

Governor and four ex-officio members. The members appointed by the Governor must be selected from a list of nominees submitted by a nominating committee in accordance with section 9 of the bill.

Veto  
Message

The nominating committee created by section 9 includes the superintendent of the state school for the blind, the secretary of the department of social and health services and the president of the parent-teacher association of the blind school. There is no requirement that more than seven nominees be submitted for the Governor's consideration.

This method of selecting the members of the Board of Trustees is excessively restrictive and does not assure that there will be an opportunity for adequate representation of those interested in the needs of the students at the School for the Blind and the interest of the general public.

Accordingly, I have determined to veto section 9 of the bill and those items in section 2 of the bill which refer to the nominating procedure contained in section 9. With the exception of section 9 and two items in section 2, I have approved the remainder of Engrossed House Bill 262."

CHAPTER 119

[House Bill No. 75]

FOOD AND DRUGS--HARMFUL ALTERATION--PENALTY

AN ACT Relating to certain alterations of edible substances; amending section 264, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 69.40.030; and prescribing penalties.

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

Section 1. Section 264, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 69.40.030 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person who shall wilfully mingle poison or place any harmful object or substance, including but not limited to pins, tacks, needles, nails, razor blades, wire, or glass in any food, drink ~~((or))~~, medicine, or other edible substance intended or prepared for the use of a human being or who shall knowingly furnish, with intent to harm another person, any food, drink, medicine, or other edible substance containing such poison or harmful object or

substance to another human being, and every person who shall wilfully poison any spring, well or reservoir of water, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than five years or by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this act shall not apply to the employer or employers of a person who violates the provisions contained herein without such employer's knowledge.

Passed the House March 8, 1973.

Passed the Senate February 26, 1973.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1973.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 19, 1973.

CHAPTER 120

[ House Bill No. 98 ]

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS--FALSE STATEMENT--PENALTY--  
WAGE VIOLATION--PENALTY

AN ACT Relating to prevailing wages on public works; amending section 5, chapter 63, Laws of 1945 and RCW 39.12.050; and prescribing penalties.

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

Section 1. Section 5, chapter 63, Laws of 1945 and RCW 39.12.050 are each amended to read as follows:

Any contractor or subcontractor who shall upon his oath verify any statement required to be filed under this chapter which is known by him to be false, or is made without knowledge in reckless disregard of the truth, shall ((be guilty of perjury in the second degree and shall be punished as provided in REW 9.72.030.)), after a finding to that effect in a hearing held by the director of the department of labor and industries, subject to the provisions of chapter 34.04 RCW, be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars, and shall not be permitted to bid on any contract covered by the provisions of this chapter until such penalty has been paid in full to the director.

To the extent that a contractor or subcontractor has not paid wages at the rate required by this chapter, and a finding to that effect has been made as provided by this section, such unpaid wages