

45th regular and
1st ex. sessions

legislative
report
final 1977



legislative report

1977

final edition

**45th regular and
1st ex. sessions**



ADDITIONAL COPIES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM:

**Senate Research Center
101 Senate Office Building
Olympia, Washington 98504**

(206) 753-6826

**House Office of Program Research
205 House Office Building
Olympia, Washington 98504**

(206) 753-0520

For more detailed information regarding Senate Bills, contact Senate Research Center.

For more detailed information regarding House Bills, contact House Office of Program Research.

**SRC-HOPR 77
Price: \$ 3.50**



WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate

House of Representatives

July 25, 1977

Lieutenant Governor John A. Cherberg and
Members of the Legislature:

This final edition of the Legislative Report replaces the preliminary edition which you received soon after adjournment of the Regular and First Extraordinary Sessions of the 45th Legislature.

Governor Ray has now acted upon all legislation passed by the Legislature. This edition reflects the final status of all legislation and includes a record of all gubernatorial action.

The report is organized into three major sections:

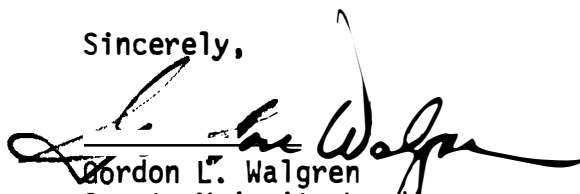
Bills which passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, including information on the gubernatorial vetoes;


Budget data, including a summary of state appropriations and revenue measures for the 1977-79 biennium, together with historical comparison tables; and

An appendix containing information on session law citations, gubernatorial appointments and standing and interim committee assignments.

The Legislative Report summarizes the actions of the Legislature and provides a brief description of the effects of legislation passed this session. A more detailed technical and legal digest of bills of specific interest is available from the Senate Research Center and the House Office of Program Research.

Sincerely,


Gordon L. Walgren
Senate Majority Leader


John A. Bagnariol
Speaker of the House

contents

	<u>Page</u>
STATISTICAL SUMMARY(White)	ii
INDEX(Green)	iii
Numerical Index(Green)	v
Subject Index(Green)	xvi
LEGISLATION(White)	1
House Bill Analyses(White)	1
Senate Bill Analyses(White)	95
GUBERNATORIAL VETOES(Salmon)	191
BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS(Buff)	255
See Budget - Table of Contents(Buff)	257
APPENDIX(Grey)	339
Session Law Tables(Grey)	341
Gubernatorial Confirmations(Grey)	361
Legislative Leadership(Grey)	365
Standing Committee Appoinments(Grey)	366
Statutory Committee Appointments(Grey)	373
Special Committee Appointments(Grey)	377

**45th LEGISLATURE
REGULAR AND FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS**

GENERAL SUMMARY

	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed Leg.	Bills Vetoed	Bills Partial Veto	Bills Signed into Law
Regular Session (January 10-March 10):	2,367	81	0	1	81
First Extraordinary Session (March 11-June 21):	<u>338</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>373</u>
TOTAL (Regular and 1st Ex. Sessions):	2,705	465	11	18	454

BILLS INTRODUCED

	House Bills	HJM	HJR	HCR	Total	Senate Bills	SJM	SJR	SCR	Total	House and Senate Total
Regular Session:	1,225	10	61	27	1,323	1,000	8	23	13	1,044	2,367
First Extraordinary Session:	<u>195</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>338</u>
TOTAL	1,420	19	66	32	1,537	1,111	11	24	22	1,168	2,705

BILLS ACTED UPON

	House Bills	HJM	HJR	HCR	Total	Senate Bills	SJM	SJR	SCR	Total	House and Senate Total
Passed the House:	400	2	8	16	426	242	2	1	13	258	684
Passed the Senate:	<u>226</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>577</u>
TOTAL	626	3	11	31	671	552	5	6	27	590	1,261

BILLS PASSED THE LEGISLATURE

	House Bills	HJM	HJR	HCR	Total	Senate Bills	SJM	SJR	SCR	Total	House and Senate Total
Regular Session:	42	1	0	7	50	39	0	0	5	44	94
First Extraordinary Session:	<u>183</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>409</u>
TOTAL	225	1	3	15	245	240	2	1	13	258	503

index

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

NUMERICAL INDEX

House Bills

		<u>Page</u>
1	Port dist., rent security	1
3	Nuclear power gen., federal	1
12	School bus warning lights	1
23	Dental disciplinary board act	1
24	B & O deduct., foreign articles	2
27	Small, business office	3
30	Water, sewer hook-up charges	3
35	PUD commissioners, election	3
45	Crop liens, filing period	4
46	Workmen's comp. payments	4
49	Industrial ins. 'worker'	4
50	Locomotive equip. penalties	5
55	Stream patrolmen, regulation	5
57	Environ. coor. proced. act	5
68	Cemetery board	6
69	Cost data, boards, comm.	6
70	Historic preservation office	7
95	'Roadway' redefined, transit	7
98	Thermal performance standard	8
104	Min. wage, voluntary service	8
105	Econ. dev. definition, corr.	8
106	Farm veh. lic., parade float	9
108	Fuel tax, special, revisions	9
110	Driver's license fees, distr.	9
111	Motor veh. excise tax refund	10
113	Foreign trade zones	10
120	Business license center	10
122	Ferry rates, county review	11
125	Soldiers, veterans homes	11
136	Ag. conser. plans, repealed	12
138	Asian-American comm. cont'd.	12
146	Bus transit, contig. state	12
148	Puget Island Ferry, approp.	13
150	Public works, prevailing wage	13
153	Public works resident employees	13
161	Mutual savings banks	14
165	Pub. water sys. coord. act	14
167	Bank, trust comp. reports	15
169	Supplemental budget	15
172	Higher ed. code corr.	15
173	PERS, Ins, brds., code corr.	16
174	Departments, code corr.	16
175	MV licenses, code corr.	16

176	Athletic comm., code corr.	16
177	Solid waste comm. code corr.	16
180	Long-arm stat., dissolution	17
181	Emergency technicians	17
183	Disabled, guardian. proceed.	18
194	Mutual savings bank "funds"	19
195	Wash. futures program, bonds	19
199	Arson invest. WSP records	20
200	Petty cash account limit	20
208	Contract disputes, atty. fees	20
209	Voter's pamph., party proced.	20
216	Superintendent, candidates	21
217	Auto trans. co., insurance	21
225	Tuition, immigrant refugees	21
228	Motor vehicle towing	22
230	Winter rec. parking violation	22
236	Officials, budgetary violat.	22
237	Psychologists, con't. ed.	23
238	Public works, wages penalties	23
240	Railroads employee transport	23
245	Counties, bi-weekly pay	24
251	Senior citizens, services	24
255	Treasurers, cert. districts	24
262	Game, game fish, protection	25
267	Highways, land acquisition	25
271	UW, med. sch., transfer prog.	26
274	Trapping license requirement	27
277	Bear, cougar hunt., penalty	27
280	Dogs, injuring deer, elk	27
285	Vic Meyers golf course, lake	27
286	Animals sodium pentobarbital	28
287	County roads, elec. equipment	28
291	Schools, student transfers	28
292	Water districts, finances	29
293	Sewer districts, finances	29
294	Historic bldgs., wood burning	30
298	Forest protection	30
301	Public words, bids, adver.	30
312	Tuition, portion, ed. costs	31
313	Blood withdrawal, liability	32
314	Pharmacy assistants	32
316	Nursing home administrators	33
321	VD, venipuncture authority	33
323	Finan. inst. disclosure act	33
327	Water supply sys. operators	34
335	Cities, towns, public bids	35
338	Banks, trust co. practices	35
340	Securities	35

348	Nursing homes, assess. system	36
353	Victims, crimes compensation	36
355	Retirees, prop. tax, income	37
371	Basic juvenile court act	38
376	Ocean fishing regulations	39
382	Drugs, gov't. agency, tax ex.	40
384	Financial inst., reports, confid.	40
385	Life insur. purchase, cancel	40
386	Property insurance revisions	41
387	Insurers, reinsurance	41
388	Solar energy prop. tax exempt	41
389	RR cross. traffic device reg.	42
391	Speech path., audiologists	42
393	Banks, trust co., control	43
395	Claims by and against state	43
402	State budget document	44
414	Jury fees, increase	44
417	Gambling-local taxation	44
424	Blind commission established	45
427	Ferries, county, funding	45
438	Property appraisals, notice	45
440	Homesteads	46
444	Parental liability	46
445	Eminent domain, costs	46
446	Real estate licenses, revis.	47
447	Real estate sales license	47
448	Real estate cease and desist	48
449	Women's commission, estab.	48
459	Indust. ins, situation change	49
470	In-service training act	49
472	Regional universities	49
474	Public works, liens, funds	50
495	Unemployment compensation	50
506	PUD, sewer system operation	50
508	Hypodermic needles, sale	50
512	Salaries, direct deposits	51
531	Risk management system	51
553	Theater employees, overtime	52
559	Insurance brd. retired person	52
563	Unemployment compensation	52
564	Sunset act, enacted	53
572	Life insurance policy loans	55
573	Session laws publications	55
580	Telephones, fraudulent use	55
581	Prescript. drugs, substitute	56
582	Yakima river conservation	56
583	Senior citizens school fees	56
584	Reemploy., higher ed. age 70	57

585	College boards, treasurers	57
601	Gambling	57
604	Industrial ins. revisions	58
613	Tax equal. proced., repealed	58
615	Death penalty	59
617	Mutual savings bank expenses	60
618	Securities regulation	60
619	Pub. retire. sys. investments	61
623	Non-profit water associations	61
625	Central credit unions	62
627	Irrigation, sewer districts	62
642	Taxes, destroyed property	62
643	Child visitation rights	62
649	Cosmetology regulations	63
653	Land dev. add. improve. pmts.	63
656	Surplus textbooks, equipment	63
657	PERS board, public members	64
660	LEAP committee	64
662	High. ed. professional leaves	65
674	Ag. products, sale, transfer	65
675	Pay toilets	66
678	Livestock theft, damages	66
683	Fraternal soc., insurance	66
691	Public depository liability	67
694	State patrol, prop. disposal	67
697	Learning objectives, K-12	67
703	Motor vehicle wreckers	68
727	Vehicle accident reports	68
733	Transporter plates, misuse	69
737	Sch. dist. students insurance	69
741	Property tax exemptions	69
743	Marine transfer facility	69
753	Sewer dist. poll. contr. bonds	70
755	Tamperproof licenses	70
768	Higher ed. degree programs	70
778	St. patrol, retire. allowance	71
779	Labor liens, group filing	71
797	Habitual traffic offenders	71
798	Discriminatory boycotts	71
816	Highway prop. tenant purch.	72
821	Crosswalk curb ramps	72
825	County road admin., good prac.	72
828	Collection agency penalties	73
837	Mount Si, Little Si preserve	73
839	Historic sites, pub. tax ex.	73
842	Business corporations	74
852	Nuclear generating contracts	74
865	PERS revised, established	75
866	TRS, revised	75

867	LEOFF, revised sys. created	76
873	Forest products-cedar	77
874	Probation services, funds	77
878	PUD classification, reclass.	77
879	Highways, shoulder driving	78
880	School dists. principals	78
912	Unclaimed personal property	78
921	Fork lifts, licenses, brakes	79
927	Community college employees	79
928	Energy emergency powers	80
933	Roadside information panels	81
936	Library dist. cities, towns	81
952	Motor vehicle, fed. standards	81
960	Education act of 1977	82
980	Ferry vessels, bonds	84
1009	Sales, use, B & O tax increase	84
1086	School levy limitations	85
1120	Water adjudication	85
1132	Commercial driving record	86
1133	Gambling revisions	86
1142	Felony judgment fingerprints	87
1153	Handicapped employment serv.	87
1184	Salmon facility bonds	87
1188	Salmon enhancement program	88
1189	Nursing home audits	88
1213	Housing authorities, public	89
1229	Boiler inspection revisions	89
1232	Catalytic converters removed	89
1260	Insurance bonds fees license	90
1262	Ins. guaranty assn.	90
1263	Power commission, deletions	90
1264	Public body refunding bonds	90
1265	High. ed. limited bonds refund	91
1266	Gen. ad. deputy supervisors	91
1284	UW, metropolitan tract	91
1306	State officials' salaries	91
1310	Shoreline mgt. date of filing	92
1348	Uninsured motorist coverage	92

House Joint Memorials

1	Insecticide, fed. act, amend	93
---	------------------------------	----

House Joint Resolutions

55	Transport. reasonable rates	93
56	Short-haul differential	93
57	Combinations, carriers	94

NUMERICAL INDEX

Senate Bills

		<u>Page</u>
2002	Controlled sub., penal instit.	95
2005	County equal. board payment	95
2014	Indians, obsolete laws	95
2019	Legal publications, require.	95
2021	Puget Island ferry, SR 4 alt.	96
2024	County equip. rental funds	96
2029	Bicentennial comm. abol.	96
2032	Minor political parties	97
2034	Election laws, revisions	97
2040	Jail standards	98
2042	Pilotage license changes	99
2052	Mobile homes, permits, taxes	100
2055	Anti-monopoly brd. abolished	101
2056	Excess school levy elections	101
2057	Traffic offense records	101
2060	Carey Act, repealed	102
2061	Proprietary hospitals	102
2063	Fiscal impact, legislation	102
2065	County homesites, repealed	102
2066	Township guideposts repealed	103
2067	Traffic safety ed. courses	103
2068	Town sup. obsol. repealers	103
2069	Youth services corps act	104
2071	Health care pract. immunity	104
2074	Hospital comm. staff	104
2075	Convents, not nursing homes	105
2078	Cremation, redefined	105
2079	Funeral dir., unfair prac. act	105
2081	Warrant servers, mun. court	105
2082	Regulatory reform act	106
2083	Autopsies, authorized	107
2088	Highways, supp. approp.	107
2090	Legend drugs, prescrip. auth.	108
2091	Hospital commission terms	108
2095	State treas. receipts, issue	108
2096	State treas. deposits, loans	109
2097	Aliens, ob. restrict. repeal	109
2098	Judges' retirement fund, adm.	109
2104	Fishing vessels, licenses	109
2106	Internal revenue serv. liens	110
2107	Drinking estab. occupancy	110
2108	Pub. transportation, benefit areas	111
2110	Superior ct. litigants' fund	111
2111	County officials assn. reimb.	112
2113	Tuition, nonresident aliens	112

2114	State parks, concessions	113
2121	State government publications	113
2122	Foreign judgments	113
2123	Fire commission, vacancies	114
2124	Highway bids, postponement	114
2125	Railway bridges, walkways	114
2126	Train emp. working hours	115
2129	Agency rules, purpose	115
2130	WAC rules, drafting style	115
2132	PUD comm. salaries	116
2133	Reports, agencies, officials	116
2143	Superior court judges	117
2154	Indust. ins. action, 3rd party	117
2156	Health care prof. self-insur.	118
2157	Medical disciplinary board, publ. mem.	118
2159	Malic. pros. counterclaim	118
2160	Sch., ed. serv. dist. contracts	119
2161	Community college bond funds	119
2164	Public lands, crops, livestock	119
2166	Print. dupl. manage. center	120
2169	Sand, gravel, shorelines	120
2171	RR crossings, vehicles stop.	120
2172	Acupuncturists licensing	121
2175	Alcohol. bev. sales, dispens.	121
2180	Small water companies	121
2181	Surface mining, bond req.	122
2182	Transporter companies	122
2184	Contractors' bonds	122
2185	Aliens, teachers, schools	122
2189	MV-Reciprocity commission	123
2190	Veterans, veterans' affairs	123
2196	Superior court clerks, fees	124
2197	Escrow officers, agents	124
2199	Alcoholism, driver's license	125
2200	Resource land manage. bank	125
2201	Sch. transport. routes costs	125
2202	Public lands, accounts	126
2208	Agriculture, misc. revisions	126
2210	Funeral, cemetery services	127
2211	Harbor lines comm. authority	127
2215	Probate, revisions	128
2217	Hosp. dists., job candidates	128
2222	Appeals court judges	129
2225	Tree fruit center, funds	129
2232	Educational clinics	129
2235	Social, health fac. bonds	130
2241	Laetrile use, permitted	130
2242	Fisheries, cap. proj. bonds	131
2244	MV dealers, licensing	131

2245	School cert. emp. contract rights	131
2251	Ag. fairs, seasonal employees	132
2254	Blood samples, traffic fatal	132
2258	Public funds transference	132
2263	Employment agency regulation	133
2268	OPP & FM, per diem rates, est.	133
2272	WSU construction, bonds	134
2273	Tuition, joint programs	134
2274	Higher ed. facilities, bonds	134
2277	Comm. colleges, fac. bonds	135
2282	Political finances	135
2286	Funeral establishments	136
2288	Census procedures, reg.	136
2295	Administrative decis. review	137
2300	Jury fees, increased	137
2301	Witness fees, mileage	137
2302	Garnishment writ, fee	138
2310	Salaries, public officials	138
2314	County auditor fees	138
2315	Real estate license fees	138
2324	Materialman's lien, notice	139
2325	Fiscal notes, local govern.	139
2338	Sheltered workshops, costs	139
2341	Hunt. season, spec. drawing	140
2344	Game, fines, forfeit. distr.	140
2356	Precincts	140
2365	Highways, real property	141
2371	Model traffic ordinance	141
2374	Low clearance, weight limit	141
2378	State route 290, Spokane	142
2382	State parks, senior citizens	142
2383	Salary surveys, publ. emp.	142
2384	Contractors regis. renewal	143
2385	Highways, design procedures	143
2387	Mobile home regulations	143
2399	Saturday holidays, Friday	144
2400	Fiscal management office	144
2408	Liquor control board, regs.	144
2416	Controlled sub. forfeit hear.	145
2418	Criminal justice training	145
2419	Communications recording	146
2421	Hearing examiners, zoning	147
2426	Employment security records	147
2429	Charitable solicitations	148
2430	Metro. merger	148
2431	Statue, national capitol	149
2435	High. ed. operating fees	149
2437	School bus safety compact	150

2439	Urban arterial funds, extended	150
2441	Horse race courses, counties	150
2443	Electr. examiners brd. duties	151
2444	Recidivist alcoholics, prog.	151
2445	Automotive repair regulation	151
2447	Soft tree fruits assess.	152
2451	Equalization board appeals	152
2452	Alcoholics custod. restraint	152
2453	Small loan companies	153
2460	Hostels, authorized	153
2472	Off-road vehicles	153
2478	Higher ed. debt collections	154
2479	PA, earned income exemption	154
2480	Unemployment comp. revisions	155
2484	Motor freight carriers	156
2485	Highways, classifications	156
2486	Highways, closing, traffic	156
2489	PUD, contracts, purchases	156
2493	Comm. colleges, revisions	157
2500	State route 285, Wenatchee	157
2502	Assessments, equalization	157
2510	Transportation centers	158
2512	Historic bldgs. state use	158
2516	Apiaries, revisions	158
2522	MV excise tax increase	159
2525	Transportation studies	159
2527	MV, criminal possession	160
2529	Highway construction plans	160
2530	School bus length increased	160
2537	DMV, fuel tax rates	161
2543	Highways, appropriations	161
2544	Highways, special appropriations	162
2558	Motor vehicles dept, renamed	162
2561	Emergency cloud seeding	162
2563	Presidential electors, vote	163
2565	UCC duties, transferred	163
2570	Sch. facilities, cost prog.	163
2591	High. ed. brd. travel expense	164
2593	Comm. coll. military prog.	164
2608	Criminal records privacy act	164
2619	Irrigation districts, LIDs, bonds	165
2620	Emergency powers, drought	165
2634	Columbia River Gorge permits	166
2638	Sewage disposal alternatives	166
2654	Environmental policy actions	166
2662	Veterans' advisory comm.	167
2667	Yakima migrant housing	168
2668	Mobile home land./tenant	168

2675	Shoplifting, penalties	169
2678	Computer tape, voters lists	169
2681	Funds, treasurer, transfers	169
2697	School excess levy limit'ns	170
2714	Timber tax modified	170
2731	Plumbers, cert. fees penalty	170
2747	Surplus fed. property disposal	171
2769	Contractors, reg. renewal fees	171
2810	Ed. Serv. Dist., existing	172
2811	Non-ASB program funds	172
2825	Vehicles, propane usage	173
2831	Sch. dist. summons, Vets day	173
2839	Non-profit, transmission prop.	173
2851	Health care, state employees	173
2858	Solid waste disposal	174
2864	Accident reports	174
2868	Fire district merger, brd. mem.	175
2872	Disabled persons, language	175
2873	Legislative ethics	175
2877	Ethics, disclosure	176
2889	School plant facilities aid	177
2910	Energy fac. site council	178
2924	Transportation department	179
2927	Abandoned animals, removal	180
2956	Outdoor advertising, comp.	180
2975	Skiers, Ski resort operators	180
2990	Antique slot machines	181
3002	Scenic river system	181
3004	Judicial council members	182
3009	Park, recreation warrants ex. levies	182
3010	Tort claims fund, approp.	183
3015	Liquified natural gas, study	183
3017	Ports, property transfer	183
3019	SPI, transportation approp.	184
3028	Port dist. revenue bonds, reserv.	184
3036	Wineries, class H license	184
3044	L & I, phys. ass't., fee bill	184
3054	Timber tax distribution	185
3058	Vol. law enforce. indust. ins.	185
3060	MV headlamps, int'l. standard	186
3067	Washington state register act	186
3068	School dist. August start	186
3071	Fishgear reduction, update	187
3093	Ferry construct. procedures	187
3097	Fire service train. center	188
3098	Driving record abstracts	188
3105	Bomb threat penalty	188
3109	General state gov't. budget	188
3110	Capital budget	189

Senate Joint Memorials

109	Marine measurements standard	189
110	Drought relief applications	189

Senate Joint Resolutions

113	Justices, peace, jurisdic.	189
-----	----------------------------	-----

SUBJECT INDEX

Headings.

