives Whiteside, Seeberger,
 Fortson and Wojahn

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizes the Department to establish by rules and regulations eligibility for alternate living arrangements and licenses same.

ISSUE:

Present law authorizes the Department of Social and Health Services by rules and regulations to provide eligibility standards, standards of care, etc., beyond the level of board and room only for foster homes for the aged, blind and others receiving disability and general assistance. If more than three residents reside in a facility, then the provisions of chapter 18.20 RCW become effective (licensing and regulation of boarding homes). The provisions of RCW 18.20.020(2) specifically exclude from the boarding home chapter any other facility licensed and regulated by other state law.

SUMMARY:

This bill would allow the Department to license foster home facilities having more than three residents. Such licensing thus brings the facility within the purview of the exemption presently contained in the boarding home chapter to avoid conflicting regulation.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: (a) 44 0 C 52 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 83 0

HB 1240

SPONSOR: Representative Shinpoch

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Department of social and health services capital construction appropriation.

ISSUE:

The intent of an earlier appropriation measure in the 1975 capital budget, RESHB 206, providing funds to the Department of Social and Health Services for construction of an educational center for the developmentally disabled was deemed unclear by the Attorney General.

SUMMARY:

The bill specifies that the funds shall go to the South King County Activities Center. Plans for the facility were exempted from review by the Department of General Administration.

House: 88 5 Effective: Sept. 9, 1975
 Senate: 26 20 C 6 L 75 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1242

SPONSORS: Representatives Fortson, Bagnariol,
 Charnley, Hansen, North and Wilson

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Implementing 1975 special school relief measure.

ISSUE:

Some local school districts submitted multiple levies to the electorate last spring. When only a portion of the total submission was approved, districts were required to utilize all of the \$82.50 per full time equivalent pupil for levy roll back. In some cases this amounted to a roll back of all or nearly all of the levy with no relief for the portion of the levy which was defeated.

SUMMARY:

HB 1242 provides that local school districts which submitted multiple proposition levies roll back their levy by the percentage that the levy passage is of the total levy submitted. These districts would still receive \$82.50 per full time equivalent pupil enrolled for 1975-6. The remaining funds would be used as levy relief for the portion of the levy submittal which was defeated. For example, a district would be able to use half of their \$82.50 per FTE pupil for relief and the other half would be for roll back of the portion of the levy which passed.

House: 94 0 Effective: Sept. 9, 1975
 Senate: 47 0 C 7 L 75 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1243

SPONSOR: Representatives Bagnariol and Polk

COMMITTEE: Boost

Appropriating funds to the department of revenue.

ISSUE:

A superior court judgment (Valentine v. Johnson) was entered against the State of Washington requiring the state to pay residents of Pierce County approximately \$950,000, as a refund of property taxes which were improperly assessed.

HB 1243

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for a direct appropriation of \$950,000 to the Department of Revenue to be used to satisfy the above judgment.

House: 86 10 Effective: Sept. 9, 1975
Senate: 43 0 C 8 L 75 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1244

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Adams, Thompson, North, Becker, Charnley, Erickson, Fischer, Gallagher, Hendricks, Lux, Sherman and Sommers

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing coroners to provide corneal tissue from decedents to eyebanks under certain conditions.

ISSUE:

A greater supply would be available if the county coroner or medical examiner were allowed to provide corneal tissue from decedents under his jurisdiction, upon the request of an approved eye bank.

SUMMARY:

This bill would allow eye banks approved by the Department of Social and Health Services to request corneal tissue from the county coroner/medical examiner which has been obtained from decedents. The decedents' identification must be unknown or the coroner must have received no objection from next of kin. It provides also that such removal must not interfere with a subsequent investigation or alter the facial appearance of the decedent. The bill also provides a presumption in any civil action that the coroner/medical examiner acted in good faith.

House: (a) 81 15 Effective: Feb. 27, 1976
Senate: 43 3 C 60 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1255

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Chandler, Bannes, Fischer and Haussler

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Prescribing increases in disability, death and survivors benefits for volunteer firemen.

ISSUE:

Death, disability and survivors benefits for volunteer firemen have not been increased since 1965.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases volunteer firemen's disability, death and survivors benefits. It also authorizes the payment of actual mileage required by volunteer

firemen for extended medical treatment which is not available in the fireman's home area.

House: 91 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 48 0 C 76 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1257

SPONSOR: Representative Hendricks

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Removing residency and practice requirements for municipal judges.

ISSUE:

A municipal court judge appointed pursuant to RCW 3.50.040 must be a United States and Washington State citizen, be an attorney admitted to practice law in Washington (unless the city has a population less than 5,000) and either reside or practice law in the municipality in which the judge is appointed.

Many small towns do not have lawyers who reside or practice there, and thereby are prohibited from creating a municipal court as provided in RCW 3.50 since no one in the town qualifies to serve.

SUMMARY:

This bill removes the requirement that persons appointed to municipal court judgeships either reside or practice law in the municipality in which they are appointed.

House: 93 3 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 46 0 C 35 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1259

SPONSORS: Representatives Kilbury, Haussler, Hansen, Boldt and Tilly

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Making certain changes in the laws relating to agricultural water supplies.

ISSUE:

The State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation agreed to provide funding for three agricultural water facilities. The state of Washington would grant 35 percent of project costs from Referendum 27 funds and the remaining cost would be met from a federal loan. Since the period between August 1, 1974 and June 30, 1975 when commitments were made, the law was changed to limit the amount of Referendum 27 funds to 15 percent of project costs.

SUMMARY:

This bill would exempt the Wenatchee Heights, the Okanogan, and the Snipes Mountain Rehabilitation and Betterment Projects, subject to the previous commitments, from the 15 percent limitation on grants from Referendum 27 funds.

House: 74 0 Effective: Feb. 20, 1976
Senate: 45 0 C 36 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1266

SPONSORS: Representatives Jastad and Kalich

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing the number of Lewis County superior court judges to two.

ISSUE:

Lewis County has only one Superior Court judge who is disposing of cases (through trials and otherwise) at a rate of almost two and one-half times the average of all other one-judge courts in the state. The State Court Administrator's office projects that filings in Lewis County will continue their steady increase and will be 14% higher in 1977 than in 1975.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the number of superior court judges in Lewis County from one to two.

House: (a) 87 3 Effective: March 6, 1976
Senate: 46 0 C 79 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1272

SPONSORS: Representatives Sherman, Charnley, Chandler, Barnes and Lee

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Exempting minibus car pools from commercial transportation regulations.

ISSUE:

The commercial transportation statutes contained in RCW 81.68 which regulate the operation of bus systems presently apply to car pools using minibuses if compensation is involved. This needlessly discourages the desirable use of such pools.

SUMMARY:

Minibus car pools are exempted from the commercial transportation regulations contained in RCW 81.68. Before a minibus or van is exempt it must be used exclusively for the transportation of individuals between their place of residence (or points near their

residence) and their place of employment. Such a vehicle must not have a seating capacity of more than 15 persons. The driver must also be on his way to work from his place of residence or returning.

A car pool or minibus operation shall not compete with nor infringe upon the service of an existing auto transportation company.

House: 92 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 37 2 C 121 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 74 1

EHB 1291

SPONSORS: Representatives May and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Permitting the operation of forty-foot school buses.

ISSUE:

The present maximum length on school buses is unnecessarily restrictive. A greater length per bus could reduce the total number of buses needed.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the legal overall maximum length for school buses from thirty-five feet to forty feet, provided that any such school bus shall be equipped with three axles. The bill further provides that such buses comply with operating rules adopted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Route approval by the State Highway Commission is required after consultation and agreement with the local legislative authorities.

House: (a) 83 5 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 43 3 C 53 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 74 2

SHB 1299

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers, Pardini, Hurley (Margaret) and others

COMMITTEE: State Government

Modifying the building code as applied to historic buildings.

ISSUE:

There is a need to allow preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or continued use of historic or architecturally-significant structures without strict adherence to the building codes.

SHB 1299

SUMMARY:

This law permits repairs, alterations, and additions which are necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or continued use of structures designated by a legislative body as having special historical or architectural significance without conforming to all of the requirements of the building codes. The law requires, however, that the restored structure be less hazardous than the existing building.

House: 87 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 42 1 C 11 L 762nd ex. sess.

EHB 1311

SPONSOR: Representative Randall
(By Department of Revenue Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Removing five percent personal property audit requirement.

ISSUE:

RCW 84.08.030 authorizes the Department of Revenue to examine and test the work of county assessors and bring to the assessors' attention any omitted or incorrectly valued property. As part of the examination and testing work the Department is required to audit at least five percent of the personal property accounts per year. The Department does not currently attain this five percent minimum in all counties annually.

The Thurston County Superior Court ruled on January 8 that the Department has a mandatory duty to fully carry out the statute. The judge has temporarily held the issuance of a writ of mandate directing the Department to perform these audits. The estimated cost of compliance with the statute is \$470,000 per year. The Department has stated that it does not plan to reduce its present audit activities if this bill is enacted.

SUMMARY:

The bill removes the five percent audit requirement. The Department of Revenue must audit at least one-half of one percent of all personal property accounts listed each calendar year. This requirement is to be applied on a statewide rather than a county basis.

House: 80 2 Effective: March 13, 1976
Senate: (a) 45 1 C 94 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 87 5

REHB 1313

SPONSORS: Representatives Ehlers, Shinpoch, Bagnariol and Zimmerman

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Establishing the Washington library networks revolving fund.

ISSUE:

During the last two biennia the Legislature has appropriated in excess of \$4 million for the development of the Washington state computerized library network. Legislation is required to share the further costs of this system.

SUMMARY:

This bill establishes the Washington library network revolving fund in which all public libraries which use the computerized network will pay their share of the operating costs. The fees to be charged the participating libraries will be set jointly by the Data Processing Authority and the State Library Commission. Participation in the Washington library network is optional for the various public libraries.

The biennial cost of the network is \$1.4 million, which will be passed on to the public libraries in the 1977-79 biennium.

House: (a) 86 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 25 20 C 110 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 83 5

REHB 1314

SPONSOR: Representative Bauer

COMMITTEE: Education

Limiting school board responsibility to provide detailed descriptions of rights and responsibilities of teachers to those with respect to discipline of pupils.

ISSUE:

State law requires that the State Board of Education promulgate rules prescribing the due process guarantees of pupils and requires school boards to adopt and to make available to each pupil, teacher and parent written rules regarding pupil conduct, discipline and rights. Commencing with the 1976-77 school year, these rules must be accompanied by a detailed description of rights, responsibilities and authorities of teachers with respect to students.

The statutory directives in the two statutes cited above may be overbroad. It is, therefore, difficult for school boards to be certain that their rules and regulations, along with the description of rights, responsibilities and authorities of teachers, are meeting the statutory mandate.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that the State Board of Education rules and regulations prescribing substantive and procedural due process guarantees of pupils include an authorization for a school district to use informal due process procedures in connection with the short-term suspension of students to the extent constitutionally permissible. The interest of students must be adequately protected by those rules and regulations.

The bill also clarifies each school board's responsibility to make available to each student, parent, and teacher in the district a detailed description of the responsibility of teachers with respect to the discipline of pupils as prescribed by statutory law, Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Board of Education rules, and rules and regulations of the school district.

Each principal is directed to determine that appropriate student discipline is established and enforced in his or her school.

House: (a)	90	3	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a)	43	0	Ch 97 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur:	88	0	

RE2SHB 1316

SPONSOR: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Fortson, Bauer, Adams and Others)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing state funding of senior citizens' nutrition program.

ISSUE:

Senior citizen programs in Washington state are currently funded primarily from federal grants. There is a need for state legislative direction and funding for such programs.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the Department of Social and Health Services to develop and administer a multi-faceted program of community based services for low income senior citizens, including general nursing, personal care, nutrition, counseling and limited civil legal services.

Financing for the program is provided by a \$1.9 million state allocation which is expected to bring in another \$5.6 million in federal funds.

Eligible for the expansion of programs are those 60 and over who are unemployed or employed less than 20 hours a week, those 65 and over and some other low income groups.

New programs will include night services, counselling on death, housing, minor home repairs and a policy determination to provide subsidized assistance to maintain an aged person within the home.

Expanded programs include day care, in-home care, preventive health care, hot meals and civil legal services.

The Department is authorized to provide all services to non-law income seniors as well, using a fee schedule based on ability to pay. Nutritional services shall not be based on need.

House: (a)	88	0	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a)	36	6	C 131 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	40	2	PV (see Gov. veto message)
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	80	2	

RESHB 1329

SPONSORS: Representatives Lysen, Erickson and Brown

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Providing for public disclosure revisions.

ISSUE:

Experience since enactment of the Public Disclosure Law has revealed the following problems: (1) the Public Disclosure Commission is not receiving timely notice of candidacy declarations, (2) the monetary influence of out-of-state interests on in-state initiative and referendum campaigns is not being adequately shown, (3) the reporting period for determining aggregate individual contribution levels is inappropriate, (4) the requirements for reporting independent campaign expenditures and contributions to out-of-state committees lack deadlines, (5) the reporting requirements for commercial advertisers are unduly burdensome to persons who must comply with them and are duplications and confusing to persons attempting to monitor disclosures, (6) the law does not prohibit political campaign use of public office facilities for which no elected official is responsible, (7) the requirement that bankers must disclose some of their banks' borrowing customers works an undue hardship on them as a class of elected officials, (8) the compensation paid by the state to members of the Commission is inadequate, (9) the reporting requirements for certain grassroots fundraising activities are unduly burdensome for methods of fundraising which should be encouraged, (10) information regarding public bank accounts is not uniformly available at a single repository, (11) penalties for tardy reporting are not automatic, (12) the Commission has no authority to determine whether actual violations of the law have occurred

RESHB 1329

nor to impose penalties for such violations, and (13) the law has been interpreted as prohibiting local governmental units from using public funds for lobbying purposes.

SUMMARY:

This bill meets the issues outlined above by adopting a number of changes and clarifications concerning declarations of candidacy, reporting requirements, use of public facilities in election campaigns, lobbying by local government entities, and the operations of the Public Disclosure Commission.

Candidacy declarations: City clerks and county auditors who receive declarations of candidacy are required to notify the Commission automatically.

Reporting requirements: The use of out-of-state money in Washington initiative and referendum campaigns is allowed when properly reported.

The determination of aggregate individual contribution levels is based on the "calendar year" for continuing political committees and on the "campaign period" for all other political committees.

Independent non-committee campaign expenditures are to be reported on a schedule which is consistent with the reporting requirements for political committees.

The requirement that commercial advertisers report political advertising to the Commission is replaced by a requirement that such information be available for public inspection.

The requirement that financial institution directors or officers who are also elected public officials must disclose interest paid on loans by major borrowers is eliminated. Instead, such a person shall report either (1) interest payments and receipts, or (2) the identities of the other officers and directors and the average monthly balances held for the governmental entity of which the person is an elected official.

Optional alternative reporting requirements are established for political committees which conduct fund-raisers involving the retail sale of goods or services or licensed gambling activities.

The State Treasurer and all county, port, PUD and city treasurers (except cities of 1000 or less population) are required to file reports with the Commission identifying their checking and savings accounts.

An automatic \$10 fee is established for the late filing of any required report, in addition to the other penalties in the disclosure law.

Political use of agency facilities: The prohibition against the political campaign use of elected officials' offices is extended to all state agencies and their appointees and employees.

Local government lobbying: Local governmental entities are specifically authorized to expend funds for the travel and living expenses of employees who

communicate with other elected officials on behalf of such local units. Such funds may not be used for emoluments or campaign contributions provided to elected officials or public employees.

Commission operations: Compensation for Commission members is increased from \$15 to \$75 per day of service.

The Commission is authorized to make determinations as to whether actual violations of the law have occurred and to impose penalties for such violations in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

House:	68	8	Effective: March 22, 1976
Senate: (a)	36	10	C 112 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	41	4	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	75	0	

REHB 1340

SPONSOR: Representative Smith (Rick)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Making lesser traffic law violations noncriminal offenses.

ISSUE:

Under present state law all traffic offenses are criminal offenses which can be punished by some loss of liberty. The commission of a traffic offense does not in most cases result in a jail sentence. The great majority are disposed of by bail forfeiture or, in those instances where a court appearance is made, the imposition of a fine.

The State Supreme Court has held that an indigent defendant was entitled to appointed counsel when charged with an offense punishable by loss of liberty even when the probability of imprisonment is slight. McInturf v. Horton 85 Wa 2d 704 (1975). The financial impact of this decision on cities and counties who must provide indigent defendants with counsel in contested traffic cases has been considerable.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that a violation of the traffic laws (Chapter 46.61 RCW, Rules of the Road) or a similar local ordinance shall not be considered a criminal offense and shall be punishable only by a fine not to exceed \$250. The bill excepts eight of the more serious traffic offenses and provides that they will continue to be punished as under present law. The eight offenses excluded are (1) driving while license suspended or revoked; (2) hit and run — unattended vehicle; (3) hit and run — attended vehicle; (4) reckless driving; (5) driving while under the influence of drugs or liquor; (6) negligent homicide by vehicle;

(7) racing of vehicles on highways; and (8) advertising that a vehicle has been driven as an unlawful speed on any public highway.

House: (a) 81 4 Effective: March 13, 1976
Senate: (a) 46 0 C 95 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 1344

SPONSORS: Representatives Cochrane, Haussler, Blair and others

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Establishing responsibility for enforcement of the uniform fire code.

ISSUE:

The Attorney General has concluded (AGO 1975 No. 21) that under the Uniform Fire Code, a fire protection district is responsible for administering and enforcing the fire code within its district. This duty is in addition to providing fire protection.

The fire protection districts are concerned that a county therefore could require that the districts take on responsibilities for which they are unsuited. Legally, it is the state statute itself which puts full responsibility on the fire protection district.

SUMMARY:

The county is given primary responsibility to administer and enforce the uniform fire code in the unincorporated areas of the county. However, if the county provides fire protection, the county may opt to arrange that administration and enforcement be done by another body. Presumably, if the county does not provide fire protection, it has no option other than to do the enforcement and administration itself.

The bill goes on to allow either the fire protection district or political subdivision to use the interlocal cooperation act, chapter 39.34 RCW, to cooperate with other counties and fire protection districts to administer and enforce the uniform fire code.

Counties are authorized to impose fees sufficient to pay the enforcement and administrative costs. The bill exempts counties from duties already reserved for Labor and Industries and the Fire Marshal's Office.

House: (a) 77 14 Effective: Feb. 20, 1976
Senate: (a) 45 2 C 37 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 82 6
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 39 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 89 3

HB 1342

SPONSORS: Representatives Tilly, Hayner and Barnes

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Establishing procedures for payment of costs by convicted criminal defendants.

ISSUE:

Some states have enacted recoupment statutes which allow a court to order a convicted indigent defendant to pay back the cost of providing defense in criminal proceedings. The Washington Supreme Court held the general principle unconstitutional, but the U.S. Supreme Court upheld an Oregon statute which has certain procedural safeguards.

SUMMARY:

The bill states that the court may require a convicted criminal defendant to pay defense counsel costs in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's construction of a comparable Oregon statute. The court may not order the defendant to pay these costs unless the defendant will be able to pay them after taking into consideration the financial resources of the defendant and the burden payment would impose. The defendant can petition the court for remission of the payment if it imposes a hardship.

If the defendant defaults, repayment may be collected either as other civil judgments or through the contempt power of the court. The defendant may be found in contempt unless he can show the default was not intentional or a failure to make a good faith effort. If found in contempt, he may be imprisoned at the rate of one day for each \$25 or one year, whichever period is shorter (30 days if the conviction was for a misdemeanor).

House: 90 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 44 0 C 96 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 1343

SPONSORS: Representatives Thompson, Newhouse, Curtis, Blair, Schumaker, Clemente, Douthwaite and Erickson

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Increasing legislative salaries.

ISSUE:

Various studies of the existing salaries of Washington legislators indicate that their salaries have not kept up with inflation and do not adequately compensate them for time spent on official duties.

SUMMARY:

The salary of legislators is increased to \$7,200 per year.

REHB 1343

\$247,470 is appropriated to the legislature from the general fund to implement the salary increase.

House: (a) 53 42 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 32 13 C 113 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 53 40

ESHB 1345

SPONSORS: Committee on Education (Originally sponsored by Representatives Bauer, Bender and Ehlers)

COMMITTEE: Education

Providing for a priority program of education.

ISSUE:

A priority educational program is not now defined by statute, nor is there a statutory requirement to assess the achievement levels of students.

SUMMARY:

This bill directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to conduct standardized reading, writing, mathematics and language arts achievement level surveys of approximately 2,000 students in Washington in grades 8 and 11, and to report on the achievement levels of the students tested to the Legislature. The purpose of these surveys is to allow the public and the Legislature to evaluate how Washington students compare to students tested in comparable national achievement surveys.

School districts are encouraged to test all pupils in grade 2. The results are to be used by the local school district to help teachers in identifying those pupils in need of assistance in language and computational skills.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to prepare and conduct standardized achievement tests in reading, mathematics and language arts to be given to all students in grade four. Results of these tests are to be compiled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and made available to the Legislature, the local school districts and the parents of the children tested. The results will allow parents to compare the achievement levels of their children with those of other pupils in their school district, the state, and the nation. \$300,000 is appropriated to implement the act.

House: (a) 87 5 Effective: July 1, 1976
Senate: (a) 42 0 C 98 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 41 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 84 2

SHB 1347

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary (Originally sponsored by Representative Smith (Rick))

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Correcting technical errors in the Washington criminal code.

ISSUE:

The new criminal code which was enacted during the 1975 legislative session carried an effective date of July 1, 1976. One of the principal reasons for delaying the effective date was to give the Legislature at least one opportunity to correct or perfect the code prior to its becoming effective.

This bill consists of amendments to the code which have been proposed by the Office of the Code Reviser and by the Bar Association Task Force which drafted the code on which the enactment was based. These amendments are for the most part grammatical or technical in nature and do not make substantive changes in the criminal code. The one exception to this is that a substantive change is required to retain the present law rather than grant judges the additional power of setting maximum terms lower than the prescribed statutory maximums.

SUMMARY:

The bill makes the numerous technical changes requested to perfect the code.

The substantive change strikes the phrase "fixed by the court" in the subsections relating to sentencing for Class B felonies and Class C felonies.

House: 82 0 Effective: June 1, 1976
Senate: 46 0 C 38 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1355

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers and Dunlap

COMMITTEE: State Government

Implementing law relating to the state employee suggestion program.

ISSUE:

The Governor's Advisory Council on State Government Productivity found that there is a need to increase incentives for state employees to participate in an expanded employee suggestion awards program.

SUMMARY:

The membership of the awards board is increased by one.

Higher education employees will be eligible to participate in the program.

The board is directed to establish procedures to process suggestions having multi-agency impacts and for post-auditing suggestion implementation for fiscal accountability.

The statutory maximums for total annual awards and administration are removed and the maximum cash award is increased from \$300 to \$1000.

Contests between agencies are permitted to encourage participation.

\$108,512 is appropriated for the expanded program from the Department of Personnel Service Fund.

House: (a) 84 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 35 6 C 122 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1356

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeberger
 (By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Pertaining to education; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to education were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1356 reenacts the code sections relating to education that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 89 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
 Senate: 48 0 C 15 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1357

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeberger
 (By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to teachers' retirement; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to teachers' retirement were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1357 reenacts the code sections relating to teachers' retirement that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 87 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
 Senate: 48 0 C 16 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1358

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeburger
 (By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to state government; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to state government were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1358 reenacts the code sections relating to state government that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 88 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
 Senate: 47 0 C 17 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1359

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeberger
 (By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to motor vehicles; RCW corrections.

HB 1359

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to motor vehicles were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1359 reenacts the code sections relating to motor vehicles that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 89 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
Senate: 47 0 C 18 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1360

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeberger
(By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to industrial insurance; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to industrial insurance were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1360 reenacts the code sections relating to industrial insurance that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 88 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
Senate: 47 0 C 19 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1361

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Knowles and Seeberger
(By Statute Law Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to alcoholic beverages; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to alcoholic beverages were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session. These double amendments do not conflict in purpose. The code sections need to be reenacted to consolidate the amendments of each separate enactment to avoid the need for publishing the same sections twice in the RCW and to eliminate the need for amending two like sections in future enactments regarding these sections.

SUMMARY:

H.B. 1361 reenacts the code sections relating to alcoholic beverages that were amended simultaneously during the 1975 session.

House: 88 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
Senate: 46 0 C 20 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

RESHB 1364

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer, Whiteside, Boldt, Ehlers, Dunlap and Warnke

COMMITTEE: Education

Changing law relating to contractual rights of school district certificated employees.

ISSUE:

The "continuing contract" law for teachers provides that their contracts are automatically renewed unless there is "cause" for discharge or non-renewal. The current law also requires that any action to discharge or non-renew must follow detailed procedures, including an opportunity for full review by the Superior Court. In some circumstances this law and its interpretation by the courts have made it difficult for school districts to suspend or discharge certificated employees when necessary.

SUMMARY:

The bill modifies the continuing contract law by establishing a probation period and an evaluation process. It also changes the procedures for the determination of probable cause for dismissal or nonrenewal, hearings, appeals, and administrative transfers.

Probationary period: A one year probationary period is established for nonsupervisory certificated personnel without previous teaching experience in the school district. If a teacher's contract is not to be renewed, notice of nonrenewal is required on or before May 15. The provisional employee may request an informal meeting with the superintendent regarding the decision to nonrenew. The decision of the superintendent is subject to review by the school board. No appeal to the Superior Court from the action of the school board is allowed.

Evaluation: The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall establish, by January 1, 1977, minimum criteria for the evaluation of certificated teachers and certificated support personnel. Each school board is then directed to establish its own evaluative criteria and procedures for all certificated classroom teachers and certificated support personnel, to conform to the SPI criteria.

The principal or his or her designee is responsible for evaluating all certificated personnel in that school. Each employee must be observed at least twice each year for a minimum of 60 minutes total. New employees are to be evaluated within the first 90 days of their employment. The evaluator must document the results and provide the employee with a copy.

Every employee whose work is judged unsatisfactory must receive written notification of specific areas of deficiencies and must be given a specific program of improvement by February 1 by the district superintendent. A probationary period is established to begin on or before February 1 and to end no later than May 1. Lack of sufficient improvement constitutes grounds for a finding of probable cause for either contract nonrenewal or discharge of a certificated employee.

Each school board is further directed to establish evaluative criteria and procedures for all administrators based on their job descriptions.

The failure of any evaluator to evaluate certificated employees or administrators within his or her responsibility is sufficient cause for nonrenewal or discharge.

Probable cause: In nonrenewal, discharge, or other adverse actions against a certificated employee the determination of probable cause is to be made by the superintendent. Notice and opportunity for hearing must be granted.

Hearings: Hearing procedures are prescribed for employees receiving probable cause notifications relating to discharge or nonrenewal based upon reasons other than insufficient funds or levy loss. The hearing may be open or closed at the employee's request. The employee is allowed counsel and witnesses at the hearing. The use of an attorney hearing officer is mandated. The hearing officer presides at the prehearing conference at which subpoenas may be issued, depositions may be authorized, and the date of the official hearing is established. The hearing officer also presides at the official school board hearing. The board may hear the evidence and render the final decision or it may elect, with the employee's consent, to remove itself from the hearing and allow the hearing officer to make the final decision. A record of the hearing proceedings is required.