Agriculture

Business and Consumer Affairs

Education

 School Districts, Common Schools

 Colleges, Universities, and Community Colleges

Elections and Governmental Ethics

Energy

Environment and Natural Resources

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Fiscal

Human Resources and Health Care

Labor

Law and Justice

Local Government

State Government

Transportation

AGRICULTURE

<u>BILL NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
HB 45	Crop liens, filing period	4
HB 55	Stream patrolmen, regulation	5
HB 136	Ag. conserv. plans, repealed	12
HB 286	Animals sodium pentobarbital	28
HB 627	Irrigation, sewer districts	62
SHB 674	Ag. products, sale, transfer	65
SHB 678	Livestock theft, damages	66
SHB 1120	Water adjudication	85
HJM 1	Insecticide, fed. act, amend.	93
SB 2060	Carey Act, repealed	102
SB 2164	Public lands, crops, livestock	119
SB 2208	Agriculture, misc. revisions	126
SB 2447	Soft tree fruits assess.	152
SB 2516	Apiaries, revisions	158
SB 2561	Emergency cloud seeding	162
SSB 2619	Irrigation districts, LIDs, bonds	165
2SSB 2620	Emergency powers, drought	165
SJM 110	Drought relief applications	189

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

HB 27	Small business office	3
HB 105	Econ. dev. definition, corr.	8
HB 113	Foreign trade zone	10
HB 120	Business license center	10
HB 417	Bingo, raffles, non-profit	44
SHB 446	Real estate licenses, revis.	47
HB 447	Real estate sales license	47
HB 448	Real estate cease and desist	48
HB 474	Pub. works liens, funds	50
SHB 601	Gambling	57
HB 649	Cosmetology regulations	63
HB 653	Land dev. add. improve. pmts.	63
HB 703	Motor vehicle wreckers	68
HB 798	Discriminatory boycotts	71
HB 828	Collection agency penalties	73
HB 842	Business corporations	74
HB 1133	Gambling revisions	86
HB 1188	Salmon enhancement program	88

2SSB 2104	Salmon license limitations	109
SB 2184	Contractors' bonds	122
SSB 2244	MV dealers licensing	131
SB 2263	Employment agency regulation	133
SB 2315	Real estate license fees	138
SB 2324	Materialman's lien, notice	139
SB 2384	Contractors regis. renewal	143
SB 2387	Mobile home regulations	143
SSB 2445	Automotive repair regulation	151
SB 2565	UCC duties, transferred	163
SSB 2731	Specialty plumbers	170
SB 2956	Outdoor advertising, comp.	180
SSB 2975	Skiers, ski resort operators	180
SSB 3036	Wineries, class H license	184

EDUCATION

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, COMMON SCHOOLS

HB 172	Higher ed. code corr.	15
HB 216	Superintendent, candidates	21
SHB 291	Schools, student transfers	28
SHB 470	In-service training act	49
HB 583	Senior citizens school fees	56
SHB 656	Surplus textbooks, equipment	63
SHB 697	Learning objectives, K-12	67
HB 737	Sch. dists. students insurance	69
SHB 880	School dists. principals	78
SHB 960	Education act of 1977	82
HB 1086	School levy limitations	85
SB 2067	Traffic safety education courses	103
SB 2160	Sch., ed. serv. dist. contracts	119
SB 2185	Aliens, teachers, schools	122
SB 2201	Sch. transport. routes costs	125
2SSB 2232	Educational clinics	129
SSB 2245	School cert. emp. contract rights	131
SB 2570	Sch. facilities, cost prog.	163
SSB 2697	School excess levy limit'ns	170
SSB 2810	Ed. Serv. Dist., existing	172
SSB 2811	Non-ASB program funds	172
SB 2831	Sch. dist. summons, Vets day	173
SSB 2889	School plant facilities aid	177
SB 3068	School dist. August start	186

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

SHB 225	Tuition, immigrant refugees	21
HB 271	UW, med. sch., transfer prog.	26
SHB 312	Tuition, portion, ed. costs	31
SHB 472	Regional universities	49
HB 584	Reemploy. higher ed. age 70	57
HB 585	College boards, treasurers	57
HB 662	Higher ed. professional leaves	65
HB 768	Higher ed. degree programs	70
HB 927	Community college employees	79
SHB 1265	High. ed. limited bonds refund	91
HB 1284	UW, metropolitan tract	91
SB 2113	Tuition, nonresident aliens	112
SSB 2161	Community college bond funds	119
SB 2225	Tree fruit center, funds	129
SB 2273	Tuition, joint programs	134
SSB 2435	High. ed. operating fees	149
SB 2478	Higher ed. debt collections	154
SB 2493	Comm. colleges, revisions	157
SSB 2591	High. ed. brds. travel expense	164
SB 2593	Comm. coll. military prog.	164

ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

HB 35	PUD commissioners, election	3
SHB 209	Voter's pamph., party proced.	20
SSB 2032	Minor political parties	97
SSB 2034	Election laws, revisions	97
SSB 2282	Political finances	135
SSB 2356	Precincts	140
SB 2563	Presidential electors, vote	163
SB 2678	Computer tape, voters lists	169
SSB 2873	Legislative ethics	175
SSB 2877	Ethics disclosure	176

ENERGY

SHB 3	Nuclear power gen., federal	1
HB 98	Thermal performance standards	8
2SHB 388	Solar energy prop. tax exempt	41
SHB 743	Marine transfer facility	69
HB 852	Nuclear generating contracts	74
SHB 928	Emergency energy powers	80
HB 1263	Power commission, deletions	90
SB 2180	Small water companies	121
SSB 2910	Energy fac. site council	178
SB 3015	Liquified natural gas, study	183

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HB 57	Environ. coor. proced. act	5
SHB 70	Historic preservation office	7
HB 177	Solid waste comm. code corr.	16
HB 230	Winter rec. parking violation	22
HB 262	Game, game fish protection	25
HB 274	Trapping license requirement	27
SHB 277	Bear, cougar hunt., penalty	27
HB 280	Dogs, injuring deer, elk	27
HB 285	Vic Meyers golf course, lake	27
HB 292	Water districts, finances	29
HB 293	Sewer districts, finances	29
SHB 294	Historic bldgs., wood burning	30
HB 298	Forest protection	30
HB 376	Ocean fishing regulations	39
HB 582	Yakima river conservation	56
SHB 837	Mount Si, Little Si, preserve	73
HB 873	Forest products-cedar	77
SHB 1120	Water adjudication	85
HB 1184	Salmon facility bonds	87
HB 1188	Salmon enhancement program	88
SHB 1310	Shoreline mgt. date of filing	92
2SSB 2104	Fishing vessels, licenses	109
SB 2114	State parks, concessions	113
SSB 2169	Sand, gravel, shorelines	120
SB 2181	Surface mining, bond req.	122
SB 2200	Resource land manage. bank	125
SB 2202	Public lands, accounts	126
SB 2211	Harbor lines comm. authority	127
SB 2341	Hunt. season, spec. drawing	140
SB 2344	Game, fine, forfeit. distr.	140
SSB 2382	State parks, senior citizens	142
SB 2512	Historic bldgs. state use	158
2SSB 2620	Emergency powers, drought	165
SSB 2634	Columbia River Gorge permits	166
SSB 2654	Environmental policy actions	166
SB 2825	Vehicles, propane usage	173
SSB 2858	Solid waste disposal	174
SB 3002	Scenic river system	181
SB 3009	Park, recreation ex. levies	182
SSB 3071	Fishgear reduction, update	187
SJM 109	Marine measurements standard	189

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INSURANCE

SHB 161	Mutual savings banks	14
HB 167	Bank, trust comp. reports	15
HB 173	PERS, Ins. brds., code corr.	16
SHB 194	Mutual savings bank "funds"	19
SHB 217	Auto trans. co., insurance	21
SHB 323	Finan. inst. disclosure act	33
HB 338	Banks, trust co. practices	35
HB 340	Securities	35
SHB 384	Financial inst., reports, confid.	40
SHB 385	Life insur. purchase, cancel	40
HB 386	Property insurance revisions	41
SHB 387	Insurers, reinsurance	41
SHB 393	Banks, trust co., control	43
SHB 531	Risk management system	51
SHB 572	Life insurance policy loans	55
HB 617	Mutual savings bank expenses	60
HB 618	Securities regulation	60
HB 625	Central credit unions	62
HB 683	Fraternal soc., insurance	66
HB 691	Public depository liability	67
SHB 1132	Commercial driving records	86
HB 1260	Insurance bonds fee license	90
HB 1262	Ins. guaranty assn.	90
HB 1266	Gen. ad. deputy supervisors	91
SHB 1348	Uninsured motorist coverage	92
SB 2453	Small loan companies	153
SSB 3098	Driving record abstracts	188

FISCAL

2SHB 24	B & O deduct., foreign articles	2
HB 108	Fuel tax, special revisions	9
HB 111	MV fuel tax interest refund	10
HB 169	Supplemental budget	15
HB 195	Wash. futures program, bonds	19
SHB 200	Petty cash account limit	20
HB 236	Officials, budgetary violat.	22
2SHB 251	Senior citizens, services	24
HB 355	Retirees, prop. tax, income	37
HB 382	Drugs, gov't., agency, tax ex.	40
2SHB 388	Solar energy prop. tax exempt	41
SHB 395	Claims by and against state	43

SHB 402	State budget document	44
SHB 427	Ferries, county, funding	45
HB 438	Property appraisals, notice	45
SHB 563	Unemployment compensation	52
HB 573	Session laws publication	55
HB 613	Tax equal. proced. repealers	58
HB 623	Non-profit water associations	61
HB 642	Taxes, destroyed property	62
SHB 660	LEAP committee	64
HB 741	Property tax exemptions	69
HB 778	St. patrol, retire. allowance	71
SHB 839	Historic sites, pub. tax ex.	73
SHB 865	PERS revised, established	75
SHB 866	TRS, revised	75
SHB 867	LEOFF, revised sys. created	76
2SHB 874	Probation services, funds	77
SHB 980	Ferry vessels, bonds	84
SHB 1009	Sales, use, B & O tax increase	84
SHB 1184	Salmon facility bonds	87
HB 1264	Public body refunding bonds	90
SHB 1265	High. ed. limited bonds refund	91
2SHB 1306	State officials' salaries	91
SB 2024	County equip. rental funds	96
SSB 2052	Mobile homes, permits, taxes	100
SSB 2056	Excess school levy elections	101
SSB 2063	Fiscal impact, legislation	102
SB 2088	Highways, supp. approp.	107
SB 2098	Judges' retirement fund, adm.	109
SSB 2161	Community college bond funds	119
SB 2181	Surface mining, bond req.	122
SB 2182	Transporter companies	122
SB 2225	Tree fruit center, funds	129
SSB 2235	Social, health fac. bonds	130
SB 2242	Fisheries, cap. proj. bonds	131
SB 2272	WSU, construction bonds	134
SSB 2274	Higher ed. facilities, bonds	134
SB 2277	Comm. colleges, fac. bonds	135
SB 2338	Sheltered workshops, costs	139
SSB 2383	Salary surveys, pub. emp.	142
SB 2441	Horse race courses, counties	150
SSB 2502	Assessments, equalization	157
SSB 2522	MV excise tax increase	159
SSB 2537	DMV, fuel tax rates	161
SSB 2543	Highways, appropriations	161
SB 2561	Emergency cloud seeding	162
SB 2570	Sch. facilities, cost prog.	163
SSB 2591	High. ed. brds. travel expense	164
2SSB 2620	Emergency powers, drought	165

SSB 2681	Funds, treasurer, transfers	169
SB 2714	Timber tax modified	170
SB 2839	Non-profit, transmission prop.	173
SSB 2851	Health care, state employees	173
SSB 3010	Tort claims fund, approp.	183
SB 3019	SPI, transportation approp.	184
SSB 3054	Timber tax distribution	185
2SSB 3067	Washington state register act	186
2SSB 3097	Fire service train. center	188
SSB 3109	General state gov't. budget	188
SSB 3110	Capital budget	189

HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH CARE

HB 23	Dental disciplinary board act	2
SHB 181	Emergency technicians	17
HB 237	Psychologists, con't. ed.	23
2SHB 251	Senior citizens services	24
HB 313	Blood withdrawal, liability	32
HB 314	Pharmacy assistants	32
HB 316	Nursing homes administrators	32
HB 321	VD, venipuncture	33
SHB 348	Nursing homes, assess. system	36
HB 382	Drugs, gov't., agency, tax ex.	40
2SHB 391	Speech path., audiologists	42
HB 424	Blind commission established	45
SHB 508	Hypodermic needles, sale	50
SHB 581	Prescript. drugs, substitute	56
SHB 675	Pay toilets	66
HB 821	Crosswalk curb ramps	72
HB 1153	Handicapped employment serv.	87
SHB 1189	Nursing home audits	88
SB 2061	Proprietary hospitals	102
SB 2071	Health care practice immunity	104
SB 2074	Hospital comm. staff	104
SB 2075	Convents, not nursing homes	105
SB 2078	Cremation, redefined	105
SB 2079	Funeral dir., unfair prac. act	105
SB 2083	Autopsies, authorized	107
SB 2090	Legend drugs, prescrip. auth.	108
SB 2156	Health care prof. self-insur.	118
SB 2157	Medical disciplinary board, publ. mem.	118
SB 2172	Acupuncturists licensing	121
SSB 2210	Funeral, cemetery services	127

SB 2217	Hosp. dists., job candidates	128
SB 2241	Laetrile use, permitted	130
SB 2286	Funeral establishments	136
SB 2338	Sheltered workshops, costs	139
SB 2444	Recidivist alcoholics, prog.	151
SB 2452	Alcoholics custod. restraint	152
SB 2479	PA, earned income exemption	154
SB 2638	Sewage disposal alternatives	166
SSB 2851	Health care, state employees	173

LABOR

HB 46	Workmen's comp. payments	4
HB 49	Industrial ins. 'worker'	4
HB 104	Min. wage voluntary service	8
HB 238	Public works, wages, penalties	23
HB 459	Industrial ins, situation change	49
HB 495	Unemployment comp. revisions	50
HB 553	Theater employees, overtime	52
SHB 563	Unemployment compensation	52
SHB 604	Industrial insurance revisions	58
HB 779	Labor liens, group filing	71
HB 1229	Boiler inspection revisions	79
SB 2069	Youth services corps act	104
SB 2097	Aliens, ob. restrict. repeal	109
SB 2126	Train emp. working hours	115
SSB 2154	Indust. ins. action, 3rd party	117
SB 2251	Ag. fairs, seasonal employees	132
SB 2426	Employment security records	147
SB 2443	Elect. examiners brd., duties	151
SB 2480	Unemployment comp. revisions	155
SB 2667	Yakima migrant housing	168
SSB 2731	Plumbers, cert. fees penalty	170
SB 2769	Contractors, reg. renewal fees	171
SSB 3044	L & I, phys. ass't., fee bill	184
SB 3058	Vol. law enforce. indust. ins.	185

LAW AND JUSTICE

HB 45	Crop liens, filing period	4
HB 180	Long-arm stat., dissolution	17
SHB 183	Disabled, guardian. proceed.	18

HB 199	Arson invest., WSP records	20
HB 208	Contract disputes, atty. fees	20
HB 313	Blood withdrawal, liability	32
SHB 353	Victims, crimes compensation	36
3SHB 371	Basic juvenile court act	38
SHB 395	Claims by and against state	43
HB 414	Jury fees, increase	44
SHB 440	Homesteads	46
HB 444	Parental liability	46
HB 445	Eminent domain, costs	46
HB 580	Telephones, fraudulent use	55
HB 615	Death penalty	59
SHB 643	Child visitation rights	62
HB 755	Tamperproof licenses	70
HB 797	Habitual traffic offenders	71
SHB 912	Unclaimed personal property	78
SHB 1142	Felony judgment fingerprints	87
SB 2002	Controlled sub., penal instit.	95
SB 2014	Indians, obsolete laws	95
SB 2081	Warrant servers, mun. court	105
SB 2122	Foreign judgments	113
SSB 2143	Superior court judges	117
SB 2159	Malic. pros. counterclaim	118
SB 2196	Superior court clerks, fees	124
SSB 2197	Escrow officers, agents	124
SB 2215	Probate, revisions	128
SB 2222	Appeals court judges	129
SB 2254	Blood samples, traffic fatal	132
SB 2295	Administrative decis. review	137
SB 2300	Jury fees, increased	137
SB 2301	Witness fees, mileage	137
SB 2302	Garnishment writ, fee	138
SB 2416	Controlled sub. forfeit hear.	145
SB 2418	Criminal justice training	145
SB 2419	Communications recording	146
SB 2429	Charitable solicitations	148
SSB 2527	MV, criminal possession	160
SSB 2608	Criminal records privacy act	164
SB 2668	Mobile home land./tenant	168
SB 2675	Shoplifting, penalties	169
SSB 2872	Disabled persons, language	175
SB 2990	Antique slot machines	181
SB 3004	Judicial council members	182
SJR 113	Justices, peace, jurisdic.	189

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HB	1	Port dists., rent security	1
SHB	30	Water, sewer hook-up charges	3
HB	57	Environ. coor. proced. act	5
HB	104	Min. wage voluntary service	8
HB	150	Public works prevailing wage	13
HB	153	Public work resident employees	13
SHB	165	Pub. water sys. coord. act	14
HB	245	Counties, bi-weekly pay	24
SHB	255	Treasurers, cert. districts	24
HB	287	County roads, elec. equipment	28
SHB	292	Water districts, finances	29
SHB	293	Sewer districts, finances	29
HB	301	Public works, bids, adver.	30
HB	327	Water supply sys. operators	34
HB	335	Cities, towns, public bids	35
HB	417	Gambling-local taxation	44
HB	444	Parental liability	46
HB	506	PUD sewer system operation	50
SHB	512	Salaries, direct deposits	51
HB	627	Irrigation, sewer districts	62
HB	753	Sewer dist. poll. contr. bonds	70
SHB	821	Crosswalk curb ramps	72
HB	825	County road admin., good prac.	72
SHB	839	Historic sites, pub. tax ex.	73
HB	842	Business corporations	74
SHB	865	PERS revised, established	75
SHB	866	TRS, revised	75
SHB	867	LEOFF, revised sys. created	76
2SHB	874	Probation services, funds	77
HB	878	PUD's classification, reclass.	77
SHB	912	Unclaimed personal property	78
SHB	936	Library dist. cities, towns	81
SHB	1213	Housing authorities, public	89
HB	1264	Public body refunding bonds	90
SB	2005	County equal. board, payment	95
SSB	2019	Legal publications, require.	95
SB	2024	County equip. rental funds	96
2SSB	2040	Jail standards	98
SB	2065	County homesites, repealed	102
SB	2066	Township guideposts repealed	103
SB	2068	Town sup. obsol. repealers	103
SB	2106	Internal revenue serv. liens	110
SSB	2107	Drinking estab. occupancy	110
SB	2110	Superior court litigants' fund	111
SB	2111	County officials assn. reimb.	112
SB	2123	Fire commission, vacancies	114
SSB	2132	PUD comm. salaries	116

SB 2180	Small water companies	121
SB 2258	Public fund transference	132
SB 2288	Census procedures, reg.	136
SB 2314	County auditor fees	138
SB 2325	Fiscal notes, local govern.	139
SB 2418	Criminal justice training	145
SB 2421	Hearing examiners, zoning	147
SSB 2430	Metro. merger	148
SB 2451	Equalization board appeals	152
SB 2460	Hostels, authorized	153
SSB 2489	PUD, contracts, purchases	156
SSB 2858	Solid waste disposal	174
SB 2868	Fire districts merger brd. mem.	175
SSB 2910	Energy fac. site council	178
SB 2927	Abandoned animals, removal	180
SSB 2956	Outdoor advertising, comp.	180
SB 3017	Ports, property transfers	183
SSB 3028	Port dist. revenue bonds, reserv.	184
SB 3058	Vol. law enforce. indust. ins.	185

STATE GOVERNMENT

SHB 68	Cemetery board	6
HB 69	Cost data, boards, comm.	6
SHB 70	Historic preservation office	7
SHB 125	Soldiers, veterans homes	11
SHB 138	Asian-American comm. cont'd.	12
HB 173	PERS, Ins, brds., code corr.	16
HB 174	Departments, code corr.	16
HB 176	Athletic comm. code corr.	16
HB 200	Petty cash account limit	20
HB 424	Blind commission established	45
2SHB 449	Women's commission, establish	48
HB 559	Insurance brd. retired person	52
SHB 564	Sunset act, enacted	53
HB 619	Public retire. system invest.	61
HB 657	PERS board, public members	64
SB 2029	Bicentennial comm. abol.	96
SB 2055	Anti-monopoly brd. abolished	101
SSB 2082	Regulatory reform act	106
SB 2095	State treas. receipts, issue	108
SB 2096	State treas. deposits, loans	109
SB 2098	Judges' retirement fund, adm.	109
SSB 2121	State government publications	113
SSB 2129	Agency rules, purpose	115
SSB 2130	WAC rules, drafting style	115

SB 2133	Reports, agencies, officials	116
SB 2166	Print dupl. manage. center	120
SB 2175	Alcohol. bev. sales, dispens.	121
SB 2190	Veterans, veterans' affairs	123
SB 2258	Public funds transference	132
SSB 2268	OPP & FM, per diem rates, est.	133
SB 2310	Salaries, public officials	138
SSB 2399	Saturday holidays, Friday	144
SB 2400	Fiscal management office	144
SB 2408	Liquor control board, regs.	144
SSB 2431	Statue, national capitol	149
SSB 2558	Motor vehicles dept. renamed	162
SSB 2565	UCC duties, transferred	163
SB 2662	Veteran's advisory comm.	167
SB 2747	Surplus fed. property disposal	171
SSB 2924	Transportation department	179
2SSB 3067	Washington state register act	186
SSB 3105	Bomb threat penalty	188

TRANSPORTATION

HB 12	School bus warning lights	1
SHB 50	Locomotive equip. penalties	5
HB 95	'Roadway' redefined, transit	7
HB 106	Farm veh. lic., parade float	9
HB 108	Fuel tax, special revisions	9
HB 110	Driver's license fees, distr.	9
HB 111	MV fuel tax interest refund	10
HB 122	Ferry rates, county review	11
HB 146	Bus transit, contig. state	12
HB 148	Puget Island ferry, approp.	13
HB 175	MV licenses, code corr.	16
SHB 228	Motor vehicle towing	22
HB 230	Winter rec. parking violations	22
HB 240	Railroads employee transport	23
SHB 267	Highways, land acquisition	25
HB 389	RR cross. traffic device reg.	42
SHB 427	Ferries, county, funding	45
HB 694	State patrol, prop. disposal	67
HB 727	Vehicle accident reports	68
HB 733	Transporter plates, misuse	69
HB 755	Tamperproof licenses	70
HB 816	Highway prop. tenant purch.	72
HB 879	Highways, shoulder driving	78
HB 921	Fork lifts, licenses, brakes	79
HB 933	Roadside information panels	81
SHB 952	Motor vehicle, fed. standards	81
SHB 980	Ferry vessels, bonds	84
HB 1232	Catalytic converters removed	89

HJR 55	Transport. reasonable rates	93
HJR 56	Short-haul differential	93
HJR 57	Combinations, carriers	94
SB 2021	Puget Island ferry, SR 4 alt.	96
SB 2042	Pilotage license changes	99
SSB 2052	Mobile homes, permits, taxes	100
SB 2057	Traffic offense records	101
SB 2066	Township guideposts repealed	103
SB 2088	Highways, supp. approp.	107
SB 2108	Pub. transportation, benefit areas	111
SB 2124	Highway bids, postponement	114
SSB 2125	Railway bridges, walkways	114
SB 2171	RR crossings, vehicles stop	120
SB 2182	Transporter companies	122
SB 2189	MV-Reciprocity commission	123
SB 2199	Alcoholism, driver's license	125
SB 2365	Highways, real property	141
SB 2371	Model traffic ordinance	141
SB 2374	Low clearance, weight limit	141
SB 2378	State route 290, Spokane	142
SB 2385	Highways, design procedures	143
SB 2437	School bus safety compact	150
SB 2439	Urban arterial funds, extended	150
SB 2472	Off-road vehicles	153
SB 2484	Motor freight carriers	156
SB 2485	Highways, classification	156
SB 2486	Highways, closing, traffic	156
SB 2500	State route 285, Wenatchee	157
SB 2510	Transportation centers	158
SSB 2522	MV excise tax increase	159
SSB 2525	Transportation studies	159
SB 2529	Highway construction plans	160
SB 2530	School bus length increased	160
SSB 2537	DMV, fuel tax rates	161
SSB 2543	Highways, appropriations	161
SSB 2544	Highways, special appropriation	162
SB 2864	Accident reports	174
SSB 2924	Transportation department	179
SB 3060	MV headlamps, int'l. standard	186
SSB 3093	Ferry construct. procedures	187

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

legislation

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

HB 1

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Pruitt and Vrooman

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing port districts to waive or reduce rent security deposits for nonprofit corporations.

ISSUE:

Present law does not provide for waiver by port commissions of some or all of the security that ports are required to demand of those to whom they lease their facilities for more than one year. Nonprofit corporations may have difficulty in posting the required rental insurance, bond, or other security which must equal at least one year's rent.

Present law also does not specifically provide that evidence of the existence of the insurance, bond or security be on file with the commission at all times during the lease.

SUMMARY:

A port commission is permitted, in its discretion, to waive or lower the amount of security required of organizations organized and/or functioning under the Washington Nonprofit Corporation Act and which have received a declaration of tax-exempt status from the IRS. The bill further adds the specific requirement that in those situations where security is required, evidence of the existence of the security be on file with the commission at all times during the term of the lease.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a)	92	0	Effective: March 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	48	0	C 41 L 77
H. Concur:	83	1	

SHB 3

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Kilbury, Boldt and Oliver)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Taxing federal nuclear power generators.

ISSUE:

Three nuclear generating facilities are under construction on the Hanford federal reservation. The construction and operation of these nuclear power generators will impose an additional burden on the

services supplied by nearby city and county governments, fire protection districts, and library districts.

These nuclear plans could be taxed to compensate nearby local governments and districts for the increased services they will be required to supply to the influx of construction workers, operations personnel and their families.

SUMMARY:

The operating agency for all nuclear plants on a federal reservation with a design capacity of 250,000 kilowatts and which are placed in operation after the effective date of this bill shall pay an excise tax of 1 and 1/2% of the wholesale value of the energy produced for use or sale.

The general fund shall receive 50% of the tax revenues for the support of schools. The remaining revenues shall be distributed on a population basis to counties (22%), cities (23%), fire districts (3%), and library districts (2%) which are located within thirty-five miles of the most commonly used entrance to the federal reservation.

House:	88	3	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	34	4	C 366 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	34	4	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	72	3	

HB 12

SPONSORS: Representative Fischer

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Removing a limitation on use of school bus warning lights.

ISSUE:

Under current law, school bus drivers are allowed to use their warning light system only when they are actually stopped to load or unload passengers. This limitation means they are not allowed to use any lighting system which could warn following motorists of an impending stop.

SUMMARY:

This bill removes the limitation on the use of school bus warning lights at any time other than while stopped to load or unload passengers.

House:	94	1	Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate:	45	0	C 45 L 77

SHB 23

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Valle, Burns, Charnley, Craswell, Erickson, Fischer, Grimm, Gruger, Hawkins, Kriedler, Maxie, Paris, Pruitt, Sanders and Whiteside)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services
Establishing a dental disciplinary board.

ISSUE:

Disciplinary proceedings against dentists for unprofessional conduct are conducted pursuant to procedures established by the Administrative Procedure Act by a hearing officer appointed by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Whenever a proceeding is necessary a new hearing officer must be appointed. The lack of a permanent administrative body to provide effective investigation and regulation of unprofessional dental conduct creates inconsistency in rulings and disciplinary action. The creation of a permanent board would remedy these defects and provide a further safeguard to public safety and welfare.

SUMMARY:

SHB 23 creates the Washington State Dental Disciplinary Board and empowers it to receive, serve, investigate and rule on complaints of unprofessional conduct by dentists, and take appropriate disciplinary action if misconduct is determined. Five dentists, each of whom shall have at least five years of licensed practice shall be appointed by the Governor to form the Board.

Unprofessional conduct, as defined by this bill shall include, but not be limited to: misrepresentation of facts, either to obtain a license or influence patronage; practicing dentistry after a license has been revoked elsewhere; aiding others to practice dentistry without a license; impersonation of another licensed dentist; splitting fees with any individual for referring patients; gross incompetence; gross, willful and continued overcharging; willful or repeated violation of health rules; habitual intoxication; addiction to or misuse of controlled substances; and noncooperation with the Dental Disciplinary Board. Additionally, the commission of any act relating to a dentist's ability to practice and involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption shall be deemed unprofessional conduct. If this act constitutes a crime, and the dentist is convicted, the conviction shall be conclusive evidence of guilt of the crime charged in the criminal indictment or information at the Board's disciplinary hearing.

Any person, public officer, firm or corporation may submit a written complaint for unprofessional conduct to the Board. If the Board determines that the

complaint deserves consideration, it may order a hearing, which is held not less than 30 days after the secretary notifies the accused. The Board is given the same hearing power as other state agencies, including powers of administering oaths, taking depositions, and issuing subpoenas for such hearings.

The Board shall render its decision within a reasonable time, and if the charges of misconduct are found to be substantiated, shall reprimand the accused or suspend or revoke the accused's license, as it deems most appropriate. If the charges are found to be unsubstantiated, the accused shall be exonerated publicly if necessary.

Any person whose license has been revoked or suspended shall have the right of judicial review in superior court, and may apply for reinstatement of his license at any time.

Seventy thousand dollars is appropriated for the 1977-1979 biennium to carry out the provisions of this bill.

House: (a)	84	6	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	44	1	C 5 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	84	8	

2nd SHB 24

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Gaines, Greengo, Warnke, Valle, Leckenby, Dunlap, Sanders)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Authorizing a deduction for value of certain products added by minor final assembly from the business and occupation tax.

ISSUE:

An independent processor who imports goods from an out of state manufacturer must pay the state "processors for hire" business and occupation tax on the amount of increased value added to the goods by the independent processor. This tax may be trivial if the processor merely installs or assembles a radio antenna on a foreign car. However, if the processor is also the manufacturer, then the processor who adds value to the imported goods must pay the "manufacturer's" business and occupation tax on the entire value of the goods. This disparate tax treatment for processing firms owned by out of state manufacturers may possibly discourage such imports and thereby hamper the creation of new jobs in this state.

SUMMARY:

Persons subject to the manufacturer's tax shall not be taxed on the value of goods manufactured outside the

country if (1) any additional processing of such goods in this state consists only of minor final assembly not exceeding 2 percent of the value of the goods; (2) the additional processing would normally be done at the place of initial manufacture had the goods been manufactured domestically; and (3) the goods are sold and shipped outside the state.

House: 89 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 40 1 C 105 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 27

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Paris, Warnke,
 Leckenby, Deccio, Lee and Salatino)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Creating the small business committee and empowering it to review matters relating to small business enterprises.

ISSUE:

Estimates are that Washington has approximately 70,000 small businesses which provide roughly one-half of the jobs in the state. In 1976, 24,442 businesses ceased to exist. With this kind of attrition rate, proponents argue that small businesses should be provided with governmental planning assistance to encourage healthy competition, and to keep businesses within the state from failing due to inadequate access of information or resources.

SUMMARY:

A new division is created within the Department of Commerce and Economic Development called the Office of Small Businesses. This office is directed to provide assistance to small businesses, including conducting training programs, providing technical assistance, and coordinating with federal and state agencies. The office is also directed to conduct research on the ways in which state agencies can utilize small businesses and is directed to publish a guide on business associations and buying practices of state agencies.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$99,800 and provides that beginning in 1979 and biennially thereafter, the Office of Small Businesses shall submit a report to both houses of the Legislature.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 89 0 Effective: May 24, 1977
 Senate: (a) 41 2 C 70 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 92 0

SHB 30

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Erickson and North)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Requiring the recording of notices of water and sewer hookup charges and requiring contracts for the sale of undeveloped lands to include any restrictions on water or sewer facilities.

ISSUE:

Present law does not require the recording with the county auditor of notice that a parcel of property is subject to connection or other charges for obtaining water or sewer service. This results in an unexpected encumbrance on the property and an unexpected cost to the owner. In addition, some municipal corporations are levying monthly sewer service charges on property that is not connected with the sewer lines thereby charging the owner for services that are not supplied.

SUMMARY:

Cities, towns, sewer districts, water districts and drainage districts which intend to levy a water or sewer connecting charge shall be required to record a "notice of additional tap or connection charges" with an appropriate legal description or map of the property affected and record a certificate of payment when there is no longer a potential charge against the property.

Municipal corporations, quasi-municipal corporations or political subdivisions which can establish local improvement districts and which have collected service fees for over ten years for sewers which have not been constructed are directed to grant a credit against the future assessment for the sewers in the amount of the service fees collected plus interest at 6% and, if the credit exceeds the amount of the assessment, against future service fees.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: (a) 32 11 C 72 L 77
 H. Concur: 95 0

HB 35

SPONSORS: Representatives Heck, Hawkins,
 Zimmerman, D. Nelson and Tilly

COMMITTEE: Election and Governmental Ethics

Making the selection of PUD commissioners conform more closely to regular nonpartisan election laws.

HB 35

ISSUE:

Under present law, public utility district (PUD) commissioners are nominated exclusively by petition, thus allowing a situation to arise in which a candidate could be elected with less than a majority vote when more than two candidates have submitted petitions for the same office.

SUMMARY:

Public utility districts are required to hold a primary election in accordance with procedures applicable to other districts. However, persons who file for the office of PUD commissioner must additionally file a nominating petition signed by 100 registered voters of the district. As is the case for other districts, if no more than two candidates file for PUD commissioner, no primary is held and those who have filed are placed on the general election ballot.

The bill also (1) replaces the requirement that a commissioner be a freeholder with the single qualification that the commissioner be a registered voter of the district; (2) requires that a district election for commissioner or for formation of the district be held at a general election in an even numbered year; and (3) requires that nomination petitions be signed by registered voters.

House: (a) 87 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 43 0 C 53 L 77

HB 45

SPONSORS: Representatives Flanagan, Hansen, Amen, Oliver and Patterson

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Extending the filing date of liens on crops.

ISSUE:

Presently, to secure payment of the purchase price, suppliers of fertilizer, pesticides, and weed killers must file a crop lien within 30 days after commencement of delivery. If a supplier makes another delivery 30 days after the first delivery then another lien must be filed. Since multiple deliveries are often required this forces suppliers to file multiple crop liens for the same crop.

SUMMARY:

The period for filing crop liens is extended to allow suppliers to file anytime before commencement of harvest of crops on which these goods were used.

House: 92 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 21 L 77

HB 46

SPONSORS: Representatives Clemente, Lux and Fisher

COMMITTEE: Labor

Authorizing adjustments of workmen's compensation payments.

ISSUE:

Present industrial insurance law limits annual cost-of-living increases to those whose right to compensation was established prior to July 1, 1971. For such individuals, this results in yearly benefit increases in temporary total disability, permanent total disability and death benefits.

Persons whose right to compensation was established between July 1, 1971 and July 2, 1975, received a cost-of-living adjustment to 1975 compensation levels, but no increases thereafter.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that workers injured between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 1975 shall have an initial adjustment to fiscal year 1977/78 compensation levels, as shall workers injured between July 1, 1975 and July 1, 1977.

House: 73 18 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 1 C 202 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 76 9

HB 49

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Representatives Clemente, Lux, King, Gruger and Knedlik

COMMITTEE: Labor

Changing the term "workman" to "worker" throughout the state industrial insurance laws.

ISSUE:

The term "workman" is used throughout the industrial insurance laws, and proponents assert that this is inconsistent with the spirit of the state equal rights amendment.

SUMMARY:

Throughout the industrial insurance laws, the term "workman" has been changed to "worker". Whenever a masculine pronoun appears, the feminine is added.

House: 69 21 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 37 0 C 350 L 77 1st ex. sess.

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed Section 30 of the bill because this same section was included in SB 2154 (Chapter 85, Laws of 1977, 1st ex. sess.), which made the same changes by inserting the term "worker" for "workman," but which also made substantive changes to that section of the RCW. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SHB 50

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation (Originally sponsored by Representatives Kilbury, Boldt and Martinis)

COMMITTEE: Transportation Requiring speedometers on locomotives.

ISSUE: Present state law does not require locomotives to be equipped with speedometers, windshield wipers or defrosters. Proponents claim that these features are needed for safety and health reasons.

SUMMARY: Every lead locomotive operated on a "class 1 railroad" (currently Burlington Northern, Union Pacific and Milwaukee Road) in this state must be equipped with (1) a fully operable speedometer accurate to within five miles per hour (not required for "switching service"), (2) fully operable windshield wipers capable of removing rain and snow (only required on the "lead locomotive"), (3) operable defrosters on the "lead locomotive", (4) power driven wheel brakes controllable by the engineer, (5) automatic couplers, (6) electric headlights, (7) adequate sill steps and grab bars, and (8) oscillating colored lights on each side.

Any railroad or railway in this state violating these requirements shall be fined not less than \$500 and not greater than \$1,000. Each day of noncompliance shall constitute a separate violation. In setting the fine for equipment failure, the location of the locomotive at the time of the violation and access to repair facilities shall be taken into consideration.

House: (a) 51 38 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 33 5 C 263 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 71 12

HB 55

SPONSORS: Representatives Deccio, Boldt, Becker, Kilbury, Amen, Flanagan, Hansen, Erickson and Clayton (By House Committee on Agriculture of the 44th Legislature Request)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Revising regulation and support of stream patrolmen.

ISSUE:

The inability of stream patrolmen to collect fees from water users to pay their salaries and expenses precipitated this request for legislation changing the method of collection.

Present law provides, after a showing of reasonable necessity and upon application of interested parties, for appointment of a stream patrolman whose duties involve the protection of the rights of the applicants. Presently, the stream patrolman must collect his salary and expenses from the individual water users on a proportional basis for water used each month. The stream patrolman is required to submit a statement of proportionate share to each user each month.

SUMMARY:

This bill amends present law by limiting those who may apply for appointment of a stream patrolman to the water users who have adjudicated rights in the particular water resource.

The bill requires each county in which work is performed to pay its equitable share of the wages and expenses of the stream patrolman. The counties may then assess the water users for their proportionate share of this expense, based upon annual use. The county may sue to collect payments.

The bill also provides that the stream patrolman will submit his record of water diversion to the county on a monthly basis. The members of an irrigation district or water users association may contract with the appropriate counties for direct payment to the stream patrolman to minimize administrative costs.

House: (a) 93 3 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 47 0 C 22 L 77

HB 57

SPONSORS: Representatives Valle, Hughes, Charnley, Hawkins, Douthwaite, Flanagan, Chandler, Zimmerman, Lux and Becker (By House Committee on Ecology of the 44th Legislature Request)

COMMITTEE: Ecology Modifying the Environmental Coordination Procedure Act.

ISSUE: The Environmental Coordination Procedure Act (ECPA) was established to streamline the permit acquisition procedure for construction of projects. A

HB 57

"one-step" procedure was created to enable a person applying for state permits to submit one "master application" to the Department of Ecology (DOE). DOE then circulates the application to all potential permit granting state agencies and they have to express their intent to require a permit within a specified time or be further barred from later requiring one. All the permit applications are considered at one hearing. ECPA has been little used due to technical problems in the law.

SUMMARY:

ECPA is modified to allow applicants to utilize ECPA at both local and state permit levels. No longer is a DOE permit required in order to trigger the process. The requirement that local government must first certify that the project is in compliance with all building ordinances and associated plans is postponed until after the master application has been circulated to agencies to determine if they will require any permits. This will allow applicants to determine what permits are needed even if there is a subsequent denial of local certification.

The bill gives local government the option to include in the ECPA hearing process any zoning, rezoning or variance changes required by the project. The bill establishes a "de novo quasi-judicial hearing" for any appeal on an ECPA hearing concerning permit issuance. This allows new evidence to be introduced at the appeal hearing. However, local governments will still retain their existing power of review over the local permit decision under the ECPA process. The bill decreases the time allowed for certain stages of the ECPA process.

House: (a)	93	0	Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: (a)	41	0	C 54 L 77
H. Concur:	94	1	

SHB 68

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Ehlers, Sommers, G.
Nelson and North)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Expanding the Cemetery Board and providing for its abolition in 1979.

ISSUE:

The five-member State Cemetery Board regulates all non-religious cemeteries in the state. The Board's regulatory functions consist primarily of examining transactions relating to endowment funds and prearrangement trust funds to ensure that they are properly managed. Board members are required to have at least five years experience in management of a cemetery corporation. Concern has been expressed

there should also be requirements that members possess legal or accounting skills.

SUMMARY:

Membership on the Cemetery Board is increased to six members, with a requirement that two members have legal, accounting or other professional experience relating to the duties of the Board. The sixth member shall be appointed by the Governor within thirty days of the effective date of this bill and shall represent the general public and not have a financial interest in the cemetery business. Also, a certified public accountant shall verify financial reports filed with the Board on cemetery endowment care and prearrangement trust funds. Annual cemetery regulatory charges are increased.

Cemeteries administered by churches, religious organizations, counties, towns, or cities are exempted from the regulations regarding prearrangement trust funds.

House: (a)	90	1	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	28	15	C 351 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	32	1	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	85	0	

HB 69

SPONSORS: Representatives G. Nelson, Sommers, Leckenby, Boldt, Clayton, Deccio, Ehlers, Greengo, Knedlik, Lee, Polk and Taller

COMMITTEE: State Government

Reporting cost data on boards and commissions.

ISSUE:

The number of statutory and nonstatutory state boards, commissions, councils and committees has been increasing. Concern has been expressed that this growth occurs without sufficient legislative oversight. Presently there is no procedure or entity to provide the Legislature with information regarding the costs and activities of these entities.

SUMMARY:

There is established in the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management a central clearinghouse for information on all permanent or temporary statutory and nonstatutory boards, commissions, councils, committees and other entities established by the state whose members are eligible to receive travel expenses for their meetings.

All state agencies must submit to the Director of OPP&FM a list of any such entities which report to, or are involved in the operations of that agency. This

list must also contain each entity's membership, the number of meetings during the last biennium, legal authorization, primary responsibilities, and estimated costs of operation for the prior and succeeding biennia. Upon receiving this information the Director of OPP&FM has ninety days after the beginning of each biennium to compile, revise and distribute it to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Legislative Budget Committee.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: (a) 48 0 C 23 L 77
H. Refused
to Concur
S. Recede: 39 0

SHB 70

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives O'Brien, G. Nelson,
Ehlers, Burns, Greengo, Knedlik and
Lysen)
(By Governor Evans Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Providing for an office and advisory council on
archaeology and historic preservation.

ISSUE:
Under current law, the Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission), through its office of archaeology and historic preservation, is responsible for the enhancement, maintenance, and preservation of historical, archaeological, architectural and cultural sites and buildings within the state. However, this is only one function of many performed by the Commission and it is felt that archaeological and historic preservation does not receive adequate attention. Also, the "state conservator" is appointed by the Director of Parks and Recreation while the "state historic preservation officer" is appointed by the Governor. For practical reasons, these two functions should be performed by the same person and the current situation creates a dual leadership leading to confused employees.

SUMMARY:
SHB 70 transfers all archaeology and historic preservation functions from the Commission to a new "office of archaeology and historic preservation" utilizing the facilities and administrative support of the office of the Governor.
The bill merges the position, duties, and functions of the state conservator into the current position of state historic preservation officer who is appointed by the Governor. The state historic preservation officer is given the responsibility of (1) supervising and managing the new office; (2) maintaining a state

register of historic and archaeological sites, preparing a statewide survey of such places, and making nominations to both the state and national registers of historic places; (3) establishing a matching grants-in-aid program to other public and private organizations to help preserve such sites; (4) acting as state historic preservation officer under criteria set up by federal law; and (5) serving as executive director of the advisory council.

The bill establishes an advisory council composed of nine members to be appointed by the Governor. The members will serve staggered four-year terms and must meet certain specified qualifications. The council is given the responsibility of (1) advising the Governor and the new office; (2) nominating certain places or sites to be placed on state and national registers; and (3) providing advice and education to local governments regarding historic preservation. The council shall cease to exist on June 30, 1982, unless extended by law for an additional fixed period of time.

The bill authorizes the transfer of all rules, regulations, contracts and other pending business concerning the preservation office from the Commission to the new office. The transfer must be completed by July 1, 1977.

House: (a) 65 27 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 28 18 C 195 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 54 23

HB 95

SPONSORS: Representatives Sherman, Charnley and Lee

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Redefining "roadway" and permitting only certain stops therein.

ISSUE:
Under current law, it is unlawful for any vehicle to stop upon roadways outside of incorporated cities and towns. Transit drivers making stops at marked locations on the main traveled portions of a roadway where no turnout is provided are violating the law.

SUMMARY:
This bill defines roadway to exclude road sidewalks and shoulders and permits transit vehicles to stop upon such roadways at marked transit stops to load and unload passengers. Vehicle stop zones are to be approved by the State Highway Commission or a county with regard to highways within their respective jurisdictions.
The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 92 0 Effective: March 17, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 24 L 77

HB 98

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer, Charnley, Douthwaite, Kilbury, Lee, Lysen, G. Nelson and Smith

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Establishing thermal performance standards for new dwellings.

ISSUE:

Proponents contend that thermal performance standards for new housing should be implemented to conserve energy.

SUMMARY:

Minimum thermal performance and design standards are established for new dwellings. All new dwellings equipped with a heating and/or cooling system for which applications for building permits are made subsequent to 90 days after the effective date of this bill must comply. This legislation does not apply to single family dwellings not intended for year-round occupancy.

One building component of a dwelling may exceed the heat loss characteristics specified in the bill if the heat loss from another building component is decreased by the same amount. Cities, towns and counties may adopt alternative heat loss standards which must be as stringent as those standards provided in the bill.

House: (a) 86 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 47 0 C 14 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 93 2

HB 104

SPONSORS: Representatives King, Berentson, Conner, Erickson, Fortson, Grier, Hansen, Knedlik, Kreidler, Moreau, North, Owen, Pearsall, Sherman, Shinpoch, Struthers, Vrooman and Walk

COMMITTEE: Labor

Exempting volunteer firemen from the state Minimum Wage Act.

ISSUE:

Volunteer firefighters and others who perform volunteer services for local government often receive a small amount of compensation to cover expenses. According to a recent Attorney General Opinion (AGO 1976, No. 21), such volunteers would have to be paid the minimum wage since they are not specifically exempt from the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.

The Attorney General Opinion further indicates that if an employee of a governmental body provided volunteer service in addition to a regular 40-hour work week, the Minimum Wage Act's overtime provision might also apply.

If the interpretations in the Attorney General Opinion were followed, there would increased costs to political subdivisions which make use of such volunteer services.

SUMMARY:

Persons performing voluntary services are exempt from the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act. The bill also specifically exempts full time employees of governmental bodies as to any services performed on a voluntary basis.

The bill further states that any voluntary services or compensation therefor shall not qualify the volunteer for state or local retirement benefits or add to any such benefits except as to coverage under present law dealing with volunteer firemen's relief and pensions.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: May 24, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 0 C 69 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 0

SHB 105

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Warnke, Valle, Greengo, Gaines and Sanders)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Revising a definition in economic development law.

ISSUE:

Present law allows a manufacturing firm to obtain a sales tax deferral for a period of up to three years if it expands its plants into specified areas. In an attempt to encourage this expansion in areas not presently developed, the 1972 Legislature provided that the tax deferral benefit would not accrue to an industry which expanded into a major employment area. That provision contained an unworkable reference which has had the effect of discouraging expansion into certain areas. For example, a door manufacturing plant was prohibited from receiving the sales tax deferral because its proposed expansion was within a category containing logging and wood processing industries. This was true even though the proposed plant was the only door manufacturing plant which would have been located in this area.

SUMMARY:

Technical changes are made in statute to permit all industries to receive deferrals, except those companies engaged in producing the identical product line as those two industries employing the greatest number of people in a county.

House: 79 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 45 0 C 296 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 106

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, McCormick, Patterson, Fancher, Fuller and Struthers
 (By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Deleting the requirement of farmer signature for vehicle farm license applications and permitting the movement of parade floats with letters of authority.

ISSUE:

Current law requires a farmer to sign an affidavit when applying for a farm vehicle license.

The Department of Motor Vehicles has requested that this requirement be eliminated since the permit already contains all the necessary information. The Department has also requested statutory authority to issue temporary permits for unlicensed vehicles to participate in civic events.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Motor Vehicles is authorized to issue, without fee, a temporary letter of authority to permit the movement of an unlicensed vehicle in any special community activity (parade, pageant, fair, convention, etc.) so long as the person driving the vehicle is not receiving a personal gain from the use of the vehicle in such community event.

The bill also deletes the farmer's signature as a requirement for a farm vehicle license.

House: 91 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 49 0 C 25 L 77

HB 108

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner and McCormick
 (By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Revising the special fuel tax laws.

ISSUE:

The Department of Motor Vehicles has requested legislation to change special fuel dealers' and users' bonding requirements, and to increase penalties for nonpayment of taxes. The Department has found that the current bonding and penalty policy is insufficient incentive to pay the tax due.

SUMMARY:

Any special fuel dealer or user whose license has been suspended or revoked for cause shall post bond to the Department of Motor Vehicles of three times his estimated monthly tax. All other dealers or users shall continue to post bond of twice the estimated tax.

It shall be unlawful for any special fuel dealer, user, or supplier to operate with a suspended license. If a special fuel license is revoked, the dealer, user, or supplier shall pay a one hundred dollar penalty prior to issuance of a new license. The DMV must give a dealer, user, or supplier 20 days notice prior to revoking his license.

Additionally, the bill requires the DMV to waive collection of interest due on special fuel taxes of less than five dollars, and permits the Department to waive collection if the cost of collection exceeds the amount due.