Appeals: The employee's right to a de novo trial on appeal to the Superior Court is repealed. Superior Court review is restricted to the record and is heard without a jury. Additional evidence may be taken in

cases of alleged procedural irregularities or abridgment of free speech rights. Grounds for reversal of a board decision are based upon the Administrative Procedure Act.

The court is given discretionary power to award a reasonable attorney's fee and taxable costs to an employee who appeals if judgment is entered for the employee and if the court finds that the probable cause determination was made in bad faith or upon insufficient legal grounds. Also, if the court enters judgment for the employee the court may, in addition to ordering the school board to reinstate or issue a new contract, award damages for loss of compensation.

The employee's right to appeal any discharge or nonrenewal action directly to the Superior Court in lieu of requesting a hearing before the board is repealed. The right of direct appeal is restricted to probable cause determinations made for reasons of insufficient funds or levy loss. Such appeals are tried as ordinary civil actions.

Administrative transfers: Administrators may be transferred to a subordinate certificated position within the school district. Principals may be transferred only within the first three years of their employment as principals previously employed for three or more years by another district may be transferred only during their first year.

An administrator who is transferred may request an informal meeting with the school board of directors. The administrator has no right to appeal the decision of the board.

The sole right to renew a contract of employment with the superintendent rests with the school board.

House: (a)	70	22	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a)	29	18	C 114 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	28	17	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	50	42	

SHB 1366

SPONSORS: Committee on Parks and Recreation (Originally sponsored by Representatives North, Chandler, Matthews, Fortson and Sherman)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation
Preserving Mount Si.

ISSUE:

By virtue of their geological and scientific values, Mount Si and Little Si should be preserved in their natural state, and a mining project which would alter their unique character should be prevented.

SUMMARY:

The state Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources are directed jointly to conduct a study to determine the methods for safeguarding the natural form, beauty and recreational value of Mount Si and Little Si. Both agencies shall cooperate with private and governmental interests in the area and shall determine ownership, proposed boundaries, acquisition cost, and a management plan. The report shall be presented to both the House and Senate Parks and Recreation Committees by December 31, 1976. The sum of \$5,000 or so much thereof as needed is appropriated from the general fund for the joint study.

House: 90 2 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 44 4 C 88 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 1376

SPONSORS: Representatives Blair, Warnke, King, Hendricks and Bausch

COMMITTEE: State Government

Relieving employees of the state or political subdivisions from having to give bond before receiving duplicate for lost or destroyed pay warrant.

ISSUE:

Under present law employees of state and local governments who lose or do not receive a warrant must sign an affidavit and post a bond of twice the face value of the warrant in order to receive a duplicate warrant.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that the bond requirement shall not be applied to officers or employees of the state or political subdivisions if the warrant involved was for payment of salary or wages or other compensation for work.

It also provides the bond requirement shall not be applied to warrants issued for pension purposes.

House: (a) 88 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 48 0 C 77 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 88 0

HB 1382

SPONSORS: Representatives Hansen and Leckenby

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Making technical corrections for the implementation of staggered vehicle registration periods.

ISSUE:

Changes are required to conform the staggered registration law with the original legislative intent.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows any truck owner to obtain a proportionate reduction in his tonnage licensing fee when the truck is used for only part of a year.

"First time licensing" is redefined for excise tax purposes to be consistent with the statutory license fee definition.

House: 79 5 Effective: Jan. 1, 1977
Senate: 40 1 C 54 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1403

SPONSORS: Representatives Adams and Pardini
(By OPP&FM Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing bonds for social and health services facilities.

ISSUE:

The Legislature appropriated funds for capital projects relating to social and health services facilities; statutory authorization for issuing bonds is also necessary.

SUMMARY:

Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds not to exceed \$28,300,000 for capital projects relating to social and health services facilities.

House: (a) 68 18 Effective: April 15, 1976
Senate: (a) 43 2 C 125 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 37 4
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 82 1

EHB 1404

SPONSORS: Representatives Boldt and Chandler

COMMITTEE: Education

Allowing proceeds from sale of school district real property to be used for acquisition of improved or unimproved real property.

ISSUE:

School districts currently may use the proceeds from the sale of school district real property for bond retirement, real property improvement and the

equipping of school district buildings or grounds, but not for the acquisition of other real property.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes school districts to use the proceeds received from the sale of school district real property to acquire improved or unimproved real property.

The purchase of real property from such proceeds must be made in contemplation of its use for school district purposes.

House: (a) 71 5 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 44 0 C 80 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 1434

SPONSORS: Representatives Hansen and Gilleland

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Relating to outdoor advertising.

ISSUE:

A Whatcom County Superior Court case has held that the authority of the Highway Commission to obtain removal of illegal highway signs is unclear in the present statute (Scenic Vistas Act).

Another problem with this act is that some persons have highway access but are too far from the road to be seen. Some type of directional sign would assist these residences and businesses.

SUMMARY:

This bill further clarifies the law that any illegal signs which are designed to be viewed from primary highways are subject to abatement. This abatement authority does not affect the statutory requirements for payment of compensation upon the removal of any signs compensable under state law.

The bill permits the use of one directional sign, under prescribed limitations, on the premises of a business, farm, ranch or orchard adjacent to an interstate, primary, or scenic highway.

House: (a) 87 2 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: (a) 44 2 C 55 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 86 5

HB 1436

SPONSORS: Representatives Wojahn, Juelling and May

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Providing for licensing of specialty electricians.

ISSUE:

Some electricians work in specific fields such as residential wiring. Their jobs do not require the additional knowledge encompassed in the journeyman electrician's examination.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides for the testing and certification of specialty electricians. Two years of practical experience in the specialty is required.

House: 90 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 45 0 C 39 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

REHB 1440

SPONSORS: Representatives Moreau and Patterson
 (By Office of Program Planning Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing bonds for higher education facilities.

ISSUE:

If the Legislature appropriates funds for capital projects relating to higher education facilities, statutory authorization for issuing bonds will be necessary.

SUMMARY:

Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$14,880,000 for capital projects relating to higher education facilities.

House: (a) 79 8 Effective: April 15, 1976
 Senate: (a) 44 1 C 126 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 75 3

HB 1441

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Smith (Edward), Thompson, Polk, Gaines and Ceccarelli
 (By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing bonds for community college facilities.

ISSUE:

If the Legislature appropriates funds for capital projects relating to state community colleges, statutory authorization for issuing bonds will be necessary.

HB 1441

SUMMARY:

The issuance of general obligation bonds not to exceed \$26,487,000 is authorized for capital projects relating to state community colleges.

House: 83 3 Effective: March 19, 1976
Senate: 45 0 C 107 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

HB 1443

SPONSORS: Representatives Martinis and Matthews
(By OPP&FM Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Bonds, department of fisheries.

ISSUE:
Statutory authorization for issuing bonds is needed for capital projects contained in the supplemental budget for the Department of Fisheries.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the State Finance Committee to issue \$5,132,900 in general obligation bonds for those capital projects contained in the supplemental budget for the Department of Fisheries.

House: 60 19 Effective: April 19, 1976
Senate: 38 1 C 132 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESHB 1470

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Knowles, Ceccarelli, Adams and others)

COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Medical Malpractice

Making changes in the laws relating to civil actions as such actions relate to medical malpractice.

ISSUE:

The medical malpractice issue is national in scope, and represents a wide range of factors which combine to create the overall problem. The most commonly cited examples of symptoms of the problem include: insurance carriers' dropping or restricting their coverages or refusing to cover certain providers, large increases in malpractice insurance rates which add to already rising medical care costs, providers limiting or changing their patterns of practice in order to reduce the cost of coverage; and, in some cases, providers' shutdowns and strikes.

The 1976 premiums for policies written by Aetna Life and Casualty Company for Washington health care providers increased an average of 69 percent over the 1975 costs. A large portion of this increase will

presumably be passed on to the consuming public and further add to the recent dramatic rise in health care costs.

SUMMARY:

The enactment described below represents the Legislature's first comprehensive approach to the factors which have added to this problem. The legislation should be read in conjunction with Senate Bills 3033 and 3233 which each deal with specific areas of medical malpractice insurance. This bill codifies and amends current law and practice in the following areas:

- (a) clarifies and defines the theories of liability;
- (b) changes certain legal procedures;
- (c) requires court review of attorneys' fees;
- (d) specifically applies malpractice law to all health care providers, including hospitals, nursing homes, and other medical personnel.

I. THEORIES OF LIABILITY

Under present law, medical malpractice suits encompass a wide variety of possible theories under which a doctor or other health care provider can be found liable for an injury. The bill limits the circumstances under which an award for a health care injury can be made to three specific situations (professional negligence, contractual liability and informed consent).

A. Professional Negligence:

Presently, if a patient proves that a defendant has a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct for the protection of the patient against unreasonable risk; that the defendant failed to conform to that standard; that there is a reasonably close causal connection between this failure and a resulting injury; and that actual damage occurred — he has established a prima facie case of negligence (68 Wa. 2d. 180).

The proposal does not alter this framework, but does alter the application of the standard of conduct to medical malpractice.

1. "Legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct"

a. Present law: The standard of conduct to which a health care provider must conform his conduct has two aspects:

- (1) Who sets the standard, and
- (2) Once that has been determined, is it enough for the doctor to have acted as that group would have acted under similar circumstances?

RCW 4.24.290 answers a portion of the first question by requiring the defendant to exercise that degree of skill, care, and

learning possessed by others in that profession. Those within the same profession who may testify as to the applicable standard are not geographically limited, but the practice or custom followed in a particular locality is one of the elements to be considered in establishing the standard of care. Also relevant are those professional means readily accessible for appropriate treatment of the patient.

Evidence as to the care exercised by similarly situated practitioners does not, however, end the question. In 1974 the Supreme Court held that a physician may be liable if, under a given factual setting, reasonable prudence requires a higher degree of care to be exercised. Thus, an ophthalmologist is negligent for failure to give a simple painless glaucoma test even though other ophthalmologists do not ordinarily administer the test to patients under 40 (Helling v. Carey, 83 Wn. 2d 514, 1974).

- b. Summary: The bill closely parallels the existing language in 4.24.290 by relating the "care, skill and learning" which must be exercised to that expected of health care providers in the same class or profession. Existing law is altered by further limiting those who set the standard to providers within the State of Washington.

Relating this section to the above example, if a reasonable and prudent ophthalmologist in Washington would not give a glaucoma test to patients under 40, failure to do so would not constitute professional negligence.

B. Informed consent:

- 1. Present Law: The doctrine of informed consent is a distinct theory of liability which requires a physician to inform his patient of all material facts concerning a course of medical treatment so that the patient has the information with which to "intelligently chart his destiny" (Miller v. Kennedy, 11 Wash. App. 272, 1974). In presenting a claim based upon failure to obtain an informed consent, the patient must establish that "(1) the physician failed to inform the patient of a material risk involved in submitting to the proposed course of treatment; (2) the patient consented to the proposed course of treatment without being aware of or fully informed of the material risks of each choice of treatment and of no treatment at all; (3) a reasonable, prudent patient probably would not have consented to the treatment when informed of the material risks; and (4) the treatment

chosen caused injury to the patient." (Miller, at page 289).

- 2. Summary: The bill incorporates the above standard in substantially identical language with the exception of the substitution of the phrase "material fact" for "material risk". A fact is deemed to be material under the bill if a "reasonably prudent person in the patient's position would attach significance to it" in deciding whether or not to undergo the treatment.

The bill does not appear to substantially alter existing law with respect to the doctrine of informed consent.

- 3. Statutory Consent Form: The bill provides that if a particular health care provider chooses to obtain a patient's consent on a written form, the signed form constitutes prima facie evidence of an informed consent, provided that the form relates in language the patient can understand a specified set of "material facts".

As an alternative, the patient may sign a form stating that he does not wish to be informed of these facts.

C. Contractual Liability:

- 1. Present Law: It is presently possible to maintain an action against a health care provider based upon oral assurances that a particular result would be forthcoming. Some specialists such as plastic surgeons who make representations as to what a patient's appearance will be after treatment, appear particularly susceptible to these claims.
- 2. Summary: There is no provision in the bill on this issue.

II. PROCEDURAL ASPECTS

A. Ad Damnum Clause

- 1. Present Law: RCW 4.32.040 and Court Rule 8 both require a plaintiff to state his demand for special damages (actual, provable losses such as medical expenses) in a specific dollar amount. This pleading requirement is referred to as the Ad Damnum Clause.
- 2. Summary: This requirement is removed for all personal injury cases.

B. Advanced Payments

- 1. Present Law: Where a defendant or his insurance company voluntarily offers to pay a portion of the plaintiff's claim in advance of liability being established, evidence of such an offer is generally excluded during a malpractice trial on the theory that to allow this evidence would discourage the informal settlement of the dispute.

2. Summary: The bill codifies this concept as it applies to medical malpractice actions by providing that both payments and/or services may be offered without the fear that they may be admitted as evidence of liability.

C. Statute of Limitations

1. Present Law: Any action alleging professional negligence on the part of a health care provider must be filed within three years of the date of the wrongful act or one year from the date of discovery of the injury, whichever is later.
2. Summary: The bill modifies existing law by placing an eight-year "cap" on medical malpractice actions. The practical effect is to limit the "discovery" half of the existing law to an eight-year period.

Minors are excluded from this limit.

E. Collateral Source Rule

1. Present Law: It is possible for a victim of medical malpractice to be partially compensated for the injury by his own insurance. For example, if a malpractice injury required hospitalization, the patient's Blue Cross coverage would pay a portion of the expense of that hospital stay.

Washington courts have traditionally severely limited the circumstances in which evidence of a plaintiff's collateral source (his insurance) may be presented to the jury. The theory behind this rule is that the plaintiff's insurance is irrelevant to the issue of the defendant's liability.

2. Summary: The bill retains the collateral source rule with respect to privately purchased insurance. It does, however, allow either party to present evidence of any other collateral source. For example, if a patient was receiving either welfare or unemployment payments while recuperating from a malpractice injury, the defendant could argue to the jury that these public payments partially compensated the plaintiff.

III. ATTORNEYS' FEES

A. Present Law: Courts presently have an inherent power to review for reasonableness the fees charged by attorneys litigating a case before them. The criteria for such review is set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility, which has been adopted by the Washington State Supreme Court and applies to all lawyers.

B. Summary: The bill requires that the court review the reasonableness of each party's fee and codifies the disciplinary rules governing such a review.

IV. IMMUNITY FROM LIBEL AND SLANDER ACTIONS

A. Present Law: Physicians, osteopaths, and dentists who are members of committees reviewing the credentials of their peers are immune from civil actions arising out of the performance of those duties (RCW 4.24.240). In addition, each of the above professionals are insulated from liability from actions arising out of good faith testimony given before such committees (RCW 4.24.250). This protection also extends to testimony given before the Medical Disciplinary Board (RCW 4.24.260).

There is no similar provision for hospital trustees, administrators, and employees who take disciplinary action against a doctor practicing in their hospital.

B. Summary: The bill exempts both the health care providers and the employees of professional review committees from any liability for good faith conduct in supplying the committee with information, filing charges, or carrying out the recommendations of the committee. Hospital trustees and administrators are specifically covered.

House: (a)	88	2	Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a)	44	4	C 56 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur.:	84	8	

EHB 1496

SPONSORS: Representatives Hansen and Patterson

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Making appropriations to the highway commission and toll bridge authority.

ISSUE:

Additional appropriations are required by the State Highway Commission and the Washington Toll Bridge Authority for programs in progress.

SUMMARY:

The bill appropriates \$2 million of local funds from the motor vehicle fund to the Washington State Highway Commission for the construction city, county and federal facilities associated with "Program C" construction of state highways. The amount expended shall be fully reimbursed to the motor vehicle fund by the agencies for which such construction is performed.

The second appropriation is for the sum of \$15,500 from the motor vehicle fund to the Washington Toll Bridge Authority for the purpose of reimbursing the ferry improvement fund for moneys contributed to pay just compensation for the acquisition of terminal facilities of Olympia Ferries, Inc.

House: (a) 91 2 Effective: March 11, 1976
 Senate: 43 0 C 89 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

EHB 1497

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Representatives Ceccarelli, Pardini,
 Bagnariol, Ehlers and Deccio
 (By Insurance Commissioner Request)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Revising laws relating to insolvent insurers.

ISSUE:

Insurance companies which are improperly managed historically undergo a period of financial instability prior to actual insolvency and liquidation. During this time period, it is the responsibility of the Insurance Commissioner to oversee and, if possible, to rehabilitate the faltering company. These efforts are not always successful.

In the event an insurer is actually declared insolvent, present law (RCW 48.31) operates to shift the burden of large losses from the insured of the insolvent company to the insurance industry itself and then ultimately to the taxpayers. This is accomplished through the creation of two guaranty associations which pool similar types of companies and step in to take over the claims on policies written by the insolvent insurer. The expenses involved in this operation are then offset by the companies against their premium tax liability to the state.

SUMMARY:

The bill makes several changes in the operation of the above procedure:

- (1) It provides coverage for claims by policy holders of an insolvent company for "unearned premiums" i.e., that portion of the premium which the insured has paid in advance for a policy which has been "cancelled" by the company's insolvency.
- (2) The bill establishes a priority list to be used to pay claims out of those assets which remain after a company has been ordered liquidated. Present law provides only for payment of a company's employees and the expenses of administration.
- (3) The respective guaranty associations are given authority to assess each member company \$50 for administrative expenses.
- (4) The Insurance Commissioner is given additional responsibilities in overseeing companies which are in financial trouble, but not yet formally insolvent. He is required to notify the guaranty association of all investigations and opinions of his examiners.
- (5) Insurance companies are forbidden from referring to the existence of either guaranty association in their advertising.

(6) Each insurance company which is assessed under the Guaranty Act is given a premium tax offset which is prorated over a five-year period.

House: (a) 91 2 Effective: June 25, 1976
 Senate: 45 0 C 109 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
PV

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the emergency clause. A class action involving 1400 Washington residents is now pending in federal court (Amman v Cissna). The bill was not intended to affect present litigation and the Governor re-stated that intent in the veto message, as well as his belief that by the time the act becomes effective the Amman case will be finished.

REHB 1502

SPONSORS: Representatives Bagnariol and Pardini
 (By OPP & FM and State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Timber tax funds A and B.

ISSUE:

The general fund continues to be in a precarious position on a day-to-day basis. Default was narrowly averted at the end of February. The State Treasurer's most recent projections for March 31st indicate a balance of approximately \$5 to \$10 million.

SUMMARY:

This bill will provide that the state timber tax funds A and B, and the reserve fund, which are currently separate funds in the treasury, will become separate accounts in the general fund.

The war veterans compensation fund and the deposit interest fund will also become accounts in the general fund.

The provisions of this act will expire on June 30, 1976.

House: (a) 89 0 Effective: March 26, 1976
 Senate: (a) 26 15 C 123 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 77 6

EHB 1505

SPONSORS: Representatives Lysen, Hawkins, Ehlers and Fortson

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Property tax exemption, late application.

EHB 1505

ISSUE:

Revision of the property tax exemption statutes in September, 1973 moved administration of property tax exemptions to the State Department of Revenue, and required that to be eligible for exemption, applications had to be filed each year prior to March 31. This was modified in 1975 to require full application and payment of the application fee of \$35 only once every four years and the filing of a renewal affidavit annually. The Department was given the discretion of allowing more time for an application if a request was made in writing giving the reasons for needing the extension. The Department of Revenue was also required to notify all owners of exempt property of the need to file applications, and to send renewal applications annually.

Many churches and charitable organizations did not understand these changes and failed to file for their exempt status in 1975.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that the Department of Revenue may review late applications—received after the March 31 due date—prior to December 31, and provides a late filing fee or penalty of \$10 per month for each month past due.

Taxes collected in 1976 on property exempt under RCW 84.36 may be cancelled if the application is submitted by April 30, 1976. Fines for late filing for 1976 taxes only are also cancelled.

Only one application for property tax exemption is necessary if the properties are contiguous and part of a single unit.

House: (a) 91 0 Effective: April 15, 1976
Senate: (a) 37 0 C 127 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 83 1

EHB 1527

SPONSORS: Representatives Shinpoch, Bagnariol, Eikenberry, Polk and Sommers

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Discovery Park, lodge, bond.

ISSUE:

There is a need for a regional Indian cultural and educational facility.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the sale of \$1 million of general obligation bonds to provide a matching grant for the planning, design, construction, furnishing and landscaping of a regional Indian cultural and educational facility to be located at Discovery Park in Seattle. The State Finance Committee will sell the

bonds, prescribe the time and conditions of the sale, and issue temporary anticipation notes.

An appropriation for the project and state participation is set forth in the supplemental appropriation act. It provides that the sale of bonds is prohibited until a minimum of \$2,700,000 in additional federal and private funds are provided or secured.

House: (a) 66 19 Effective: April 16, 1976
Senate: 35 6 C 128 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Recon.: 33 7

HB 1529

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Representatives Berentson, Thompson, Hansey and Gallagher

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Revising laws supporting county operated ferry systems.

ISSUE:

Corrective legislation is required to clarify the intended allocations of motor vehicle fuel taxes and to insure sufficient revenue for certain county ferry systems.

SUMMARY:

This bill specifies that any appropriations for the support of county operated ferries under RCW 47.56.725 (in Pierce, Skagit and Whatcom counties) shall be deducted from the total amount of the counties' share of fuel taxes with the balance to be distributed among all 39 counties in accordance with RCW 46.68 120.

Counties are required to maintain tolls on their ferries at levels sufficient to produce aggregate annual revenues at least equal to the annual revenue of the respective county ferry systems in the calendar year of 1975.

House: 87 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: 40 0 C 57 L 76 2nd ex. sess. PV

VETO SUMMARY:

The emergency clause was vetoed on the Governor's belief that the bill does not meet the emergency requirements.

RESHB 1544

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions (Originally sponsored by

Representatives Ceccarelli, Pardini,
Bagnariol, Deccio and McCormick

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Revising laws relating to insurance.

ISSUE:

Congressional authorization of Individual Retirement Accounts requires a technical change in the insurance code.

The requirement of five days' written notice of insurance policy cancellation does not provide a sufficient period of time.

Present law does not require that a copy of a loan agreement by a premium finance company be given to the insured.

Some persons desire a statutory clarification of the application of the anti-discrimination laws to insurance policies.

SUMMARY:

Individual retirement accounts/premium tax: Premiums relating to pensions, annuities, and profit-sharing plans are presently exempt from the premium tax. The bill extends this exemption to premiums written in conjunction with Individual Retirement Accounts.

Cancellation of policies: An insurance company must currently give five days' written notice to an insured before it cancels a policy of the insured. The bill lengthens this period to 20 days, with the exception of cancellation for non-payment of premiums which now require ten days' notice.

Premium finance agreements: Premium finance companies which lend an insured the amount necessary to pay an insurance premium must now give the insured a copy of any agreement at the time of or within ten days of its execution to both the insured and the insurance company writing the policy.

Discrimination: The bill forbids any insurance company from structuring the benefits payable, rates, or coverages of any policy based upon either sex, marital status, mental disability, or physical disability; except where such discrimination is based upon a bona fide statistical difference in risk.

House: (a) 85 4 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 39 0 C 119 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 79 1

ESHB 1612

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology (Originally sponsored by Representative Valle)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

An act relating to local government.

ISSUE:

Local governments cannot adopt rules and regulations by reference unless given specific authority by the Legislature. The length of the State Environmental Policy Act Guidelines is such that it would result in needless excessive costs to local governments if they were required to be adopted section by section.

SUMMARY:

This act authorizes public and municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and counties to adopt rules and guidelines of the Council on Environmental Policy and Model Ordinances of the Department of Ecology by reference. These rules and ordinances are adopted by the Department and Council in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

Publication of adopted matters must include a summary, prepared by DOE, of the sections of the Washington Administrative Code referred to, and a copy must be kept on file with the municipal corporation political subdivision and county for public use and examination. The corporation, political subdivision or county shall maintain a public file with three copies of the referenced Code.

House: 82 9 Effective: June 25, 1976
Senate: (a) 39 0 C 99 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Concur: 82 1

REHB 1624

SPONSORS: Representatives Bagnariol and Shinpoch

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

NOTE: A detailed analysis of this bill is presented in the budgetary highlights section of this report.

House: (a) 50 43 Effective: April 19, 1976
Senate: (a) 30 15 C 133 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 53 30
S. Conf. PV (see Gov. veto message)
Rpt. Adopt: 26 14

REHJR 64

SPONSOR: Representative Haussler

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Establishing alternate methods for the framing of county "home rule" charters.

ISSUE:

Counties currently have the power to frame home rule charters by following the procedures of Article XI, Section 4 of the State Constitution. Freeholders must be elected to draft the charter. This charter is then submitted to the people of the county who may approve it by a simple majority of those who vote. This procedure has been unresponsive to counties' needs.

SUMMARY:

This resolution proposes an amendment to the state constitution which would provide an additional method for framing a Home Rule charter. The legislature would be authorized to create a temporary home rule commission, the members of which would be appointed by the Governor from specified groups to draft three to five model charters. Any one or more of these model charters could then be presented to the county voters for approval or rejection.

House: (a) 81 6
S. Fail: 29 17
S. Recon.: (a) 36 9
H. Concur: 84 4

RESSB 2006

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Henry, Beck, Talley and Others)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Creating a state department of veterans' affairs.

ISSUE:

When the Department of Social and Health Services was created in 1970, all of the veterans' assistance programs except the Viet Nam Veterans' bonus were transferred into the new department from the Veterans' Rehabilitation Council. A number of veterans' groups have been concerned that their needs were not receiving sufficient attention in an agency as large as DSHS.

SUMMARY:

The bill creates a separate Department of Veterans' Affairs consisting of all veterans' programs now administered by the Department of Social and Health Services. After the Viet Nam bonus payments are completed, the Bonus Division of the State Treasurer's Office will also be transferred to the new department.

The Department will be headed by a director appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. The Director, his assistants and executive staff must all be veterans.

A Veterans' Affairs Advisory Committee is created, to be composed of nine members appointed by the Governor. Seven of the members must represent specified veterans' organizations; of the two others who will serve at large, one must be a Viet Nam era veteran.

Senate: (a) 46 3 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 66 18 C 115 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 45 1
Gov. Veto
S. Override: 35 12
H. Override: 58 27

ESSB 2038

SPONSOR: Committee on Ecology (Originally sponsored by Senator Rasmussen)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Regulating environmentally hazardous wastes.

ISSUE:

Under present law, no standard or authority is established to regulate the disposal of extremely hazardous wastes. Chapter 70.95 RCW delegates control over solid waste management, pollution control and domestic waste treatment plants to cities, counties and municipalities.

SUMMARY:

The purpose of this act is to authorize the Department of Ecology to set standards for the disposal of extremely hazardous wastes, and allows the Department to purchase land at the Hanford Reservation to establish a disposal site.

The Department of Ecology is designated as the controlling body over the disposal of extremely hazardous wastes, and is authorized to set standards after public hearings.

Individuals disposing of extremely hazardous wastes are to inform the Department's disposal site operator regarding the nature of the extremely hazardous waste.

The Department, through the Department of General Administration, is authorized to acquire land on the Hanford Reservation as a site for extremely hazardous wastes and to charge a fee for its use.

The disposal of extremely hazardous wastes is prohibited at any undesignated site, except when such wastes can be rendered harmless.

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall review rules, regulations and criteria prior to adoption by the Department.

"Dangerous wastes" may be accepted at the site for extremely hazardous waste under certain conditions, at the discretion of the Department.

The act authorizes the Department to conduct research and render assistance in waste programs and monitor sites.