House: 95 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 48 0 C 26 L 77

HB 110

SPONSORS: Representatives McCormick and Patterson
 (By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Correcting the distribution provision for driver's license fees.

ISSUE:

In 1975, the fee for a driver's license was raised from five to six dollars. No amendment was made to the law for the distribution of the additional funds to the highway safety fund.

SUMMARY:

Out of each six dollar fee for a driver's license, four dollars and ten cents shall be deposited in the highway safety fund, and one dollar and ninety cents shall be deposited in the state general fund.

House: (a) 94 2 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 48 0 C 27 L 77

HB 111

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, McCormick, Patterson and Fancher
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Eliminating automatic expiration of motor vehicle excise tax refund permits and necessity for keeping permanent records and permitting departmental discretion in collection of minor interest charges.

ISSUE:

Under current law, gasoline excise taxes are due monthly to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Delinquent payments are penalized at 1%. The cost of collection and processing this penalty charge can exceed the amount of interest due.

Current law also states that the DMV must retain a permanent record of all applications for refunds and that all applications must be renewed every two years. This creates unnecessary record-keeping for the DMV.

SUMMARY:

The DMV is directed to waive excise tax interest charges of less than \$5.00 and may waive interest charges of amounts greater than \$5.00 if the cost of collection and processing exceeds the amount of interest due.

Additionally, the requirements that permits must be renewed every two years, and that the Director must keep permanent records are repealed.

House: 93 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 28 L 77

HB 113

SPONSORS: Representatives Warnke, King, Paris, Valle, Greengo and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Authorizing the establishment of foreign trade zones.

ISSUE:

A foreign trade zone is a U.S. Customs supervised area which is used as a duty free holding area for imported or exported goods, permitting businesses to exhibit, store, assemble and process their goods within the zone. Foreign trade zones create a financial incentive for foreign manufacturers to bring their goods to such zones for assembly by Washington workers.

A public corporation may only make application to sponsor a foreign trade zone after an enabling statute has been passed by the Legislature.

SUMMARY:

Units of local government, and private nonprofit corporations may apply to the Board of Foreign Trade Zones for sponsorship of a foreign trade zone. A private corporation may operate and finance such zone on behalf of the sponsor.

Establishment of a foreign trade zone in no way affects local, state, or federal taxing requirements. The only fiscal effect of establishing such a zone is the deferral of U.S. Customs duties.

The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

House: 87 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: 38 0 C 196 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 120

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Warnke, Greengo, Paris, Gaines, Dunlap, Bond, Fancher, Knedlik, Leckenby, Salatino and Struthers)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Establishing a business license center.

ISSUE:

Business activities are complicated by the quantity of permits, licenses, approvals, and registrations required to engage in business in this state. Presently, 1,622 separate licenses and permits are processed. Some of these are duplicative or inconsistent and often businesses must procure individual permits from numerous state agencies.

Studies conducted through the Department of Commerce and Economic Development's pilot program implementing the Business Coordination Act for grocery store licenses suggests that the number of state licenses unduly burdens business and that the state can reduce overall costs by consolidating application forms, information, and licenses into one master licensing system.

SUMMARY:

The Business Coordination Act shall be phased in over a three-year period to encompass permits from twelve state agencies and any other agencies designated by the Governor. A business registration and licensing system is created within the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to (1) provide a centralized information center detailing state business license

requirements by January 1, 1978; (2) develop a common business identification number system by April 1, 1978; and (3) develop a computerized system for storing, retrieving and exchanging license information and issuing and renewing consolidated licenses by April 2, 1980. When fully implemented, this system will provide any business a centralized location in DMV to obtain all necessary state permits, licenses, registrations, and approvals to engage in a particular business. Each state agency shall retain authority over the granting or denial of a license application and review its licenses, and recommend to the Legislature on January 1, 1979 those licenses that should be eliminated or consolidated and justify those that should be retained. An eight-member board of review is created to provide DMV with policy direction in the establishment and operation of the system.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House: 95 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 43 0 C 319 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt:
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 80 1

HB 122

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Owen and Vrooman

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Increasing county participation in reviews of ferry tariffs and charges.

ISSUE:

The decision-making authority of the Washington State Ferry System is through the Toll Bridge Authority, with an advisory council made up of five people from each county having a ferry terminal.

All counties adjacent to Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are affected by the state ferry system, but only those with ferry terminals have input into the Toll Bridge Authority.

SUMMARY:

All counties adjacent to Puget Sound or the Strait of Juan de Fuca may appoint a committee of five to the Ferry Advisory Council. The committee shall be appointed by the county commissioners, to serve without pay.

All counties intending to participate in the reviews must notify the Toll Bridge Authority by resolution.

House: 96 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 49 0 C 29 L 77

SHB 125

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Representatives Ehlers, Hawkins, Erickson, Hanna and Salatino)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Revising laws affecting residents of soldiers' and veterans' homes.

ISSUE:

Several concerns have been raised about the consistency of current laws, regulations and practices relating to the State Soldiers' Home and Colony at Orting and the Washington Veterans' Home at Retsil:

1. The current definition of veterans eligible for admittance to the Colony and the homes has been interpreted to exclude Air Force veterans;
2. The requirement that a veteran be a citizen of the state has not been defined clearly enough for uniform interpretation;
3. The separate sections of the Revised Code, agency regulations, and practice relating to membership eligibility at the Soldiers' Home and Colony, and the Veterans' Home have not been consistent with respect to spouses of veterans and property holdings of members. Currently, such spouses are not statutorily eligible for admittance to the Soldiers' Home, and the resource limitations are not spelled out;
4. Members of these facilities with income exceeding allowable limits under the regulations (\$160 per month) have been required to deposit the excess amount in a revolving fund to be disbursed by the superintendents, but provision for management of the funds has not been codified in law.

SUMMARY:

Eligibility for membership is changed to provide that any bona fide state resident veteran having a permanent home and intending to remain in the state may be admitted to the Soldiers' Home. Further provision is made to clarify the eligibility of spouses of such veterans, by adding language similar to that required for spouses eligible for admittance to the Veterans' Home. The personal property limitation for admittance to the Colony and the definition of a monthly income are amended to more closely parallel the requirements for the Veterans' Home.

Specific language is added to authorize by statute provision of both domiciliary and nursing care at the homes.

Two sections codify the regulations relating to allowable income and the provisions relating to the management of the revolving fund created for the benefit of all residents of the Soldiers' Home and Veterans' Home, requiring approval of the members.

SHB 125

The revolving funds are made subject to the provisions of the State Budget and Accounting Act, but are exempted from legislative appropriations for expenditure.

Maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and Veterans' Home is defined to include, but not be limited to, providing members' room and board, medical and dental care, physical and occupational therapy, recreational activities, and necessary transportation, equipment and personnel therefor.

House: 94 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 41 0 C 186 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 136

SPONSORS: Representatives Amen, Flanagan,
Shinpoch, Polk, Knedlik, Clayton,
Fuller and Oliver
(By Legislative Budget Committee
Request)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Repealing certain obsolete laws relating to agricultural conservation.

ISSUE:

The Agricultural Conservation Plans Acts of 1937 and 1953 authorized the Governor to designate an agency to implement the federal "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act." The agency was to formulate a state plan each year to induce farmers to practice soil conservation. The Governor did not designate an agency to formulate the state plan or to file the required reports. The Legislative Budget Committee has determined that both Acts are obsolete and that the state plans are unnecessary.

SUMMARY:

The obsolete Agricultural Conservation Plans Acts of 1937 and 1953 are repealed.

House: 94 3 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 30 L 77

SHB 138

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Eng, Lux, Pardini,
Maxie, Blair, Greengo, Hanna, Salatino
and Shinoda)
(By Commission on Asian-American
Affairs Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Continuing the Washington State Commission on Asian-American Affairs until June 30, 1983.

ISSUE:

The Commission on Asian-American Affairs was created by statute in 1974 to assist Asian-Americans in solving their unique problems relating to equal opportunity, and to help resolve some of the difficulties faced by Vietnamese refugees who came to Washington at the end of the conflict in their country. Proponents of the measure believe that the need for the Commission still exists, although the statute is due to expire on June 30, 1977.

SUMMARY:

The termination date of the Commission is postponed until June 30, 1983 and \$105,340 is appropriated for the Commission's activities for the next biennium.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

House: (a) 84 6 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 27 8 C 297 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 88 0

HB 146

SPONSORS: Representatives McKibbin,
Zimmerman, Heck, Bauer, Boldt and
Charnley

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing cities, towns, and counties to enter into bus transit service agreements with public transportation agencies of neighboring states and Canadian provinces.

ISSUE:

Currently, Washington cities, towns, and counties, or any combination thereof may only contract with a city to provide public bus service. Metropolitan areas which are on the state border do not have the option of contracting with another state or Canadian province to provide transit service for state residents.

Greater Vancouver, which recently lost its private cross-river bus service to Portland, needs statutory authorization to contract with the Portland Transit Authority to provide such bus service.

SUMMARY:

A city, town, and county, or any combination thereof is permitted to make an agreement with a neighboring state or Canadian province to provide bus service within the state and the adjoining jurisdiction.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 91 0 Effective: March 22, 1977
 Senate: 48 0 C 46 L 77

HB 148

SPONSORS: Representatives Enbody, Thompson and Conner

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Providing for the operation and maintenance of the Puget Island ferry.

ISSUE:

The state has the responsibility to fund 60% of the operation and maintenance deficit of the Puget Island ferry. The funds must be appropriated for the 1977-79 biennium.

SUMMARY:

There is appropriated to the State Highway Commission from the motor vehicle fund \$55,000, or as much as necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Puget Island ferry.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 94 4 Effective: March 21, 1977
 Senate: 48 0 C 37 L 77

HB 150

SPONSORS: Representatives May, Grier and Wilson

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Revising the definition of "public work" for government contracts.

ISSUE:

Private contractors on public works projects are required to pay their workers at least the prevailing wage in the locality where the work is performed. However, "ordinary maintenance" is excluded from the definition of "public work." Therefore, contractors performing ordinary maintenance for the state or a municipality may pay their workers below the prevailing wage in the locality.

SUMMARY:

All public works, including maintenance, performed by private contractors after competitive bidding shall comply with the prevailing wage statute.

House: (a) 85 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 29 17 C 177 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 89 2

SHB 153

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government (Originally sponsored by Representatives Gallagher, Pearsall, Grier and Wilson)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Revising the law on public works contracts.

ISSUE:

Presently, persons contracting for "public works projects" must hire a certain percentage of state residents to work on the project. If the contractor hires more than 40 employees to work on the project then 95 percent of the employees must be state residents. If 40 or less are employed, then 90 percent must be state residents.

When there are not enough state residents to meet this quota, the contractor may hire nonresidents in excess of the permissible level. However, if residents become available, they must be immediately hired.

Certain questions have arisen regarding the operation of this quota system. First, all public entities are required to comply with these requirements except "special districts" such as public utility districts (PUDs). These PUDs operate dams throughout the state.

Second, certain manufacturer's warranties require that only factory trained personnel work on those aspects of a public works project which are covered by the warranty. These factory trained people may not be state residents, and, therefore, contractors cannot achieve the quota.

Third, it is not clear whether a contractor must hire state residents to meet the quota percentage even if they are not qualified by training or experience to do the work.

Fourth, requiring contractors to hire state residents immediately when they become available forces the contractor to lay off nonresident workers or complete the project with an inflated work force.

SUMMARY:

The bill (1) requires public works projects of all political subdivisions of the state (including PUDs) to comply with the employment requirements; (2) exempts that portion of any contract in which a manufacturer's equipment warranty is contingent on installation or repair by factory-trained personnel from the employment requirements of the bill; (3) stipulates that contractors need not hire state residents that are not qualified by training or experience to perform the work; and (4) requires state residents to be hired only within a reasonable time after they become available.

SHB 153

House: 67 24 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 42 1 C 187 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 58 17

SHB 161

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Gaines, Charette,
Deccio and Moreau)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Liberalizing the mutual savings bank law.

ISSUE:
The traditional depository banking industry in Washington is divided into three specific types of financial institutions: commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and mutual savings banks. The investment powers of commercial banks are largely unrestricted, subject to occasional specific statutory constraints and the approval of regulatory authorities. Savings and loan institutions in Washington are, by statute, automatically granted the investment and lending powers given by Congress or the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to federally chartered savings and loans.

Mutual savings banks are chartered only at the state level and therefore must seek legislative approval for each alteration in their lending authority.

SUMMARY:
The bill constitutes a revision of the lending, investment, and borrowing authority of mutual savings banks. Key provisions include:

1. Removing limitations against borrowing from governmental agencies. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, for example, has become an important supplier of funds for housing loans. This provision allows mutual savings banks to utilize these funds without restriction.
2. Allowing the payment of monthly interest to depositors.
3. Permitting flexible mortgage payments such as variable rate mortgages which savings and loans have offered successfully in Washington for several years.
4. Increasing the ability of mutual savings banks to make home repair loans by raising the percentage of funds which they may invest in such loans.
5. Raising the percentage of funds limitation on home mortgages from eighty to eighty-five percent, thereby allowing an additional five percent to be invested in home mortgages.

House: (a) 71 18 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 43 0 C 104 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 165

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Valle, Zimmerman and
Thompson)

COMMITTEE: Local Government
Enacting the "Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977".

ISSUE:
Maximum efficiency of water use for public and industrial consumption is becoming more important as the state becomes more populated and water supply more limited. In this state there is no coordinated planning of water systems. Many inadequate and/or overlapping systems of widely divergent types of ownership and management result. Providing one planning mechanism would use this valuable resource more efficiently.

SUMMARY:
Under the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977, a six step procedure is established as a planning mechanism for water systems in the state.

Step 1. The Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services, or the county legislative authority, may designate an area as being a "critical water supply service area."

Step 2. A committee appointed by the Secretary or the county legislative authority and composed of representatives of water purveyors, county legislative authorities and county health and planning agencies shall determine within 6 months of their appointment the boundaries of the critical water supply service areas. Such boundaries may be revised by the same procedure under which they are established.

Step 3. The total service area is divided into local service areas for the different water purveyors. These boundaries of the local service areas shall be put in the form of a written agreement between the purveyors, and are subject to approval by the county legislative authority. In case no agreement is reached, or if the county files objections to the proposed boundaries, the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services shall hold a public hearing, and may restrict expansion of any purveyor until an agreement is reached.

Step 4. Each water purveyor shall develop a water service plan for his service area.

Step 5. The individual plans are coordinated by the committee to form one plan. This plan is reviewed by the county legislative authority for consistency with land use plans and the legislative authority may, within 60 days, file objections with the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services.

Step 6. The coordinated water system plan is submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services for technical approval. Upon his approval all water purveyors shall comply with the plan.

Water systems not municipally owned and having no expansion plan are exempt from the planning provisions of this bill, except for the establishment of service area boundaries, unless and until they expand, if they meet minimum standards of the Board of Health.

House: (a) 69 23 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 28 17 C 142 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 77 15

HB 167

SPONSOR: Representative Eng

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Extending the time for state chartered banks and trust companies to file reports of condition and increasing the fines for late filings.

ISSUE:

Presently, state chartered banks and trust companies are required to file reports of condition within twelve days after notice is given by the Supervisor of Banking. Similar reports must be published in local newspapers and the Supervisor of Banking must be notified of this publication within twenty days of the initial request. Recently, federally chartered banks were allowed to file reports of condition within thirty days and notification of publication within forty days.

SUMMARY:

The filing deadline for reports of condition is extended to thirty days and the deadline for notification of publication is extended to forty days in accordance with the federal deadlines. The bill increases the fines for late filing from \$10 to \$50 for each day of delay.

House: 93 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 45 0 C 38 L 77

SHB 169

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Shinpoch, Blair and
 McKibbin)
 (By Governor Evans Request)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Adopting a supplemental budget.

ISSUE:

In several program areas, appropriations adopted by the 44th Legislature were insufficient to meet actual expenditure needs for the 1975-77 biennium. Major factors generating the request for additional appropriations were unanticipated program growth and inflationary factors. Sufficient revenues had been set aside in the reserve for supplemental expenditures and appropriations to cover the new requests.

SUMMARY:

The bill appropriates \$13.2 (\$11.2 million from state general funds and \$2 million from other funds) as follows:

(a) A total of \$144,000 to the Supreme Court and the Administrator for the Courts;

(b) A total of \$2.1 million to the following executive agencies: Secretary of State, Data Processing Authority, Department of Revenue, Department of General Administration, Insurance Commissioner, Board of Accountancy, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, County Road Administration Board, Department of Labor and Industries, Mexican-American Affairs Commission, State Board for Community College Education, State Treasurer, and the Department of Social and Health Services; and

(c) \$9.8 million to the Legislature for operations for 120 days.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 65 32 Effective: Feb. 1, 1977
 Senate: (a) 29 17 C 1 L 77
 H. Concur: 63 35

HB 172

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette and Knedlik
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to education; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections pertaining to the education code were repealed and amended in separate bills without reference to each other during the 1975-76 second extraordinary session.

SUMMARY:

The amended sections are repealed to remove the technical conflict and bring the legislation into conformity with legislative intent.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

HB 172

House: 90 0 Effective: March 7, 1977
 Senate: 46 0 C 5 L 77

HB 173

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette, Knedlick
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to State Employees' Insurance Board and
 State Personnel Board; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

Several code sections relating to the State Employees'
 Insurance Board and the State Personnel Board were
 amended twice in separate bills without reference to
 each other during the 1975-'76 second extraordinary
 session.

SUMMARY:

These sections are reenacted to eliminate confusion
 and avoid double publication of identical sections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 91 0 Effective: March 7, 1977
 Senate: 47 0 C 6 L 77

HB 174

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette and Knedlick
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to creation of administrative departments in
 state government; RCW corrections

ISSUE:

Several code sections pertaining to the creation of
 administrative departments in state government were
 amended in separate bills without reference to each
 other during the 1975-76 second extraordinary
 session.

SUMMARY:

These sections are reenacted to eliminate confusion
 and avoid the double publication of identical sections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 82 2 Effective: March 7, 1977
 Senate: 46 0 C 7 L 77

HB 175

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette and Knedlick
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to the motor vehicle code; RCW corrections.

ISSUE:

A section relating to motor vehicle laws was amended
 by two separate bills without reference to each other
 during the 1975-76 second extraordinary session.

SUMMARY:

This section is reenacted to eliminate confusion and
 avoid the double publication of identical sections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 87 0 Effective: March 7, 1977
 Senate: 46 0 C 8 L 77

HB 176

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette and Knedlick
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to State Athletic Commission; RCW
 corrections.

ISSUE:

Several sections pertaining to State Athletic
 Commission were amended by separate bills without
 reference to each other during the 1975-76 second
 extraordinary session.

SUMMARY:

These sections are reenacted to eliminate confusion
 and avoid the double publication of identical code
 sections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 91 0 Effective: March 7, 1977
 Senate: 45 1 C 9 L 77

HB 177

SPONSORS: Representatives Monohon, Knowles,
 Charette and Knedlick
 (By Code Reviser Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relating to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee;
 RCW correction.

ISSUE:

Several code sections pertaining to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee were amended in separate bills without reference to each other during the 1975-76 second extraordinary session.

SUMMARY:

These sections are reenacted to eliminate confusion and avoid double publication of identical sections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 0 Effective: March 7, 1977
Senate: 45 0 C 10 L 77

HB 180

SPONSORS: Representatives Hanna, Shinpoch, Enbody, Smith, Leckenby and Winsley
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Extending long-arm statute for parties in marriage dissolution cases.

ISSUE:

When one spouse wishes to have the marriage dissolved, a final dissolution of the marriage community is often frustrated if the other spouse has left the state. In order to enter many of the necessary orders in a dissolution proceeding a court must obtain personal jurisdiction over the nonresident spouse. Under current law while the resident spouse could have the marriage dissolved, he or she could not obtain enforceable orders as to maintenance, child support, child custody, or visitation rights.

SUMMARY:

The state long-arm statute is extended to give state courts authority to exercise personal jurisdiction over nonresident spouses who formerly lived in a marital relationship in Washington for proceedings under the dissolution of marriage chapter. The petitioning spouse must have continued to reside in the state or, if a member of the armed forces, continued to be stationed in the state.

Personal jurisdiction can be obtained under the long-arm statute by personally serving the nonresident spouse pursuant to RCW 4.28.180.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 39 L 77

SHB 181

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives King, Haley and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Providing for physician's trained intravenous therapy technicians and airway management technicians.

ISSUE:

Currently there are only two classifications of nonphysician medical aides: paramedics and emergency medical technicians (EMTs). Their qualifications and the services they are legally allowed to perform are widely separated. No intermediate levels exist between an EMT, who receives eighty hours of training, and a paramedic who receives between four hundred and one thousand hours of training. Vital emergency care often cannot be administered for lack of a paramedic or physician. Medical care, especially in rural areas would be more readily available to emergency victims if existing EMTs could be trained and licensed to perform the two critical procedures of intravenous injections and breathing assistance.

SUMMARY:

The bill adds two new categories of nonphysician administered emergency care, and describes the qualifications for each. A "physician's trained mobile intravenous therapy technician" is authorized to administer intravenous solutions in addition to the services now performed by EMTs. A "physician's trained mobile airway management technician" may under the authorization of an approved licensed physician perform tracheotomies and other aids to breathing in addition to the services now provided by EMTs.

Qualifications for a "physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic" are standardized so that they can also provide the services of all three less highly qualified emergency medical aids. The Department of Social and Health Services, with the assistance of the Board of Medical Examiners, will establish the process for certification and standards of performance for all four classifications of emergency aid.

The bill provides that intravenous therapy technicians and airway management technicians are immune from civil liability for acts or omissions done in good faith while rendering emergency medical services but limits the immunity to acts within the expertise of the medical aide and to acts which do not constitute gross negligence or willful or wanton conduct.

House: (a) 89 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 40 1 C 55 L 77

SHB 183

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Smith, Knowles,
Enbody, Knedlik and Hanna)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Establishing procedures for guardianship of disabled persons.

ISSUE:

In 1975 the Legislature enacted the Limited Guardianship Act, which provides for the appointment of limited guardians for persons who are "disabled" but not necessarily totally incompetent. The theory of the law was to "tailor" a guardianship to the precise needs of the disabled person. The new law also amended the full guardianship statutes so that the same procedures would be followed whether a full guardianship or limited guardianship is being requested. The procedure is as follows: (1) a petition for guardianship or limited guardianship must be filed with a superior court; (2) a local mental health or mental retardation board will conduct an investigation of the alleged incompetent or disabled person and present detailed findings to the court; (3) a hearing will be held and the court may appoint a (limited) guardian if the person is deemed to be disabled or incompetent; and (4) the court will issue detailed instructions to the person appointed to serve as the (limited) guardian.

However, certain sections of the Act have been deemed to need clarification and improvement. For example, the Act requires the alleged incompetent or disabled person to be present in court when the final hearing is held on the petition. Currently, the only grounds for waiving this requirement is that the person is physically unable to attend. This requirement often works a hardship on families and is a source of considerable embarrassment. This attendance requirement is routinely flaunted in practice. Secondly, the law requires the local mental health or mental retardation boards to investigate and file a report with the court evaluating the competency of the person subject to the petition. This amounts to a significant "drain" on the personnel of these boards and many boards are without appropriate staff to carry out this function.

SUMMARY:

This bill amends the 1975 Limited Guardianship Act. Venue for petitions for guardianship or limited guardianship is expanded to permit petitions to be filed in the county where the alleged disabled or incompetent person is domiciled or institutionalized or the county in which the parent of the alleged incompetent or disabled is domiciled. The filing fee shall be waived for petitions regarding persons with an

estate valued at less than \$3,000 (previously waived if under \$1,500). In addition, the court may dispense with the guardian bonding requirements for estates less than \$3,000 pending the filing of an inventory confirming the valuation. However, if a nonprofit corporation is appointed (limited) guardian, court approval shall be required before any bond may be dispensed with.

Upon receipt of the petition the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of the alleged incompetent. The guardian ad litem shall be known by the court to be free of influence from anyone interested in the outcome of the proceeding and to have the requisite knowledge or training to perform necessary duties.