An appropriation of \$1,300,000 is made to the Department for planning and purchase of the Hanford site.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: (a) 78 12 C 101 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 41 0

RESB 2060

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Odegaard, Marsh, Woody, Newschwander and Morrison (By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Reconstituting purchasing and material control in state government.

ISSUE:

A key finding of a 1974 performance audit by the Legislative Budget Committee was that there is currently no statewide system for purchasing and material control which has as its goal the acquisition and distribution of supplies, equipment and material at the lowest cost to the state, consistent with defined quality requirements.

SUMMARY:

The bill reconstitutes State Purchasing Advisory Committee as the State Supply Management Advisory Board, and re-designates the Supervisor of Purchasing as the State Purchasing and Material Control Director. The Director of General Administration is given responsibility for developing overall state policies for a uniform system of purchasing and material control in 19 functional areas after consultation with the advisory board. The minimum requirement for sealed bids is increased from \$500 to \$2,500 to reduce operational expenses and to take inflationary trends into account.

The purchasing division is directed to establish a standard inventory method for state agencies to maintain their records. Sale of surplus property shall not be made until it is determined whether another agency has a requirement for such property. The bill would require the Director of General Administration to submit two progress reports to the Governor and the Legislature (in June, 1976, and June, 1977) indicating specific achievements toward increased effectiveness and economy. The 1977 report is to include a comprehensive supply management plan for the organization of a statewide purchasing and materials control system.

The Legislature is exempted from the provisions of the act, except by its request.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Feb. 20, 1976
 House: (a) 86 7 C 21 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 40 0

ESSB 2088

SPONSORS: Senators Talley and Peterson

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources
 Requiring license for smelt dealers.

ISSUE:

Under present rules, commercial smelt fishermen obtain various licenses at varying fees. Individuals taking smelt under such licenses are not now required to carry a personal license.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that fishermen taking smelt for commercial purposes with any legal gear must have a commercial license. The license fee is \$200.

The license application must be filed by January 10 of each year.

Personal licenses, at a cost of \$10 per year, are also required for individuals who take or aid in taking smelt commercially.

Surety bonds, property bonds, or deposits of \$2000 may be required. Bonds shall be required for out-of-state applicants and any Washington wholesale dealer who has not held a license for 3 years.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Jan. 1, 1977
 House: (a) 89 3 C 40 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 42 1

ESSB 2130

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology (Originally sponsored by Senators Washington, Murray, Goltz and Guess) (By Executive Request)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Adding provisions for recovery and recycling to litter control and solid waste collection laws.

ISSUE:

Great quantities of valuable recoverable and recyclable resources and energy are lost by permanent disposal under present methods.

No current law encourages or enables state and local agencies to specifically undertake recovery and recycling of solid waste.

ESSB 2130

The model litter control act encourages the control and removal of litter from the state through cooperation between the state and local governmental units, but contains no provisions for the recycling or recovery of waste material from the litter.

SUMMARY:

The solid waste management act is amended to include authorization and responsibility for implementing a solid waste recovery and/or recycling program, on the basis of coordinated planning. The Legislature intends that local government be encouraged to use the expertise of private industry, and to contract with private industry to carry out these programs.

The Department of Ecology is directed to become a resource center and clearing house for information regarding solid waste recovery and recycling. The department is to prepare a management and evaluation system, recommendations, data and studies. In addition the department is to provide information, assist research and implementation, and monitor progress.

The Department is authorized to disburse Referendum 26 funds from the Washington Futures account to local governments for developing solid waste recovery and/or recycling programs.

The recovery and recycling of materials from litter is added to the purposes of the model litter control act. Funds may be expended for study of litter recovery and recycling, as well as grants to assist local governments or agencies in dealing with litter problems.

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee is enlarged and solid waste recovery and/or recycling are added to its advisory duties.

Senate: (a) 36 9 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 72 18 C 41 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 46 0

ESSB 2243

SPONSORS: Judiciary Committee (Originally sponsored by Senators North and Francis)
(By Uniform Law Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Revising laws of filiation proceedings and enacting the uniform parentage act.

ISSUE:

Washington does not have a uniform, modern procedure for determining the issue of paternity in civil proceedings. The only existing statutory

procedure is found in the filiation statutes, Chapter 26.24 RCW, and is of limited utility for several reasons. First, the action must be brought by the prosecuting attorney and only upon the complaint of an unmarried woman. Married women, possible fathers and children cannot use this act. Second, the civil arrest provisions which are used to commence the action have been found constitutionally defective by the state supreme court in *State v. Klinker* 85 Wn 2d 509 (1975). Third, the filiation chapter does not permit the joinder of all possible fathers in one action or require blood tests of the parties so that the issue of paternity can be resolved expeditiously.

The shortcomings of Washington law in this area may also affect the amount of federal contributions to welfare payments since recent federal legislation mandates that states improve the procedures for enforcing child support obligations at the risk of loss of federal aid. This bill is based on a uniform act drafted at the request of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to enable states to conform their laws to the federal requirements.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for a uniform procedure for establishing paternity which may be joined with any other civil action in which paternity may be an issue and can be brought by the child, the mother, a possible father or any interested party including the state. The court can join all possible fathers in the action, order blood tests, receive other expert assistance, and compel testimony and grant immunity from criminal liability upon motion of the prosecutor to obtain such testimony. Trials under this act are closed to the public and are before a judge rather than a jury. The records of the proceedings are confidential. The court can make an award of custody and order child support at the conclusion of the proceeding and has continuing jurisdiction to modify the judgment. The bill contains new civil arrest provisions which can be used to enforce post-judgment obligations as well as compel pre-judgment attendance.

The bill also eliminates references to illegitimacy in other RCW sections in an attempt to end the practice of labeling children based on the marital status of their parents.

Senate: (a) 36 7 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 92 0 C 42 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 41 3

SB 2440

SPONSORS: Senator Pullen
COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Requiring the board of prison terms and paroles to take action by either a majority or two-thirds majority, in certain cases.

ISSUE:

Baker v. Morris, 84 Wn. 2d 804 (12/20/74) overruled the Parole Board's regulation that waiver of mandatory minimum sentences required the concurrence of at least six members. The regulation was adopted by the Board after its membership was increased from five to seven in 1969, but voting requirements in other sections were not changed to reflect increased members.

SUMMARY:

This bill adjusts the voting requirements of Board members to approximately the same proportion as before the Board increase. All other actions of the full Board will require a majority vote of the members, and waiver of a mandatory minimum term will require a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Senate: 41 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 89 0 C 63 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 2537

SPONSOR: Senator Walgren
COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities
Relating to motor vehicles.

ISSUE:

Persons who must use crutches or wheelchairs because of loss of the use of their lower extremities may obtain vehicle identification cards which allow them to park in special handicapped parking zones. These identification cards or decals are also available to persons who transport such handicapped people. The present law does not extend this privilege to handicapped persons who have lost both of their hands.

SUMMARY:

The bill adds the classification of persons who have lost both hands to the list of handicapped persons who may receive the special parking privileges.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: March 16, 1976
House: 88 0 C 102 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESSB 2635

SPONSORS: Senators Matson and Rasmussen
(By Department of Personnel Request)
COMMITTEE: State Government

Authorizing the department of personnel to appoint hearing examiners.

ISSUE:

In spite of holding an average of five meetings per month, four of which are devoted primarily to hearing employee appeals, the State Personnel Board has a backlog of 62 appeals. The Higher Education Personnel Board has had good experience with avoiding backlog by using hearing examiners authorized in the Higher Education Personnel Board statute. A Thurston County Superior Court decision rendered January 6, 1975 (Washington Federation of State Employees AF of L-CIO v. Washington State Personnel Board) held that the State Personnel Board does not have the power to appoint hearing examiners to conduct employee appeals hearings.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the State Personnel Board to appoint and compensate hearing examiners on a fee per hearing basis. Employee appeals are to be completed 90 days after the appeal is received. A party adversely affected by the hearing examiner's decision could appeal directly to the Board, and receive a full hearing. If the appeal hearing is before two board members and they disagree, a hearing with all members would be required.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 92 0 C 43 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 40 0

ESB 2660

SPONSORS: Senators North and Bluechel
COMMITTEE: Ecology

Permitting nature conservancies to acquire open space for public use.

ISSUE:

Any city, town, or metropolitan municipal corporation, is authorized by existing law to acquire, except by condemnation, a total or partial interest in land to preserve open space, agricultural, and timber lands. Such entities are also authorized to acquire future development rights, or "conservation futures", from a private owner. Nonprofit nature conservancies do not have such powers, and must pay property taxes on land they are holding.

SUMMARY:

Nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations are added to the list of entities which are authorized to acquire open space land to insure preservation and perpetuation of open space use, including the acquisition of conservation futures.

ESB 2660

The act provides that a property interest held by a nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association for scientific research shall be exempt from property taxation.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 87 5 C 22 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 42 0

SB 2742

SPONSORS: Senators Sandison and Newschwander
COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Authorizing duty related benefits for disabilities for university and state college sworn police officers.

ISSUE:

The state universities and some colleges are authorized to commission police officers. These officers are not covered by the Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement System (LEOFF —RCW 41.26) which includes certain death and disability benefits. These hazardous duty benefits are higher than benefits presently available to police officers employed at state universities and colleges through workmen's compensation insurance.

SUMMARY:

Boards of regents and trustees may authorize line of duty related death, disability and medical expense benefits provided such benefits do not exceed the benefits authorized in RCW 41.26 under the LEOFF system. The benefits authorized by the boards of regents or trustees would be reduced by any amounts received by or on behalf of the individual officer from workmen's compensation, social security, or disability income insurance and health care plans. The benefits authorized by this bill will be paid by the state university or college involved.

Senate: 40 3 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 91 0 C 81 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESSB 2963

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Lewis (Harry) and Bailey)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Amending state patrol laws.

ISSUE:

The present law requires all members of the State Patrol to retire at the age of 60. Members are permitted to retire after 25 years of service or at

attaining the age of 55. Concern has been expressed that the Chief of the State Patrol should be allowed to continue serving.

SUMMARY:

The mandatory retirement age for the Chief of the State Patrol is eliminated.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 87 1 C 116 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 41 1

ESB 2971

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Day, Sandison, Mardesich and others

COMMITTEE: Boost

Providing emergency financing for the common schools.

ISSUE:

Several school districts have failed to pass special levies for the 1975-76 school year.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides emergency financing to school districts which fail to pass special levies as well as providing a tax roll back to those districts which did pass special levies.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to distribute \$65 million to school districts during the 1975-76 school year. The distribution will be in accordance with the following procedure:

1. \$3.5 million will be distributed to school districts that failed to pass one or more excess levies for maintenance and operation and have a relatively high percentage of urban, rural, racial and disadvantaged children.
2. Those districts that have passed levies or submitted one or more but failed to pass excess levies shall receive \$80, or as much as may be available, (\$82.50) per full time pupil. Prior to receiving any part of this appropriation, those districts that have passed excess levies for maintenance and operations must roll back the levy to the amount of funds made available in this appropriation.
3. Those districts which did not submit an excess levy for maintenance and operations for 1976 and whose per pupil expenditures are below the state average shall receive \$50 per pupil.

This bill further amends ESHB 866 to provide an additional one million one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$1,180,000) for debt service on bonds issued for mass transit.

Senate: (a) 36 11 Effective: Aug. 9, 1975
 House: (a) 57 22 C 2 L 75 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Refused
 to Concur
 H. Recede: 62 30

ESB 2978

SPONSORS: Senators Bailey, Mardesich, Matson and Lewis (Harry)

COMMITTEE: Boost

Making changes in the laws relating to election.

ISSUE:

Prior to the enactment of this bill, the Office of Governor was apparently the only state office for which a statewide general election could be held in odd-numbered years.

SUMMARY:

The bill clarifies the law that a statewide general election may be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any year for statewide elected officials other than Governor when required by a vacancy.

This act removes the reference to elections for the office of Governor because those requirements are specified in the Constitution.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Aug. 11, 1975
 House: (a) 60 2 C 3 L 75 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 30 3

ESB 2980

SPONSORS: Senators Wilson, Beck and Guess

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing the state to pay election costs for primary elections for state officers in odd number years.

ISSUE:

Counties must bear the entire fiscal burden for the primary election of the Secretary of State.

No candidates' pamphlet is currently required for that office at the general election.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that the state pay a prorated share of the cost of any primary election in an odd-numbered year at which statewide candidates or ballot measures appear on the ballot.

The Secretary of State is directed to publish and mail a candidates' pamphlet when statewide elective offices are involved in off-year election.

Senate: 38 0 Effective: Sept. 9, 1975
 House: (a) 96 0 C 4 L 75 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 45 2

RESB 2989

SPONSORS: Senators Beck, Wilson and Guess

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Making changes in the law relating to election schedules.

ISSUE:

Only primary and general elections have set fixed dates. Special elections, called by counties or other jurisdictions, may be held on any date desired—contingent on filing requisites of notice, filing, etc. During the calendar year 1974, 596 elections were held on 56 separate dates, posing a burden on county election officials to fulfill notice and printing requirements connected with the holding of such elections.

SUMMARY:

The bill establishes six set designated dates for the holding of all elections: the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February, the second Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, the third Tuesday in May, the day of the statewide primary or the day of the general election. In addition to the above dates, a "wild card" date to validate excess levy or bond issues may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from the failure of a school or junior taxing district special levy.

It is estimated that administrative costs incidental to the holding of elections will be reduced by approximately \$500,000 statewide during a 12 month period (based on 1974 cost) in this legislation.

Senate: (a) 30 14 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: (a) 89 0 C 111 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 83 2
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 32 8

ESB 2990

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Wanamaker, Henry and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Imposing a tax on coin operated gaming devices.

ESB 2990

ISSUE:

Federal law imposes a maximum \$250 per machine excise tax on coin-operated gaming devices. However, the law allows for a credit of up to 80 percent of any corresponding state tax. This tax would provide revenue for the state without being an increase to the taxpayer.

SUMMARY:

The bill imposes an excise tax on coin-operated gaming devices equal to 80 percent of the federal excise tax. The tax shall not exceed the amount of the state credit allowed by federal law.

Proceeds of the tax shall be deposited in the state general fund. The tax is expected to provide an additional \$400,000 biennially.

Senate: (a) 43 0
House: 63 25

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the bill because the proceeds from the tax would be put in the General Fund, rather than the Gambling Revolving Fund. The Governor is of the opinion that the Gambling Commission, in order to develop a capable and expert enforcement mechanism, should be independent of the General Fund appropriation process; additionally, the cost to the Commission of collecting the tax would be in excess of \$38,000.

ESB 2994

SPONSORS: Select Committee on Education; Subcommittee on Resource Utilization; Endorsed by Senators Woody, Lewis (R. H. "Bob"), Peterson, Knoblauch, Henry and Bluechel

COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Education

Permitting association formed by schools under Interlocal Cooperation Act for purchases of school supplies and equipment to mortgage property.

ISSUE:

Cooperative purchasing associations between school districts have the authority to purchase real property on a real estate contract. Financial institutions are reluctant to finance such buildings on a real estate contract because it is legally considered an investment and not a loan. Such associations have no specific statutory authority to mortgage property to secure a loan and financial institutions will not accept a mortgage without an express authorizing statute.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes cooperative associations formed by school districts pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act to mortgage or convey a purchase money security interest in real or personal property of all kinds, subject to State Board of Education rules and regulations.

Associations are prohibited from allowing a creditor to acquire any rights against the properties or assets of the associations' school districts. A creditor of an association is entitled to look only to the assets of the association for payment of any obligation.

Senate: (a) 42 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 62 24 C 23 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 36 3

RESSB 2996

SPONSORS: Senators Knoblauch and North

COMMITTEE: State Government

Removing election day as a state holiday.

ISSUE:

State legal holidays, as listed by RCW 1.16.050, include general election days. All state offices are required to be closed on state holidays. Cities and towns may provide by ordinance for their own holidays, but usually follow the state example. Counties are bound by the state.

There has been considerable confusion in recent years due to the differences in state, federal, and school holidays. The federal law was amended in 1975 so that Veterans' Day will be returned to November 11 in 1978.

SUMMARY:

The bill deletes general election day and Columbus Day from the list of state legal holidays, and substitutes the day after Thanksgiving plus one floating day for state and local employees.

It also deletes the power of the Governor to establish a legal holiday by proclamation.

School, state and federal holidays are brought into conformity by making the state and school designation for Memorial Day the last Monday in May and for Veterans' Day November 11.

Senate: (a) 39 6 Effective: Feb. 20, 1976
House: (a) 51 41 C 24 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 32 7

SPONSOR: Senator Odegaard

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing counties to offer rewards for information about crimes against county property.

ISSUE:

Vandalism of road signs in the various counties costs thousands of dollars each year, besides endangering the lives of motorists. Apprehension of the vandals is uniquely difficult. The counties feel that the offer of a reward could help solve these difficulties.

The current law, RCW 10.85.030, authorizes county commissioners to offer rewards not to exceed \$500 for the apprehension of felons. However, vandalism of road signs is not a felony.

SUMMARY:

This bill permits county legislative authorities to offer rewards not to exceed \$250 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people guilty of committing crimes against county property.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 88 1 C 25 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SSB 3001

SPONSOR: Senator Odegaard

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Adding retired members to the firemen's relief and pension boards.

ISSUE:

A number of problems have been perceived with respect to benefit appeals by firemen retired under 41.16 RCW and 41.18 RCW. Under current law, such appeals are finally determined by local boards.

SUMMARY:

Recipients of benefit increases under the 1947 and 1955 firemen's relief and pensions acts are authorized to appeal benefit increase decisions of local boards to the LEOFF Retirement Board. The Board is granted authority to decide such appeals and order increased benefits.

Senate: 41 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 87 3 C 44 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

RESSB 3003

SPONSORS: Senators Washington and Wilson
(By Parks and Recreation Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: S. Ecology
H. State Government

Adding new provisions to laws relating to archaeological resources.

ISSUE:

The 1975 archaeological resources act failed to address the following problems:

- (a) the need for an approved place to store and preserve archaeological resources;
- (b) clarification of the permit process;
- (c) the need to limit the public disclosure of site locations to protect them from damage by persons who do not have a proper permit.

SUMMARY:

The Director of the Parks and Recreation Commission is given authority to issue archaeology permits for public lands, and for private lands if he is requested by the land owner. The landowner's consent is necessary before permit issuance. The director shall consult with the Archaeological Research Center and issue permit guidelines.

The Director, in consultation with the Washington Archaeological Research Center, is to establish guidelines for the selection of depositories which would then be designated by the state for preservation of archaeological resources.

Information concerning the location of sites is exempted from public disclosure when those sites are being used to search for archaeological artifacts and when such information is likely to expose such sites and resources to depredation.

Violations of the act can be reported to appropriate law enforcement agencies or to the Director of the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Senate: (a) 37 7 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 83 0 C 82 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 38 8
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 76 0

ESB 3009

SPONSORS: Select Committee on Education;
Subcommittee on Resource Utilization;
Endorsed by Senators Woody, Lewis
(R. H. "Bob"), Henry, Knoblauch,
Guess, and Bluechel

COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Education
Implementing law relating to contract bidding procedure for school districts.

ESB 3009

ISSUE:

The purpose of the current bid law is to insure that local businesses receive equal opportunities to profit from school district purchases of goods and services while assuring that districts' requirements are met economically. In 1961, the minimum value of goods and services requiring competitive bidding was increased from \$300 to \$2500. Since that time, inflation has significantly increased the number of purchases which exceed \$2500. This bidding procedure often increases administrative costs and delays acquisition of goods and services, thus raising operating costs.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases the minimum value of goods and services requiring competitive bidding by school districts to \$3500. Where work is to be performed simultaneously or in close sequence in a continuous or interrelated project, value must be based upon the aggregate of all amounts to be paid for labor, material and equipment.

Bids for purchases costing less than \$7,500 may be solicited by telephone according to specified procedures. Allowance is made for emergency situations.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to adopt rules and regulations relating to competitive bidding.

Senate: (a) 41 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 78 9 C 26 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 40 0

ESB 3017

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott and Donohue

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Appropriation of funds to DSHS for grant subsidy to construct facilities at Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Seattle Mental Health Institute.

ISSUE:

Certain funds in the current biennial capital budget cannot be expended because of improper wording. The intent of the Legislature was to authorize the expenditure of HJR 52 bond funds by the Department of Social and Health Services for specified mental health facilities.

SUMMARY:

The bill appropriates \$801,328 to DSHS as state funds to obtain a federal grant for construction of a mental health wing at Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle and a mental health facility at the Seattle Mental Health Institute.

In order to avoid a duplication, the act provides that \$800,000 in the DSHS construction account shall not be expended.

Senate: (a) 42 0 Effective: March 12, 1976
House: 87 2 C 93 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3026

SPONSORS: Select Committee on Education:
Endorsed by Senators Gould, Stortini,
Odegaard, Ridder, Jones, Donohue,
Newschwander and Wanamaker

COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Education

ISSUE:

At present, school districts are not required to define student learning objectives. Thus, there is no assurance that actual student attainment is measured and evaluated annually in light of certain desired learning objectives and that district resources are utilized to provide economies in management and operation as well as quality education.

SUMMARY:

This bill directs each school district to develop a program identifying student learning objectives for grades K-8 in the areas of language arts, reading and math. The program is to be implemented by September 1, 1978. The bill requires community participation in defining the objectives of the program. The State Board of Education is required to examine the student learning objectives program in each school district when reviewing school district programs for renewal.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 66 24 C 90 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 77 3
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 47 0

SB 3032

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Goltz and Matson

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing public hospital districts broader powers to make contracts.

ISSUE:

Present statutory provisions permit most municipal corporations to make purchases under a conditional sales contract. Hospital districts do not have this permissive legislation.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows hospital districts, with in certain limitations, to execute conditional sales contracts.

Senate: 38 7 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 89 0 C 78 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SB 3033

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Matson and Goltz

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Deleting mutual corporations of hospitals insuring against liability from definition as "insurer".

ISSUE:

At the present time individual hospitals can act as self-insurers without supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. If two or more hospitals were allowed to form a pool to act as self-insurers, they could avail themselves of a potential saving in malpractice costs.

SUMMARY:

This bill would allow the creation of a structured mutual corporation by hospitals using a contributing trust fund to self-insure against liability claims, including medical liability. This activity would not be subject to the usual applicable insurance laws, but rather the statutory provisions contained in RCW chapter 24.06 controlling the establishment and dissolution of mutual corporations. It should be noted that the public interest, usually the basis for state supervision and control, is limited in this instance to approximately 130 hospitals.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 89 0 C 13 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3036

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation and Utilities (Endorsed by Senators Walgren, Henry, Peterson, Benitz and others)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Establishing procedures for enforcing vehicle identification laws.

ISSUE:

Manufacturers' serial numbers and other identification numbers are used to trace ownership on stolen vehicles and vehicle parts. Additional legislation is required to deter the intentional destruction of these numbers and to provide procedures for official handling of such property when it is seized by law enforcement agencies.

SUMMARY:

Sale or knowing possession of all or part of a vehicle, camper, or watercraft which has had the serial number altered or removed to conceal ownership is made a gross misdemeanor.

Procedures are established to impound such property and to provide notice to claimants. Auctions are authorized after sixty days. Hearing procedures are provided for property claimants. If property valued at \$200 or more is involved, claimants may obtain a court hearing. In all cases the administrative determination may be appealed under the Administrative Procedures Act.

The seizing agency may immediately release articles without a hearing if it is satisfied as to the claimant's lawful ownership.

\$50,000 is appropriated from the motor vehicle fund to the vehicle title guarantee account to reimburse persons whose vehicle number is checked and verified at the time of registration and it is subsequently established that the vehicle was reported stolen.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: July 1, 1976
House: (a) 74 18 C 91 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 45 2

RESB 3038

SPONSORS: Senators von Reichbauer, Rassmussen and Gould

COMMITTEE: Education

Supplementing loitering statute as formerly applicable to public and private schools.

ISSUE:

In July, 1975, the Washington Supreme Court, in State v. Martinez, 85 Wn. 2d. 671, declared unconstitutional RCW 9.87.010(11) which prohibits loitering in schools. The court found the statute void for vagueness, in that it was not sufficiently definite to assure that fair notice be given as to what conduct is forbidden. In addition, the court found the statute unconstitutional on equal protection grounds. This statute is repealed by the new criminal code which will take effect July 1, 1976.

As a result, school administrators and teachers lack the authority to deal with school disturbances or to remove unauthorized persons from school premises.

SUMMARY:

This bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to leave any motor vehicle, building, grounds or other property of a public school district when ordered to do so by the chief administrative officer of the school district, or an authorized designee, when that person is committing, threatens to imminently

RESB 3038

commit, or incites another to imminently commit any act which would disturb or interfere with a lawful function or process of any school district, student, official, employee or invitee. It is also a misdemeanor to refuse to leave public premises immediately adjacent to public school property under similar circumstances when ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer.

There is a specific provision that the measure shall not be construed to prohibit the lawful exercise of freedom of speech, freedom of press, or the right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Senate: (a) 37 9 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 93 0 C 100 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 88 0
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 41 0

SB 3040

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard, Newschwander, Donohue, Woody, Lewis (Harry), Clarke and Scott
(By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Making certain changes in the budget and accounting act.

ISSUE:

The original language in the 1925 budget law does not reflect current practices regarding appropriations to the Governor for emergencies. Additionally, certain penalties enacted into law for violation of a 1925 state budget law (Chapter 43.86 RCW) are codified separately from the current budget law (Chapter 43.88 RCW). It is unclear whether the penalties apply to the current Budget and Accounting Act.

The current practice is for an appropriation for emergencies to be made to the Governor by the Legislature in advance of emergency needs.

SUMMARY:

Agency officials are required to request needed emergency funds from the Governor and may not incur deficiencies. Violation of the present Budget and Accounting Act by an officer or employee of an agency is a misdemeanor.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 87 2 C 83 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3047

SPONSORS: Senators Ridder, Marsh and Morrison

COMMITTEE: Labor

Clarifying intent of recent change in industrial insurance law.

ISSUE:

The Department of Labor and Industries has interpreted the industrial insurance option regarding death benefits for surviving spouses upon remarriage to apply only to those individuals whose eligibility is established after September 8, 1975 (the effective date of chapter 179, Laws of 1975, 1st ex. sess.) Under this interpretation, a surviving spouse whose eligibility was established prior to September 8, 1975 receives upon remarriage the lesser of the lump sum payment provided in remarriage benefit schedules in effect at the time eligibility was established or fifty percent of the remaining annuity. The Department of Labor and Industries has ruled that spouses in the latter class are not eligible to exercise the options of (1) receiving a lump sum payment at any time during the life of the remarriage or (2) receiving no lump sum payment and resuming monthly payments upon termination of the remarriage by death or dissolution.

SUMMARY:

This bill clarifies legislative intent that all the remarriage options for death benefits apply to all surviving spouses otherwise eligible. If eligibility was established before September 8, 1975, the lump sum payment available upon remarriage is the amount provided in the remarriage benefit schedules in effect at the time eligibility was established.

The bill also provides that, if it is necessary to increase the reserves in the reserve fund or to create a new pension reserve fund as a result of the provisions of this bill, that amount shall be transferred to such reserve fund from the supplemental fund.

Senate: (a) 40 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 88 1 C 45 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 39 0

RESB 3056

SPONSORS: Senators Lewis (R. H. "Bob") and Beck

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Waiving instructional requirements for previously qualified election officers.

ISSUE:

In 1974 the Secretary of State was required by law to provide a list of all registered voters in the state to the State Central Committees at their request. Such

lists must be compiled by the County Auditors so the Secretary of State requested a list from each auditor. There is no authority in the law to permit payments to the county auditors' offices which prepare the county lists. Some auditors believe that it is an unconstitutional gift to provide computer lists or tapes without reimbursement.

Another elections problem is that a large number of the election inspectors, judges and clerks have worked in those capacities for many years. Under existing law they are required to take a course prior to each election to instruct them in their duties.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the various county auditors to make all poll books or current lists of registered voters available for public inspection. It also requires county auditors to furnish such lists or mailing labels, at actual reproduction cost, to any person requesting such information. It additionally directs the county auditors to provide the Secretary of State with duplicate computer tapes or data files for the purpose of arranging a master statewide tape of all the registered voters. The Secretary of State is to reimburse the county auditor for actual reproduction costs. Such lists shall then be made available to political parties at reproduction costs.

The election custodian is authorized to waive instructional requirements for election inspectors, judges, and clerks who previously have been granted a certificate of proficiency and who have served as precinct officers for a sufficient length of time to be fully qualified to perform their duties. Any such individuals for whom the instructional requirements are waived may at their discretion take advantage of the instructional program.

S. Fail: 20 25 Effective: June 25, 1976
 S. Recon.: (a) 43 0 C 46 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 House: (a) 51 35
 S. Concur: 41 0

SB 3058

SPONSORS: Senators Day, North and Buffington

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Requiring PKU tests for newborn infants.

ISSUE:

Under Chapter 70.93 RCW the testing of newborns for conditions leading to mental retardation is to be promoted by the Department of Social and Health Services. Staff investigation indicates that in excess of 15% of Washington newborns are not screened, exposing many infants to lifelong conditions that can be alleviated or cured by treatment. Each case of mental retardation resulting from metabolic defects

presently costs the state approximately \$300,000 in lifetime treatment costs.

SUMMARY:

This bill mandates, except for religious objections, screening tests for all newborns prior to discharge from the hospital.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: Feb. 18, 1976
 House: 93 0 C 27 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3061

SPONSORS: Senators North, Ridder and Grant

COMMITTEE: Labor

Allowing parties to public collective bargaining to modify negotiations and mediation periods by mutual consent.

ISSUE:

The present Public Employees' Collective Bargaining Act (Chapter 41.56 RCW) provides that in negotiations between uniformed personnel and a public employer an impasse is automatically declared if no agreement is reached after 45 days of negotiations. At that time, either party may voluntarily submit the dispute to mediation and fact-finding. If no agreement is reached within 45 days of the beginning of mediation and fact-finding, binding arbitration will commence. Neither the 45-day period prior to the declaration of an impasse nor the 45-day period after the start of mediation and fact-finding can be modified, even upon the agreement of both parties.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows public employers and uniformed personnel to modify the 45-day time periods for negotiations and mediation and fact-finding if both parties agree. Any agreement between the parties modifying the time periods must be in writing.

Senate: (a) 41 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: 93 0 C 14 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3066

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Buffington and McDermott

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing disposition of human remains from autopsies under certain conditions.

ESB 3066

ISSUE:

Present law provides that the coroner, following an autopsy or post mortem, shall retain specimens or organs which are needed for examination or are to be used in evidence to be presented in court. No authority for disposition is provided.

SUMMARY:

This bill would allow the coroner or medical examiner to dispose of organs of the decedent following an autopsy or post mortem. It specifically authorizes medical utilization of the pituitary gland and requires a reasonable effort to obtain consent.

Senate: (a) 40 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 92 0 C 28 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concurred
In Part
H. Recede: 95 0
Senate: 42 4

SB 3067

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Woody and Guess
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Making unlicensed drivers subject to laws the same as licensed drivers.

ISSUE:

City and county prosecutors and the Department of Motor Vehicles have encountered problems as a result of the ruling in Aberdeen v. Cole, 13 Wn. App. 617 (1975). The case holds that the prior possession of a driver's license is a prerequisite for a conviction for a violation of driving while driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked. RCW 46.20.342. Under this ruling, a person who does not have or has never had a driver's license does not have a privilege to drive and therefore such a privilege cannot be suspended or revoked.

SUMMARY:

This bill would make any unlicensed person subject to the provisions of the motor vehicle code to the same extent as a licensed driver.

It also provides that any person who drives with a suspended or revoked license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for which he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than six months for his first conviction; for a period of not less than twenty days, nor more than one year for his second conviction; and shall be punished by imprisonment for one year upon his third conviction. In addition to imprisonment, a fine

of not more than \$500 may be imposed for each violation. Imprisonment is mandatory.

The bill provides that the Department of Motor Vehicles, upon receiving a record of conviction of any individual for a charge of driving a vehicle while such person is in suspended status, shall extend the period of such suspended status for an additional like period; or if the individual was convicted upon a charge of driving while in a revoked status the Department shall not issue a new license for an additional period of one year after the date such convicted individual would have otherwise been entitled to apply for a new license.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 90 0 C 29 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3070

SPONSORS: Senators Guess, Henry and Lewis (Harry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Revising the fee structure for motor vehicle tonnage licenses.

ISSUE:

The state motor vehicle tonnage fees and licensing requirements need to be changed to conform to federal regulations.

SUMMARY:

License fee schedules are amended to increase the maximum weight for truck licensing from 72,000 pounds to 80,000 pounds (authorized federal limit). Separate licensing of a power unit and trailer or semi-trailer up to 40,000 pounds is authorized.

Monthly licensing privileges are extended to dump trucks, including single dump trucks.

The first and subsequent penalties for overload licensed capacity are revised.

Single transit permits are authorized for one to ten days in a 30-day period for interstate commerce. An applicant may declare weights up to 80,000 pounds.

Maximum vehicle height is increased from 13 feet 6 inches to 14 feet.

The bill simplifies existing language concerning permits for excess weights on variable length pole trailers. It makes third conviction cancellations of a permit more realistic and it provides for a \$5 duplicate or transfer fee.

Two-axle vehicles with less than 3 feet 6 inches between axles and less than 20,000 pounds gross weight are authorized to utilize state highways (boat trailers, RV's, mobile homes). However, single-unit two-axle vehicles with less than 3 feet 6 inches

between axles would be excluded (trail bikes, mopeds, tote goats, motor scooters, etc.).

More realistic restrictions on overwidth limits are established.

The Highway Commission is authorized to increase or decrease truck sizes and weights to reflect any changes Congress might make to Title 23 of the U.S. Code.

The quarterly licensing privilege for seasonal vehicles is changed to correspond with registration quarters rather than calendar quarters.

A new gross weight limit table computed from the AASHTO (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) formula is established.

A new section is added to RCW 46.44 which would provide for sanctions against violations of size, weight or permit restrictions.

The effective date of this legislation shall be July 1, 1976, except for the dump truck licensing privileges shall become effective January 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 43 1 Effective: July 1, 1976
House: 91 2 C 64 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SB 3074

SPONSORS: Senators Beck, Peterson and Talley

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Requiring state franchising for county ferries receiving federal aid.

ISSUE:

The routes and tolls of county operated ferries are not subject to the authority of the State Highway Commission.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires that any county which obtains federal aid for ferry boat construction, reconstruction or modification apply for and receive a franchise for its ferry operations from the Washington State Highway Commission. The bill further provides that tolls and charges for county ferry systems must be approved by the Washington State Highway Commission.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: March 2, 1976
House: 92 1 C 65 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SB 3076

SPONSORS: Senators Van Hollebeke and Scott

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing statutory attorneys' fees.

ISSUE:

The statutory amount recoverable by the prevailing party as attorneys' fees in civil actions in justice courts and superior courts has not been increased since 1915. The amount recoverable as attorneys' fees in justice court is fixed at \$5 and in superior court from \$5 to \$15 depending on the stage of the litigation.

The statutory attorneys' fees recoverable in the court of appeals and supreme court is set at \$25. (RCW 4.88.260)

(Note, however, that RCW 4.84.250 - .310 control in civil actions for damages where the prevailing party has pleaded \$1000 or less and would permit the award of "reasonable" attorneys' fees.)

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the statutory attorneys' fees recoverable as costs by the prevailing party in civil actions in justice court to \$25 and in superior court to \$35.

Senate: 40 4 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 83 6 C 30 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3091

SPONSOR: Senator Goltz
(By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Implementing law relating to certification of personnel employed in the common schools.

ISSUE:

Existing certification statutes technically apply only to teachers, while in practice administrators and specialized personnel also must be certificated. It is believed that existing statutes should reflect actual practice.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the State Board of Education to approve the program of courses relating to certification of school administrators and specialized personnel offered by universities and colleges in the state and to supervise the issuance of certificates. The Board must investigate the character of work required at universities for certification and prepare a list of those universities with accredited programs leading to certification of administrators and specialized personnel. The Board is required to enforce rules and regulations determining eligibility and certification of personnel employed by the state.

ESB 3091

Certificates issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction entitle the holder to employment in any school district or educational service district in the state.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 89 1 C 93 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 46 0

ESB 3094

SPONSORS: Senators Wilson, Walgren, North, Bluechel, McDermott, Jolly and Morrison

COMMITTEE: Local Government
Establishing the Washington library network.

ISSUE:
Chapter 197, Laws of 1974, 3rd ex. sess., appropriated \$1,128,081 for development and operation of a computerized resource directory system, including cataloguing, acquisition, and circulation of material.

SUMMARY:
This bill implements the above program. It establishes the Washington library network, which includes an automated library system. The Washington State Library Commission has responsibility for administration of the system. The bill defines the terms automated library system, network resources, and telecommunications.

Senate: (a) 42 3 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 88 1 C 31 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 41 1

RESSB 3097

SPONSOR: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Lewis (Harry), Donohue, Guess and others)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Requiring consideration of economic factors or consequences resulting from government decisions.

ISSUE:
State agencies and local governmental units adopt a number of rules involving environmental, social, health and safety considerations. There are no specific current requirements outside of SEPA (State Environmental Policy Act) that economic values be included in the consideration of such rules.

SUMMARY:
Legislative intent is stated that economic values be given appropriate consideration in rule-making. The bill directs state agencies and local government entities which have rule-making authority to adopt procedures which will insure that economic factors will be considered in the rule-making process along with environmental, social, health and safety considerations.

Senate: (a) 35 7 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a) 72 17 C 117 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 38 4

RESB 3116

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Van Hollebeke and Jones

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Making changes in the laws relating to incorrigible children.

ISSUE:
Any child who is adjudged by the juvenile court to be an incorrigible (who is beyond the control and power of his or her parents) can be committed to the Department of Social and Health Services for placement in a juvenile institution for any period of time up to his or her 18th birthday.

Children classified as incorrigibles often come before the juvenile court because they are truant, unmanageable, promiscuous, or because they have repeatedly run away from home.

Department of Social and Health Services' statistics for January 1976 show that 221 of the 690 juveniles in Washington's institutions have been committed as incorrigibles.

SUMMARY:
This bill limits the period of time that an incorrigible child can be committed to a juvenile institution to 30 days and contains a statement of legislative intent that care for incorrigibles should be provided within the community whenever possible. A prerequisite of commitment is that the juvenile court find that the conduct of the child is likely to result in serious delinquent or criminal behavior if not corrected and that other less restrictive alternatives have been tried and have failed. Upon such finding, the child can be committed for 30 days to a custodial diagnostic and treatment facility. Children committed as incorrigibles must be housed separately from those committed as delinquents as required by the state Supreme Court in State v. Blondheim 84 Wn. 2d 874 (1975).

The Department of Social and Health Services is specifically required to provide foster care and other

child care services for incorrigible children; it is authorized, after approval by the Legislative Budget Committee, to use any savings made possible by a decreased institutional population for child welfare services; and it must submit a report to the Legislature on December 1, 1976 on its efforts to augment alternative services for incorrigibles.

When these new limitations on the commitment of incorrigible dependent children take effect on July 1, 1977 they will apply retroactively to incorrigibles already in institutions.

Senate: (a) 25 20 Effective: Various
 House: (a) 83 12 C 71 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 38 5

SSB 3127

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Gould, Wilson and Mardesich

COMMITTEE: Education

Setting forth new procedure for preparation of school district budgets.

ISSUE:

Public confusion, as well as administrative and financial difficulties have resulted because the school and contract years are different from the fiscal year. Current law requires adoption of a preliminary budget in June in order to expend funds in the new fiscal year beginning on July 1 until final passage of the school budget on October 1. Districts often must establish a preliminary budget before knowing what revenues will be received from the state.

In addition, summer sessions span two fiscal periods. Therefore, they must be budgeted in different years, making programs which are taught during the summer difficult to manage.

SUMMARY:

This bill changes the fiscal year for all school districts from July 1 through June 30 to September 1 through August 31, effective September 1, 1977.

The measure also enumerates the methods of revenue and expenditure identification to be used by school districts in budgeting, accounting and financial reporting. Every school district's budget is to be prepared by July 10. Notice, hearing and other procedural requirements for the preparation and adoption of the budget are prescribed.

A recommendation is made that every school district prepare a program budget to be distributed to parents, community groups and the general public. Such a budget should contain a listing of the educational goals of the school district, a description of the basic education program of the district, a

description of separately funded state programs, federal programs, and other programs supported by fees, special grants and contributions, and a description of supportive services.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: 84 0 C 118 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 PV

VETO SUMMARY:

The act includes a repeal of the present school district budget act. The governor vetoed the emergency clause to give the Superintendent of Public Instruction time to develop rules and procedures for the new act before it goes into effect.

ESB 3129

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Jolly and Lewis

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Broadening categories of electrical power producers which may participate in joint power projects.

ISSUE:

Rural electrical cooperatives desire to be authorized to join with other public and private utilities in the development and operation of an expanded range of electrical generating facilities.

SUMMARY:

Rural electrical cooperatives, including generation and transmission cooperatives, are permitted to participate together in the development of nuclear and other thermal power facilities.

Cities of the first class, specified public utilities districts, joint operating agencies, etc., are authorized to enter into agreements with rural electric cooperatives, including generation and transmission cooperatives, for the undivided ownership of specified types of electric generating plants and facilities.

Senate: (a) 40 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: 93 0 C 72 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SB 3138

SPONSORS: Senators Stortini and Gould
 (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Regulating interschool athletic and extra curricular activities and authorizing school board delegation of some powers relating thereto.

ISSUE:

The Washington Interscholastic Activities Association currently operates as a private non-profit association independent of state school board and school district board of directors' authority. Schools participating in interscholastic activities in the state hold membership in the association. Since interscholastic activities have become part of the present educational system, it is believed that the district's board of directors should have authority to control the conduct of interscholastic activities. Additionally, it is believed that the State Board of Education should have review and approval authority over the rules and regulations developed to administer the state's interscholastic activities.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes each school district board of directors to control, supervise and regulate the conduct of interscholastic athletic and extracurricular activities. The board may delegate regulation of such activities to the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association or any other voluntary nonprofit entity, subject to the following five conditions:

1. The entity must submit an annual report of student appeal determinations, assets and financial receipts and disbursements to the State Board of Education.
2. The entity must not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, national origin, sex or marital status.
3. The entity's regulations governing student participation must be subject to review and approval of the State Board of Education.
4. All rule and policy changes made by the volunteer nonprofit entity must be subject to the review and approval of the State Board of Education.
5. Fair notice and opportunity to contest must be given before a final determination is made to reject a student's request to participate or continue in an interscholastic activity.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: June 25, 1976
House:	89	1	C 32 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESB 3148

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Morrison and Beck

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities

Authorizing the sale and issuance of state highway construction bonds.

ISSUE:

Ob... as incurred in the 1975-77 biennium would provide for location, design, right of way and construction of state highways during the 1977-79

biennium at an estimated cost of \$38 million of state funds. Estimated state funds available to the Department of Highways may not be sufficient to cover these expenditures.

SUMMARY:

This legislation provides a means by which \$30 million of bonds could be sold to generate state revenue to meet construction expenditures in the next biennium. Such bonds can only be sold if other state funds are not available.

Senate: (a)	40	4	Effective: June 25, 1976
House:	64	27	C 66 L 76 ex. sess.

ESB 3149

SPONSOR: Senator Walgren

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Funding the state toxicological laboratory.

ISSUE:

In 1967, the Legislature provided up to \$1 million per biennium to the University of Washington and Washington State University for medical and biological research. The funds were to come from a portion of the Class H liquor license fees, penalties and forfeitures. When disbursements to institutions reached the \$1 million amount, the excess was to go to the state general fund to be used by the Department of Social and Health Services for alcoholism treatment.

The 1970 legislative session created the office of State Toxicologist within the University of Washington Medical School. The function of this office is to provide a single professional facility for coroners and prosecuting attorneys of the state and to do medical and biological research. It was to receive \$100,000 per biennium from the Class H receipts.

SUMMARY:

This bill will provide an additional \$50,000 to the State Toxicologist for salaries and operations, thus achieving a \$150,000 biennial amount. It is to be given first priority on the \$1 million research amount.

The \$1 million allocation for both the University of Washington and Washington State University will be reduced by \$50,000 this biennium; \$68,000 in the 1977-79 biennium; and \$70,160 in the 1979-81 biennium.

Senate: (a)	42	2	Effective: June 25, 1976
House:	87	5	C 84 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SSB 3158

SPONSORS: Transportation and Utilities Committee
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities Committee

Making an appropriation to the Washington wing civil air patrol.

ISSUE:

Additional financial resources of this state are needed for the support and aid of air search, rescue, and emergency services. It is desirable to have the Washington Wing Civil Air Patrol consult and cooperate with the Washington Aeronautics Commission and for the contract with the Washington Wing Civil Air Patrol to accomplish these goals.

SUMMARY:

This bill appropriates to the Aeronautics Commission from the aeronautics account in the general fund the sum of \$38,000 for the biennium ending June 30, 1977. Such funds are to be used for actual and necessary expenses, including the acquisition, installation, conditioning and maintenance of equipment and facilities, and for defraying expenses incurred in actual training, or rescue work, or mercy missions, for aviation and emergency services training.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: March 4, 1976
House: 90 1 C 73 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

RESSB 3172

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSOR: Committee on Transportation and Utilities (Originally sponsored by Senators Henry, Talley, McDermott and others)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities
Creating the state energy policy commission.

ISSUE:

The recent "energy crisis" indicated a number of areas where improvement and clarification is needed in the state's energy policy.

SUMMARY:

State Energy Office: The bill creates a State Energy Office with a director appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Energy-related duties and functions for the Office are specified, including collection and analysis of energy data, preparation of voluntary conservation plans, assisting the Energy Advisory Council in preparing emergency energy curtailment programs, presenting state interests on

energy matters, and making reports and policy recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. The State Energy Office portion of the bill expires on April 1, 1981.

Energy Advisory Council: An 11 member Advisory Council appointed by the Governor and the Legislature is created to oversee the State Energy Office, and to prepare energy allocation plans for implementation by the Governor in the event of an energy shortage. Five of the members of the Council, including the director of the Energy Office are appointed by the Governor and three each are appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to serve four-year terms.

Emergency Powers: RESSB 3172 empowers the Governor, in the event of impending or actual energy shortages, to declare an energy alert or an energy emergency and implement such programs as have been recommended or approved by the Energy Advisory Council. Such powers would include the ability to curtail energy use, increase production of certain types of energy, or reallocate existing energy supplies as necessary to protect the public health and welfare. Unless extended by a national emergency or by legislative action, alerts and emergencies terminate after 60 and 30 days respectively.

Energy Facility Siting: In this bill the Thermal Power Plant Site Evaluation Council jurisdiction is expanded from thermal power plants and associated facilities to certain major energy facilities including thermal power plants, oil refineries, gas and oil pipelines and ports, and underground natural gas storage. The director of the State Energy Office is chairman of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council. Its membership is expanded to include the Department of Highways.

Senate: (a) 34 12 Effective: March 19, 1976
House: (a) 85 8 C 108 L 76 ex.sess.

PV

H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 71 18
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 37 8

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor objected to the establishment of an advisory council with legislatively appointed members that has substantive powers. Therefore he vetoed the sections creating the advisory council and prescribing its duties. This results in no council at all, so he will appoint a citizens' committee to serve in an advisory role.

The Governor also objected to the advisory council power of prescribing what actions the Governor can take in an energy emergency. He thus vetoed the section dealing with emergency powers.

SSB 3226

SPONSORS: Committee on Education (Originally sponsored by Senator Gould)

COMMITTEE: Education
Relating to education.

ISSUE:

Senate Bill 3127 was introduced early in 1976 and enacted in March. The Code Reviser requested that certain date changes be made to make the bill effective in 1977 rather than in 1976.

SUMMARY:

This bill changes the deadline date for preparation of school budgets for the short fiscal period created by Senate Bill 3127 from May 10, 1976 to May 10, 1977.

Senate: 40 0 Effective: April 15, 1976
House: 81 0 C 124 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SSB 3233

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSOR: Select Committee on Medical Malpractice (Originally sponsored by Senator Woody)

Providing a self-insurance alternative for the university of Washington.

ISSUE:

Due largely to the expected increases in premiums paid by the University of Washington for medical malpractice coverage, President Hogness has requested a \$1,965,874 appropriation to cover the presently unfunded portion of this increase for the remainder of the biennium.

The University has requested authorization to self-insure a portion of its present coverage, where such action is financially attractive.

SUMMARY:

The bill grants the University discretionary power to set up a self-insurance program with respect to liability coverage. It creates a revolving fund in the custody of the Treasurer as the vehicle from which claims will be paid.

The bill also allows the Board of Regents to settle liability disputes, with the proviso that any payment in excess of \$2500 must be approved by the Attorney General. This dollar limitation parallels a similar provision in the State Tort Claims Act.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 91 1 C 12 L 76 2nd ex. sess. PV

VETO SUMMARY:

The emergency clause was vetoed. The Governor recognizes the University's desire to implement the program for the 1976-77 fiscal year, but states that the Legislature will be adjourned by April 1.

RESSB 3246

SPONSOR: Senator Donohue

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Retirement systems; prohibiting accrual of a second public pension by persons receiving a retirement allowance.

ISSUE:

Two problems have become apparent in public retirement systems:

- (1) A public employee has the ability to draw one public pension while working and earning credit toward a second public pension;
- (2) Reports on the fiscal status of retirement systems do not mention their unfunded liability.

SUMMARY:

The bill prohibits anyone receiving or eligible to receive a retirement allowance or disability allowance as the result of public employment from accruing membership service credit in a second public employees' retirement system.

Reports to the members of a public retirement system on the assets of the system must also include a statement of the unfunded liability of the system.

A Department of Retirement Systems is created to administer the five statewide retirement systems. The office of legislative actuary is also created.

Senate: (a) 34 8 Effective: March 19, 1976
House: (a) 74 16 C 105 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur: 36 9

ESB 3247

SPONSOR: Senator Talley

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing volunteer fire departments to increase their membership by the number of firemen obtaining and maintaining emergency medical training qualifications.

ISSUE:

RCW 41.24.050 limits the number of firemen per one thousand population. The minimum number is fifteen and the maximum number is twenty-five. Those firemen with emergency medical training and duties

are counted as firemen, so they must either serve double duty or leave the firefighters shorthanded.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows any fire department maintaining an emergency first aid service to increase its membership by the number of its firemen who have emergency medical training under chapter 18.73 RCW. No person serving solely in such capacity shall be eligible for the LEOFF Retirement System.

Senate:	40	0	Effective: June 25, 1976
House: (a)	88	2	C 67 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
S. Concur:	42	0	

ESB 3257

SPONSOR: Senator Donohue

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Allowing retirement benefits of the Teachers Retirement System to be paid from interest earnings on the pension reserve fund.

ISSUE:

The Teachers Retirement System will require \$10.8 million in addition to its 1975-77 biennial appropriation in order to make pension payments during the biennium. The System has submitted a supplemental request for this amount. During the 1973-75 biennium, the System had statutory authority to use the interest from the pension reserve fund to pay pensions. This authority expired June 30, 1975.

SUMMARY:

The bill restores the Teachers Retirement System authority to pay benefits out of the interest earnings on the pension reserve fund for the 1975-1977 biennium.

Senate: (a)	41	5	Effective: March 6, 1976
House:	63	21	C 85 L 76 ex. sess.

RESB 3261

SPONSOR: Senator Rasmussen
(By Lt. Governor request)

COMMITTEE: State Government
H. Constitution and Elections

Relating to state government.

ISSUE:

Currently the financial disclosure provisions of Initiative 276 apply only to elected officials. Appointed state officials and members of state

boards, commissions, etc. do not have to file these financial statements which are required for all elected officials. A bill was passed last session as ESSB 2251 to cover major appointed officials but was vetoed by the Governor.

SUMMARY:

The bill brings members of specified boards and commissions, chief executive state officers, and certain staff members under the provisions of Chapter 42.17 RCW (Initiative 276) for the purposes of filing an annual financial statement. It will be submitted as a referendum at the November election.

The following will be covered if the referendum is approved:

- (1) Agency directors: Agriculture, Commerce and Economic Development, Ecology, Fisheries, Game, General Administration, Highways, Labor and Industries, Motor Vehicles, Office of Community Development, Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Personnel, Revenue, Social and Health Services.
- (2) Education institution board members: University regents, college and community college trustees, Council on Postsecondary Education, State Board for Community College Education.
- (3) State board and commission members: Data Processing Authority, Finance Committee, Forest Practices Board and Appeals Board, Gambling Commission, Game Commission, Higher Education Personnel Board, Highway Commission, Horse Racing Commission, Human Rights Commission, Interagency Commission for Outdoor Recreation, Industrial Insurance Appeals Board, Liquor Control Board, Parks and Recreation Commission, Pension Commission, Prison Terms and Parole Board, Public Disclosure Commission, Public Employees Retirement System Board, State Personnel Board, Tax Appeals Board, Teachers Retirement System Board, Utilities and Transportation Commission.
- (4) Staff: Chief executive officer for each of the listed boards and commissions, and all professional staff serving the Governor and the Legislature.

S. Fail:	16	30	Effective: June 25, 1976
S. Recon.: (a)	28	19	C 104 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
House: (a)	56	33	
S. Concur:	26	19	

SSB 3267

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by Senators

SSB 3267

Sandison, Newschwander, Stortini,
Odegaard, Benitz, Donohue and Guess)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Implementing 1975 vocational education act.

ISSUE:

The Commission for Vocational Education was established by Chapter 174, Laws of 1975, 1st ex. sess. (SSB 2463), as recommended by the Senate Select Committee on Vocational Education after a two-year study.

Chapter 174 directed the Governor's office to develop recommendations concerning the staffing level and functions of the Commission for Vocational Education. The Governor's recommendations require legislative authorization to be implemented.

SUMMARY:

This bill expresses the intent of the Legislature that the Governor implement his recommendations contained in the reports dated December 1, 1975 and January 1, 1976, and as modified by his letter dated February 11, 1976 concerning the staffing level and functions of the Commission for Vocational Education.

The Employment Security Department and the State Library are added to the state agencies designated in Chapter 174 as agencies to which functions of the former Coordinating Council for Occupational Education not assigned to the Commission for Vocational Education by other sections of Chapter 174 could be transferred. The effective date of this provision is March 1, 1976.

The Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management is directed to make the necessary transfers of staff and funds in order to carry out the recommendations submitted to the Legislature by the Governor. The recommendations establish the core staffing level for the administration of the Commission's activities at 19 staff years. This provision is effective not later than September 30, 1976 to allow for the orderly reduction and training of personnel.