A guardian ad litem need not be appointed if the petitioner is a parent of the subject of the petition and the sole basis of the petition is the minority of the child.

The guardian ad litem shall meet with the alleged incompetent as soon as practicable, explain the nature of the proceedings, and inform the person of their legal rights. Within 20 days of appointment, the guardian ad litem shall investigate the need for the guardianship or limited guardianship and file a report (with recommendations) to the court.

If the petition is brought by a person requesting the appointment of another person, or if a (limited) guardian cannot be found, the court shall order the guardian ad litem or any other qualified person or organization to try to locate a possible guardian or limited guardian and include their findings in the report.

The guardian ad litem shall receive a court-determined fee. The fee shall be charged to the alleged incompetent unless it would result in substantial hardship, in which case the county shall pay the fee. If the petition is deemed frivolous or not brought in good faith, the fee shall be taxed to the petitioner. The court shall not be required to provide for the payment of a fee to any salaried employee of a public or nonprofit agency.

The court may waive the requirement that the alleged incompetent or disabled person be present at the final hearing for good cause shown in the guardian ad litem's report, and provided that the guardian ad litem is present, final hearings may be held at the residence of the alleged incompetent or disabled persons or in closed court with restrictive admittance. When in the opinion of the court, the rights and interests of an alleged or adjudicated incompetent or disabled person cannot be otherwise adequately protected, the court shall appoint an attorney at any time to represent the person. An attorney must also be appointed to represent the alleged incompetent or disabled person if that person so requests and cannot afford a privately retained lawyer. In these proceedings, the court shall receive a written medical report from a physician selected by the guardian ad litem.

Prior to the death of a guardian or limited guardian, a stand-by (limited) guardian may be issued letters of guardianship. Unless involuntary commitment procedures are satisfied, no (limited) guardian may involuntarily commit the incompetent or disabled person to mental health treatment, observation or evaluation if the person is unable or unwilling to give informed consent. A (limited) guardian cannot give consent for the incompetent or disabled person to undergo convulsive therapy, psychosurgery, amputation, or other psychiatric or mental health procedures intrusive on the person's body. If such procedures are deemed necessary for the proper care of the incompetent or disabled person, the (limited) guardian shall petition the court for an order unless the court has previously approved such procedure within the past thirty days. A hearing shall be held and an attorney appointed before the order may be issued.

No residential treatment facility providing nursing or other care may detain any person against their will within the facility other than upon an order issued pursuant to involuntary treatment statutes. A court order is declared not to be required by the Act to place an incompetent or disabled person in a residential treatment facility if not required by any other law. Notice of any placement of an incompetent or disabled person shall be served either before or after placement, by the (limited) guardian on such person, the guardian ad litem of record, and any attorney of record.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 34 0 C 309 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 37 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 87 1

SHB 194

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by Representative Eng)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Extending the definition of the "funds" of a mutual savings bank.

ISSUE:

Presently there is uncertainty as to what constitutes the "funds" of a mutual savings bank. Since such banks can invest only a certain percentage of their "funds", the definition is important. The Supervisor of Banking has sought to resolve the present uncertainty by regulation, but would like to see this issue statutorily resolved.

Also, mutual savings banks are required to file reports of condition (basically assets versus liabilities) within twelve days after notice is given by the Supervisor. Similarly, condensed reports must be published in local newspapers and the Supervisor must be notified of this publication within twenty days of the initial request. Recently, state commercial banks were allowed to file reports of condition within thirty days and notification of publication within forty. The same filing dates are sought for mutual savings banks.

SUMMARY:

The definition of "funds" is amended to include the principal balance of any outstanding notes and debentures thereby statutorily approving the main thrust of the Supervisor's regulations.

The filing deadlines are made consistent with those of commercial banks. The fines for late filing are increased from \$10 to \$50 for each day of delay.

House: 91 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 36 0 C 241 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 195

SPONSORS: Representatives Shinpoch, Warnke, Charnley, Hughes and Knedlik
(By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Extending the period in which bonds of the Washington Futures Program of 1972 may be issued.

ISSUE:

In 1972 the Legislature authorized the issuance of bonds to fund water disposal facilities, water supply facilities, recreation areas and facilities, social and health service facilities, and community college facilities. This was termed the "Washington Futures Program of 1972." These bonds could not be issued after January 1, 1980. This deadline may not allow the bonds to be issued in an orderly fashion.

SUMMARY:

The bill removes the time limitation on the issuance of the 1972 Washington Futures bonds.

Also the definition of public waste disposal facilities is changed so as not to include the acquisition of equipment used to collect and transport garbage.

House: 79 14 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 36 0 C 242 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 83 2

HB 199

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers, D. Nelson, Knedlik and Lux

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Allowing the State Fire Marshal access to criminal offender record information.

ISSUE:

The State Patrol, pursuant to statute, maintains a statewide criminal history and identification system. Access to the system is limited to "criminal justice agencies"; that is,

"...those public agencies within or outside the state which perform, as a principal function, activities directly relating to the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication or rehabilitation of criminal offenders." RCW 43.43.705.

This definition clearly does not include the State Fire Marshal.

SUMMARY:

The State Fire Marshal shall have access to the criminal history and identification system for the exclusive purpose of investigating suspected arson fires.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 30 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 200

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Representatives Sommers, D. Nelson, Ehlers and Lux)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Increasing the petty cash account limit.

ISSUE:

Presently petty cash accounts for individual state agencies cannot exceed \$15,000. A number of large state agencies with district offices throughout the state have indicated that this amount is not sufficient to meet their needs.

SUMMARY:

The \$15,000 ceiling on state agency petty cash accounts is eliminated. The amount of such accounts shall be based on the special needs of the agencies after approval by the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management.

House: 92 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 49 0 C 40 L 77

HB 208

SPONSORS: Representatives Smith, Salatino, Knedlik, Erickson, G. Nelson, North, Enbody and Leckenby

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Providing attorney's fees for the prevailing party in contract and lease disputes.

ISSUE:

Most standard form agreements such as earnest money agreements, lease agreements, and conditional sales contracts include language to the effect that one party (usually the seller or landlord) is entitled to attorney's fees in the event of any dispute arising out of the agreement. The party not named in the contract would not be able to recover attorney's fees even if he or she prevails in the dispute and may even have to pay the attorney's fees of the losing party depending on how the language of the contract is construed.

SUMMARY:

In an action on any contract or lease which expressly allows for attorney's fees and costs to be awarded to a specified party in enforcing the contract or lease, the prevailing party shall be entitled to attorney's fees and costs. A provision in a contract or lease entered into after the effective date of the bill waiving attorney's fees for one of the parties but not the other is void.

House: 92 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 41 0 C 203 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 209

SPONSORS: Committee on Elections and Governmental Ethics (Originally sponsored by Representatives D. Nelson, Hawkins, Hughes and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Elections and Governmental Ethics

Giving information on delegate selection in the voter's pamphlet.

ISSUE:

Participation in Washington's precinct caucus and convention process historically has been low and selection of delegates to presidential nominating conventions is made by a small percentage of the state's voters. Many believe that the low participation

rate is the result of inadequate public knowledge of the caucus system.

SUMMARY:

The Secretary of State is directed to include in the voter's pamphlet sent in the year immediately preceding a presidential election year, information regarding the precinct caucus system. Such information shall include (1) the dates of precinct caucuses; (2) a description of the rules of procedure to be used at caucuses and conventions; (3) instructions as to how to ascertain the locations of precinct caucus meeting places, the dates of conventions, the names of precinct committee persons and precinct caucus chairpersons; and (4) formulas utilized to allocate delegates.

The bill also requires inclusion of information in the pamphlet on the process used by minor political parties to nominate presidential candidates.

House: (a) 64 32 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 37 4 C 56 L 77

HB 216

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer, Berentson, Barnes, Heck, Fuller, Hanna, Dunlap, Hawkins, Greengo and Knedlik

COMMITTEE: Education

Allowing expenses for school district superintendent candidates who travel for employment interview.

ISSUE:

Some candidates for school district superintendent positions are not interviewed because school districts are not presently authorized to pay a candidate's expenses related to the interview.

SUMMARY:

A school board may reimburse a candidate for superintendent for the actual and necessary expenses for travel, lodging and meals, or advance sufficient funds to cover anticipated expenses, in accordance with rules promulgated by the State Auditor, when such candidate attends an employment interview in the school district.

House: 84 11 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: (a) 26 21 C 73 L 77
H. Concur: 87 8

SHB 217

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Charnley, Newhouse, Knowles, Knedlik, Monohon and Grier)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Increasing insurance coverage required for auto transportation companies to obtain certificate of operation.

ISSUE:

Auto transportation companies which carry passengers and baggage for hire are presently required to secure property and liability insurance as a condition of doing business. The maximum coverages under present law which the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission can require are: \$5,000 for personal injury to one person, \$10,000 for all persons injured, and \$1,000 for property damage. These levels were established in 1921 and because of inflation, no longer provide the level of protection that they did when initially established.

SUMMARY:

The bill raises the single person coverage minimum to \$100,000, the aggregate to either \$300,000 or \$500,000, depending on whether the bus is designed to carry more than 16 passengers, and \$50,000 for property damage. The Utilities and Transportation Commission is given authority to require that licensed auto transportation companies carry more than the prescribed minimums.

House: 91 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 0 C 298 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 90 0

SHB 225

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Burns, Lux, Zimmerman, Chandler, Gruger, Pruitt and Sanders)
(By Commission on Asian-American Affairs Request)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Granting resident status to immigrant refugees for college tuition.

ISSUE:

Currently, resident tuition and fee rates are not extended to immigrant refugees who have not become United States citizens, but who have settled in Washington State. Frequently, such persons are

SHB 225

unable to get jobs due to lack of training and language difficulties. As a result, these immigrant refugees are unable to pay nonresident fees.

SUMMARY:

Resident status for the purpose of tuition and fees at any state institution of higher learning is granted to immigrant refugees who entered the country before January 1, 1975. To qualify, the refugee must have lived in Washington State for one year prior to enrollment, and must either have applied for U.S. citizenship, received an immigrant visa or be on parole status. This also grandfathers in refugees who were on student visas who had previously entered the United States. The provisions of this bill also apply to the spouse and children of any such qualified individual.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 80 2 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: (a) 35 0 C 265 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 88 0

SHB 228

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Conner, Gilleland,
Charnley and Berentson)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Providing for the regulation of motor vehicle towing.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Patrol must frequently secure the removal of disabled or wrecked vehicles from public highways. Existing procedures for summoning tow trucks lack adequate regulatory safeguards to ensure that efficient and economical towing service is provided at reasonable fees and without unfair competitive practices. Also, police officers are authorized by statutes and common law (traditional powers) to have vehicles removed or towed away in certain instances. These powers would be clarified if certain common practices were embodied in statute.

SUMMARY:

The Washington State Patrol is authorized to remove vehicles (1) directly, (2) by calling on rotational or other basis towing operators appointed by the State Commission on Equipment, and/or (3) through contracts with towing operators. Each appointed towing operator providing services on a noncontractual basis shall be required to submit reports on pricing, equipment, and performance as required by Commission rules. An appointment may be rescinded for failure to comply with such rules. Also, certain police practices are embodied in statute regarding the removal or towing of (a) unattended

vehicles, and (b) vehicles driven by persons taken into custody or involved in an accident and who are incapable of providing for the removal of their vehicle.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 84 6 Effective: June 6, 1977
Senate: 42 1 C 167 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 230

SPONSORS: Representatives North and Lee
(By Parks and Recreation Commission
Request)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Revising the penalty for a winter recreational parking violation.

ISSUE:

At present, a violation of the winter recreational area parking laws is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than \$250.

SUMMARY:

Under this bill, a violation of the winter recreational area parking laws is punishable by a fine of not more than \$25 plus court costs. Upon payment of the fine, a special winter recreational parking permit is issued by the Parks and Recreation Commission to the vehicle owner.

The revenue generated is placed in the winter recreational parking account, which is used to defray costs of parking area operation and maintenance.

House: 82 11 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: (a) 35 5 C 57 L 77
H. Refused
to Concur
S. Recede: 34 4

HB 236

SPONSORS: Representatives Shinpoch, Flanagan,
Thompson, Amen, Knedlik, Polk,
Deccio, Ehlers and Knowles
(By Legislative Budget Committee
Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Establishing a civil penalty in certain cases where state officers or employees violate budgetary provisions.

ISSUE:

Penalties when an individual willfully or negligently overspends or misspends legislative appropriations are

largely limited to summary dismissal of the individual, criminal proceedings, or proceedings to recover the misspent funds from the personal assets of the employee. In practice, these penalties have proved ineffective. Criminal convictions are difficult to obtain in cases where no personal gain or moral turpitude is involved, and the amount of overexpenditure is usually beyond the capacity of individuals to repay. There is a need for sanctions which are enforceable and provide a deterrent, but which will not financially destroy an individual.

SUMMARY:

In addition to any penalties already provided by law, the Attorney General may bring civil action for recovery on behalf of the State of Washington against any present or former state officer, supervisory or executive management personnel who intentionally or negligently violates the terms and conditions of a legislatively established budget. The penalty for each offense is \$500 or all costs, whichever is greater, plus all damages to the state and may include forfeiture of office or employment. The legislative auditor is empowered to file with the Attorney General reports of any suspected violations of this bill, and the Attorney General shall review all such filings and act upon them, or report to the Legislative Budget Committee the reasons why he cannot take action.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House: (a) 85 1 Effective: July 1, 1977
 Senate: (a) 30 10 C 320 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 88 0

HB 237

SPONSORS: Representatives Adams, Whiteside, Fortson, Pruitt, Newhouse, Paris, May, Pearsall, Kriedler, Lux, Charette, Charnley, Shinpoch, Conner, Fischer, McCormick, Gallagher, North and Knowles

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Requiring the establishment of continuing education requirements for psychologists.

ISSUE:

Continuing education requirements for all professions are increasingly considered to be necessary to the maintenance of professional competency.

SUMMARY:

The Examining Board of Psychology shall determine the standards for continuing education requirements for psychologists. Licensed psychologists must meet

these standards before their annual licenses will be renewed.

House: 89 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 38 4 C 58 L 77

SHB 238

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
 (Originally sponsored by Representatives Gallagher, Sanders, Knowles and Fischer)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising law relating to public works contract.

ISSUE:

Public works contractors and subcontractors must file reports with the governmental entity with which they have contracted stating that they have paid their employees the prevailing wage rate. If such persons file a report which is known by them to be false or which is filed without knowledge in reckless disregard of the truth, such persons, after a hearing conducted pursuant to Chapter 34.04 RCW may be fined in an amount not to exceed \$500. Additionally, contractors and subcontractors found guilty of filing such false reports cannot bid on any public works contract until the fine and required wages have been paid.

Proponents claim that the present \$500 fine is an inadequate deterrent because of the sizeable savings to contractors in paying less than the prevailing wage.

SUMMARY:

The civil fine is increased to \$5,000. Also, a contractor or subcontractor who violates the bill must pay the prevailing wages due employees before being allowed to bid on additional contracts. If a contractor or subcontractor is found guilty of a second report violation within a five-year period the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries may prohibit the offender from bidding on any public works contract for a period of one year.

House: 88 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 38 6 C 71 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 240

SPONSORS: Representatives King, Vrooman, May, Hughes, Lux and Martinis

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Regulating motor vehicles used by railroad companies to transport employees.

HB 240

ISSUE:

Serious injury in vehicle accidents to railroad employees are compounded because often the vehicles are used to transport fuel and equipment at the same time as employees. The adoption of safety regulations by the Utilities and Transportation Commission for such passenger-carrying vehicles would greatly enhance the safety of railroad employees.

SUMMARY:

The State Transportation and Utilities Commission shall adopt rules to guarantee that all vehicles used to transport employees shall meet minimum safety standards. The standards shall cover all mechanical equipment and construction, operation, and passenger safety. Public hearings shall be conducted before any rules are adopted. The Commission is granted the power under this act to inspect any motor vehicle used to transport employees, and may call upon the State Patrol for assistance in their inspections.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 74 17 Effective: March 30, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 2 C 2 L 77
H. Concur: 78 10

HB 245

SPONSOR: Representative Hanna

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Allowing counties to establish biweekly pay periods.

ISSUE:

Counties are limited in their flexibility as to pay periods by present law, which requires that salaries be paid monthly or bimonthly. This does not allow payment on the same day every two weeks.

SUMMARY:

The legislative authority of any county may establish biweekly pay periods. County officers and employees shall receive their compensation not later than seven days following the end of each two week pay period for services rendered during that pay period.

House: 98 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 42 L 77

2nd SHB 251

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Fortson, Adams,
Kreidler, Pruitt, Hanna, Shinpoch,
Whiteside, Gruger, Pearsall, Lux, May,

Bauer, Burns, Deccio, Fischer, Gaines, Grimm, Hansen, G. Hurley, Knowles, Knedlik, Martinis, Maxie, McCormick, D. Nelson, North, Sherman, Tilly, Vrooman, Amen, Barr, Bender, Charnley, Clayton, Douthwaite, Ehlers, Erak, Erickson, Fancher, Fuller, Gilleland, Haley, Hawkins, Lee, G. Nelson, O'Brien, Oliver, Pardini, Patterson, Salatino, Sanders, Schmitten, Shinoda, Taller, Walk, Warnke, Williams, Wilson, Winsley and Grier)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Making changes in the Senior Citizens Services Act.

ISSUE:

The Senior Citizens Services Act was adopted in 1976 as a demonstration project for senior citizens to aid them with programs relating to nutrition, health, legal services, day care, counseling, minor home repair and volunteer help. The program is scheduled to end on December 31, 1977.

Representatives of a wide variety of senior citizen organizations have recommended the program as an alternative to institutionalization and urge its extension.

SUMMARY:

The Senior Citizens Services Act is funded with \$11,820,000 (not more than \$9,000,000 from the state general fund). The age of eligibility for the program is changed from 65 to 60 years. Health training and access service are added to the services available to non-low income elderly. Night services are discontinued. The Department of Social and Health Services is granted the power to expand the foster grandparent program.

The Act will terminate on June 30, 1979.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 93 0 Effective: June 30, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 3 C 321 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 87 0

SHB 255

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Newhouse and
Thompson)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Granting irrigation and port districts the power to designate their own treasurers.

ISSUE:

Irrigation districts have no authority to designate their own treasurers, even if the county treasurer approves. In multi-county districts the county treasurer of each county in which lands of the district are located collects and receipts for all irrigation district assessments levied on lands located within his county and deposits all funds with the county treasurer of the county where the irrigation district office is located, who acts as treasurer of the district. Duplication of effort could be avoided by allowing large multi-county irrigation districts to designate their own treasurers to collect all district assessments.

SUMMARY:

Irrigation districts lying in more than one county and having assessments in at least 2 of the previous 3 years of over \$500,000 may designate their own treasurers without having to obtain the approval of the county treasurer. (Irrigation districts lying in more than one county and having under \$500,000 in assessments the previous year are not affected by the bill and thus may still not designate their own treasurer.)

Irrigation districts lying entirely within one county may now designate their own treasurer, without regard to the previous year's assessments, provided they have the approval of their county treasurer.

A designated irrigation district treasurer collects and receipts for all irrigation district assessments on lands within the district and is subject to "all other duties of a county treasurer acting as an irrigation district treasurer."

House:	85	8	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (Fail)	18	23	C 367 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Recon: (a)	28	9	
H. Concur:	75	3	

HB 262

SPONSORS: Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Moreau and Vrooman

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Allowing a Game Commission determination of the quantity of wild animals that may be taken.

ISSUE:

The Game Commission presently may establish seasons and limits for the taking of fish and animals to promote conservation. Recently, the Commission has regulated how certain fish and wildlife may be taken. Specifically, in certain areas of the state, the Commission has restricted the methods to be used in taking fish and wildlife to "flyfishing only" lakes and "hunting by bow and arrow only" areas. Recent court

cases have held that these additional user group regulations exceed the Commission's authority.

SUMMARY:

The Commission is authorized to individually regulate and restrict certain types of hunting and fishing methods so as to maximize public recreational opportunities. This bill shall not be construed to infringe on private property owners' rights to control their property.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House:	92	0	Effective: March 30, 1977
Senate: (a)	34	6	C 74 L 77
H. Concur:	82	1	

SHB 267

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Representative Martinis)
(By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Modifying the law on the acquisition and disposition of public lands for state highways.

ISSUE:

Under current law, the Department of Highways may acquire public land for highway purposes without having to compensate the state agency having jurisdiction over the land taken, except by forwarding to the Commissioner of Public Lands the value of any minerals or timbers in place at the time of the transfer which were later removed for right-of-way. Where the Department of Highways acquires privately owned land, it is required to pay the owner the fair market value of the land.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Highways may acquire public land for highway purposes that is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, upon notification of intent to do so, and compensation at fair market value, determined by applicable laws regarding the condemnation of public and private property. Should the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Highways be in dispute over the fair market value, the Department of Highways shall pay to the Department of Natural Resources what they determine to be a fair market value, and take jurisdiction over such land. Either party may then request the appointment of an arbitrator. If the two parties can agree on an arbitrator, his decision shall be final. If not, either party may file a petition with Thurston County Superior Court. Any difference between the estimated

fair market value paid to the Department of Natural Resources by the Department of Highways and the final decision by the courts or an arbitrator shall be repaid, and a deed delivered to DOH. If the Department of Highways ceases to need such lands, the Department of Natural Resources may reacquire jurisdiction by the same procedure.

The Department of Highways may obtain easement rights without cost over navigable waterways or harbor areas, acquire sand and gravel at fair market value, and acquire land to relocate railroad tracks displaced by DOH projects under the same procedures.

The Department of Highways may not acquire jurisdiction over such lands for the purposes of eliminating delays in construction, reducing hardship to owners, minimizing damage to adjacent land, or for displaced facilities, construction of historical sites, scenic vistas, rest stops, or parking.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 2 Effective: March 21, 1977
Senate: 39 1 C 103 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 271

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Representatives Adams, Kreidler, Fortson, Pearsall, Whiteside, Pruitt, Newhouse, Lux, May, Hanna, Haley, Charnley, Fischer, Gallagher, Greengo, McCormick, Moreau and Salatino

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Adopting procedures for the establishment of transfer and clinical training programs at the university of Washington School of Medicine for Washington residents attending foreign medical schools.

ISSUE:

There is a shortage and maldistribution of physicians in Washington State, and a valuable resource is not being utilized because many Washington residents attend foreign medical schools. A means should be found to facilitate the completion of their clinical education at the University of Washington Medical School, since the bulk of these students attend medical school in Mexico, and it is the shortage of Spanish-speaking physicians in the rural areas of the state that is the most acute.

SUMMARY:

Washington residents who have graduated from a foreign medical school recognized by the World Health Organization shall be eligible to practice as

physicians in the State of Washington upon completion of: all of the formal academic requirements for graduation from a medical school outside the U.S., Canada, or Puerto Rico; one academic year of supervised clinical training in a program sponsored by the University of Washington School of Medicine; post-graduate clinical hospital training; and passage of the examination required by the Board of Medical Examiners for licensure.

Admission to the clinical program may be granted after the third year and shall be contingent upon the applicant's academic achievement and completion of the curriculum of the foreign medical school and passage of a qualifying examination acceptable to the Board of Medical Examiners (such as Part 1 of the National Board Examination). The University of Washington shall fill all vacancies occurring in the School of Medicine with qualified Washington state residents attending foreign medical schools (after passage of Part 1 of the National Board Examination).

The University of Washington Medical School shall also adopt a transfer application system and shall accept students from foreign medical schools who (1) have been bona fide residents of the State of Washington at the time of matriculation into the foreign school; (2) have successfully completed two years of academic training; and (3) have passed Part 1 of the tests administered by the National Board of Medical Examiners.

The University of Washington Medical School shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Social and Health Services by January 1, 1978 the qualifications and admissions, the number of vacancies occurring in the third and fourth years of medical school, and the number of applicants for transfer and clinical training.