Senate: 40 3 Effective: Various
House: 91 0 C 86 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SSB 3268

SPONSOR: Senator Mardesich

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Changing the accrual period at the close of the biennium.

ISSUE:

The State Treasurer has encountered a cash flow problem because the close of the period for crediting taxes collected to the previous fiscal year has been extended from July 10 to August 10. Currently, the revenue accrual in that period is in excess of \$90 million and since these revenues have been expended in the preceding biennium, they tend to compound and aggravate the general fund cash flow problem in the ensuing biennium.

This situation has detrimentally affected the bond rating of Washington state.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for the creation of a special account in the general fund and requires that the Governor's budget contain an appropriation from the general fund authorizing the transfer of an amount to this newly created account. A ten year span will be utilized to accumulate a surplus so that the Department of Revenue accrual dates will be changed to July 10. The amount of the appropriation for each year is to be not less than 1.1 percent of the constitutionally defined state general revenues. The first appropriation requirement will be contained in the 1977-79 biennium budget and will be computed against general state revenue collections for fiscal year 1976.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
House: 85 11 C 70 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

ESSB 3271

SPONSORS: Senators Lewis (Harry) and Rasmussen

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Establishing the business coordination act.

ISSUE:

Grocery operations are required to have a number of types of permits from various state agencies. Presently, there is no coordination of these permits. Applicants must apply to each respective agency and must follow that agency's procedures for obtaining a permit.

Each agency with a grocery-related permit has its own follow-up inspection. At times, the individual agencies are duplicating inspections as well as placing a burden upon the grocery operator.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires persons seeking new grocery permits or renewal of existing permits after January 1, 1977 to use a master application provided by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. This master application will be used to

obtain all necessary permits, except those issued by the Department of Ecology. Consolidation and coordination of inspections of grocery operations by the respective state agencies is encouraged.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is directed to establish a pilot program concerning grocery operation permits. The Department is to report back to the Legislature by January 1, 1978 with findings and recommendations based upon the program results.

Senate: 31 11 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: (a) 93 1 C 68 L 76 2nd ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 41 1

SSB 3274

SPONSORS: Transportation and Utilities Committee (Originally sponsored by Senator Walgren)

COMMITTEE: Transportation and Utilities
 Authorizing toll bridge authority to guarantee payment of bonds for public facilities reasonably related to improvement of ferry systems.

ISSUE:
 It is desirable to encourage the development of off-street parking for ferry patrons.

SUMMARY:
 In the event a local governmental body acquires or constructs a facility to be utilized in whole or in part for off-street parking of motor vehicles, and if such a facility is in the immediate vicinity of an existing or planned ferry terminal, then the Washington Toll Bridge Authority may enter into an agreement with the local governmental body for the use of the facility as a holding area for traffic waiting to board a ferry or for parking by ferry patrons.

The bill also provides that the Washington Toll Bridge Authority may, subject to limitations in RCW 47.60.380, pledge any moneys in the Puget Sound Capitol Construction Account in the Motor Vehicle Fund to guarantee the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by such local governmental bodies. In making any pledge the authority shall reserve the right to issue its own bonds for the purpose of paying the cost of acquiring ferry vessels.

Senate: 40 1 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: 90 1 C 69 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SB 3281

SPONSOR: Senator Newschwander
 COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Repealing the laws relating to narcotics addiction and the laws relating to the state narcotic farm colony.

ISSUE:
 The Supreme Court has held that state law requires the Department of Social and Health Services to provide narcotic treatment programs at state correctional institutions (Bresolin v. Morris, 86 W. 2d 241, 1975). Additional legislative authority is required to permit DSHS discretion to determine the best narcotics treatment programs and locations.

SUMMARY:
 This bill would give the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services discretion in establishing a narcotic treatment program at any institution and would thus abrogate the decision of Bresolin v. Morris.

The repealers discontinue the right of health officers to mandate involuntary narcotics addiction treatment programs for addicts and discontinue the establishment of the State Narcotic Farm Colony.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: June 25, 1976
 House: 64 24 C 103 L 76 2nd ex. sess.

SJR 137

SPONSORS: Select Committee on Education: Endorsed by Senators Donohue, Newschwander, Ridder, Gould, Jones, Stortini and Odegaard

Allowing excess levies for school district purposes to be for two year period.

ISSUE:
 At present special tax levies cover a one-year period. By lengthening the time period covered by special tax levies for the support of the common schools, the costs incurred from holding special levy elections could be reduced. In addition, a greater amount of financial stability for schools would be allowed with a longer time period. Also, administrators could reduce some of the time and effort now expended on special levy financial matters and, as a consequence, could increase the amount of time spent on providing education to students.

SUMMARY:
 This amendment allows tax levies for the support of the common schools to provide such support for a two-year period.

Senate: 42 2
 House: 72 23

ESSJR 139

SPONSORS: Senators Bluechel, Mardesich, Francis and Others

COMMITTEE: State Government

Amending the constitution to permit all legislators to receive the same salary.

ISSUE:

Under the present constitutional provisions a legislative salary increase can only be paid after a member has stood for reelection. Thus, the legislative salary increase passed this session would apply to all of the House members but only half of the Senate members.

SUMMARY:

This resolution submits to the people a constitutional amendment which would permit all members of the Legislature to receive whatever compensation is provided by the previous Legislature.

Senate: 39 4
House: (a) 66 17
S. Concur: 39 2

ESJM 112

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Mardesich and Fleming

COMMITTEE: Boost

Memorializing the executive and legislative branches of the federal government concerning the financing of Washington's common schools.

ISSUE:

It was feared that local school districts would not be able to meet the maintenance of effort requirements for the federal government. Now that per student costs have risen considerably there is concern over sufficient federal funds for common schools.

SUMMARY:

The memorial explains that the State of Washington has made an honest effort to equalize education and its funding by enacting state-level school funding measures.

Senate: (a) 48 0
House: (a) 77 0
S. C. 43 0

ESCR 122

SPONSORS: Senators Bailey and Lewis (Harry)

COMMITTEE: Boost

Directing the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to contest in court various vetoes of the legislative sessions.

ISSUE:

There is a need to clarify the status of a number of gubernatorial vetoes under terms of Amendment 62 of the Washington State Constitution.

SUMMARY:

ESCR 122 directs the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to employ counsel to initiate a lawsuit to contest the constitutionality of various vetoes by the Governor.

Senate: 37 6
House: (a) 93 3
S. Concur: 40 7

SCR 132

SPONSORS: All Senators

COMMITTEE: Boost

American Legion Week.

ISSUE:

Interest has been expressed in official state recognition of the service of the American Legion.

SUMMARY:

This resolution proclaims August 20-26 as "American Legion Week" in the State of Washington, coinciding with the 58th National Convention of the American Legion to be held in Seattle.

Senate: voice vote
House: 87 0

SCR 135

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Walgren, Morrison and Guess

COMMITTEE: Boost

Requesting contest by legislature of governor's vetoes of SSB No. 3172.

ISSUE:

The state Constitution permits the Governor to partially veto a bill only by sections or appropriation items. The courts have held that "section" refers to a

severable portion of a bill, not necessarily the part designated "section" by the drafter. The Governor's vetoes concerning the Advisory Council for the State Energy Office (SSB 3172) may have violated this constitutional provision.

SUMMARY:

The counsel employed to contest the Governor's 1975 vetoes (ESCR 122) is directed to also challenge the validity of the vetoes in SSB 3172.

Senate: 34 6
House: 64 17

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GOVERNOR'S VETOES

House Bills Vetoed or Partially Vetoed

ESHB	75	PV	Deputy voter registrars
2SHB	1316	PV	Senior Citizen care services
EHB	1497	PV	Insolvent insurers
HB	1529	PV	County ferry systems
REHB	1624	PV	Supplemental state government budget

Senate Bills Vetoed or Partially Vetoed

ESB	2990	Vetoed	Coin operated gaming devices
SSB	3127	PV	School district budgets
ESSB	3172	PV	Energy policy commission
ESSB	3233		UW liability insurance



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington
(Through the Secretary of State)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Substitute House Bill No. 75 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to elections."

Section 4 of the bill requires precinct boundaries to be established along clearly identifiable physical boundaries.

At the present time, precinct boundaries are set, to the greatest extent possible, along the lines of school district boundaries and the boundaries of other such taxing districts. Such boundaries eliminate, or greatly reduce, the incidence of "split precincts" where a precinct contains two or more voting jurisdictions, each of which impacts some, but not all of the voters in that precinct. Present boundaries do not necessarily follow clear physical boundaries. To require a change from the present system with no consideration of the problems of splitting precincts would create unnecessary confusion for voters and could result in serious disruptions of the election process.

I recognize that there are distinct advantages to setting precinct boundaries according to identifiable physical boundaries for census and redistricting purposes. I believe, however, that before the Legislature passes this requirement into law, care should be taken to minimize adverse consequences by consultation with state and local election officials.

With the exception of section 4, which I have vetoed for the foregoing reasons, the remainder of Substitute House Bill No. 75 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,


Daniel J. Evans
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington
(Through the Secretary of State)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Second
Substitute House Bill No. 1316 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to senior citizens."


Section 8 of the bill requires the Department of Social and Health Services to submit any demonstration project proposals involving use of federal funds to the standing committees on Social and Health Services and Ways and Means for prior review and approval.

It is essential in our system of government that the Legislature be fully informed on the activities of state agencies carrying out legislative delegations of authority. It is equally important that the executive branch of government, once given legislative guidelines by statute, not be hampered in its administration of the laws by having to seek legislative approval of program decisions at every turn. Section 8 violates this elementary principle of good government by requiring the Department of Social and Health Services, in carrying out the provisions of the bill, to seek prior approval of one phase in its decision-making process from four separate legislative committees. Moreover, there is no question that the process of seeking such approval would involve unnecessary delay in the programs for senior citizens provided by the bill.

I am confident that should federal funds be available, the department can rapidly channel those funds into programs authorized by the bill and do so in a manner consistent with legislative intent.

With the exception of section 8 which I have vetoed for the reasons stated, the remainder of Second Substitute House Bill No. 1316 is approved.

Respectfully submitted


Daniel J. Evans
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

March 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section House Bill
No. 1497 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the insolvency of insurers."

This bill makes a number of changes in the insurance code relating to insolvent insurance companies and the distribution of assets in liquidation proceedings. Section 12 is an emergency clause providing for the bill to go into effect immediately. I have decided to veto this section for reasons to be stated, but I do so with some reluctance because it is my understanding that there are a number of insurance companies across the country which also do business in this state on the verge of insolvency, and the provisions of this bill will be needed in the event any of those companies become insolvent in the coming weeks.

However, it has been brought to my attention that sections 1 and 10 of the bill may inadvertently and adversely affect the legal remedies of some 1400 residents of this state involved in pending litigation in federal district court against an insolvent insurance company and its officers. The suit, entitled Amman, et al. v. Cissna, Civil Action No. 7452 in the Western District of the U.S. District Court, is a long pending class action that is now approaching final disposition. I have been assured by several of the sponsors of the bill and the Office of the Insurance Commissioner, who participated in the drafting of the bill, that sections 1 and 10 were not intended to apply to existing claims and pending litigation. Apparently statements to that effect were also made to legislative committees considering the bill. There is no clear indication to that effect, however, in the bill itself.

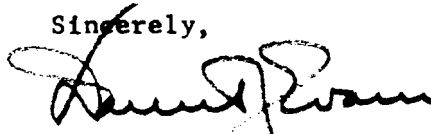
By vetoing the emergency clause, it is my hope that sufficient time will be allowed the plaintiffs in the above cited case to reduce their claims to final judgement, since only the issue of damages remains and a final determination on that issue by the court is due shortly. In addition, it is my intention through this message to reiterate the legislative intent as it has been stated

Page 2
House of Representatives
March 19, 1976

to me by the proponents of the measure that sections 1 and 10 of the bill do not apply to existing claims and pending litigation such as the Ammons case.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto section 12. With that exception, the remainder of the bill is approved.

Sincerely,



Daniel J. Evans
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

February 21, 1976

To the Honorable, the House of
Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section House Bill
No 1529 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to county operated ferries."

This bill makes various changes to clarify the existing law on the distribution
of the county share of motor vehicle fund monies for the operation of ferries
and on the level of ferry toll rates.

Section 3 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take
effect immediately. I have on several recent occasions vetoed emergency
clauses from bills that did not measure up to the standard of urgency contained
in Article II, section 1(b) of our Constitution. I must raise the same
objection again with respect to this bill.

I am advised by the prime sponsor of the bill that there will be no adverse
consequences if the bill does not go into effect until the usual 90 days
after adjournment of the session sine die.

With the exception of section 3 which I have vetoed, the remainder of House
Bill No. 1529 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel J. Evans
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington
(Through the Secretary of State)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to certain sections and items House Bill No. 1624 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to expenditures by state agencies and offices of the state; making appropriations for the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 1975 and ending June 30, 1977."

The specific sections and items which I have vetoed are as follows:

1. House of Representatives - property tax study.

On page 2, section 2, I have vetoed subsection (2) which provides for implementation of a statewide property tax study.

There comes a time for every problem when action, not further study, is required to resolve the problem. Property taxes in this state have been subjected to the most thorough study in the past few years. The problems with our property tax system have been pinpointed in these studies, and recommendations have been made accordingly. This administration, with the help of county officials across the state, has sought from the Legislature for the past two sessions funding to implement the key recommendations of past studies, including an annual revaluation program. Further study at this time is, in my opinion, an unmitigated waste of public funds.

2. Labor & Industries - restriction on building and construction safety program.

On page 21, section 24, I have vetoed subsection (4) which limits to \$19,265 the amount which may be expended for the building and construction safety program for contractor registration.

The apparent intent of this subsection, according to the chairmen of the House and Senate Ways and Means Committees, was to direct the Department of Labor and Industries to expend the sum of \$19,265 for the hiring of a contract compliance officer within the building and construction safety program. As drafted, however, the language very clearly bars the department from spending any more than that amount on the entire program, which has a total biennial budget in excess of \$400,000.

3. SPI - proprietary education clinics.

On page 26, section 28, I have vetoed subsection (10) which permits the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract with proprietary education clinics for alternative education programs for high school dropouts.

The provisions of this subsection are similar to the concept contained in House Bill 1422 and Senate Bill 3166, neither of which passed in its house of origin. I am advised by the Superintendent that while the concept of alternative education systems may be worthy of state support, he believes public subsidy of proprietary education clinics should not be instituted without specific legislative direction and guidelines. The action taken in this subsection could well lead to significant financial commitment over the next several years. I agree with the Superintendent's concerns, and join in his suggestion that the Legislature consider this issue in depth at its next regular session.

4. SPI - Common school financial loan program.

On page 27, I have vetoed section 30 which authorizes school districts to borrow from the state an amount equal to the anticipated second half collections from an approved special levy for use during the preceding school year.

The funds which would have been used by the state to make such loans to school districts were to have come from issuance of general obligation bonds of the state pursuant to an authorization contained in Substitute Senate Bill No. 2967, which failed to pass the Legislature.

I have said in past weeks, and reiterate at this time, that this scheme constitutes a fiscally irresponsible and wholly inadequate means for the solution of our state's school financing crisis. At its best, it provided an expedient escape for its supporters from having to pass an honest and forthright program which may have required additional taxes. At its worst, it constituted the first and disastrous step toward abusing the credit of the state by funding current operational expenses from general obligation bond proceeds. The bitter experience of other states and the consequent burden on their taxpayers for millions of dollars in additional interest costs apparently did not concern the supporters of this scheme. As long as I have been associated with state government, I have never seen a more deplorable example of expedience being substituted for wisdom on an issue of the magnitude of school funding. It is my fervent hope that the people of this state shall not see the likes of this scheme again.

5. Expenditure reductions.

On page 64, I have vetoed section 62 which provides for reductions in expenditures in the event there are insufficient revenues to support the spending program authorized by the Legislature.

The language of this section makes it very apparent that the Legislature itself is convinced of the likelihood of revenues not meeting expenditures

Page 3
the House
April 19, 1976

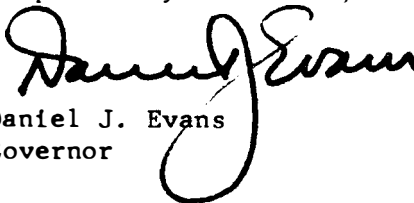
notwithstanding public declarations to the contrary by majority leadership. Indeed, it amounts to not less than an unsolicited admission of the fact. For I see no other good reason why the Legislature has chosen to restate in this budget document the essential elements of RCW 43.88.110 and .115 of the Budget and Accounting Act. The two cited sections deal specifically with the contingency of expenditures exceeding anticipated revenues and the responsibility of the Governor under those circumstances to reduce expenditures to the extent necessary. There is no need to re-enact those provisions in this budget document, and I am fully prepared to make the necessary reductions pursuant to the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act.

I take this opportunity also to point out my concern over the recent trend by legislative drafters of incorporating substantive legislation into budget bills. One example of such drafting is found in Section 17, subsection (6), which relates to accounting procedures on claims by public assistance vendors, and another in subsection (7), which deals with average lengths of stay of persons receiving aid under the medical assistance program. I believe that provisions such as these involve policy considerations that should be dealt with by the Legislature in separate bills, rather than inserting them into budget bills, where substantive changes in policy will not receive adequate study and consideration, and where they tend to create confusion for the appropriation provisions of the budget bill. While I am not vetoing these and other similar items, I strongly urge the Legislature to put an end to this kind of drafting.

I am also directing the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management to exercise strict supervision through the allotment process over the expenditure of \$202,125 authorized in section 37 for the Fire Service Training Program under the Commission for Vocational Education. While there may be some merit to that program, I am not convinced of its urgency in a time when all state agencies are being cut back because of our difficult fiscal straits. If at any time the actual expenditure of any portion of the appropriation is found not to be justified, I will expect that appropriate action be taken to withhold the funds from the program.

With the exception of the foregoing sections and items which I have vetoed for the reasons stated, the remainder of House Bill No. 1624 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:gm



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

February 20, 1976

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2990
entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to revenue and taxation."

This bill imposes a state tax on coin operated gambling devises in an amount equal to 80% of the federal excise tax on such devises set by section 4461 of the Internal Revenue Code. Proceeds of the tax would be paid into the state general fund. The tax had been requested by the State Gambling Commission to defray increasing administrative and enforcement costs resulting from increased legalized gambling activities. Licensees paying the tax would be entitled to take a credit in the amount of state taxes paid against their federal tax liability.

In June, 1975, I vetoed Substitute House Bill No. 29. One of the main reasons for the veto was the abolishing of the gambling revolving fund and the requirement that the Gambling Commission be subject to general fund appropriation for its budgetary needs. I stated then that the key to the development of a capable and expert enforcement mechanism is the Gambling Commission independent of the general fund appropriation process and empowered by law to set such fees as are necessary to fund all of its operational and enforcement costs. Diversion of the proceeds of taxes imposed by this bill into the general fund runs contrary to such a policy. Moreover, the bill would require the Gambling Commission to collect the tax, and I am advised the cost to the commission therefor is estimated to be in excess of \$38,000 each year. The net result of all this would be to cut further into the effectiveness of a commission already short of funds to administer and enforce the law in the face of steadily increasing legalized gambling activities.

It has been brought to my attention that substitute House Bill No. 90 provides for the same tax on coin operated gambling devises but places the proceeds thereof into the gambling revolving fund. That bill has passed the House and

Page 2
The House of
Representatives
February 20, 1976

now rests in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting second reading. It would seem highly desirable at this time for Substitute House Bill No. 90 to be enacted into law so that this source of revenue for the Gambling Commission is not lost for the coming fiscal year.

For the foregoing reasons I have determined to veto Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2990.

Respectfully submitted,


Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:gm



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

March 24, 1976

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Substitute Senate Bill No. 3127 entitled:

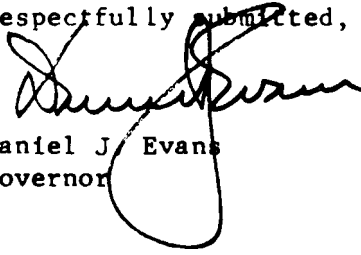
"AN ACT Relating to education; providing for school district budgets."

This bill establishes new budget procedures for school districts to be used starting with the 1978 fiscal year budget to be developed in 1977.

Section 36 declares an emergency and provides for the bill to go into effect on March 1, 1976. I am advised by the Superintendent of Public Instruction that, inasmuch as the present school district budget act in RCW 28A.65 has been repealed in section 34 of the bill, there will be a period of time when school districts will have no specific guidelines to follow in developing their budgets. In removing the emergency clause, it is hoped that the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be able, during the 90 day period before the bill goes into effect, to develop the necessary rules and regulations to implement this new act. Accordingly, I have determined to veto section 36.

With the exception of section 36, which I have vetoed for the reasons stated, the remainder of the bill is approved.

Respectfully submitted,


Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:gm



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

March 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to several sections Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 3172 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to energy."

This bill provides for the creation of a state energy office and energy advisory council, sets forth certain powers of the Governor that may be invoked under specified conditions during energy shortage emergencies, and reconstitutes the Thermal Power Plant Site Evaluation Council into the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council.

Section 8 creates the energy advisory council and specifies the membership of the council. Of the 11 members, six are to be appointed by the Legislature, with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House each appointing three. Notwithstanding its name, there is no question but that the council is one charged with substantive powers going well beyond an advisory role. I believe the provision for legislative appointment of six members of the council is a serious breach of the doctrine of separation of powers, and places the legislative branch of government squarely in the realm of the executive. I fully realize that a veto of this section results in no council at all. But it is my intention, until such time as the Legislature can enact into law a new advisory council, to appoint a committee of persons with much the same expertise and experience as contemplated by the Legislature in this section to serve in an advisory capacity to the Governor and the state energy office and to fill thereby a void created by this veto. For these reasons, I have determined to veto section 8.

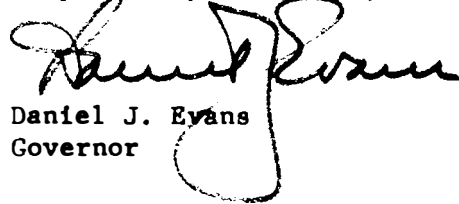
Section 9 delineates the powers and duties of the energy advisory council. Portions thereof provide for the council to oversee the work of the state energy office by a majority vote of its membership and likewise to oversee certain actions of the Governor with respect to the designation of state agencies to implement federal energy programs on the state level. I must object to these provisions for the same reasons as stated above for section 8. Advice and counsel are both necessary and proper. But to give the council a supervisory role in approving or disapproving the actions of the energy office and the Governor violates the fundamentals of good government. Accordingly, I have vetoed section 9.

Page 2
The Senate
March 19, 1976

Section 28 sets forth the powers of the Governor in the event of an energy emergency. An energy emergency is elsewhere defined to mean a condition involving "immediate and grave threat to life, health, property, or the public peace" resulting from the unavailability or disruption of energy supplies. A proviso in that section restricts the Governor to taking only such actions as have been developed by the advisory council. I believe it is unwise to limit a governor in this manner during a time of obvious catastrophic conditions, and I do not believe it possible for a council to foresee during times of normalcy the exigencies of such an energy emergency and thereby prescribe all necessary courses of action. Accordingly, I have vetoed section 28.

With the exception of sections 8, 9 and 28 which I have vetoed for the above stated reasons, I have approved the remainder of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 3172. I wish to take this opportunity also to commend the Legislature for its development of this important legislation, and in particular, to express my appreciation to those members who toiled long and hard in directing the bill through the legislative process.

Respectfully submitted,



Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:gm



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

February 17, 1976

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Substitute Senate Bill No. 3233 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to insurance or protection programs for university regents, employees, agents, and students, and their dependents."


This bill authorizes the University of Washington to arrange for a program of self insurance in the area of liability claims.

Section 4 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. I have on several occasions in past sessions vetoed emergency clauses from bills that did not measure up to the standard and urgency contained in Article II, section 1(b) of our Constitution. I am increasingly apprehensive that repeated use on unwarranted occasions will render emergency clauses wholly without meaning in the eyes of both the people and the courts.

I am advised that the University of Washington is hopeful that the bill will go into effect prior to July 1, 1976, so that a program of self-insurance can be prepared for the new fiscal year. I am reasonably confident that the Legislature will adjourn sine die sometime before April 1, so that the bill would go into effect by July 1, 1976 in any event.

With the exception of section 4 which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3233 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,


Daniel J. Evans
Governor

DJE:gm

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1976 Supplemental Budget*

*The appropriation bill (ESHB 1624) was partially vetoed by the Governor.
For Governor's veto message see page 125.

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1976 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
APPROPRIATIONS	
Comparison of Appropriations.....	81
Budget Pie Charts.....	82
Summary by Functional Areas.....	84
Operating Budget Comments.....	85
Capital Budget Comments.....	95
BUDGET TABLES.....	100
Summary of Appropriation Bills.....	109
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS.....	111
Revenue - Expenditure Comparison.....	114
Revenue Adjustments.....	115
REVENUE TABLES.....	117
GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE - ESHB 1624.....	125

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The following materials provide a summary comparison of the 1976 Supplemental Budget (ESHB 1624) as proposed by the Governor and as finally enacted. Sections follow generalizing: (1) general fund and all funds expenditure proposals by functional and agency areas of state government; (2) generalization of final appropriations by functional areas of government; and, (3) consideration of the revenue bases upon which the appropriations are granted.

COMPARISON OF SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS ADOPTED

(ESHB 1624) - STATE GENERAL FUNDS ONLY (in "000's")

	<u>Governor^{1/}</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Final As Enacted</u>
Operations	\$64,769	\$195,685	\$110,638	\$111,591
Capital	<u>-4,163</u>	<u>1,610</u>	<u>-5,554</u>	<u>-5,554</u>
TOTAL	\$60,606	\$197,295	\$105,084	\$106,037

^{1/} In order to be comparative, it should be noted that the Governor's school fund proposal (approximately \$150 million) was not included in his supplemental request.

(ESHB 1624) - ALL BUDGETED FUNDS (in "000's")

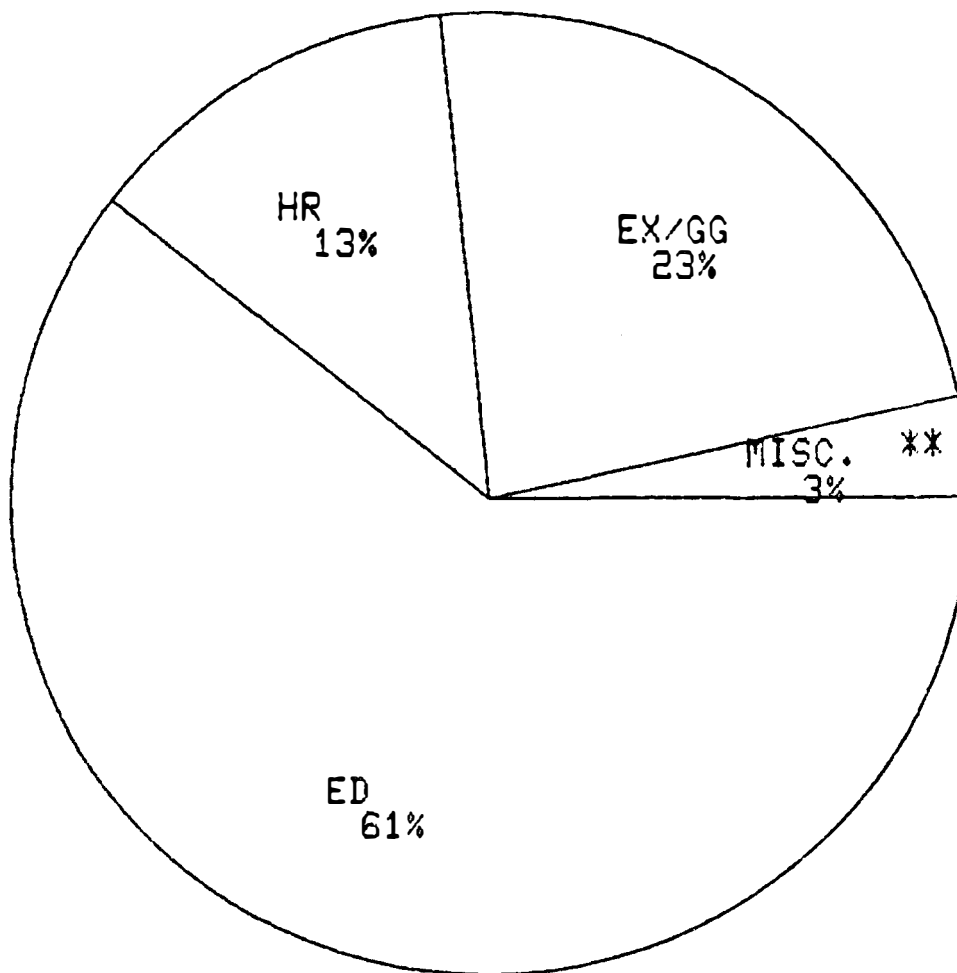
	<u>Governor^{1/}</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Final As Enacted</u>
Operations	\$ 91,630	\$224,320	\$131,303	\$133,625
Capital	<u>85,098</u>	<u>77,446</u>	<u>53,162</u>	<u>56,329</u>
TOTAL	\$176,728	\$301,766	\$184,465	\$189,954

^{1/} In order to be comparative, it should be noted that the Governor's school fund proposal (approximately \$150 million) was not included in his supplemental request.

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

GENERAL FUND-STATE
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

LEG & JUD	2,325
EXEC & GEN GOV	25,995
HUMAN RES	14,360
NAT RES	1,043
TRANS	331
EDUCATION	<u>67,592</u>
TOTAL	111,592



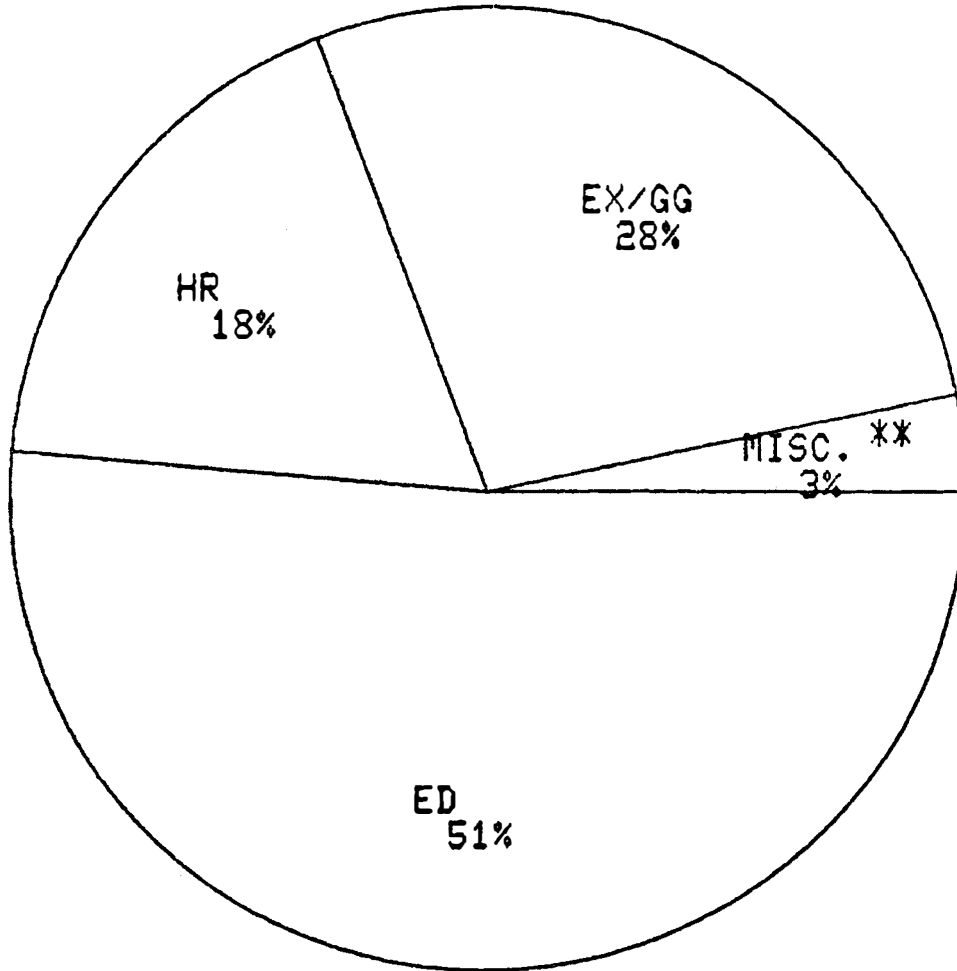
MISC. **

LEG
JUD
NR
TRAN

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

TOTAL FUNDS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

LEG & JUD	2,325
EXEC & GEN GOV	36,995
HUMAN RES	23,799
NAT RES	1,105
TRANS	863
EDUCATION	<u>68,538</u>
	133,625



MISC. **
LEG
JUD
NR
TRANS

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTIONAL AREAS IN GOVERNMENT

The following table summarizes the all budgeted fund appropriations by functional areas of government. Please note the table is presented for operational and capital appropriations for the final legislative appropriation compared to the Governor's request.

All Budgeted Funds (In Millions)

	<u>Governor's^{1/} Request</u>	<u>Final As Enacted</u>
<u>Operations</u>		
General Government	\$ 45.1	\$ 39.4
Human Resources	31.6	23.8
Natural Resources and Recreation	1.5	1.1
Transportation	.6	.8
Education	<u>12.8</u>	<u>68.5</u>
SUB TOTAL	\$ 91.6	\$133.6
 <u>Capital</u>		
General Government	\$ 2.4	\$.4
Human Resources	41.7	18.0
Natural Resources and Recreation	2.7	.9
Transportation	-0-	-0-
Education	<u>38.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>
SUB TOTAL	\$ 85.1	\$ 56.3
TOTAL	<u><u>\$176.7</u></u>	<u><u>\$189.9</u></u>

^{1/} In order to be comparative, it should be noted that the Governor's school fund proposal (approximately \$150 million) was not included in his supplemental request.

OPERATING BUDGET COMMENTS BY FUNCTIONAL AREAS

For informational and discussion purposes, the following sections summarize the major items of interest in each functional area of government--including a brief section on the salary compensation plan for state employees.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The operational budget for the area of general government is \$4,374,514. This is a \$1,117,376 reduction from the Governor's request for the area of general government. The appropriations, by major divisions, are as follows:

Legislative-----	\$2,182,147
Judicial-----	142,579
Executive-----	1,959,579
All Other-----	90,209

The major items of interest in General Government are:

Supreme Court:

An appropriation of \$103,808 is provided to the court to maintain the current level of payments for indigent appeal cases.

Data Processing Authority:

Funds are provided to the Data Processing Authority to consolidate the State's computer services into large cost effective centers and to complete the payroll/personnel project in order that the Legislature will have a better handle on the State's payroll.

Department of General Administration:

The appropriation bill provides that the Northern State Hospital will be maintained through 1976 or until a lease agreement is reached and provides additional personnel for the Division of Banking to monitor the State's bank and trust companies.

Department of Emergency Services:

Language in the budget mandates that the Governor's Emergency Fund provide \$150,000 to the department for matching purposes to secure federal funds. In this manner, \$600,000 is provided to aid families effected by the recent floods in Western Washington.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Department of Social and Health Services: The department received an additional \$21.6 million to the \$1.4 billion it received in the 1975-77 operating budget. Other than the items listed below, the major concern was the deficit condition (\$26 million in state funds) declared by the Governor. The Legislature provided authority for the Governor to meet this crisis, subject to its review and approval.

- A. A 4.0% increase in Public Assistance grant payments was provided beginning July 1, 1976 (\$12.5 million).
- B. An average 5.0% increase in nursing home vendor rates was provided beginning July 1, 1976 (\$5.0 million). Also, the Legislature provided additional flexibility within the nursing home payment system which will benefit those under care.
- C. An average 1.1% increase in all other vendor rates was provided beginning July 1, 1975 (\$1.2 million).
- D. The first steps in major institutional changes was begun:
 - 1. Prisons: one 150-bed maximum security facility at the Reformatory at Monroe was authorized. This will remove the most dangerous inmates from both Monroe and Walla Walla. (\$10.3 million).
 - 2. Developmental Disabilities: the initiation of major reconstruction of the Lakeland Village facility with a pilot project for the decentralization of residential/training facilities was authorized. (\$9.0 million). Also, the renovation of the Rainier facility at Buckley was reconfirmed (\$2.8 million).
- E. A mandate was imposed on the department to submit their proposed policy position regarding decentralization of both the prison system and the facilities for the developmentally disabled to the Legislature for their deliberation and action.

HUMAN RESOURCES - OTHER

Labor and Industries Medical Aid Fund \$684,210
 Accident Fund \$684,210

Provide funds to purchase an automated records management system for the Industrial Insurance Division of the department. With this appropriation the department made a commitment to abolish 49 positions; 26 during this biennial period and 23 during the next.

Employment Security . . . General Fund Appropriation . . . \$600,000

To continue funding of the Employment Orientation Program which provides job search and placement functions for unemployed citizens of the state.

. . . General Fund Reappropriation . . . \$383,920

To provide for the continuation of the Program for Local Service during the remainder of the biennium.

Public Employment Relations Commission . . .

. . . General Fund Appropriation . . . \$228,262

To provide funds to the Commission to carry out their additional statutory duties in the field of education.

K - 12 EDUCATION....General Fund Appropriation....\$66,369,265

Detail as follows:

A. General Apportionment: \$61,759,265

Includes: 1. \$58,441,465 - \$538 guarantee (see table page 88)

2. \$3,000,000 - URRD Distribution (see table page 90)

3. \$125,000 - Data Processing Support

4. \$192,800 - Proprietary Educational Clinic
(Governor vetoed language which does not effect appropriation level)

Condition and Limitation changes:

1. Provides for an optional 1977 levy rollback in those districts which received funds in excess of amount anticipated.

2. Allows funds to be transferred from general apportionment for VTI's,ESD's and institutions in the event salary increases are granted in the 1976-77 school year.

3. Provides for an URRD distribution for 1976 levy loss districts (see table page 90)

4. Allows SPI to expend an additional \$125,000 for data processing support.

B. Low Assessed Valuation Districts: \$4,500,000 (see table page 91)

Districts which passed levies must provide a rollback to be eligible to receive these special funds.

C. Pacific Science Center: \$70,000

Provides additional support of a contract for educational services with the Pacific Science Center.

D. Pupil Transportation

Allows SPI to expend up to \$25,456 of the existing appropriation for bus driver training.

E. Gifted Program: \$40,000

Provides that \$40,000 new money, together with \$25,000 of the existing appropriation be expended for the gifted programs conducted at Fort Worden State Park.
(Total - \$65,000)

1975-77 BIENNIUM -- K-12 GENERAL APPORTIONMENT

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77¹</u>	<u>1976-77²</u>
Guarantee Per Weighted Pupils	480.00	495.00	538.00
Weighted Pupils	1,206,193	1,235,144	1,235,144
Total Guarantee	578,972,640	611,396,280	664,507,472
LESS:			
Local Revenue	51,962,964	58,605,940	58,605,940
State Collected Taxes	185,140,997	208,904,710	208,904,710
Requirement GFS-PY	341,868,679	343,885,630	396,996,822
Plus Prior Year	46,768,929	58,117,675	58,117,675
Minus Current Year	(58,117,675)	(58,460,557)	(67,489,460)
Requirement GFS-FY	330,519,933	343,542,748	387,625,037
PLUS:			
State Collected Taxes	185,140,997	208,904,710	208,904,710
Total Formula - GFS	515,660,930	552,447,458	596,529,747
Total Outside Formula - GFS	12,945,151	6,500,902	6,500,902
Total Appropriation - GFS	528,606,081	558,948,360	603,030,649
BIENNIUM TOTAL - GFS	1,087,554,441		1,131,636,730
CURRENT APPROPRIATION	1,073,195,265		
Increase from Current		14,359,176	58,441,465

(1) As passed in 1975 Session

(2) As passed in 1976 Ex. Sess.

GENERAL APPORTIONMENT DATA SUMMARY

<u>WEIGHTED PUPILS</u>	<u>1975-76</u>		<u>1976-77</u>
Average Annual FTE Students	748,089		750,031
Weighted Vocational Students	31,318		33,935
Pay Differential	(.562) 420,425	(.593)	444,768
Small Elementary	390		400
Small High School	5,000		4,970
Tax Exempt Property	620		640
Interdistrict Cooperative	350		400
Total Weighted Pupils----	1,206,193		1,235,144
<u>LOCAL REVENUES</u>			
In-Lieu of Taxes	350,000		350,000
Real Estate Excise Tax	36,900,000		39,800,000
Federal Forest Funds	7,557,256		7,400,000
Public Utility District Fees	1,915,200		2,016,000
State Forest Funds (Local)	3,009,382		4,012,500
Deduction Adjustments	(938,874)		(902,560)
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,170,000		5,930,000
Total Local Revenues----	51,962,964		58,605,940
<u>STATE COLLECTED TAXES</u>			
Property Tax	174,445,000		192,445,000
Timber Excise Tax	6,490,000		9,790,000
State Forest Funds (State)	2,900,000		4,800,000
Mobile Home Excise Tax	1,305,997		1,869,710
Total State Taxes----	185,140,997		208,904,710
<u>OUTSIDE FORMULA</u>			
Grandfather Funds	1,920,000		1,410,000
Emergency Funds	200,000		200,000
Fire Protection	277,689		282,311
9% Salary Increase (ESD & UTI)	1,600,854		1,927,711
Excess Cost - Psych. etc.	2,225,130		2,680,880
17% Carry Forward	6,605,000		-0-
5% + 40 Increase (ESD & UTI)	116,478		-0-
Total Outside Formula----	12,945,151		6,500,902

URRD DISTRIBUTION

	<u>ACTUAL 1975-76</u>	<u>ESTIMATED \$3 M DISTRIBUTION</u>
NORTH KITSAP-----	\$ 112,000	\$ 96,000
NORTH MASON-----	45,500	39,000
RENTON-----	24,500	21,000
SEATTLE-----	3,150,000	2,700,000
SEDRO WOOLLEY-----	101,500	87,000
SEQUIM-----	14,000	12,000
SOUTH KITSAP-----	<u>52,500</u>	<u>45,000</u>
	\$ 3.5 Million	\$ 3,000,000

SUPPLEMENT TO BELOW AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION DISTRICTS^{1/}

<u>Assessed Valuation Per FTE^{2/}</u>	<u>Number of Districts</u>	<u>Number of FTE's</u>	<u>Per FTE Supplement</u>	<u>Total Supplement</u>
\$30,000 & Below	16	40,689	25	\$1,017,225
35,000 - 30,001	14	64,977	20	1,299,540
40,000 - 35,001	21	76,796	15	1,151,940
45,000 - 40,001	24	72,733	10	727,330
50,000 - 45,001	<u>21</u>	<u>65,298</u>	5	<u>326,490</u>
TOTAL	96	320,493		\$4,522,525

^{1/} Based on SPI report 1061B of special levies assessed valuation for collection in 1976 per FTE.

^{2/} State average assessed valuation is \$60,529 per FTE.

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OTHER EDUCATION

A total of \$1,769,893 is appropriated to the other areas of education. The major items of interest are:

Arts Commission:

The Arts Commission is provided \$1,000,000 to grant Seattle funds for a regional Indian cultural and educational facility. These funds, provided by bonds, will match \$2,700,000 in federal and private funds to construct the lodge.

State Library:

Funds totaling \$55,000 are provided for the Radio Talking Book Program for the Blind. Recommendations are mandated concerning expansion of individual use orientated towards a state-wide program.

Commission for Vocational Education:

\$202,125 is provided to maintain and expand the Fire Service Training Program.

Teachers' Retirement System:

The appropriation of \$500,000 provides for an increase in the minimum pension for older retirees of the Teachers' Retirement System.

Higher Education:

The penalty clause in the "contracted enrollment" provision of the 1975-77 biennial budget was repealed, for both four-year colleges and universities and community colleges. The language which had been included in the penalty clause required that if an institution exceeded its contracted level of enrollment by one and one-half percent, student operating fees derived from such excess enrollment would revert to the State General Fund.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATION

The final legislative version of the operational budget in this functional area of state government has \$1,105,000 for appropriation from all funds. This represents a decrease of \$363,000 from the Governor's recommended \$1,468,000 from all funds or a reduction of 25%. The legislative reductions and additions relate to several agencies as follows:

The Department of Ecology's appropriation was eliminated from the budget. The Governor has proposed an appropriation of \$315,856 for the implementation of the new SEPA guidelines. The Senate believed these new guidelines had not received proper legislative review and deferred implementation until January of 1977 or at such time as the new guidelines have been reviewed by the proper legislative committees.

The Department of Fisheries' appropriation was increased by \$52,000 over the Governor's proposal. This increase reflects the legislative action of eliminating \$203,000 in General Funds as proposed by the Governor's budget and adding back \$255,000 for the following purposes: (1) \$135,000 to allow the department to develop workload standards; (2) \$120,000 for operation of additional rearing facilities. In the Fisheries' capital budget the Legislature agreed with the Governor to transfer funding from General Fund-State to Fisheries Capital Construction Account (HJR 52).

The Thermal Power Plant Site Evaluation Council was eliminated from the budget. The Governor had proposed an appropriation of \$92,754 for increased workload. The Legislature believed this problem should be handled by the Governor through the emergency appropriation given to him in the regular biennial budget.

The Legislature added \$62,000 in Game funds for appropriation to the Department of Game. The Governor had not proposed any appropriation for the Game Department.

The Department of Natural Resources, under the Governor's proposal, would have received an appropriation of \$250,000 in General Funds for an insect spray control program. The Legislature approved \$162,500 of this request.

TRANSPORTATION

	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Legislature</u>
General Fund-State	\$209,287	\$231,231
Other Funds	<u>417,253</u>	<u>519,488</u>
TOTAL -- ALL FUNDS	\$626,540	\$750,719

The funds appropriated in this functional area are to fund 1975 legislation and cover postage increases in the Department of Motor Vehicles. An additional \$126,000 is added to the Aeronautics Commission for improvements of state-owned emergency landing fields.

SALARY COMPENSATION APPROPRIATION (In Millions)

General Fund-State	\$24.7
General Fund-Federal	1.1
All Other Funds	<u>9.1</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	\$34.9

The appropriation contains sufficient funds for partial implementation of the 1975-76 salary survey of approximately a 5% increase for state classified employees and for comparable increase for employees exempt from the classified service and a 4.25% increase for state higher education classified employees. The indexing system (System I) which most directly relates pay for individual state job classifications with prevailing rates determined in the salary survey was used. Funds are also included for a 5% increase for higher education faculty, exempt, and the State Patrol.

CAPITAL BUDGET NOTES
By Functional Area

The 1976 Supplemental Budget will provide \$56,329,000 from all fund sources for capital projects. There will be a decrease in expenditures of \$5,554,000 from the State General Fund. This decrease in expenditure results from certain Department of Fisheries and DSHS projects originally funded from the State General Fund in the 1975-77 biennium Capital Budget. These projects are now being funded through the sale of general obligation bonds.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

This functional area provides capital project funding in the amount of \$401,772, none of which employs State General Fund monies.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$400,772 will be expended from the capital building construction account to landscape the East capital campus (\$268,148) and replace the existing fuel oil tank at the central steam plant (\$132,624).

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

\$1,000 from the Liquor Control Board Revolving Fund will be provided to exchange the present warehouse at 4201 E. Marginal Way for another building of equal or greater value to be provided by the Port of Seattle.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATION

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Referendum 28 funds in the amount of \$114,400 will be expended to provide safe storage of flammable liquids.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME

\$463,179 was reappropriated from the outdoor recreation account and \$55,000 was appropriated from the game fund for land acquisition at the Vancouver and South Tacoma hatcheries.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATION Con't.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

The 1975-77 Capital Budget (Chapter 276 Laws of 1975, 1st Ex. Sess.) funded \$5,167,400 of fisheries projects out of State General Funds. The funding course of these projects has been changed in the Supplemental Budget to general obligation bonds. The appropriation of \$5,132,900 contained in the supplemental budget will fund the original projects with the following changes:

Construction of the hatchery on the Soleduck River was deferred in favor of several smaller facilities which qualify for additional federal matching funds. The new facilities are the George Adams Hatchery, McAllister Springs Rearing and Release Pond, Johns Creek Rearing Facilities, and the Green River Hatchery. These changes result in an increase of \$545,000 in federal funds and a decrease of 30,000 in State General Funds for a net increase of \$515,000.

HUMAN RESOURCES

DSHS

- Capital Programs/Omnibus

(1) Repair and improve utilities and facilities.

\$1.5 million was appropriated for small repair and maintenance projects at the various departmental facilities. This appropriation augments an appropriation made in SHB 206 for these purposes in the amount of \$500,000. Generally, the projects covered relate to emergency repairs and corrections of fire and safety code deficiencies.

(2) Energy conservation and solar heating demonstration projects.

\$283,337 is provided to enable the Department of Social and Health Services to conduct research and development activities applying energy conservation and solar heating principles in new DSHS construction. \$60,000 of the amount provided is intended for use in a design competition for new facilities and the remaining \$223,337 is intended for research and development of long-range alternatives in the incorporation of energy conservation principles to future facilities. Hopefully, these state funds would attract federal matching funds from the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

- Adult Corrections Program

(1) \$100,000 was appropriated for environmental impact statements for two maximum security facilities and two moderate security facilities. The major condition of this appropriation was a determination by the Department of community involvement and acceptance of site selection. In addition, Sec. 17(8) of the

appropriation bill directs the Department to develop comprehensive plans in the form of legislative proposals to be submitted to the 45th Legislature. These plans will address the full range of corrections activities and functions from levels of security and placement of special classes of offenders to community resources and health service needs of the system.

(2) \$10,300,000 proposed for a maximum security facility within the walls at the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe. This facility was authorized to provide for the segregation of the more dangerous elements of the prison population and to enable the Department to test its program and security assumptions within an existing institution.

(3) Provision for review of the proposed Firlands Corrections Center by the 45th Legislature was added to the appropriation previously made for the 75-77 biennium.

- Mental Health Program

(1) \$200,000 was appropriated for a perimeter security fence at Western State Hospital to curtail walkaways from that facility.

- Developmental Disabilities Program

(1) \$200,000 was provided for environmental impact studies of eight proposed state residential and training center groups. The conditions of the appropriation require that the Department document community involvement and acceptance of the sites selected. In addition, Sec. 17(9) requires a substantive legislative proposal be submitted to the 45th Legislature detailing the Department's deinstitutionalization program, levels of funding and staffing for operations, and institutional and community treatment/training resources.

(2) The \$8,992,049 appropriated provides for renovation of existing residential facilities at Lakeland Village and for construction and equipping of new residential/training centers (SR/TC) at or near Lakeland Village. The revised appropriation reflects a program shift by eliminating a proposed 225 bed residential unit in favor of the small SR/TC units. Several omnibus general fund appropriations made in SHB 206 were amended out and consolidated in the total HJR 52 Lakeland appropriation. The Rainier School appropriation made in SHB 206 remains unchanged.

- Veterans Services Program

(1) \$217,000 was appropriated for repairs to a storm sewer at the Soldiers' Home and Colony (Orting).

(2) Amended appropriations made in SHB 206 to provide for changes in project scope at the Veteran's Home and the Soldiers' Home and Colony. Increased appropriations of \$752,386 (HJR 52) and \$1,397,280 (GFF) were made to bring the two facilities up to Title XIX fire, safety, and Veteran's Administration (VA) program standards. The nursing facility at Retsil was reduced from a 100 bed to a 78 bed facility as a result of the new VA standards.