The University of Washington School of Medicine is authorized to accept federal funds to aid in the implementation of this bill.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 83 11
Senate: (a) 27 9
H. Concur: 76 10

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray's primary objection to the bill is that it requires the University of Washington's School of Medicine essentially to discriminate in favor of foreign medical students in admission and placement policies over more qualified students enrolled in U.S. medical programs. Additionally, she is reluctant to approve a legislatively mandated program, preferring to let the University develop its own program voluntarily. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HB 274

SPONSORS: Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Moreau and Schmitten

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Requiring knowledge of trapping techniques for a trapping license in certain cases.

ISSUE:

Animal trapping can be inhumane and dangerous if not conducted properly. Presently, a person can obtain a trapping license without any knowledge of safe and humane trapping techniques.

SUMMARY:

Persons under eighteen years of age and persons applying for their first trapping license must pass an examination on proper trapping techniques or receive a certificate from the Game Commission indicating completion of a training course in safe and humane trapping techniques before a license will be granted. The Commission shall establish a program to train persons in safe, humane and proper trapping techniques.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 37 3 C 43 L 77

SHB 277

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources (Originally sponsored by Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Moreau, Hughes and Schmitten)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Penalizing the taking of bear and cougar during closed season.

ISSUE:

Several years ago, bear and cougar were reclassified from predators to game animals. As a consequence, the unlawful hunting, trapping or possession of bears and cougars became a misdemeanor. The Department of Game feels more severe penalties are needed to aid in deterring these unlawful activities.

SUMMARY:

Bear and cougar are classified as big game animals and the illegal hunting, trapping or possession of bear and cougar is made a gross misdemeanor.

House: 80 7 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 47 2 C 44 L 77

HB 280

SPONSORS: Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Moreau, Hughes, North and Schmitten

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Prohibiting an owner or harbinger of dogs to permit such dogs to pursue or injure deer or elk.

ISSUE:

The chasing and injuring of deer and elk by dogs is becoming an increasing problem, particularly during winter months when deep snow on the ground may prevent the deer and elk from outrunning the dogs. Presently, it is illegal to hunt deer and elk while accompanied by dogs, but it is not illegal for dog owners to allow their dogs to pursue or injure deer and elk.

SUMMARY:

A dog owner or any person harboring a dog is prohibited from directly or negligently permitting such dog to pursue or injure deer or elk.

House: (a) 90 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 40 3 C 275 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 285

SPONSORS: Representatives O'Brien and M. Hurley

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Renaming Sun Lakes State Park to Victor Aloysius Meyers State Park.

ISSUE:

Vic Meyers, former state Lt. Governor and Secretary of State, was the initial planner of Sun Lakes State Park. Proponents believe he should be honored for his long service to the state.

SUMMARY:

The golf course located at Sun Lakes State Park is renamed the Vic Meyers Golf Course and Rainbow Lake shall be renamed Vic Meyers Lake. The state shall install a suitable marker and the Parks and Recreation Commission is directed to implement this bill.

House: (a) 60 32 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 36 1 C 266 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 66 22

HB 286

SPONSORS: Representatives G. Nelson, North, Fortson and Shinoda

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Authorizing humane societies to purchase, possess, and administer sodium phenobarbital for the sole purpose of euthanizing injured, sick, homeless, or unwanted domestic pets and animals.

ISSUE:

Injured, sick, or unwanted animals frequently must be "euthanized" (killed). One method used to destroy these animals is to administer an injection of sodium phenobarbital into the animal. This is generally considered a very humane way to destroy these animals.

However, this drug is a "controlled substance" and only veterinarians are authorized by the State Board of Pharmacy to purchase, possess, or administer this drug to animals. This presents a problem for humane societies and animal control agencies which must destroy animals (sometimes injured and in pain) but who only have a veterinarian available for a few hours a day.

Proponents contend that there is a need to allow nonveterinarians working in humane societies and animal control agencies to administer this drug.

SUMMARY:

Humane societies and animal control agencies may apply to the State Board of Pharmacy for permission (registration) to purchase, possess, and administer sodium phenobarbital for the sole purpose of killing injured, sick, homeless, or unwanted domestic animals.

Such agencies shall not permit a person to administer the drug unless the person has demonstrated adequate knowledge of this drug's hazards and proper administering techniques.

The Board may suspend or revoke an agency's registration for allowing unqualified persons to administer this drug.

The Board shall adopt necessary regulations to insure strict compliance with the provisions of this bill.

House:	80	6	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	39	3	C 197 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	82	4	

HB 287

SPONSORS: Representatives Hansen, Dunlap and Gilleland

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Requiring certain county electrical projects to be by contract.

ISSUE:

Under present law, counties are not required to contract out to private contractors any portion of a county road project which costs less than \$25,000. When these are electrical projects, county employees are performing work not normally associated with the term "county road project" which could be contracted out to private electrical contractors.

SUMMARY:

Counties are required to contract out to private contractors county road projects consisting of the installation of electrical equipment and materials that exceed \$10,000.

House: (a)	72	16	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	43	1	C 32 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	87	6	

SHB 291

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Clemente, Whiteside and Bauer)
(By State Board of Education Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Implementing laws relating to student transfers within the common schools.

ISSUE:

Current law dictates that when a student is denied permission to attend a school in a district other than that in which he or she resides, he or she may appeal to the State Board of Education. Under present practice the Board meets only seven or eight times a year. Therefore, due to the large number of appeals requiring a hearing, the considerable time lapse before such appeal is heard, and the fact that such appeals consume most of the Board's limited meeting time, a change in the hearing procedures is suggested.

SUMMARY:

Appeals based on denial of permission to a student to attend school outside of the district in which the student resides shall be heard by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. That decision may be appealed to superior court by either party.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 40 2 C 50 L 77

SHB 292

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Valle, Chandler,
 Thompson and Fischer)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Changing water district comprehensive planning and
 finance law.

ISSUE:

Under present law, the voters of an entire water district must approve the initial issue of revenue bonds in the district, although the revenue bonds may only provide funds for the construction of projects in a very limited portion of the water district, i.e., in a utility local improvement district (ULID) or a local improvement district (LID). Existing law also requires voters in the entire water district to approve revenue bonds issued to pay for the cost overruns in excess of 20% of the initial issue of revenue bonds for a particular project. Cities and counties who build water facilities do not have to obtain voter approval for any revenue bond issues. Current law does not require anyone, other than the water district commissioners, to approve the general comprehensive plan for the district. There is a need to have the county legislative authority approve the district general comprehensive plan in order to coordinate such plans with the county land use planning effort.

SUMMARY:

The bill eliminates the requirement that voters of the district approve the original bond issue in the water district or any revenue bond issue to pay for cost overruns in excess of 20% and permits the water district commissioners to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds for the construction of any part of the comprehensive plan. The bill requires that the general comprehensive plan or any amendments to that plan for water system improvements must be approved by (1) the county legislative authority, (2) an engineer appointed by the county legislative authority, and (3) the county health department, in addition to the present requirement that the water district commissioners approve the general comprehensive plan. Also, if the comprehensive plan includes all or a portion of a city or town, the legislative authority of the city or town must approve the general comprehensive plan.

The bill changes the notice requirement for the formation of ULID's and LID's. If the proposed formation was originated by resolution of the water commission, all notices must include a statement of existing law that owners of 40% of the land area

within the proposed LID or ULID may stop the formation of the district by filing written protests.

The bill permits service cut-off after charges are delinquent for sixty days. The bill excludes from notice of sale requirements sale of personal property of less than \$250 in value.

House: (a) 74 16 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 35 5 C 299 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Recon: (a) 44 1
 H. Concur: 81 7

SHB 293

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Valle, Chandler,
 Thompson and Fischer)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Clarifying and changing sewer district finance laws.

ISSUE:

Under existing law, voters of the entire sewer district must approve the initial revenue bond in the district even though it may only provide funds for the construction of projects in a very limited portion of the sewer district, i.e., in a utility local improvement district (ULID). In addition, existing law requires voters of the entire sewer district to approve revenue bonds issued to pay for cost overruns in excess of 20% over the initial issue of the revenue bonds for a particular construction project. Cities and counties who build sewer facilities do not have to obtain voter approval for any revenue bond issues. Current law does not require anyone, other than sewer district commissioners, to approve the general comprehensive plan for the district. There is a need to have the county legislative authority approve the district general comprehensive plan in order to coordinate such plans with the county land use planning effort.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals an existing provision of law which requires voter approval of certain initial revenue bond issues in sewer districts and revenue bonds issued to pay for cost overruns in excess of 20% over the initial issue of revenue bonds for a particular project. In addition, it allows sewer districts to foreclose liens for the failure to pay assessments for the availability of sewers.

The bill provides that the county legislative authority shall approve the original general comprehensive plan, or any amendment thereto, in addition to the current law which requires that the general comprehensive plan for sewer system improvements be approved (1) by an engineer appointed by the county legislative authority, (2) by the county health department, and

SHB 293

(3) if the comprehensive plan includes all or a portion of a city or town, the city or town legislative authority must approve the general comprehensive plan.

The bill changes certain notice requirements for the formation of ULID's. If the proposed formation was originated by resolution of the sewer commission, then all the notices must include a statement of existing law that owners of 40% of the land area within the proposed ULID may stop the formation of the district by filing written protest.

House: (a) 75 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 3 C 300 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 76 9

SHB 294

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Zimmerman, Heck and
Bauer)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Authorizing historical buildings to be an exception to antipollution laws.

ISSUE:

To maintain historical authenticity, buildings have been reconstructed as exact replicas of their originals. Thus, buildings are constructed with wood-burning devices in their original state which may be in violation of current state air pollution laws. If historical authenticity is to be preserved it is necessary to exempt historical sites from current air pollution laws.

SUMMARY:

Any historical building or structure registered under federal or state law is permitted to burn wood as it would have when it was originally built. These buildings are exempt from state air pollution standards except when an air pollution episode is declared.

House: 88 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 45 0 C 38 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 298

SPONSORS: Representatives Martinis, Moreau and
Wilson
(By Department of Natural Resources
Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Extending forest patrol assessments to public bodies.

ISSUE:

If owners of forest lands fail to maintain adequate fire protection for their forest lands, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will assess them for the costs of forest fire patrol service. In addition, such landowners participating in the forest patrol service provided by DNR may pay into a "landowners contingency forest fire suppression account" to reimburse DNR for costs incurred in fighting a forest fire started on their land.

Presently, these private landowners and DNR pay into these accounts but other public bodies, such as the Department of Game, have not been paying. In fairness to DNR, other public bodies should be required to pay for patrol service on their forest lands and also pay for the costs of fighting forest fires started on their land.

Persons responsible for starting forest fires are liable for the costs of fighting the fire. Presently, DNR is not authorized to recover the additional costs of investigation and litigation. Since any recovery must be deposited in the suppression account, the remaining expenses must be paid out of the DNR operating budget. This makes such recovery lawsuits uneconomical to DNR.

SUMMARY:

If a public body fails to pay the forest patrol assessment, it shall be liable for all costs incurred by DNR in fighting a forest fire on their property or the costs incurred in suppressing a fire started on their property which spreads to other property. In addition, such public bodies shall not be entitled to reimbursement from DNR for costs incurred in suppressing the fire even if the fire started on other property and spread to the public body's property.

DNR is authorized to recover and retain its investigation and litigation costs incurred in attempting to recover fire suppression expenses from persons responsible for starting the forest fire.

House: (a) 90 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 39 0 C 102 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 301

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer, Vrooman,
Douthwaite and Leckenby

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Dispensing with the competitive bid requirement for counties when the amount involved is less than \$2500 instead of the present \$1000.

ISSUE:

Prior to entering into contracts, leases or purchases, counties are required to advertise the details of such proposed agreements in local newspapers and call for

competitive bids. To avoid the time and expense of the advertising and processing of bids, the counties are authorized to dispense with these requirements for agreements involving less than \$1,000, provided that as to agreements between \$500 and \$1,000 notice of intention to enter into such agreements is posted on the county bulletin board for three days prior to making the agreement. Inflation has affected the adequacy of the \$1,000 limit, which was established in 1945.

Also, this statute was amended in 1975 to require, in addition to publication in the official county newspaper, that notice of publication also be given in a legal newspaper of general circulation in or as near as possible to that part of the county where the work is done. Courts have interpreted this to apply to any contract for work and not what is ordinarily referred to by the term "public works contract".

SUMMARY:

Counties may dispense with the advertising and competitive bidding procedure for any contract, lease, or purchase involving less than \$3,500. Notice of intention to let contracts or to enter into lease agreements shall be posted for amounts from \$1,000 to \$3,500. For purchases of materials, equipment or services involving amounts from \$1,000 to \$3,500, counties may dispense with current procedures by establishing a system for the securing of telephone and/or written bids from enough vendors to assure a competitive price and for the awarding of the purchase contract to the lowest bidder. Immediately after the award, the bid quotations and the winning bid shall be available to the public.

Also, only public works projects for the construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of public facilities need be additionally published in the local area of the county where the work is to be done.

House: (a)	92	1	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	36	1	C 267 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	89	0	

SHB 312

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Erickson, Chandler and
Thompson)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Charging tuition and fees at state insitutions of higher education based on portion of educational costs incurred.

ISSUE:

General tuition and fees for students attending state institutions of higher education have not been increased since 1971.

SUMMARY:

General tuition and fees for students attending state institutions of higher education are set in dollar amounts on a phased-in schedule for the next two years, with the intent that increases reflect a percentage of the actual cost of instruction for undergraduate students at the universities.

The bill establishes the following general tuition and operating fees for the University of Washington and Washington State University:

1. Full-time resident undergraduate students—\$543 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$570 thereafter.
2. Full-time resident graduate students—\$624 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$654 thereafter.
3. Full-time resident students in programs leading to degrees in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine—\$858 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$912 thereafter.
4. Full-time nonresident undergraduate students—\$2,277 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.
5. Full-time nonresident graduate students—\$2,619 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.
6. Full-time nonresident graduate students in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine—\$3,642 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.

The bill establishes the following general tuition and operating fees for regional universities and The Evergreen State College:

1. Full-time resident undergraduate students—\$429 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$456 thereafter.
2. Full-time resident graduate students—\$489 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$522 thereafter.
3. Full-time nonresident undergraduate students—\$1,821 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.
4. Full-time nonresident graduate students—\$2,094 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.

The bill establishes the following general tuition and operating fees for community colleges:

1. Full-time resident students—\$240 for the 1977-78 academic year; \$255 thereafter.
2. Full-time nonresident students—\$1,137 for each academic year of the 1977-79 biennium and thereafter.

Veterans of the Vietnam conflict who have enrolled in state institutions of higher education before the

effective date of this bill shall have general tuition and operating fees adjusted at the same dollar amount as resident undergraduate students.

A pilot program of Washington State-British Columbia reciprocity is established by the bill whereby residents of British Columbia attending Washington institutions shall pay the rate for Washington residents. The program begins on August 1, 1977 and expires July 31, 1981.

The bill further declares legislative intent that financial aid should be appropriated to alleviate the additional burden that a tuition increase may cause for needy students.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a)	60	36	Effective: June 30, 1977
Senate: (a)	30	11	C 322 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	29	9	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	68	13	

HB 313

SPONSORS: Representatives Knowles, Haley, McKibbin and Vrooman

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Relieving from liability hospitals and certain professionals for withdrawing blood when so directed by law enforcement officer pursuant to implied consent law.

ISSUE:

Under the implied consent law, law enforcement may in certain circumstances direct that a blood test be run on the driver of a motor vehicle to determine the alcohol or drug content. Only a physician, registered nurse, or qualified technician may administer the test. Some medical personnel have been reticent to administer the test and in some places in the state have refused to administer it to avoid the risk of incurring liability for their actions.

SUMMARY:

Hospitals, laboratories, and health care professionals are granted immunity from civil or criminal liability for withdrawing blood when directed to do so by a law enforcement officer pursuant to the implied consent law. The immunity is lost if improper procedures are used or the required standard of care is not exercised.

House:	90	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	41	3	C 143 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 314

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services (Originally sponsored by Representatives Adams, Whiteside, Thompson, Newhouse and Kreidler)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing pharmacy assistants and providing for their regulation.

ISSUE:

Because of a recent Thurston County Superior Court ruling, after June 30, 1977 all work involving handling of drugs in pharmacies will have to be performed by a pharmacist, including stocking shelves, typing labels for prescriptions, and other tasks that are currently being done by nonlicensed personnel. If the law is not changed to permit a nonlicensed individual to perform these elementary jobs, it will mean an increase in the cost of medications to consumers and a shortage of pharmacists.

SUMMARY:

The State Board of Pharmacy is empowered to establish rules and regulations for the certification of two levels of pharmacy assistants. Level A pharmacy assistants must work under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and may assist in performing the nondiscretionary tasks normally performed by a pharmacist. Level B pharmacy assistants must work under the general supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and may perform nondiscretionary tasks including stocking shelves, delivery, typing and filing. The Board's regulations must provide for training programs for pharmacy assistants which must be approved by the Board and supervised by licensed pharmacists. No pharmacist may supervise more than one level A pharmacy assistant except in a hospital setting involving in-patient preparations, in which case three pharmacy assistants may be supervised.

A pharmacy must apply to the Board and pay a uniform fee annually to receive permission to use the services of pharmacy assistants. The Board may revoke the certification of any pharmacy assistant at any time upon proof of fraudulently acquiring certification, impersonation of a licensed pharmacist, gross incompetence, willful violation of rules of the Board, habitual intoxication or abuse of controlled substances, or violation of laws relating to drugs, poisons, cosmetics or drug sundries.

Any person currently performing the functions of a pharmacy assistant under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist and any pharmacy currently employing such person may continue to do so while such persons and the pharmacy are obtaining Board approval, but must be in compliance with the act within 18 months.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 65 26 Effective: May 28, 1977
 Senate: (a) 43 3 C 101 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 79 2

HB 316

SPONSORS: Representatives Fortson, Adams, Pruitt, Kreidler, Lux, Pearsall and Hanna

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Revising licensing requirements for nursing home administrators.

ISSUE:

Current standards for licensing nursing home administrators only require the applicants to be 21 years of age, of good moral character, able to pass an examination, and have either completed a recognized course or have two years experience in a nursing home. Many applicants have no education beyond high school and are having difficulty passing the licensing examination.

Administrators hold the responsibility to provide for the health and safety of their clientele, and currently the only disciplinary actions which may be taken against them are suspension, revocation or nonrenewal of license. Also, current law does not specify in adequate detail what kinds of actions or omissions shall constitute grounds for such action.

Additionally, current law is not specific enough regarding the rights of nursing home administrators who have been charged with violations and procedural changes are needed to assure them a fair hearing.

SUMMARY:

An applicant for licensing as a nursing home administrator must have a combination of training, experience and education equivalent to two years of practical experience in a nursing home. After January 1, 1980 an applicant must have successfully completed two years of college or must hold an associate degree from a recognized institution of higher education. This shall not apply to currently licensed administrators.

The State Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators is directed to develop a training program for applicants who have all of the necessary qualifications except the equivalent of two years experience. Each such applicant is to be supervised by a licensed nursing home administrator as a preceptor and the Board is to establish qualifications for such preceptors.

Authority to investigate complaints is granted to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles. Either the Board or the Director may initiate an investigation of a nursing home administrator. Upon reasonable cause, the Director shall notify the nursing home administrator of the grounds for license

suspension or revocation, and he shall then have 20 days to apply in writing for a hearing. At such hearings, the Director shall have the powers of administering oaths, taking testimony, and issuing subpoenas for witnesses and documents. Knowing violation of applicable state rules, inability to administer a nursing home due to mental incompetence, misuse of controlled substances, habitual use of alcohol, gross negligence, or giving or accepting rebates for patient referral shall be grounds to revoke or suspend licenses. Additionally, commission of acts constituting fraud, forgery, assault, bribery, or wrongful obtaining of funds shall be grounds for revocation or suspension, whether or not criminal convictions result.

House: (a) 77 7 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 37 0 C 243 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 321

SPONSORS: Representatives Adams, Haley, Kreidler, Pruitt, Fischer and Lux

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing venereal disease case investigators to perform venipuncture under certain circumstances.

ISSUE:

Because testing for venereal disease requires a blood test, it may be done only by a licensed physician. Venereal disease tests could be performed considerably faster were non-physicians able to perform the relatively simple procedure of withdrawing blood. This would speed up the process of locating and curing venereal disease and make it easier for those who do not have access to a doctor to receive such tests.

SUMMARY:

A person who is employed by public health authorities, is trained by a doctor in accordance with training requirements established by the Department of Social and Health Services and possesses a statement signed by the physician may withdraw blood for use in venereal disease tests.

House: 94 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
 Senate: 27 12 C 59 L 77

SHB 323

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions (Originally sponsored by Representatives Sommers, Pardini, Eng, Polk, Burns, Deccio, Lux, Douthwaite, Taller, O'Brien and Maxie)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Regulating lending practices of financial institutions.

ISSUE:

"Redlining" is the practice of arbitrarily refusing to grant a home mortgage or rehabilitation loan or varying the terms of such loan because the specific parcel of real estate proposed as collateral for the loan is located within a predetermined geographical area. This policy can be implemented by various methods which include requiring higher down payments than usually required for financing comparable property, fixing higher interest rates or closing costs, decreasing the term of the loan, establishing minimum dollar amounts for such loans thereby excluding lower priced properties, setting appraisals below market value, or applying more stringent appraisal standards.

In 1975 Congress adopted the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Regulation C, which implements the Act, was promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board and became effective on June 28, 1976. The Act applies to "depository institutions" with assets in excess of \$10 million which have home offices or branch offices in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) and which make "federally related mortgage loans". Depository institutions subject to the Act are required to disclose mortgage loan data to reflect the number of loans and total dollar amount with respect to all federally related loans. The institutions are required to disclose where they are lending these mortgage funds, broken down by census tract. The Act provides that depository institutions subject to a similar state law may seek an exemption from the disclosure requirements of the federal Act. While the Act requires disclosure of supply of money in an area, disclosure of loan demand is not required. Thus, the federally required information is not very meaningful. Further, the Act does not prohibit redlining.

SUMMARY:

I. Financial Institutions Disclosure Act.

For the period beginning July 1, 1977 each financial institution with \$10 million in assets must file a statement with the Secretary of State disclosing the prescribed list of loan information for each metropolitan census tract located wholly or partially within King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Yakima, Benton, Clark, or Franklin Counties. The information listed must be broken down into six different loan categories depending on the type of mortgage made.

This portion of the bill contains a "sunset" provision which provides that it shall expire unless reenacted on January 1, 1981.

II. Fairness In Lending Act.

The remainder of the bill governs lending practices with respect to mortgage loans. It applies to any financial institution and prohibits the denying of a

loan or varying the loan terms on the basis that the collateral proposed is located within a specific geographical area. Lending institutions are also prohibited from employing standards which have "no economic basis". The Act preserves the lender's ability to consider such factors as the willingness and financial ability of a borrower to repay, the market value of the security, and the lender's need to diversify investments.

House: (a) 63 29 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 29 11 C 301 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 84 4

SHB 327

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Thompson, Chandler
and Bender)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Providing for the certification and regulation of operators of public water supply systems.

ISSUE:

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires domestic drinking water in all states to be monitored for purity and imposes liability on owners of water systems which provide impure drinking water.

Washington has a program of voluntary certification for water system operators, but a significant number of water operators are still uncertified. A requirement that all operators of water service plants which service over a certain number of customers be certified may help assure having knowledgeable persons in charge and reduce the risk to the public of impure water.

SUMMARY:

Any public water supply system which provides water from surface sources with a mechanical filtration system to more than 25 persons, or any system serving more than 100 connections, must have a certified operator as the person in charge of daily technical direction and supervision of the system.

Certificates shall be issued to operators by the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services upon their passing the written examination, paying a \$10 registration fee and meeting any additional requirements of the Secretary. Any operator holding a voluntary certificate shall have the application fee and examination fee waived.

Certificates may be granted without examination to persons certified by a local governing body to have been operators of a plant on the effective date of the bill. This shall apply only to persons who are required to have certification and only to the plant they have operated. Persons holding certificates in other states

with substantially similar requirements may also be issued certificates without examination and a temporary certificate may be issued to fill a vacancy.