EDUCATION

FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The total supplemental capital appropriation is \$10.6 million. Of this total amount, \$8.2 million is from tuition backed revenue bonds and \$2.4 million is from general obligation bonds. The breakdown by school and project is as follows:

University of Washington

- Renovation of Bagley Hall Phase II and III	\$1,700,000
- Smith Hall Renovation	1,550,000
- Pavilion Expansion	67,000
- Kane Hall Renovation	<u>924,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$4,241,000</u>

Washington State University

- General Service Complex, Phase II	\$ 323,800
- Experimental Animal Laboratory	1,521,200
- Livestock Teaching and Research, Phase II	1,617,200
- Joint EWSC/WSU Intercollegiate Nursing Center	183,500
- Computer Services - Martin Stadium/Academic Center Phase I	<u>272,700</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$3,918,400</u>

Central Washington State College

- Bouillion Library Remodel, Working Drawings	\$ 170,000
- McConnel Hall, Working Drawings	174,000
- Dean Hall Air Conditioning System	<u>105,675</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 449,675</u>

Eastern Washington State College

- Science/Isle Renovations	<u>\$ 75,000</u>
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Western Washington State College

- Auditorium/Music Building	<u>\$1,874,925</u>
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COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The supplemental budget for the Community College system totals \$26,486,004 and is to be financed by tuition backed general obligation bonds. A summary of the projects is presented below:

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
- Emergency Capital Repairs	\$ 846,349
- LRC/Clark	778,502
- Utility Distribution Tunnel/Highline	1,220,839
- Fine Arts and Office Space/Central Seattle	2,351,339
- Ehret Hall/Centralia	391,973
- Maintenance Shop/Green River	430,208
- Remodel Art and Music Building/Olympic	205,224
- Green House, Science Lab/Everett	81,163
- Remodel Voc. Facilities/Clark	905,863
- Remodel Voc. Facilities/Big Bend	52,287
- Purchase Dormitory Space/Olympic	889,788
- Welding Lab, Remodel Storage Facility/Everett	441,565
- Science Labs, Fine Arts, Instruction Space/Edmonds	2,624,299
- Phys. Ed Locker Space/Ft. Steilacoom	229,943
- LRC, Central Storage, Remodel/Highline	6,835,718
- Instructional Space, Music/Shoreline	1,023,464
- Vocational, Academic, Student Activity Space/So. Seattle	6,023,676
- Remodel for Geology Instruction/Highline	142,521
- Fine Arts and Office Space/Ft. Steilacoom	<u>1,011,283</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$26,486,004</u>

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BUDGET TABLES

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PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
TOTAL BUDGET

TIME 10:58
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET *****	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS		
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
LEGISLATIVE BR TOTAL		2182	2182					2182	2182					2182	2182
JUDICIAL BRANCH TOT	1145	143	-1002				1145	143	-1002				1145	143	-1002
EXECUTIVE BRANCH TOT	1646	1307	-339				1646	1307	-339	980	802	-178	2626	2109	-517
BOND RETIREMENT TOT															
PAYMENT TO POL SUBS															
GEN'L GOVT. OTH-TOT	376		-376	750		-750	1126		-1126	45	90	45	1171	90	-1081
DSHS TOTAL	19757	13517	-6240	11240	8071	-3169	30997	21588	-9409		-1	-1	30997	21587	-9410
OTHER HUMAN RES.-TOT	564	843	279				564	843	279		1369	1369	564	2212	1648
NAT RESOURCES/RECR	1456	1043	-413	11		-11	1467	1043	-424	1	62	61	1468	1105	-363
TRANSPORTATION TOTAL	209	331	122				209	331	122	418	532	114	627	863	236
PUBLIC SCHOOLS TOTAL	11486	66369	54883				11486	66369	54883				11486	66369	54883
COMMUNITY COLLEGE TO	38		-38				38		-38				38		-38
HIGHER EDUC. TOTAL	1297	399	-898				1297	399	-898				1297	399	-898
EDUC. OTHER-TOTAL	18	770	752				18	770	752		1000	1000	18	1770	1752
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROP	26777	24687	-2090	1345	1050	-295	28122	25737	-2385	12071	9059	-3012	40193	34796	-5397
SPEC EMPLOYMENT PROG															
TOTAL OPERATING	64769	111591	46822	13346	9121	-4225	78115	120712	42597	13515	12913	-602	91630	133625	41995
CAPITAL BUDGET *****															
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										2407	402	-2005	2407	402	-2005
HUMAN RESOURCES	1000	-391	-1391	1397	1397		2397	1006	-1391	39270	16928	-22342	41668	17935	-23733
NATURAL RES & REC	-5163	-5163		345	345		-4818	-4818		7510	5765	-1745	2693	948	-1745
TRANSPORTATION															
EDUCATION										38331	37045	-1286	38331	37045	-1286
TOTAL CAPITAL	-4163	-5554	-1391	1742	1742		-2421	-3812	-1391	87519	60141	-27378	85098	56329	-28769
GRAND TOTAL	60606	106037	45431	15088	10863	-4225	75694	116900	41206	101034	73054	-27980	176728	189954	13226

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
LEGISLATURE & JUDICIAL

TIME 11:01
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET *****	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS		TOTAL ALL FUNDS			
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
SENATE EXPENSE		590	590				590	590					590	590	
HOUSE EXPENSE		1593	1593				1593	1593					1593	1593	
LEGISLATV BUDGET CMT															
JT COMM-TRANS/COMM															
SNT CODE ETHICS BD															
HSE CODE ETHICS BD															
WEST FOR PRAC TASK F															
PUBLIC PENSION COMSN															
STATUTE LAW COMMITTE															
SUPREME COURT	627	104	-523				627	104	-523				627	104	-523
LAW LIBRARY SERVICES															
COURT OF APPEALS	426		-426				426		-426				426		-426
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGS	42		-42				42		-42				42		-42
ADMIN TR FOR COURTS	50	39	-11				50	39	-11				50	39	-11
JUDICIAL COUNCIL															
JUDGES RETIREMENT FN															
TOTAL OPERATING	1145	2325	1179				1145	2325	1179				1145	2325	1179
CAPITAL BUDGET *****															
COURT OF APPEALS										2264	-2264		2264		-2264
TOTAL CAPITAL										2264	-2264		2264		-2264
GRAND TOTAL	1145	2325	1179				1145	2325	1179	2264	-2264		3409	2325	-1085

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
EXECUTIVE & GENERAL GOVERNMENT

TIME 11:03
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET *****	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS		
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
OFFICE OF GOVERNOR															
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR															
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE	89		-89				89		-89				89		-89
SECRETARY OF STATE															
INDIAN ADVISORY CNCL															
ASIAN-AMERICAN AFFR															
WASH STATE WOMENS	12	12					12	12					12	12	
STATE TREASURER															
STATE AUDITOR															
ATTORNEY GENERAL															
PROG PLNG FISCL MGMT	400	400					400	400					400	549	149
DEPT OF PERSONNEL										352	296	-56	352	296	-56
CAPITOL COMMITTEE															
DATA PROCESS AUTH	588	522	-66				588	522	-66	85	85		673	607	-66
DEFERRED COMPEN COMM															
MEXICAN-AMERICAN COM															
FINANCE COMMITTEE															
DEPT OF REVENUE	36		-36				36		-36				36		-36
BOARD OF TAX APPEALS															
DEPT OF GEN ADMIN	521	373	-148				521	373	-148	543	271	-271	1064	644	-419
INSURANCE COMM NER															
ST EMPLOYEE INS BRD															
GAMBLING COMMISSION															
PUB EMP RET SYS TOTL										45	90	45	45	90	45
MUNICIPL RSRCH COUN															
UNIFORM LEGIS COMM															
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR															
BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY															
ATHLETIC COMMISSION															
CEMETERY BOARD															
HORSE RACING COMM															
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD															
PHARMACY BOARD															
UTILITIES/TRANS COMM															
BRD FOR VOL FIREMEN															
DEPT OF EMERG SVCS	335		-335	750		-750	1085		-1085				1085		-1085
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	41		-41				41		-41	@			41		-41
REV FOR DISTRIBUTION															
BOND RETIREMENT/INT															
SALARY ADJUSTMENTS	26777	24687	-2090	1345	1050	-294	28122	25738	-2384	12071	9058	-3012	40193	34796	-5397
TOTAL OPERATING	28799	25995	-2804	2095	1050	-1044	30894	27045	-3849	13096	9950	-3145	43989	36995	-6994
CAPITAL BUDGET *****															
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIO										133	401	268	133	401	268
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD										10	1	-9	10	1	-9
MILITARY															
TOTAL CAPITAL										143	402	259	143	402	259
GRAND TOTAL	28799	25995	-2804	2095	1050	-1044	30894	27045	-3849	13238	10352	-2886	44132	37397	-6735

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
HUMAN RESOURCES

TIME 11:06
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET -----	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS		
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
ADULT CORR & REHAB	577	386	-191				577	386	-191				577	386	-191
JUVENILE REHAB															
MENTAL HEALTH															
DEVELOP DISABILITIES															
VETERANS' SERVICES															
INCOME MAINTENANCE	14740	8756	-5984	7260	4378	-2882	22000	13134	-8866				22000	13134	-8866
COMM SOCIAL SERVICES	480	260	-220	240	106	-134	720	366	-354				720	366	-354
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	3960	4084	124	3740	3587	-153	7700	7671	-29				7700	7671	-29
PUBLIC HEALTH		30	30					30	30					30	30
VOCATIONAL REHAB															
ADMIN & SUPP SERVS															
PLAN/COMMUN AFFAIRS		15	15					15	15					15	15
HUMAN RIT COMMISSION	65		-65				65		-65				65		-65
BRD IND INS APPEALS															
CRIM JUST TRNG COMM															
DEPT OF LBR/INDUST	132		-132				132		-132	1368	1368		132	1368	1236
PRISON TERMS & PAROL	48		-48				48		-48				48		-48
PUB EMP REL COMM	250	228	-22				250	228	-22				250	228	-22
HOSPITAL COMMISSION															
EMPLOYMENT SEC DEPT	68	600	532				68	600	532				68	600	532
TOTAL OPERATING	20321	14360	-5961	11240	8071	-3169	31561	22431	-9131	1368	1368		31561	23799	-7762
CAPITAL BUDGET -----															
D.S.H.S.	1000	-391	-1391	1397	1397		2397	1006	-1391	39270	16928	-22342	41668	17935	-23733
EMP. SECURITY DEPT.															
TOTAL CAPITAL	1000	-391	-1391	1397	1397		2397	1006	-1391	39270	16928	-22342	41668	17935	-23733
GRAND TOTAL	21321	13969	-7353	12637	9468	-3169	33959	23437	-10522	39270	18297	-20973	73229	41734	-31495

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
NATURAL RESOURCE & RECREATION

TIME 11:08
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET *****	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS		
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
OCEANOGRAPHIC COMM															
COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE															
DEPT OF ECOLOGY	316		-316				316		-316				316		-316
POLLUTION CONT BRD															
THERMAL POWER SITE	93		-93				93		-93				93		-93
SHORELINES HEAR BRD															
PARKS/RECREATN COMM	531	531					531	531					531	531	
INT COMM-OUTDGOR REC															
ENERGY POLICY COUNCL															
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY															
DEP COMM/ECON DEV	75	75					75	75					75	75	
DEPT OF FISHERIES	192	255	63	11		-11	203	255	52				203	255	52
DEPARTMENT OF GAME										62	62			62	62
DEPT OF NAT RESOURCE	250	163	-88				250	163	-88				250	163	-88
FOREST PRAC APPL BRD															
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE		20	20					20	20					20	20
TOTAL OPERATING	1456	1043	-413	11		-11	1468	1043	-425	62	62		1468	1105	-363
CAPITAL BUDGET *****															
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY										916	114	-802	916	114	-802
DEPT. OF PARKS & REC										5351	5133	-218	533	315	-218
DEPT. OF FISHERIES	-5163	-5163		345	345		-4818	-4818		1078	518	-560	1078	518	-560
DEPT. OF GAME										165		-165	165		-165
DEPT. NAT RESOURCES															
TOTAL CAPITAL	-5163	-5163		345	345		-4818	-4818		7510	5765	-1745	2693	948	-1745
GRAND TOTAL	-3707	-4120	-413	356	345	-11	-3350	-3775	-425	7510	5827	-1683	4160	2052	-2108

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
TRANSPORTATION

TIME 11:10
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET *****	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS				
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)		
AERONAUTIC COMMISS'N													126	126		126	126
PILOTAGE COMMISSION																	
STATE ENERGY OFFICE		100	100				100	100								100	100
WN STATE PATROL																	
VEHICLE SAFETY EQUIP																	
TRAFFIC SAFETY COMM																	
DEPT OF MOTOR VEHICL	209	231	22				209	231	22	417	406	-11	627	637	11		
DEPT OF HIGHWAYS																	
COUNTY ROAD BOARD																	
URBAN ARTERIAL BRD																	
TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY																	
CANAL COMMISSION																	
TOTAL OPERATING	209	331	122				209	331	122	417	532	115	627	863	237		
CAPITAL BUDGET *****																	
STATE PATROL																	
DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS																	
TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY																	
TOTAL CAPITAL																	
GRAND TOTAL	209	331	122				209	331	122	417	532	115	627	863	237		

PREPARED BY SENATE WAYS & MEANS STAFF

DATE 04/01/76
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

WASHINGTON STATE 1975/77 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
EDUCATION

TIME 11:12
(COMPARISON OF PLANS)

OPERATING BUDGET -----	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			TOTAL GENERAL FUND			ALL OTHER FUNDS		TOTAL ALL FUNDS			
	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)	GOV-S	CONFER	(DIFF)
SUPER PUBLIC INSTRCN	11486	66369	54883				11486	66369	54883				11486	66369	54883
COMMUN COLLEGE TOTL	38		-38				38		-38				38		-38
UNIV OF WASHINGTON	898		-898				898		-898				898		-898
WASHINGTON STATE UN	399	399					399	399					399	399	
EASTERN WASH COLL															
CENTRAL WASH COLL															
EVERGREEN STATE COLL															
WESTERN WASH COLL															
INTSTAT COOP HIGH ED															
COMPACT FOR ED															
COUN FOR POST-SEC ED															
OCC/VOC EDUCATION		202	202					202	202					202	202
TEACHER RETIREM SYS		500	500					500	500					500	500
HIGHER EDUC PERS BRD															
STATE LIBRARY		55	55					55	55					55	55
ARTS COMMISSION										1000	1000			1000	1000
STATE HISTORIC SOC	5		-5				5		-5				5		-5
AMER REV BIC COMM															
E WASH HISTORIC SOC															
S CAPITOL HIST ASSN	13	13					13	13					13	13	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL OPERATING	12838	67538	54700				12838	67538	54700	1000	1000		12838	68538	55700
CAPITAL BUDGET															

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION															
COMMUNITY COLLEGES										26486	26486		26486	26486	
UNIV OF WASHINGTON										5441	4241	-1200	5441	4241	-1200
WASHINGTON STATE UNI										3527	3918	391	3527	3918	391
EASTERN WN. STATE CO										170	75	-95	170	75	-95
CENTRAL WN. STATE CO										832	450	-382	832	450	-382
EVERGREEN STATE COLL															
WESTERN WN. STATE CO										1875	1875		1875	1875	
ARTS COMMISSION															
EASTERN WN ST HIST S															
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL CAPITAL										38331	37045	-1286	38331	37045	-1286
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GRAND TOTAL	12838	67538	54700				12838	67538	54700	38331	38045	-286	51169	105583	54414

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS
APPROPRIATIONS BILLS 1975-77 BIENNIUM
(WITH GOVERNOR'S VETOES)

BILL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NEW APPROPRIATIONS					REAPPROPRIATIONS								
		GENERAL FUND				OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL NEW	GENERAL FUND				OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL REAPPROP.	GRAND TOTAL	
		STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	TOTAL			STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	TOTAL				
<u>1975 Session</u>															
<u>Operating:</u>															
HB 12	Veteran's Bonus					75,600	75,600								75,600
HB 176	Deferred Comp.	35,000			35,000		35,000								35,000
SHB 427	Highway Cap. Impr.	422,000			422,000	181,233,982	181,655,982								181,655,982
HB 587	Trans. Devel.					150,000	150,000								150,000
SHB 860	Trans. Studies					505,000	505,000						250,000	250,000	755,000
HB 861	Legislative Approp.	13,142,751			13,142,751										13,142,751
SHB 866	Operating Budget	3,123,520,018	983,022,710	4,732,010	4,111,274,738	1,056,482,546	5,167,757,284	6,989,000	350,952		7,339,952	1,142,000	8,481,952	5,176,239,236	
SHB 867	Washington Futures					164,202	164,202								164,202
2SHB 1007	Elected Officials Salaries						1,030,220								1,030,220
SB 2280	Public Trans. Study	450,000			450,000		450,000								450,000
SB 2386	Snow Mobiles - GRM.	40,000			40,000		40,000								40,000
SB 2971	SPI - Spec. Levy Relief	69,180,000			69,180,000		69,180,000								69,180,000
HB 1243	Valentine vs. Johnson	950,000			950,000		950,000								950,000
	TOTAL OPERATING	<u>3,207,739,769</u>	<u>983,022,710</u>	<u>4,732,010</u>	<u>4,195,494,489</u>	<u>1,238,611,330</u>	<u>5,435,136,039</u>	<u>6,989,000</u>	<u>350,952</u>		<u>7,339,952</u>	<u>1,392,000</u>	<u>8,731,952</u>	<u>5,443,867,991</u>	
<u>Capital:</u>															
SHB 206	Capital Budget	8,877,359	4,938,540		13,815,899	275,744,846	289,560,745	5,849,818	1,920,300		7,770,118	176,750,465	184,520,583	474,081,328	
SHB 219	Comm. College Capital Budget					9,000,000	9,000,000							9,000,000	
SHB 427	Highway Cap. Impr.					387,763,067	387,763,067							387,763,067	
SHB 428	Highways Budget					69,244,972	69,244,972							69,244,972	
HB 486	County Ferries					120,000	120,000							120,000	
SB 2227	Comm. College - Expo.	292,725			292,725		292,725							292,725	
SB 2636	WSU Tree Fruit					150,000	150,000							150,000	
	TOTAL CAPITAL	<u>9,170,084</u>	<u>4,938,540</u>		<u>14,108,624</u>	<u>742,022,885</u>	<u>756,131,509</u>	<u>5,849,818</u>	<u>1,920,300</u>		<u>7,770,118</u>	<u>176,750,465</u>	<u>184,520,583</u>	<u>940,652,092</u>	
	TOTAL 1975 SESSION	<u>3,216,909,853</u>	<u>987,961,250</u>	<u>4,732,010</u>	<u>4,209,603,113</u>	<u>1,980,634,215</u>	<u>6,191,267,548</u>	<u>12,838,818</u>	<u>2,271,252</u>		<u>15,110,070</u>	<u>178,142,465</u>	<u>193,252,535</u>	<u>6,384,520,083</u>	

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS
APPROPRIATIONS BILLS 1975-77 BIENNIUM
(WITH GOVERNOR'S VETOES)

BILL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NEW APPROPRIATIONS					REAPPROPRIATIONS								
		GENERAL FUND				OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL NEW	GENERAL FUND				OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL REAPPROP.	GRAND TOTAL	
		STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	TOTAL			STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	TOTAL				
<u>1976 Session</u>															
<u>Operating:</u>															
HB 971	Leaseholds Taxing	135,000			135,000		135,000								135,000
2SHB 1316	Senior Citizen Care Serv.	1,900,000	5,600,000		7,500,000		7,500,000								7,500,000
HB 1343	Legislators Salaries	247,470			247,470		247,470								247,470
SHB 1345	Education Priority Program	300,000			300,000		300,000								300,000
HB 1355	Employee Suggestion Program					108,512	108,512								108,512
SHB 1366	Mt. St. Preservation	5,000			5,000		5,000								5,000
HB 1624	Appropriation Bill	112,621,524	9,121,438		121,742,962	12,912,800	133,625,542								133,625,542
SB 3036	Vehicle Identification Laws					50,000	50,000								50,000
SSB 3158	Civil Air Patrol Approp.					38,000	38,000								38,000
	TOTAL OPERATING	<u>115,208,994</u>	<u>14,721,438</u>		<u>129,930,432</u>	<u>13,109,312</u>	<u>142,009,524</u>								<u>142,009,524</u>
<u>Capital:</u>															
HB 1496	Highways/Toll Bridge Approp.					2,015,500	2,015,500								2,015,500
HB 1624	Appropriation Bill	(5,554,140)	1,742,288		(3,811,852)	59,677,577	55,865,725					463,179	463,179	56,328,904	
SSB 2038	Environ. Hazardous Waste					1,353,000	1,353,000							1,353,000	
SB 3017	Mental Health Facility					801,328	801,328							801,328	
	TOTAL CAPITAL	<u>(5,554,140)</u>	<u>1,742,288</u>		<u>(3,811,852)</u>	<u>63,847,405</u>	<u>60,035,553</u>					<u>463,179</u>	<u>463,179</u>	<u>60,498,732</u>	
	TOTAL 1976 SESSION	<u>109,654,854</u>	<u>16,463,726</u>		<u>126,118,580</u>	<u>76,956,717</u>	<u>202,045,077</u>					<u>463,179</u>	<u>463,179</u>	<u>202,508,256</u>	
	TOTAL 1975-76 SESSION	3,326,564,707	1,004,424,976	4,732,010	4,335,721,693	2,057,590,932	6,393,312,625	12,838,818	2,271,252		15,110,070	178,605,644	193,715,714	6,587,028,339	
	OPERATING	3,322,948,763	997,744,148	4,732,010	4,325,424,921	1,251,720,642	5,577,145,563	6,989,000	350,952		7,339,952	1,392,000	8,731,952	5,585,877,515	
	CAPITAL	3,615,944	6,680,828		10,296,772	805,870,290	816,167,062	5,849,818	1,920,300		7,770,118	177,213,644	184,983,762	1,001,150,824	

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS SUPPORTING LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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REVENUE RECONCILIATION

Finally, the following section is presented in two parts as a summary of the revenue plan related to the final appropriation. The first part, covering three pages, relates to the revenue revisions and assumptions (including the passage of the tax plan - EHB 271) which support the final legislative appropriation. The second part, the final subsection of this report, relates to the general fund revenue balance position (\$5.5 million) when the Legislature began to address the supplemental budget.

REVENUE - EXPENDITURE COMPARISON

General Fund - State (In Millions)

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Supplemental Proposal</u>
5.5 - Balance 11/75	66.3 - Direct Appropriation to SPI Including:
11.4 - Property Tax Increase - Pass to Schools	(1) Upgrade staff characteristics and maintain \$495 - (14.4)
.2 - GF Gain from SPI Legal Fees Reversion	(2) \$43 increase in guarantee (44.0) Note: The above increases the guarantee by \$5B - \$480 current to \$538
5.5 - Indian Cigarette Tax	(3) Provides URRD Factor (3.0)
5.2 - Governor Proposed Fisheries Capital Budget Shift from GF to HJR 52	(4) Low Assessed Valuation Districts (4.5)
6.6 - Mass Transit Expenditures Collected in 75-77 Allocated for 77-79	(5) Miscellaneous Items (.4)
6.6 - GF Gain from PCAA Fed \$ Receivables from 73-75 Expenditures	13.5 - DSHS Appropriation Including:
5.5 - Transfer from Suspense Fund 705 to GF - Legislature Placed in Reserve for Potential Court Case	(1) All grant recipients increase by 4% (9.3)
2.1 - GF Gain - HB 971 - Leaseholds	(2) Nursing Home Vendor Rate increase by average 5% (2.5) plus some relaxation of cost center lids
20.0 - GF Reduction (1.5% of Biennial Opera- tions) Governor Directed to Make Selective Reductions	(3) All other vendors rate increase by 1.2% (.7)
.4 - GF Gain - Shift to DSHS Capital from GF to HJR 52	(4) Other (.8)
.3 - Non-Tax Revenue Gain	7.1 - Miscellaneous Supplemental Budget Items
.6 - GF Gain from Reversion Related to \$1 Increase in Parks Camping Fees and Portion of Spray Control - DNR	24.7 - All Employee Groups - 5% indicated increase
.1 - GF Gain from Expanded Bank Examination Function	
.8 - Other Prior Biennium Recoveries	
4.9 - GF Gain from DSHS Fed \$ Receivables from 73-75	111.6 - PROPOSED GF EXPENDITURES
.2 - Reimbursement from Belated Claims	
-1.0 - Higher Education Reversion No Longer Available in Lifting Enrollment Lid	
74.9 - Direct GF Available	
<u>36.8</u> - General Tax Increase Package Required	
111.7 - TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	

Revenue Adjustments to \$5.5 Million Balance of 2/20/76
(In Millions)

1. \$11.4 Property Tax Increase. Revised estimate of state property tax collection for schools. Property values reported in August 1975 higher than estimates. OPP&FM - Governor's Supplemental Budget.
2. \$.2 - SPI reversion - legal fees letter from SPI 2/23/76 (possible \$.25 total reversion).
3. \$5.5 Indian Cigarette Tax (HB 451). Estimate used by Governor. Several recent case decisions favor state positions.
4. \$5.2 Governor Proposed Fisheries Capital Budget shift from General Fund to HJR 52 bonds.
5. \$6.6 - Mass Transit. Revenue collected for local mass transit not distributed until July 1, 1977, and charged to 1977-79 biennium -- due to change in law in 1974 when motor vehicle excise fund abolished and removed into General Fund. Obligation not incurred until December 1976 and January 1977.
6. \$6.6 General Fund gain from Planning and Community Affairs. Prior biennium recovery from Federal government of amounts spent from General Fund largely for CETA and LEAA.
7. \$5.5 transfer from Suspense Fund 705: in Chapter 139, Laws of 1973, 1st ex. sess. (the DSHS 1973-75 budget appropriation) the Legislature directed that this amount (related to recovery negotiations with the Federal Government) remain in the suspense fund until further legislative direction. The amount is still in dispute; but if the Federal Government requires reimbursement, the amount will be deducted from payments due the state. The amount in the suspense fund would not be used for reimbursement.
8. \$2.1 General Fund gain from HB 971 Leasehold Tax. Department of Revenue fiscal note of 1/30/76.
9. \$20.0 General Fund reduction (1.5% of biennial operations); Governor directed to make selective reductions. (Governor vetoed language.)
10. \$0.4 General Fund gain from shift to DSHS capital from general fund to HJR 52 bonds.
11. \$0.3 Non Tax Revenue Gain not previously counted.
12. \$0.6 General Fund gain from reversion related to \$1 increase in parks camping fees.
13. \$0.1 Banking Examinations. Appropriation in budget - expenditure recovered from examination charges - RCW 30.04.060 and RCW 30.04.070.
14. \$0.8 other prior biennium recoveries from several agencies.

- 15. \$4.9 - General Fund gain from DSHS federal receivables (prior biennium recovery) from 1973-75. Total possible recovery of \$10.4, OPP&FM counted \$10.5 in August, reduced the amount to \$5.0 in September and raised amount to \$5.5 in November. DSHS indicated OPP&FM now agrees could use \$7.5. DSHS indicates meeting with Feds in February on this matter, the DSHS assumptions were not received negatively, still possible to receive entire amount.
- 16. \$.2 - reimbursement to General Fund from belated claims from Chapter 269, Laws of 1975, 1st Ex. Sess. (SHB 866 - 1975-77 appropriations bill), and additional belated claims in HB 1624.
- 17. \$-1.0 higher education reversion no longer available. Colleges and community colleges allowed some relaxation of enrollment lids - in HB 1624.
- 18. Tax increase of \$36.8 - ReEngrossed House Bill No. 271, effective June 1, 1976 and expiring June 30, 1977:

Sales and Use Tax Increase of .1%* (from 4.5% to 4.6%)	\$19.57 Million
Business and Occupation Tax Surtax of 6%	<u>17.20</u> Million
	\$36.77 Million

*Note: a .1% increase in the state sales/use tax is an increase of 2% over the current rate.

DISTRIBUTION OF BURDEN

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Other*</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. 0.1% increase sales/use tax	13.89	4.11	1.57	19.57
2. 6% surtax on B&O tax	<u> </u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u> </u>	<u>17.2</u>
	13.89	21.31	1.57	36.77
Percent of Total	37.7 %	58 %	4.3 %	100 %

*Sales tax paid by government and tourists

REVENUE TABLES

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GENERAL FUND

Estimated Balance 1975-77
(in Thousands)

1973-75 June 30 Ending Balance-----	\$ 64,240
1975-1977 General Fund Revenue Governor Projection 1/1/75---	\$ 4,058,226

ADJUSTMENTS:

General Fund-State

1. Revised Revenue Estimates-----	\$ 24,226	
2. Revised Federal Revenue Share-----	\$ 2,500	
3. Additional Transfers:		
State Treasurer's Revolving Fund----	\$ 6,000	
War Veterans Compensation-----	\$ 2,900	
Highways-----	\$ 311	
4. Revised Debt Service-----	\$ (2,300)	
5. Economic Assistance Authority-----	\$ 3,099	
6. Prior Biennium Recovery		
DSHS-----	\$ 5,500	
Community College and Colleges-----	\$ 1,000	
7. "Lockbox" Function-----	\$ 800	
8. Legislation-----	\$ 10,698	
9. General Fund-Federal-----		\$ 54,734
		\$ 75,531
10. General Fund-Local-----		\$ (517)
Available for Expenditure-----		\$ 4,252,214

GENERAL FUND-STATE: \$3,257,600
 GENERAL FUND-FEDERAL: \$ 989,882
 GENERAL FUND-LOCAL: \$ 4,732

1975-1977 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION:

Basic Operating and Capital-----	\$	4,148,930
HB 206 Capital-----	\$	21,582
HB 861 Legislative-----	\$	13,143
HB 866 Basic Operating-----	\$	4,114,205
Other-----	\$	1,505
HB 226 Statute Law-----	\$	266
HB 427 Highway-----	\$	422
SB 2227 Walla Walla College Pavilion-----	\$	292
SB 2280 Mass Transit Planning--	\$	450
Other (HB 196-Deferred Comp)--- (SB 2386-Snowmobiles)	\$	75
SB 2971-----	\$	66,180
School Funding-----	\$	65,000
Additional Metro Bond Obligation-----	\$	1,180
HB 1243 - Valentine Judgment-----	\$	<u>950</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION.	\$	4,217,565
BALANCE REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE.	\$	34,649
ADJUSTMENTS TO BALANCE:		
11. Elected Officials Salaries-----	\$	(1,030)
12. Mass Transit Obligation-Metro Only-----	\$	(19,652)
13. Legislative Appropriation Spent During 1973-75 Biennium-----	\$	3,000
14. Earmarked Property Tax----- Pass Through for Schools-----	\$	(11,430)
	\$	(29,112)
BALANCE AVAILABLE.	\$	<u><u>5,537</u></u>

NOTES.