The Secretary may revoke the license of any operator upon the recommendation of the water certification board for negligence, fraudulently obtaining a certificate or any other violation under this law. No person whose certificate has been revoked will be eligible for one year for reissue.

The Secretary shall categorize all public water systems with regard to physical structure to facilitate certification. The effective date of the bill is January 1, 1978 and within one year thereafter, all plants must be in compliance. Noncompliance after a 30 day written notice shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction violators shall pay a fine not to exceed \$100. Each day of noncompliance shall constitute a separate violation. Nothing in this bill shall apply to either industrial or bottled water.

The bill sets an effective date of January 1, 1978.

House: 66 25 Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
Senate: (a) 33 25 C 99 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 70 21

HB 335

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer, Bender, Lee and Gilleland

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Modifying the procedure for awarding public works contracts by cities and towns of the second, third and fourth class.

ISSUE:

Second, third and fourth class cities or towns (i.e., under 20,000 population) are required to call for bids by the public notice/sealed bid procedure from private contractors when the estimated cost of a proposed public work or improvement, including cost of materials, equipment, and supplies, exceeds \$5,000. However, a city or town has the option of rejecting all bids and making further calls, or, if it feels it can do the work for less than the lowest bids, it may do the work itself. In these smaller cities and towns, this procedure may deter serious bidding and result in the city performing work that could be done by private contractors.

SUMMARY:

The bill removes from present law the option of second, third and fourth class cities and towns to perform construction of public works or improvements themselves when the estimated cost exceeds \$5,000.

House: 78 10 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 32 11 C 41 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 338

SPONSOR: Representative Eng

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Providing for the removal of bank officers and bank cease and desist orders by the Supervisor of Banking.

ISSUE:

Under present law the Supervisor of Banking is authorized to conduct disciplinary investigations concerning any bank officer, director or employee if the Supervisor has found dishonest, reckless or incompetent conduct on the part of that individual. This is rarely, if ever, used because it requires an elaborate hearing process which many times is simply too slow to prevent the threatened activity.

SUMMARY:

The Supervisor is granted the power to issue temporary cease and desist orders if a bank officer, director, or employee is engaging in or has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice, violation of law, or when the threat of such action exists.

This process is initiated by a statement of notice which must contain a time and place for a hearing, which must be held not later than 30 days after the notice. The Supervisor is empowered to provide that the notice becomes permanent if the continuation of the acts are likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets of the bank in question.

The order may be followed by notice of intention to remove the individual in question, which must itself follow a hearings process and from which the individual affected may appeal to the superior court.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 39 1 C 178 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 340

SPONSORS: Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Polk and O'Brien)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Exempting securities issued by nonprofit recognized religious denominations from state securities regulation laws.

ISSUE:

To protect potential investors, persons or organizations selling or offering to sell "securities" in this state must comply with the registration and disclosure requirements of the Washington State Securities Act. Under this Act, certain types of securities and certain limited security transactions are exempted from the requirements of registering with

SHB 340

the Securities Division. Many religious, educational, or charitable nonprofit organizations sell securities and use the revenues received for capital improvements to their buildings and churches. The present registration regulations for securities offerings by these nonprofit organizations are, according to the proponents, burdensome and costly.

SUMMARY:

Securities issued by nonprofit religious, educational, and charitable organizations which possess federal tax exempt status are exempted from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. To obtain this exemption, the organizations must file with the Securities Division certain information regarding the offering prior to selling the securities.

These exempted securities can only be offered or sold to members of the organization, contributors to the organization, participants in the organization, or relatives of members, contributors, or participants. The organization must pay a \$50 filing fee to obtain the exemption and the Supervisor of Securities is authorized to deny, revoke, or condition any exemption.

House: (a) 88 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 39 0 C 188 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 348

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Fortson, Kreidler, Lux, Adams, Pearsall, Pruitt and Haley)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Permitting emergency suspension or restriction of nursing home operations.

ISSUE:

General revisions are needed in the standards and licensing procedures for nursing homes, but prior to new standards being set, information is needed about patient needs and appropriate levels of staffing, and the fiscal impact of these changes. Additionally, a change needs to be made in the options open for censure of nursing homes. Legislation passed in 1975 provided for the institution of civil penalties in cases where the health and safety of patients is endangered, but this has not been implemented.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides deadlines and mandates procedures for accumulation of data and institution of new licensing procedures and civil penalties. First, by September 30, 1977, the Department of Social and Health Services shall have implemented a patient

assessment system for all patients supported by DSHS, and shall have computerized this information to set appropriate levels of staff and appropriate reimbursement. Second, by November 30, 1977, the Board of Health shall adopt new standards for licensing nursing homes and meeting client needs. Third, by January 1, 1978, compliance with licensing standards and meeting client needs shall be reasonably reimbursed and, finally by July 1, 1978, a civil penalty system shall be instituted for cases where patient health and safety is threatened.

House: 85 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 37 0 C 244 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 89 0

SHB 353

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Tilly, Wilson and Leckenby)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising the provisions of the law of compensating victims of crimes.

ISSUE:

The Crime Victims Compensation Act provides a system for the payment of benefits to victims of criminal acts in this state. This system underwent some "fine tuning" in 1975; however, certain of its features are still deemed to warrant revision. For example, only crime victims who are residents of this state are entitled to benefits. This leaves tourists and many other persons uncompensated even though the crime occurred in this state and their need for compensation is just as great as resident victims. Certain classes of victims are similarly not eligible for compensation because of their relationship with the criminal. If the victim and the criminal are members of the same household, or if the victim is the spouse of the criminal, the victim is barred from compensation. However, certain situations arise in which denying compensation would be inequitable. Presently, victims may recover under the Act without cooperating with the police in apprehending and prosecuting the criminal. Proponents argue that in exchange for receiving benefits the victims should be required to cooperate with the police. Many crime victims are not aware of this compensation program, and therefore fail to apply for compensation within 180 days of the crime. Proponents argue a method of informing victims should be developed. Presently, only the victim has the right to appeal a compensation ruling of the Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals to superior court. Proponents argue this right should also be afforded the Department of Labor and Industries.

SUMMARY:

Nonresidents of this state shall be entitled to compensation. The period for filing a claim with the Department of Labor and Industries is increased from 180 days to one year after the date of the criminal act or the date the rights of dependents or beneficiaries accrue. The Director is granted sole discretion to award compensation to victims injured or killed by certain relatives if (1) the parties to the marriage which establishes the relationship between the criminal and the related victim are estranged and living apart, and (2) the interests of justice require compensation in the particular case. Any person entitled to benefits under this Act who seeks an additional civil remedy for damages from the criminal shall have those rights to damages subrogated to the Department to the extent of the benefits paid or payable by the Department to the person. The victim's right to sue the state for its responsibility for the injury is restored. If the victim recovers against the state, the Department shall have a lien which shall include the interest (8%) on the benefits paid by the Department.

The first \$40,000 of life insurance benefits shall not be offset against benefits received under the Act. No person shall be entitled to benefits if the person claiming the benefits refuses to reasonably cooperate with law enforcement agencies in their efforts to apprehend and convict the perpetrator of the crime.

Law enforcement agencies are required to make reasonable effort to inform victims or surviving dependents of the existence and benefit application procedures of this Act. A failure to inform these persons shall not, however, affect the claim filing deadlines.

Either the Department or the claimant may seek judicial review of a decision of the Board of Industrial Appeals. In addition to any fine imposed, a person convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor which involved a victim (one suffering bodily injury or death as a result of the criminal act) shall be assessed a penalty in the amount of \$25 or ten percent of any other penalty or fine, whichever is greater. If such criminals post bail and later forfeit the bail, then \$25 shall be deducted from the bail proceeds. These assessments shall be deposited in the crime victims compensation account and used exclusively to administer this act. The bill contains a severability clause retroactive to July 1, 1974.

House: (1) 94 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 42 0 C 302 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 41 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 56 32

HB 355

SPONSORS: Representatives Burns, Vrooman, Lux, Pruitt, Clemente, Lysen, Charnley, Douthwaite and Sherman

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Relaxing income limitations for retired persons' property tax exemption.

ISSUE:

Persons retired by reason of disability and at least 60 years of age are entitled to property tax exemptions on their homes if their income falls below certain income levels. Presently, such qualified senior citizens with incomes of \$5,000 or less are exempt from all special levy property taxes and such persons with an income over \$5,000 but not greater than \$6,000 are exempted from 50% of any special levy property taxes. In addition, such persons with an income of \$4,000 or less can deduct \$5,000 from the valuation of their home for "regular" property tax calculations.

These exemptions were designed to reduce the burden of property taxes on retired senior citizens with fixed incomes. However, inflation has raised the dollar income of some senior citizens above that allowed for the exemptions. Proponents believe that the income limits should be increased to reflect the increase in social security benefits and inflation.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases the income limitations for exemptions on special and regular property taxes by \$2,000.

A taxpayer will be exempt from regular property tax levies up to \$5,000 of assessed valuation plus a 100% exemption from special levies when income is under \$6,000.

A taxpayer will receive a 100% exemption from special levies only if income is \$7,000 or less.

A taxpayer will receive a 50% exemption from special levies if income is between \$7,001 to \$8,000.

Property tax statements for residential property including mobile homes, except rentals, must contain information concerning the senior citizens property tax relief program (RCW 84.36.381).

For 1977 a claim may only be filed until August 1.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 87 7 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: (a) 37 0 C 268 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 85 1

3rd SHB 371

SPONSORS: Committee on Institutions
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Becker, Hanna, Deccio,
Knowles, Fischer, Salatino, D. Nelson
and Maxie)

COMMITTEE: Institutions
Revising the juvenile justice and care system.

ISSUE:
The U. S. Supreme Court in 1967 rendered a decision which affected every juvenile court in this country. In In Re Gault (387 U.S. 1, 1967), the Supreme Court ruled that juveniles were entitled to due process in the adjudicatory stage of any proceeding which might result in commitment of the juvenile to an institution. The fundamental requirements of due process—adequate notice, the right to counsel, the privilege against self-incrimination, and the opportunity to cross-examine adverse witnesses—had generally not been a part of juvenile court procedure prior to this decision. Gault spurred a flurry of legislative revision and prompted a number of attacks on other juvenile court practices, among them — the practice of committing truants, runaways, and incorrigible children to juvenile correctional institutions. This particular practice came to the attention of Congress. As a result, Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1974. The most significant provision of this Act requires removal of children whose acts are non-criminal from juvenile correctional facilities and detention centers by August 1977.

Numerous attempts have been made over the past 10 years to bring Washington's code into conformity with current practice and recent events. Few changes, however, have been made in the juvenile code despite yearly efforts to update it.

SUMMARY:
3rd SHB 371 repeals the bulk of the existing juvenile court code and substitutes several new chapters of law. The first chapter establishes general juvenile court provisions, the second is the "Runaway Youth Act", the third regulates juvenile court procedure in cases of family conflict, the fourth governs cases involving dependent children, and the final chapter establishes comprehensive and new procedures in cases where a juvenile has committed a crime. Sections of the child welfare services statute and the compulsory education law are also amended by the bill. The major changes in the juvenile justice and care system affected by the bill are summarized below:

General Provisions – Part A

Part A outlines the juvenile court's jurisdiction; authorizes the transfer of administration of juvenile

court services to the county legislative authority; details the responsibilities of juvenile court probation counselors; establishes the role of the prosecuting attorney in juvenile court cases; and identifies the procedure for appeal from juvenile court decisions. In addition, it contains a number of provisions establishing access to, accuracy of, sealing of, and destruction of juvenile records. Of particular significance is a provision which opens the juvenile court's file in juvenile offense cases to the public.

Status Offender Provisions – Part B

The juvenile court's jurisdiction over young people who have come to be known as "status offenders" (runaways, incorrigible children, and truants) is reduced and initial responsibility for handling these children is placed with the Department of Social and Health Services. Provision is made for the limited arrest of a child who has run away from home; for the return of the child to his or her home; or, in the alternative, referral of the child to a shelter care placement. Crisis intervention services are to be provided by the Department of Social and Health Services to families in conflict; very limited detention of a runaway child is permitted; limited juvenile court jurisdiction over families in conflict is established; and schools are to refer an habitual truant or an expelled student to the Department of Social and Health Services instead of to the juvenile court. A child who is in conflict with his or her parents may be named a dependent child under the provisions of Part C.

Provisions Regarding Dependency and Termination of a Parent and Child Relationship – Part C

A "dependent" child is redefined to include any child who has been abandoned, who is abused or neglected, or who has no parent, guardian, or custodian or who is in conflict with his or her parents and has run away from a court-ordered placement. New grounds for taking such a child into custody are enumerated; detention of a dependent child, except a runaway who refuses to stay in a court-ordered placement, is prohibited; the bases for continued shelter care are set forth; the basic rights of parents are enumerated; possible dispositions of a child found to be dependent are outlined, including a 30 day institutional commitment possibility for children in conflict with their parents who refuse to remain in a court-ordered residential placement; a placement plan for a child referred to foster care is required; and semi-annual court review of any foster care placement is mandated. The procedure for termination of a parent and child relationship is also detailed and the grounds for termination of such a relationship are specified.

Provisions Regarding Juvenile Offenders – Part D

A new juvenile court procedure is established in cases involving the commission of a juvenile offense. Arrest and detention criteria are specified; a juvenile's right to bail is instituted; venue provisions are added; and prosecutorial and/or probation counselor review of complaints is detailed. The Act specifically provides

that certain cases must go to trial and that others must be referred to a diversion unit; details the elements of the diversion agreement and the procedure which must be followed in entering into a diversion agreement or in revoking a diversion agreement; provides for transfer of cases to adult criminal court; and requires a hearing on that question in specific cases. The due process rights of juveniles are enumerated; all juvenile offense proceedings are open to the public unless ordered closed for good cause; arrest powers of parole officers are enumerated; and an appropriation of \$983,600 is made for the period of July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979, which is to be allocated to the counties for operating diversion units.

The Act also outlines an extensive sentencing scheme: (1) A juvenile found guilty of a juvenile offense will be classified as either a serious offender, a minor or first offender, or a middle offender. (2) A table of disposition standards is to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services. This table will provide for a range of confinement and/or partial confinement and/or community supervision for each possible offense. The Secretary must follow several specified limitations in promulgating these disposition standards. The standards are submitted to the Legislature biannually. The Legislature may either adopt the standards or may rerefer the proposed standards to the Secretary for modification. (3) A youth who is found to be a serious offender will be committed to the Department of Social and Health Services for the range for the offense outlined in the standards. If a juvenile is a middle offender the court may use the disposition standards and order the specified disposition of confinement or partial confinement or may order a term of community supervision. If the court orders a term of community supervision the court may also order a period of partial confinement or confinement for not longer than 30 days. If a juvenile is a minor or first offender the court may only order a term of community supervision and does not refer to the standards at all. (4) If the disposition the court would have to order under these provisions creates a manifest injustice, the court may impose a sentence outside the range in the case of confinement or partial confinement for serious and middle offenders or may impose a disposition other than community supervision for a minor or first offender. (5) In every case involving loss or damage, restitution must be made by the juvenile in addition to any other punishment which is imposed. (6) Any child who fails to pay a fine, or make restitution, or to complete community service which has been ordered by the court, may be placed in detention in a county facility for one day for each \$25 of restitution not paid or for each 8 hours of community service not completed. (7) Any juvenile who violates the terms of his or her community supervision may be subject to modification of the terms of that supervision and an additional

punishment not to exceed 30 days confinement or partial confinement may be imposed. (8) The Department must set a release date for any juvenile sentenced to confinement for over 30 days and may follow a period of confinement with a term of parole not to exceed 18 months. A youth's parole may be revoked or modified; however, any additional punishment may be only partial confinement and may not be for more than 30 days.

The section dealing with disposition standards (Sec. 57) takes effect on June 18, 1977. The remainder of the bill takes effect July 1, 1978.

House: (a) 83 8 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 27 13 C 291 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 64 14

HB 376

SPONSOR: Representative Martinis

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Removing the requirement that ocean fishing regulations for Washington be made jointly with Oregon and California.

ISSUE:

The Director of the Department of Fisheries is authorized to make rules and regulations governing offshore fishing in the Pacific Ocean by state citizens. However, in 1955 this authority was limited so that the Director cannot make rules and regulations unless like rules and regulations have been adopted in Oregon and California. These states have not enacted this regulatory restriction. In Northwest Trollers Association v. Donald Moos, No. 54521, Superior Court of the State of Washington for Thurston County, the court held that this law prohibited the Director of Fisheries from adopting offshore fishing regulations which are more restrictive than the regulations in the other two states. This made some state regulations unenforceable.

Washington has food fish (salmon) and shellfish (crabs) stock which differ from those in the other two states. To conserve these stocks the state may need stricter fishing regulations than those in Oregon and California. However, under present law the Director cannot adopt such stricter rules and regulations.

SUMMARY:

This restriction on the Director of Fisheries' rule-making authority is removed. The Department of Fisheries is authorized to adopt rules for the area from the coast to three miles which are the same as those adopted by the United States Department of Commerce for the area from three miles to two hundred miles.

HB 376

House: 81 12 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 39 6 C 100 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 79 9

HB 382

SPONSORS: Representatives Taller, Oliver, Lee, Chandler, Polk, Blair, Fuller, Fancher, Schmitt and Bond

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Exempting prescription drugs sold to the state or political subdivisions from sales tax.

ISSUE:

If a state or local government health officer prescribes drugs to a patient, the patient need not pay any sales tax on the purchase from a pharmacy. However, when the state or local governments purchase drugs in bulk quantities and later dispense those drugs at no charge to the patient, a sales and use tax must be paid.

SUMMARY:

Sales to the state, its political subdivisions, or municipal corporations of prescription drugs which are later dispensed to patients without charge are exempt from sales and use taxes.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

House: 86 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 179 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 384

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions (Originally sponsored by Representatives Eng, Fischer and Vrooman)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Providing for the confidentiality of examination reports of financial institutions.

ISSUE:

Under present law, the Supervisor of Banking and the Supervisor of Savings and Loans each operate under a different set of statutory guidelines as to the confidentiality of examination reports. Present law is silent as to the confidentiality of credit union examination reports.

SUMMARY:

Identical standards shall govern the distribution of examination reports for state regulated commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loans and credit unions. Reports may be furnished to federal agencies empowered to examine the bank, to the bank itself and to prosecutors who must first obtain either a search warrant or a subpoena. Release of an examination report to a prosecutor is conditioned upon the Supervisors notifying the affected bank and any customer of the bank who is named in the report to be furnished.

In the event the examination reports are sought to be discovered in a civil action, the presiding judge will first review the reports and may permit introduction of the portions which are both relevant and otherwise unobtainable.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 93 0 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: (a) 43 0 C 245 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 74 0

SHB 385

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance (Originally sponsored by Representatives Douthwaite, Burns and Grier)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Permitting life insurance purchaser to cancel without charge within ten days.

ISSUE:

Presently, the purchaser of a health or disability insurance policy has a ten day period in which the policy may be cancelled without charge. This ten day "cooling off" period was intended to allow for a period of reconsideration thereby allowing an individual to change his mind without financial loss. There is no similar provision for life insurance contracts.

SUMMARY:

Individuals purchasing life insurance after September 1, 1977 shall have ten days after receipt of the policy in which to cancel the policy for any reason without charge or obligation. All policies which are issued after September 1, 1977 shall contain a provision notifying the purchaser of his right to cancel.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 41 0 C 60 L 77

HB 386

SPONSORS: Representatives Douthwaite and Grier

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Revising laws relating to property insurance in connection with credit or a debt.

ISSUE:

Many financial institutions require, as a condition of making a real estate loan, that the borrower obtain property insurance covering the amount of the loan. Present law allows the borrower "reasonable opportunity and choice" in the selection of an agent to handle this business, but if a renewal policy is required the borrower must submit the renewal thirty days prior to the original policy's expiration. The Insurance Commissioner's office reports that because of the time lag in getting a policy from an insurance company, in many cases it is difficult or impossible for the borrower to physically place a "renewal policy" in the creditor's hands thirty days prior to renewal. Some creditors have used this difficulty to force the borrower to purchase insurance through the creditor.

SUMMARY:

This bill is patterned after a model bill adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December, 1976. It allows a borrower to submit a "proper binder" in lieu of physical delivery of a renewal policy. It requires lenders to notify borrowers of their right to purchase insurance from their own agent and prohibits soliciting insurance until after the loan has been made. The bill also contains a number of procedural safeguards designed to ensure the borrower's freedom of choice.

Finally, the bill deals with credit life insurance under a group policy. The change raises the initial amount of credit life which can be purchased from \$12,500 to \$50,000 while retaining the qualifier that the level of coverage may not exceed the amount borrowed. A present provision limiting the indebtedness term to 7 years is lengthened to 10 years, and the \$25,000 limit on agricultural loans is doubled to \$50,000.

House: (a)	96	0	Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: (a)	42	0	C 61 L 77
H. Concur:	94	1	

SHB 387

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Douthwaite and Grier)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Restricting reinsurance with insurer not authorized to insure in this state.

ISSUE:

Present law contains a series of provisions which relate to the circumstances under which credit may be given by the Insurance Commissioner to insurance companies for the reinsurance placed by those companies. Reinsurance which covers the risk to which a domestic insurer is exposed is treated as an asset of a domestic insurer.

The Insurance Commissioner's Office reports that under present law it is difficult to determine the circumstances under which out-of-state reinsurers will be approved as sufficiently stable in order to allow such credit.

SUMMARY:

The Insurance Commissioner may give credit for reinsurance if the reinsurance company is either authorized in this state or if the unauthorized reinsurer meets conditions comparable to those required of authorized reinsurers. The reinsuring company must be fully liable on the policy and the reinsurance agreement must require 90 days for cancellation.

House:	89	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	43	0	C 180 L 77 1st ex. sess.

2nd SHB 388

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives McKibbin, Charnley,
Boldt and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Exempting solar energy systems installed as improvements to real property from property taxation.

ISSUE:

If property owners were granted a property tax exemption for the installation of solar heating and cooling systems, it would provide a financial incentive for them to undertake that energy conservation measure.

SUMMARY:

Solar energy systems meeting minimum standards that are installed as improvements to real property shall be exempt from property taxation for seven years from the date of filing a claim. Claims for this exemption shall be filed with the county assessor on forms prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The assessors shall verify and approve such claims as are deemed justified. No claims may be filed after December 31, 1981.

House:	67	13	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	35	0	C 364 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 389

SPONSORS: Representatives Berentson, Hansen, Vrooman, Moreau, Kilbury, Struthers and Charnley

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Regulating traffic control devices used when constructing or repairing railroad crossings.

ISSUE:

Under current law, there is no statutory authority requiring temporary railroad crossing traffic control devices for periods when railroad crews are constructing or repairing railroad right-of-ways. Presently, there are Department of Highways rules and regulations on this subject, but no statutes.

SUMMARY:

Railroad companies engaging in construction, repair, or maintenance work at railroad crossings or overpasses shall install and maintain certain specified traffic control devices to adequately protect the repair crews and the motoring public. The control devices shall be installed only so long as needed and shall include signs, barricades, reflective and illuminated devices, and flagpersons.

The Utilities and Transportation Commission shall adopt and enforce rules to implement these requirements.

Cities with a population in excess of 400,000 people are authorized to formulate their own rules and regulations.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 92 1 Effective: June 6, 1977
Senate: 36 0 C 168 L 77 1st ex. sess.

2nd SHB 391

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Pearsall, Newhouse, Hanna and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Regulating audiologists and speech pathologists.

ISSUE:

People who are attempting to help others solve their hearing and speech problems are called by many different titles, and have many different levels of training. No standards are set for minimum levels of competence that a speech or hearing therapist should possess. To guarantee to communicatively

handicapped persons that they are receiving the highest possible level of care, and to protect the consumer from untrained and incompetent practitioners, regulations and licensing requirements are needed.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Motor Vehicles shall be empowered to license speech pathologists and audiologists. With the exceptions of credentialed speech pathologists and audiologists who are in the employ of the government or the schools, or who are students, or who practice in the state for less than 30 calendar days per year, all practicing speech pathologists or audiologists must hold a valid license, and no speech pathologist or audiologist may advertise without a license.