1. Revised Revenue Estimates (Does not include effect of legislation)

Retail Sales and Use Tax-----	\$ 12,297
Business and Occupations Tax-----	\$ (11,761)
Public Utility Tax-----	\$ 1,420
Conveyance-----	\$ 680
Penalties and Interest-----	\$ 2,560
Inheritance-----	\$ (1,500)
Property Tax (Public Assistance)-----	\$ 1,000
Property (Schools)-----	\$ 11,430
Forest Fund-----	\$ (600)
Motor Vehicle Excise-----	\$ 6,900
Horse Racing-----	\$ 700
Liquor Profits-----	\$ 1,100
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,226

2. Revised Federal Revenue Share-----\$ 2,500

3. Additional Transfers

a. State Treasurer's Revolving Fund	
By Letter - State Treasurer 1/21/75--	\$ 2,000
OPP&FM 5/2/75-----	\$ 4,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,000
b. War Veterans Compensation	
Requirement Less than Previous	
Estimate Freeing Cigarette Tax	
Revenues in January 1977-----	\$ 2,900
c. Highways - Appropriation from General	
Fund in HB 427 Requires Reimbursement	
of \$411,000 -- \$311,000 More than in	
Budget-----	\$ 311

4. Revised Debt Service - OPP&FM 5/2/75-----\$ (2,300)

5. Economic Assistance Authority -

Amount Incorrectly Deducted By Governor	
From General Fund as Transfer-----	\$ 3,099

6. Prior Biennium Recoveries

DSHS - OPP&FM 10/27/75-----	\$	5,500
Community Colleges OPP&FM 1/14/76-----	\$	500
Colleges - SWM Education Anaylst-----	\$	500

7. "Lockbox" Function - Increased Interest
 Earnings of \$800,000 Derived from Tax
 Collection and Accounting by Bank with
 Daily Reporting to State Treasurer-----

	\$	800
--	----	-----

8. 1975 Legislation -----

	\$	10,698
--	----	--------

9. General Fund Federal - Additional
 Revenue Over Governor's Proposal in
 Budget-----

	\$	75,531
--	----	--------

10. General Fund-Local - Reduction from Governor's
 Proposed Budget-----

	\$	(517)
--	----	-------

11. Elected Officials Salaries - HB 1007, Due to
 Oversight the Bill Does Not Specify the
 Fund from which Appropriation is Made.
 Legal Counsel Advises that if No Fund is
 Specified, it is Legitimate to Assume a
 General Fund Appropriation. Governor
 Apparently Suggesting Agencies Should Ab-
 sorb Cost-----

	\$	(1,030)
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12. Local Mass Transit Obligation
 \$35.8 million authorized as Local Tax to
 be credited against state motor vehicle
 excise tax. Attorney General opinion indi-
 cates that \$24 million levied by Metro is
 clearly obligated by bond issues and that
 the remaining amount of \$12 million could be
 diverted to other uses by the Legislature but
 such diversion should be specifically indicated
 in the appropriation. SB 2971 appropriates
 \$4.18 million for Metro Bond interest and retire-
 ment -- leaving \$19,652 as remaining obligation
 required by bond covenants. Remaining \$12
 million for all other transit in \$65 million
 appropriation in SB 2971 for school funding.

	\$	19,652
--	----	--------

- 13. Legislative Appropriation Spent During 1973-75
 Biennium - HB 861 Passed with Emergency
 Clause as House Required Additional Moneys
 for Operations Prior to July 1, 1975 --
 Already Charged as cost to 1973-75
 Biennium-----\$ 3,000

- 14. Earmarked Property Tax - Pass Through for Schools.
 Increased Estimate of Property Tax for
 Schools Levied and Collected by State-----\$ 11,430

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1976

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington
(Through the Secretary of State)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to certain sections and items House Bill No. 1624 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to expenditures by state agencies and offices of the state; making appropriations for the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 1975 and ending June 30, 1977."

The specific sections and items which I have vetoed are as follows:

1. House of Representatives - property tax study.

On page 2, section 2, I have vetoed subsection (2) which provides for implementation of a statewide property tax study.

There comes a time for every problem when action, not further study, is required to resolve the problem. Property taxes in this state have been subjected to the most thorough study in the past few years. The problems with our property tax system have been pinpointed in these studies, and recommendations have been made accordingly. This administration, with the help of county officials across the state, has sought from the Legislature for the past two sessions funding to implement the key recommendations of past studies, including an annual revaluation program. Further study at this time is, in my opinion, an unmitigated waste of public funds.

2. Labor & Industries - restriction on building and construction safety program.

On page 21, section 24, I have vetoed subsection (4) which limits to \$19,265 the amount which may be expended for the building and construction safety program for contractor registration.

The apparent intent of this subsection, according to the chairmen of the House and Senate Ways and Means Committees, was to direct the Department of Labor and Industries to expend the sum of \$19,265 for the hiring of a contract compliance officer within the building and construction safety program. As drafted, however, the language very clearly bars the department from spending any more than that amount on the entire program, which has a total biennial budget in excess of \$400,000.

3. SPI - proprietary education clinics.

On page 26, section 28, I have vetoed subsection (10) which permits the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract with proprietary education clinics for alternative education programs for high school dropouts.

The provisions of this subsection are similar to the concept contained in House Bill 1422 and Senate Bill 3166, neither of which passed in its house of origin. I am advised by the Superintendent that while the concept of alternative education systems may be worthy of state support, he believes public subsidy of proprietary education clinics should not be instituted without specific legislative direction and guidelines. The action taken in this subsection could well lead to significant financial commitment over the next several years. I agree with the Superintendent's concerns, and join in his suggestion that the Legislature consider this issue in depth at its next regular session.

4. SPI - Common school financial loan program.

On page 27, I have vetoed section 30 which authorizes school districts to borrow from the state an amount equal to the anticipated second half collections from an approved special levy for use during the preceding school year.

The funds which would have been used by the state to make such loans to school districts were to have come from issuance of general obligation bonds of the state pursuant to an authorization contained in Substitute Senate Bill No. 2967, which failed to pass the Legislature.

I have said in past weeks, and reiterate at this time, that this scheme constitutes a fiscally irresponsible and wholly inadequate means for the solution of our state's school financing crisis. At its best, it provided an expedient escape for its supporters from having to pass an honest and forthright program which may have required additional taxes. At its worst, it constituted the first and disastrous step toward abusing the credit of the state by funding current operational expenses from general obligation bond proceeds. The bitter experience of other states and the consequent burden on their taxpayers for millions of dollars in additional interest costs apparently did not concern the supporters of this scheme. As long as I have been associated with state government, I have never seen a more deplorable example of expedience being substituted for wisdom on an issue of the magnitude of school funding. It is my fervent hope that the people of this state shall not see the likes of this scheme again.

5. Expenditure reductions.

On page 64, I have vetoed section 62 which provides for reductions in expenditures in the event there are insufficient revenues to support the spending program authorized by the Legislature.

The language of this section makes it very apparent that the Legislature itself is convinced of the likelihood of revenues not meeting expenditures

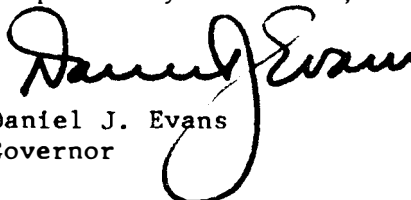
notwithstanding public declarations to the contrary by majority leadership. Indeed, it amounts to not less than an unsolicited admission of the fact. For I see no other good reason why the Legislature has chosen to restate in this budget document the essential elements of RCW 43.88.110 and .115 of the Budget and Accounting Act. The two cited sections deal specifically with the contingency of expenditures exceeding anticipated revenues and the responsibility of the Governor under those circumstances to reduce expenditures to the extent necessary. There is no need to re-enact those provisions in this budget document, and I am fully prepared to make the necessary reductions pursuant to the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act.

I take this opportunity also to point out my concern over the recent trend by legislative drafters of incorporating substantive legislation into budget bills. One example of such drafting is found in Section 17, subsection (6), which relates to accounting procedures on claims by public assistance vendors, and another in subsection (7), which deals with average lengths of stay of persons receiving aid under the medical assistance program. I believe that provisions such as these involve policy considerations that should be dealt with by the Legislature in separate bills, rather than inserting them into budget bills, where substantive changes in policy will not receive adequate study and consideration, and where they tend to create confusion for the appropriation provisions of the budget bill. While I am not vetoing these and other similar items, I strongly urge the Legislature to put an end to this kind of drafting.

I am also directing the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management to exercise strict supervision through the allotment process over the expenditure of \$202,125 authorized in section 37 for the Fire Service Training Program under the Commission for Vocational Education. While there may be some merit to that program, I am not convinced of its urgency in a time when all state agencies are being cut back because of our difficult fiscal straits. If at any time the actual expenditure of any portion of the appropriation is found not to be justified, I will expect that appropriate action be taken to withhold the funds from the program.

With the exception of the foregoing sections and items which I have vetoed for the reasons stated, the remainder of House Bill No. 1624 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,


Daniel J. Evans
Governor

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APPENDIX

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BILL NO. SESSION LAW TABLE

HOUSE

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>
EHB 38	Public officials recall	C 47 L 76 E 2
EHB 70	Boxing, wrestling, telecasts	C 48 L 76 E 2
ESHB 75	Deputy voter registrars	C 129 L 76 E 2 PV
ESHB 77	Election law revisions	C 120 L 76 E 2
ESHB 90	Coin op gaming devices, tax	C 87 L 76 E 2
REHB 271	Sales, B & O tax, temp. incr.	C 130 L 76 E 2
EHB 425	Prevailing wages statement	C 49 L 76 E 2
ESHB 455	Marine fuel tax study	C 50 L 76 E 2
EHB 671	Timber tax distrib. dates	C 33 L 76 E 2
SHB 676	Shoreline management procedures	C 51 L 76 E 2
E2SHB 721	Solid waste disposal	C 58 L 76 E 2
EHB 739	Traveler's checks	C 59 L 76 E 2
ESHB 769	Domestic winery wholesaling	C 62 L 76 E 2
ESHB 771	Liquor agents, licenses	C 74 L 76 E 2
ESHB 779	State employees' insurance	C 106 L 76 E 2
ESHB 802	Travel expenses, uniformity	C 34 L 76 E 2
EHB 840	Camper/trailer excise tax	C 75 L 76 E 2
REHB 971	Leaseholds, taxing	C 61 L 76 E 2
EHB 1166	Tax collection date	C 10 L 76 E 2
EHB 1229	Contractors' use taxes	C 1 L 75 E 2
EHB 1230	Pub. employ. relations com.	C 5 L 75 E 2
EHB 1237	Boarding home aged residents	C 52 L 76 E 2
HB 1240	DSHS capital const. approp.	C 6 L 75 E 2
HB 1242	School levy adjustments	C 7 L 75 E 2
HB 1243	Pierce Co., tax refund	C 8 L 75 E 2
EHB 1244	Corneas, eye banks, coroners	C 60 L 76 E 2
HB 1255	Volunteer firemen pensions	C 76 L 76 E 2
HB 1257	Municipal judge requirements	C 35 L 76 E 2
HB 1259	Agricultural water supplies	C 36 L 76 E 2
EHB 1266	Judges, Lewis County	C 79 L 76 E 2
EHB 1272	Minibus car pools	C 121 L 76 E 2
EHB 1291	School buses, forty feet	C 53 L 76 E 2
SHB 1299	Historic buildings, code	C 11 L 76 E 2
EHB 1311	County assessor audits	C 94 L 76 E 2
EHB 1313	Library network revolv. fund	C 110 L 76 E 2
EHB 1314	Pupil discipline	C 97 L 76 E 2
2SHB 1316	Senior citizen care services	C 131 L 76 E 2 PV
ESHB 1329	Pub. disclosure, revisions	C 112 L 76 E 2
EHB 1340	Traffic law violations	C 95 L 76 E 2
HB 1342	Criminal defendants	C 96 L 76 E 2
EHB 1343	Legislators' salaries	C 113 L 76 E 2
REHB 1344	Uniform fire code	C 37 L 76 E 2

ESHB 1345	Education, priority program	C 98	L 76	E 2	
SHB 1347	Criminal code, tech. errors	C 38	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1355	Employee suggestion program	C 122	L 76	E 2	
HB 1356	Education, RCW corrections	C 15	L 76	E 2	
HB 1357	Teachers' retirement, RCW correct.	C 16	L 76	E 2	
HB 1358	State government, RCW corrections	C 17	L 76	E 2	
HB 1359	Motor vehicles, RCW corrections	C 18	L 76	E 2	
HB 1360	Industrial insurance, RCW correct.	C 19	L 76	E 2	
HB 1361	Alcoholic beverages, RCW correct.	C 20	L 76	E 2	
ESHB 1364	School certif. employees	C 114	L 76	E 2	
SHB 1366	Mount Si preservation	C 88	L 76	E 2	
REHB 1376	Warrants, lost, bond require	C 77	L 76	E 2	
HB 1382	Staggered vehicle registration	C 54	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1403	DSHS facilities, bonds	C 125	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1404	Schools, real property	C 80	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1434	Outdoor advertising	C 55	L 76	E 2	
HB 1436	Electricians, specialty	C 39	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1440	Higher ed. bonds auth.	C 126	L 76	E 2	
HB 1441	Comm. college bonds auth.	C 107	L 76	E 2	
HB 1443	Fisheries dep. bond auth.	C 132	L 76	E 2	
ESHB 1470	Medical malpractice, actions	C 56	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1496	Highways, toll bridge approp.	C 89	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1497	Insolvent insurers	C 109	L 76	E 2	PV
REHB 1502	Timber tax funds A & B	C 123	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1505	Prop. tax exemption, late	C 127	L 76	E 2	
EHB 1527	Discovery park, lodge, bonds	C 128	L 76	E 2	
HB 1529	County ferry systems	C 57	L 76	E 2	PV
ESHB 1544	Insurance, revisions	C 119	L 76	E 2	
ESHB 1612	Local government, rules	C 99	L 76	E 2	
REHB 1624	Supp. state gov't. budget	C 133	L 76	E 2	PV

SENATE

RESSB 2006	Veterans' Affairs Dept.	C 115	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2038	Environmentally hazardous wastes	C 101	L 76	E 2	
ESB 2060	Purchasing, material control	C 21	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2088	Smelt dealers' licenses	C 40	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2130	Recycling, waste	C 41	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2243	Uniform parentage act	C 42	L 76	E 2	
SB 2440	Prison terms board actions	C 63	L 76	E 2	
ESB 2537	Handicapped drivers	C 102	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2635	Personnel board hearing examiners	C 43	L 76	E 2	
ESB 2660	Nature conservancies	C 22	L 76	E 2	
SB 2742	College police benefits	C 81	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2963	State patrol, retirement	C 116	L 76	E 2	
ESB 2971	Emergency school funding	C 2	L 75	E 2	
ESB 2978	Elections, unexpired terms	C 3	L 75	E 2	
ESB 2980	State election cost payment	C 4	L 75	E 2	
ESB 2989	Election schedules	C 111	L 76	E 2	
ESB 2990	Coin operated gaming devices				Gov Vetoed

ESB 2994	School association, mortgages	C 23	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 2996	Election day, not holiday	C 24	L 76	E 2	
SB 3000	County property, crimes	C 25	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3001	Firemen's pension boards	C 44	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 3003	Archaeological resources	C 82	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3009	School district contract bids	C 26	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3017	Mental health facilities	C 93	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3026	Learning objectives	C 90	L 76	E 2	
SB 3032	Hospital district contracts	C 78	L 76	E 2	
SB 3033	Hospital mutual corps.	C 13	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3036	Vehicle identification laws	C 91	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3038	Loitering, schools	C 100	L 76	E 2	
SB 3040	Emergency appropriations	C 83	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3047	Industrial insurance	C 45	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3056	Election officers	C 46	L 76	E 2	
SB 3058	PKU tests, newborn infants	C 27	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3061	Coll. barg., negotiations	C 14	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3066	Autopsy remains, disposition	C 28	L 76	E 2	
SB 3067	Unlicensed drivers	C 29	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3070	Truck tonnage license fees	C 64	L 76	E 2	
SB 3074	County ferry state franchise	C 65	L 76	E 2	
SB 3076	Attorneys' fees, statutory	C 30	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3091	Teacher certification	C 92	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3094	Washington library network	C 31	L 76	E 2	
RESSB 3097	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	C 117	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3116	Incorrigible children	C 71	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3127	School district budgets	C 118	L 76	E 2	PV
ESB 3129	Joint power projects	C 72	L 76	E 2	
SB 3138	Interschool athletics	C 32	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3148	Highway construction bonds	C 66	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3149	Toxicological lab. funds	C 84	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3158	Civil air patrol appropriation	C 73	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 3172	Energy policy commission	C 108	L 76	E 2	PV
SSB 3226	School, short fiscal year	C 124	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3233	U. W. liability insurance	C 12	L 76	E 2	PV
ESSB 3246	Retirement systems	C 105	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3247	Volunteer fire departments	C 67	L 76	E 2	
ESB 3257	Teachers' retirement	C 85	L 76	E 2	
RESB 3261	Financial disclosure	C 104	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3267	Vocational education commission	C 86	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3268	Accrued revenue reserve	C 70	L 76	E 2	
ESSB 3271	Business coordination act	C 68	L 76	E 2	
SSB 3274	Toll bridge authority pub. facil.	C 69	L 76	E 2	
SB 3281	Narcotic farm colony	C 103	L 76	E 2	

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SESSION LAW BILL NO. TABLE

<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>
C 1 L 75 E 2	Contractors' use taxes	EHB 1229
C 2 L 75 E 2	Emergency school funding	ESB 2971
C 3 L 75 E 2	Elections, unexpired terms	ESB 2978
C 4 L 75 E 2	State election cost payment	ESB 2980
C 5 L 75 E 2	Pub. employ. relations com.	EHB 1230
C 6 L 75 E 2	DSHS capital const. approp.	HB 1240
C 7 L 75 E 2	School levy adjustments	HB 1242
C 8 L 75 E 2	Pierce Co., tax refund	HB 1243
C 9 L 75 E 2	Death penalty	Init. 316
C 10 L 76 E 2	Tax collection date	EHB 1166
C 11 L 76 E 2	Historic buildings, code	SHB 1299
C 12 L 76 E 2 PV	U.W. liability insurance	SSB 3233
C 13 L 76 E 2	Hospital mutual corps.	SB 3033
C 14 L 76 E 2	Coll. barg., negotiations	ESB 3061
C 15 L 76 E 2	Education, RCW corrections	HB 1356
C 16 L 76 E 2	Teachers' retirement RCW correct.	HB 1357
C 17 L 76 E 2	State government, RCW corrections	HB 1358
C 18 L 76 E 2	Motor vehicles, RCW corrections	HB 1359
C 19 L 76 E 2	Industrial insurance, RCW correct.	HB 1360
C 20 L 76 E 2	Alcoholic beverages, RCW correct.	HB 1361
C 21 L 76 E 2	Purchasing, material control	ESB 2060
C 22 L 76 E 2	Nature conservancies	ESB 2660
C 23 L 76 E 2	School association, mortgages	ESB 2994
C 24 L 76 E 2	Election day, not holiday	ESSB 2996
C 25 L 76 E 2	County property, crimes	SB 3000
C 26 L 76 E 2	School district contract bids	ESB 3009
C 27 L 76 E 2	PKU tests, newborn infants	SB 3058
C 28 L 76 E 2	Autopsy remains, disposition	ESB 3066
C 29 L 76 E 2	Unlicensed drivers	SB 3067
C 30 L 76 E 2	Attorneys' fees, statutory	SB 3076
C 31 L 76 E 2	Washington library network	ESB 3094
C 32 L 76 E 2	Interscholar athletics	SB 3138
C 33 L 76 E 2	Timber tax distrib. dates	EHB 671
C 34 L 76 E 2	Travel expenses, uniformity	ESHB 802
C 35 L 76 E 2	Municipal judge requirements	HB 1257
C 36 L 76 E 2	Agricultural water supplies	HB 1259
C 37 L 76 E 2	Uniform fire code	REHB 1344
C 38 L 76 E 2	Criminal code, tech. errors	SHB 1347
C 39 L 76 E 2	Electricians, specialty	HB 1436
C 40 L 76 E 2	Smelt dealers' licenses	ESSB 2088
C 41 L 76 E 2	Recycling, waste	ESSB 2130
C 42 L 76 E 2	Uniform parentage act	ESSB 2243
C 43 L 76 E 2	Personnel board hearing examiners	ESSB 2635
C 44 L 76 E 2	Firemen's pension boards	SSB 3001
C 45 L 76 E 2	Industrial insurance	ESB 3047
C 46 L 76 E 2	Election officers	ESB 3056
C 47 L 76 E 2	Public officials recall	EHB 38
C 48 L 76 E 2	Boxing, wrestling, telecasts	EHB 70

C 49	L 76	E 2	Prevailing wages statement	EHB	425
C 50	L 76	E 2	Marine fuel tax study	ESHB	455
C 51	L 76	E 2	Shoreline management procedures	SHB	676
C 52	L 76	E 2	Boarding home aged residents	EHB	1237
C 53	L 76	E 2	School buses, forty feet	EHB	1291
C 54	L 76	E 2	Staggered vehicle registration	HB	1382
C 55	L 76	E 2	Outdoor advertising	EHB	1434
C 56	L 76	E 2	Medical malpractice, actions	ESHB	1470
C 57	L 76	E 2	PV County ferry systems	HB	1529
C 58	L 76	E 2	Solid waste disposal	E2SHB	721
C 59	L 76	E 2	Traveler's checks	EHB	739
C 60	L 76	E 2	Corneas, eye banks, coroners	EHB	1244
C 61	L 76	E 2	Leaseholds, taxing	REHB	971
C 62	L 76	E 2	Domestic winery wholesaling	ESHB	769
C 63	L 76	E 2	Prison terms board actions	SB	2440
C 64	L 76	E 2	Truck tonnage license fees	ESB	3070
C 65	L 76	E 2	County ferry state franchise	SB	3074
C 66	L 76	E 2	Highway construction bonds	ESB	3148
C 67	L 76	E 2	Volunteer fire departments	ESB	3247
C 68	L 76	E 2	Business coordination act	ESSB	3271
C 69	L 76	E 2	Toll bridge authority pub. facil.	SSB	3274
C 70	L 76	E 2	Accrued revenue reserve	SSB	3268
C 71	L 76	E 2	Incorrigible children	ESB	3116
C 72	L 76	E 2	Joint power projects	ESB	3129
C 73	L 76	E 2	Civil air patrol appropriation	SSB	3158
C 74	L 76	E 2	Liquor agents, licenses	ESHB	771
C 75	L 76	E 2	Camper/trailer excise tax	EHB	840
C 76	L 76	E 2	Volunteer firemen pensions	HB	1255
C 77	L 76	E 2	Warrants, lost, bond require	REHB	1376
C 78	L 76	E 2	Hospital district contracts	SB	3032
C 79	L 76	E 2	Judges, Lewis County	EHB	1266
C 80	L 76	E 2	Schools, real property	EHB	1404
C 81	L 76	E 2	College police benefits	SB	2742
C 82	L 76	E 2	Archaeological resources	ESSB	3003
C 83	L 76	E 2	Emergency appropriations	SB	3040
C 84	L 76	E 2	Toxicological lab. funds	ESB	3149
C 85	L 76	E 2	Teachers' retirement	ESB	3257
C 86	L 76	E 2	Vocational education commission	SSB	3267
C 87	L 76	E 2	Coin op gaming devices, tax	ESHB	90
C 88	L 76	E 2	Mount Si preservation	SHB	1366
C 89	L 76	E 2	Highways, toll bridge approp.	EHB	1496
C 90	L 76	E 2	Learning objectives	ESB	3026
C 91	L 76	E 2	Vehicle identification laws	ESB	3036
C 92	L 76	E 2	Teacher certification	ESB	3091
C 93	L 76	E 2	Mental health facilities	ESB	3017
C 94	L 76	E 2	County assessor audits	EHB	1311
C 95	L 76	E 2	Traffic law violations	EHB	1340
C 96	L 76	E 2	Criminal defendants	HB	1342
C 97	L 76	E 2	Pupil discipline	EHB	1314
C 98	L 76	E 2	Education, priority program	ESHB	1345
C 99	L 76	E 2	Local government, rules	ESHB	1612

C 100	L	76	E	2	Loitering, schools	ESB	3038
C 101	L	76	E	2	Environ. hazardous wastes	ESSB	2038
C 102	L	76	E	2	Handicapped drivers	ESB	2537
C 103	L	76	E	2	Narcotic farm colony	SB	3281
C 104	L	76	E	2	Financial disclosure	RESB	3261
C 105	L	76	E	2	Retirement systems	ESSB	3246
C 106	L	76	E	2	State employees' insurance	ESHB	779
C 107	L	76	E	2	Comm. college bonds auth.	HB	1441
C 108	L	76	E	2	PV Energy policy commission	ESSB	3172
C 109	L	76	E	2	PV Insolvent insurers	EHB	1497
C 110	L	76	E	2	Library network revolv. fund	EHB	1313
C 111	L	76	E	2	Election schedules	ESB	2989
C 112	L	76	E	2	Pub. disclosure, revisions	ESHB	1329
C 113	L	76	E	2	Legislators' salaries	EHB	1343
C 114	L	76	E	2	School certif. employees	ESHB	1364
C 115	L	76	E	2	Veterans' Affairs Dept.	RESSB	2006
C 116	L	76	E	2	Amending State Patrol laws	ESSB	2963
C 117	L	76	E	2	Govt. decisions, econ. impact	RESSB	3097
C 118	L	76	E	2	PV School district budgets	SSB	3127
C 119	L	76	E	2	Insurance, revisions	ESHB	1544
C 120	L	76	E	2	Election law revisions	ESHB	77
C 121	L	76	E	2	Minibus car pools	EHB	1272
C 122	L	76	E	2	Employee suggestion program	EHB	1355
C 123	L	76	E	2	Timber tax funds A & B	REHB	1502
C 124	L	76	E	2	School, short fiscal year	SSB	3226
C 125	L	76	E	2	DSHS facilities, bonds	EHB	1403
C 126	L	76	E	2	Higher ed. bonds auth.	EHB	1440
C 127	L	76	E	2	Prop. tax exemption, late	EHB	1505
C 128	L	76	E	2	Discovery park, lodge, bonds	EHB	1572
C 129	L	76	E	2	PV Deputy voter registrars	ESHB	75
C 130	L	76	E	2	Sales, B & O tax, temp. incr.	REHB	271
C 131	L	76	E	2	PV Senior citizen care services	2SHB	1316
C 132	L	76	E	2	Fisheries dep. bond auth.	HB	1443
C 133	L	76	E	2	PV Supp. state gov't. budget	REHB	1624

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John Larsen	Commission for Vocational Education
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Reuben A. Knoblauch, Secretary

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Charles Newschwander, Assistant Floor Leader
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Alan Thompson, Majority Floor Leader
Paul H. Conner, Majority Caucus Chairman
Donn Charnley, Majority Whip
Rick Bender, Assistant Majority Floor Leader
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Sommers
Williams