The newly created Board of Speech Pathologists and Audiologists shall assist the Department in matters of licensing. The Board shall consist of six members appointed by the Governor.

To receive a license, a speech pathologist or audiologist must hold a masters degree from an institution of higher education recognized by the Board, and pass a written and performance exam given by the Department. A nonrenewable provisional license may be granted for one year to a speech pathologist or audiologist who has practiced for one of the last three years. Reciprocity may be granted with any other state which has similar or higher licensing standards. An inactive or nonpracticing license may be granted at partial fee; however, after holding an inactive license for three years, proof of skill must be shown before an active license is granted.

All licenses expire on December 31, at which time a fee for renewal is due, the amount of which is determined by the Director of DMV. The Director may refuse to issue a license, or may suspend or revoke a license when an applicant is guilty of unprofessional conduct (including violations of the code of ethics) a felony conviction, or a violation of any provision of this law or other rule of the Director. A license so revoked may be reissued one year later at the discretion of the Director.

The Board of Speech Pathologists and Audiologists shall cease to exist on June 30, 1983 unless extended by law.

House: (a) 74 14
Senate: (fail) 22 13
S. Recon: (a) 28 9
H. Concur: 81 4

VETO SUMMARY:

In her message to the Legislature, Governor Ray stated three objections to the bill. She is not convinced that there is an immediate need for a board of speech pathology and audiology examiners. Further, she feels any contemplated board should include a

medical doctor as a member. Finally, some provisions of the bill indicate that the board would be self-serving in nature. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SHB 393

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by Representative Eng)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Requiring information to be filed before the acquisition of control of a bank.

ISSUE:
Individuals seeking to establish a new bank in this state must provide the Supervisor of Banking with certain personal and financial background information to show their qualifications to manage a bank. However, such information regarding banking credentials is not required when a person seeks to acquire control of an existing bank. There have been instances in which unsuited or unqualified persons have acquired control of a bank and damaged the financial stability of that bank.

SUMMARY:
The bill provides that any person seeking to acquire "control" (at least 25 percent of the voting stock) of a bank file an application with the Supervisor of Banking containing certain information. Included within this filing must be (1) the person's banking and business experience, (2) the person's financial and managerial resources, (3) the terms of the proposed acquisition, (4) any plans to liquidate the bank, merge the bank into another bank, sell the bank's assets, or make any other major changes in the bank's structure, and (5) the persons soliciting the stock or voting rights needed to acquire control.
Within 30 days from the filing of the application, the Supervisor may file an action in superior court to restrain the pending acquisition if the Supervisor determines that it may jeopardize the bank's financial stability, is unfair or unreasonable to the bank's customers and stockholders, or is not in the public interest. A violation of the bill constitutes a gross misdemeanor.

House:	90	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	37	0	C 246 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	86	0	

SHB 395

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Shinpoch, Charette, Polk, Blair and Knedlik)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations
Revising the procedures for processing claims against the state.

ISSUE:
Presently, the State Auditor receives, processes, and pays certain judgments against the state and receives and processes claims for legislative relief. However, the Auditor is also responsible for "post-auditing" (evaluating) the payments made. The Auditor also processes county claims for reimbursement of costs in primary and general elections involving state offices or measures. Proponents feel that post-auditing should be done by the chief fiscal officer of the state, and election matters should be handled by the Secretary of State.

Also, a person filing a negligence claim against the state must comply with the state's "nonclaim" statute which requires the claimant to file the claim with the state within 120 days after the claim arose or be barred from recovery. This deadline is shorter than the filing deadlines between private parties and was held unconstitutional as a violation of equal protection in Hunter v. North Mason School District, 85 Wn.2d 810 (1975).

SUMMARY:
This bill makes the following changes in the procedures for making and processing claims against the state:

- a. Final tort claims judgments against the state shall be furnished the chief fiscal officer of the executive branch and paid out of the tort claims revolving fund.
- b. Final judgments in other actions shall be furnished the chief fiscal officer and paid from appropriations specifically provided for such purposes.
- c. Claims made to the Legislature against the state shall be filed with the chief fiscal officer who shall recommend approval or rejection to the Legislature. The legislative committees of reference must make transcripts or statements of the supportive evidence, and approved claims shall be paid from specific appropriations.

The time limit for filing claims (120 days from date claim arose) is removed and filing changed from the Auditor to the chief fiscal officer. Counties are directed to file claims for payment of the state's share of election costs with the Secretary of State instead of the Auditor and payments are to be included in the biennial budget.

SHB 395

County claims for mandatory recount costs are to be filed with the Secretary of State. Claims for damages arising from emergency services and from wild game are to be filed with the chief fiscal officer.

House: 97 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 41 1 C 144 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 402

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Lysen and M. Hurley)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Requiring state agencies to submit budgets that may or may not require increased taxes.

ISSUE:

Although the Governor is required to present a balanced budget to the Legislature, proposed revenue estimates include revenues from new tax sources or rate increases which require new legislation, and these increases are incorporated in all revenue tables, charts, etc.

There is no requirement for the Governor to prepare a complete budget proposal based on existing revenues, nor to present new or enhanced spending programs which are based on new revenues requiring legislation as a separate addition to the proposed regular budget.

Currently, changes in budget format require legislative approval only for those changes made in the budget document presented to the regular legislative session in odd numbered years.

Presently, only executive budgets for the biennium have a "time requirement" for submission to the Legislature.

SUMMARY:

The Budget and Accounting Act is amended to require that the budget document consist of proposed expenditures based on anticipated revenues from existing sources and at the rates required by law at the time of submission of the budget document. Additional expenditures from proposed revenue changes may be submitted as appendices to each agency budget or to the entire budget document.

The bill prohibits, without prior legislative approval, any changes in budget format affecting the comparability of agency program information in any budget document presented to the Legislature. The bill requires any budget document for other than the regular biennial period to be submitted at least twenty days prior to a legislative session.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 92 0 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: 36 1 C 247 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 414

SPONSORS: Representatives Tilly and Smith
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Modifying the collection of jury costs.

ISSUE:

The district court jury fee for a six-person jury in civil and criminal cases is \$6.00. The superior court jury fee for a six-person jury in civil and criminal cases is \$25.00. The Seattle Municipal Court has established a jury fee of \$50.00 by court rule. The administrative costs of a jury trial are considerably greater than \$6.00.

SUMMARY:

A uniform \$25.00 fee for a six-person jury is established for superior and district courts and the Seattle Municipal Court. Also, a reference to justices of the peace in this statute is updated by substituting the name by which justice of the peace courts are now known — district courts.

House: (a) 91 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 33 0 C 248 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 417

SPONSORS: Representatives Sherman, Warnke,
Ehlers and Lysen

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Restricting taxes on bingo, raffles, or amusement games only under specified conditions.

ISSUE:

Local governments are authorized to tax any gambling activity including bingo, raffles, and amusement games conducted by low budget nonprofit organizations. These taxes may total ten percent of the organization's gross revenues less amounts paid for prizes and often spell the difference between the success or failure of these nonprofit operations.

SUMMARY:

Charitable or nonprofit organizations conducting raffles, bingo, and/or amusement games shall be exempt from local gambling taxes if the organization's gross income less prizes awarded does not exceed \$5,000 in any calendar year and the operation is run by unpaid volunteers. Local taxation of amusement games shall only be levied in an amount sufficient to

pay actual law enforcement costs and in no event shall such taxation exceed two percent of gross revenues less prizes awarded.

House: 76 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 32 13 C 198 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 82 4

HB 424

SPONSORS: Representatives Douthwaite, Burns, Lux, Boldt, Leckenby, Pruitt, D. Nelson, Valle, Charnley, Hughes, Fischer, Knowles, Chandler, Grier and Bender

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Establishing the Washington State Commission for the Blind.

ISSUE:

Studies in other states indicate that a single state agency dealing solely with the needs of the blind would be more effective than a large multi-purpose agency such as the Department of Social and Health Services which currently administers programs for the blind.

SUMMARY:

All powers, duties and functions, and all resources and funds that relate to services for the blind, except library services, shall be transferred as soon as possible from the Department of Social and Health Services to the newly created Washington State Commission for the Blind. This Commission shall consist of five individuals, three of whom shall be blind, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Commission shall elect its own chairperson and appoint a director, giving preference to individuals who are blind or who have had experience in programs for the blind. The Commission, through the Director, shall be empowered to disburse all federal and state funds, accept gifts in the name of the Commission and shall be responsible for such accounting as may be required, negotiating with the federal government, and for the preparation of all rules and regulations relating to services for the blind.

The Commission may employ consultants to aid public and private schools in instruction of visually handicapped students. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to inform the Commission of all schools having students so handicapped.

Applicants for aid to the blind may be required to take an eye examination, cost of which shall be borne by the Commission, if necessary, or by the Department of Social and Health Services should the Commission exercise its option to contract with them.

Applicants aggrieved by a Commission decision may appeal such decision through a process of an administrative review, hearing, and the courts. Should the aggrieved applicant petition the courts, no filing fee shall be charged nor bond posted, and, if he prevails, he shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees.

House: 57 31 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 39 4 C 40 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 427

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation (Originally sponsored by Representatives Berentson, Vrooman, Moreau and Gallagher)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Funding county operated ferries.

ISSUE:

Under current law, the net tax amount of revenue in the motor vehicle fund is distributed in part, to all counties. The counties of Pierce, Skagit and Whatcom are entitled to receive a reimbursement of up to 50% of county ferry deficits from such revenues. There is no dollar limitation on the total amount of reimbursement.

SUMMARY:

The bill simplifies the administrative procedures for reimbursement to the three counties and establishes a maximum \$500,000 that can be reimbursed in any biennium to the three counties collectively.

The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

House: 91 6 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 51 L 77

HB 438

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers and Flanagan

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Changing notice requirements for property appraisals made between December 1 and February 15.

ISSUE:

County assessors are required to notify the taxpayer of any change in the valuation of the taxpayer's property within 30 days of the appraisal. However, for appraisals made between December 1 and February 15, the notice shall not be sent out until March 1. The original reason for eliminating notices during this period was to avoid confusion between the valuation

HB 438

notice and the actual tax bills which are normally mailed on February 15.

However, this period of postponing the mailing of notices prevents many property owners from reviewing an appraisal with the assessor's office prior to appealing the revaluation to the local board of equalization and causes an uneven work flow in the assessor's office.

SUMMARY:

No notice of revaluation shall be mailed between January 15 and February 15.

House: (a) 84 8 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 32 10 C 181 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 440

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Smith, Winsley and
Knowles)
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing the homestead exemption.

ISSUE:

A married couple, a widow or widower still residing upon the premises occupied while married, and a "head of a household" (the "head" must be taking care of and supporting certain relatives living on the premises) may declare a homestead on their residence. The declaration of homestead will entitle them to exempt \$10,000 of the appraised value of the property and improvements (the house or mobile home) from subsequent creditors' claims. Creditors may not attach or execute upon \$10,000 worth of this exempt property. However, creditors may recover on the amount by which the property exceeds \$10,000.

With the increase in real estate values, there is a need to increase the exemption to reflect this inflation.

The "head of household" requirement to claim a homestead prevents the single elderly whose incomes are often minimal and who may incur large medical and other expenses from claiming a homestead. If they are not allowed to claim a homestead, their creditors may take their home away.

Also, some married couples have taken advantage of the state community property laws and the husband and the wife have each declared a "separate property" homestead with respect to the same property. This double exemption is a loophole and should be disallowed.

SUMMARY:

The homestead exemption is increased to \$20,000 and anyone may claim a homestead.

The same premises may not be claimed separately by the husband and wife if the total exemption of the couple exceeds the \$20,000 exemption allowed.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 89 0 Effective: May 28, 1977
Senate: 46 0 C 98 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 444

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Charnley, Grier and Lux

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing parents' liability for property damage caused by their children to \$3,000.

ISSUE:

Presently, if a child under 18 years of age and living with his or her parents wilfully or maliciously destroys property, the child's parents are personally liable for up to \$1,000 in damages.

This \$1,000 liability was established in 1967 and since then inflation has increased the dollar value of property.

SUMMARY:

The maximum parental liability is increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the wilful or malicious destruction of property or the wilful and malicious infliction of personal injury on another person.

House: 81 12 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 45 1 C 145 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 73 19

HB 445

SPONSORS: Representatives Smith, Enbody, Leckenby

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising law relating to eminent domain.

ISSUE:

Under the state Constitution a private property owner is entitled to just compensation when property is taken or damaged for public use. In most cases where just compensation is paid the government takes direct action to acquire the property under its power of eminent domain. However, where private property is damaged because of the activities of the government on nearby property (for example, the operation of an

airport) the property owner is often forced to bring an action for damages under an "inverse condemnation" theory. Under present law, if the property owner prevails in such a suit or a settlement is negotiated the property owner is entitled to reasonable attorney and witness fees.

SUMMARY:

Private property owners are permitted to recover reasonable attorney and expert witness fees only (1) when the attorney representing the state during the settlement of an inverse condemnation claim deems such an award appropriate or (2) when the property owner sues in court for compensation and the court awards the plaintiff property owner a judgment which exceeds the highest written offer by 10 percent.

House: (a) 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 42 0 C 72 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 0

SHB 446

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Warnke, Polk and Knowles)
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce
Changing the requirements for real estate licenses.

ISSUE:
The Department of Motor Vehicles has requested legislation regarding clerical personnel in real estate offices. Present law is unclear as to whether they must be licensed. The Department also requests authority to issue temporary permits for individuals who are taking care of a broker's affairs when he is judged "incapacitated," similar to the temporary license issued to the agent for a deceased broker.

Additionally, licensing provisions regarding nonresident brokers and the process for suits against them need to be clarified in order to allow the State of Washington to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states.

SUMMARY:
No clerical office personnel shall be required to obtain real estate brokers' or salesmen's licenses. An incapacitated broker may have a legally accredited representative receive a temporary permit to carry on his or her business. The bill creates a new category of "inactive" licenses for those licenses returned to the Director.

The bill additionally directs DMV to undertake a study of real estate licensing procedures and to submit its recommendations to the Legislature by its first meeting after January 1, 1978, and contains other technical changes.

House: (a) 92 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 40 4 C 370 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 38 0
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 73 3

HB 447

SPONSORS: Representatives Warnke, Greengo and Polk
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce
Extending the grounds for suspension or revocation of real estate sales licenses, and exempting brokers from the vehicle dealers' and salesmen's license requirements in certain cases.

ISSUE:
Presently the original sale of a mobile home must clearly be made by a licensed "vehicle dealer". However, once that mobile home has been attached to a piece of real property with the required plumbing, electrical wiring, etc., present law requires that it remain attached for a period of one year before it is considered real property for the purposes of title transfer. If an individual wishes to sell his mobile home during this period the present law is unclear as to whether a licensed real estate salesman or broker may sell only the real property or the real property with the mobile home.

SUMMARY:
The bill resolves this confusion by specifying that it is unlawful for any licensed real estate broker to act as a mobile home dealer. Conversely, real estate brokers are authorized to sell mobile homes which have been attached to the real property. This is accomplished by removing the real estate brokers from the definition of a "vehicle dealer".

The result is that real estate brokers may sell both real estate and a mobile home which is located on that parcel of real estate.

House: 86 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 204 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 448

SPONSORS: Representatives Warnke, Greengo and Polk
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Authorizing the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue cease and desist orders to real estate salesmen and making the order violation a ground for license suspension or revocation.

ISSUE:

Real estate brokers and salesmen must be licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles, which regulates their activities and may revoke or suspend their licenses for violation of such regulations. Suspension of a license until a final determination is made for allegedly engaging in a single practice is harsh on a business and its clientele, and businesses should be permitted to carry on all business practices not alleged to be in violation of the law.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Motor Vehicles may issue a temporary cease and desist order against any real estate broker or salesman who is found to be engaging in a violation of law or in conduct harmful to the public interest. A temporary cease and desist order becomes permanent only after a hearing, notice of which must be contained in the original order. The licensee may request such a hearing, and may appeal the decision of the Department. Violation of the cease and desist order shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of license.

House: 90 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 261 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 85 0

2nd SHB 449

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Erickson, Salatino, Sherman, Maxie, Pruitt, D. Nelson, Williams, Gruger, Lee, Knedlik, Lux and Valle)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Establishing a state women's commission.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Women's Council was originally created by executive order as part of the Governor's Office in 1971, and was reconstituted with

new directives by Executive Order 75-12 in December, 1975. Proponents of the bill believe that there are still inequities in the status of women in Washington State, and that statutory authority is required in order to fully implement the intent of this state's Equal Rights Amendment.

SUMMARY:

There is established within the Governor's office a statutory Washington State Women's Commission to replace the Council. The Commission is composed of 14 members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall consider nominations for membership based upon maintaining a balanced distribution of ethnic, geographic, sex, age, and occupational representation.

All members will serve at the pleasure of the Governor for staggered three-year terms, with no single term to extend without formal reappointment. Two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, appointed from opposite political parties by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, shall serve as advisory members. The legislators' terms are for two years, and provision is made for filling vacancies when a Senator or Representative ceases to be a member of the house from which appointed.

The Governor shall appoint an executive director of the Commission, who in turn shall appoint staff members.

The Commission is authorized to: (1) examine and define issues pertaining to the rights and needs of all women and make recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies concerning desirable changes in programs, laws, and administrative practices; (2) advise state agencies on developing and implementing comprehensive and coordinated policies and programs focusing on the special needs of women; (3) gather data and disseminate information to the public to implement the purposes of the bill; (4) secure appropriate and reasonable assistance from all state agencies and departments; and (5) establish such relationships with a broad range of public and private organizations and agencies as needed to promote equal opportunity for women.

The Commission is also empowered to receive and expend funds from private sources, which funds shall not be applied to reduce or substitute for state funds appropriated by the Legislature, but shall be expended for projects authorized by the bill which were not funded by the state.

There is appropriated \$2,000 to fund the Commission for the next biennium.

House: (a) 70 19 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 32 6 C 288 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 70 16

HB 459

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Pearsall, Kilbury, Thompson, Moreau, D. Nelson and Lux

COMMITTEE: Labor

Affecting workmen's compensation where a change of circumstances has occurred.

ISSUE:

Presently, when a worker experiences an aggravation of an injury or illness which warrants an increase or rearrangement of workmen's compensation benefits, the worker receives benefits from the date of application of such increase or rearrangement. There can be considerable time between the date the aggravation occurred and the date of the application. During this time the injured worker can receive medical benefits but no time-loss payments.

SUMMARY:

The adjustment in benefits for a worker whose injury or illness has been aggravated shall be effective from the date that the change in circumstances was medically determined. A 60 day limit is placed on retroactive payments.

House: (a) 93 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 0 C 199 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 85 0

SHB 470

SPONSORS: Committee on Education (Originally sponsored by Representatives Clemente, Barnes, Ehlers and Heck) (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Setting forth the "In-service Training Act of 1977" for common service personnel training.

ISSUE:

New laws have set additional requirements for public schools in the state. One provides for a coordinated program of learning objectives for grades K-8, which is to begin September, 1977. Another outlaws sex discrimination in the schools, and a third sets up a new procedure for evaluating and continuing contracts. For these programs to be fully and consistently implemented so that the intent of the legislation will in fact be met, teachers and classified staff need to be familiar with these new requirements. No public body or agency is currently clearly assigned the responsibility for such training.

SUMMARY:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may allocate and administer funds for in-service training for certificated and classified personnel. In order to receive such funding, an educational service district or public school district must have completed a district-wide needs assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of teaching personnel.

A task force must participate in the needs assessment and endorse the request for an in-service training program. A maximum of 40% of its members shall be school employees. The remaining 60% must be public members who are not employed by the schools.

House: 86 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 189 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 0

SHB 472

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education (Originally sponsored by Representatives Erickson, Moreau, Vrooman, Becker, Hughes, Grier, Pardini, Knowles, McCormick, Deccio, Berentson, Chandler, Bond and May)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education Designating regional universities.

ISSUE:

A study conducted by the Council for Postsecondary Education concluded that Eastern, Central and Western Washington State Colleges have evolved beyond the traditional state college model. Each is a multi-purpose educational center with program responsibilities encompassing a range of programs at both the undergraduate and masters levels. The term "regional university" not only accurately describes their role in Washington postsecondary education but distinguishes them from the two state universities and from The Evergreen State College. This reclassification is also consistent with national institutional categories.

SUMMARY:

The bill designates Central, Eastern, and Western Washington State Colleges as regional universities. The primary purpose of regional universities shall be to offer undergraduate and graduate education programs through the masters degree, including programs of a practical and applied nature directed to the educational and professional needs of the regions served; to act as receiving institutions for transferring community college students; and to provide extended occupational and complementary studies programs. To be eligible for designation as a regional university, a college must have been in operation for at least twenty

SHB 472

years and authorized to offer master's degree programs in more than three fields.

House: (a) 79 14 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 36 8 C 169 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 73 6

HB 474

SPONSORS: Representatives Lux, Charnley and Berentson

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Allowing payment in full of retainage in contracts.

ISSUE:

Current law requires that a percentage of the monies owed to a contractor for public works projects must be retained by the state or public body as a trust fund to guarantee payment of liens. Contractors also must hold a performance bond which, proponents feel, is already adequate protection.

SUMMARY:

A public body may repay retained funds 30 days after completion and acceptance of a public works project. Landscaping projects are limited to a five percent retainage, and are not included in the 30 day limitation.

House: 83 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 0 C 205 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 80 1

HB 495

SPONSOR: Representative Lux
(By Department of Employment Security Request)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Modifying definitions under unemployment compensation law.

ISSUE:

Present law provides that if contributions are not paid to the unemployment compensation fund by an employer who is under a contract or subcontract, the contracting employer is liable for such contributions. However, the state and its political subdivisions are not included as employers for this purpose. As a result, the unemployment compensation trust fund has no claim to the retained percentage of a public contract fee due a contractor or subcontractor from said political entities.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that the state and its political subdivisions will be considered employers for purposes of guaranteeing contractors' and subcontractors' payments to the unemployment compensation fund.

House: (a) 88 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 45 0 C 73 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 1

HB 506

SPONSOR: Representative Heck

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Permitting certain PUD's to have sewage districts without reference to a water system.

ISSUE:

Present law does not allow PUD's in fifth class counties bordered by the Columbia River to provide for a sewer system except in conjunction with a water system. Other PUD's have this power.

SUMMARY:

PUD's in fifth class counties bordered by the Columbia River are authorized to provide for sewer systems independently, as well as in conjunction with water systems.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 94 0 Effective: May 16, 1977
Senate: 40 0 C 31 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 508

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives O'Brien, Fischer and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Regulating the sale of hypodermic needles.

ISSUE:

Misuse of drugs can be restricted by placing limits on the sale and distribution of the paraphernalia necessary for their injection. The single most widely used piece of equipment for the illegal use of controlled substances is a hypodermic needle, which can easily be purchased at a pharmacy without a prescription, although the pharmacist can exercise discretion in refusing to sell hypodermic needles.

SUMMARY:

Effective immediately hypodermic needles shall be sold by prescription only, except when a pharmacist furnishes a hypodermic needle for insulin or adrenalin use, or for use upon animals. Records shall be kept of their sale under procedures developed by the State Board of Pharmacy. Any person who knowingly violates this law shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 79 7 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: (a) 33 0 C 249 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 77 11

SHB 512

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Kreidler, Keller and
Thompson)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Permitting counties, cities and districts to make bank deposits of salaries.

ISSUE:

The state has the authority to make payroll deposits for employees and officers into a commercial bank. This is both a convenience to employees and an administrative economy, since only one warrant need be written and processed. Political subdivisions and municipal corporations do not have the same power. Granting to these other bodies the same options to make payroll deposits could help them make similar cuts in the cost of administration and expanding the kinds of financial institutions would allow this convenience to employees who utilize financial institutions other than commercial banks.

SUMMARY:

Upon the written request of at least 25 employees, any political subdivision, municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation may deposit all or part of the employees' wages in any financial institution. This deposit shall either credit the employee account at that institution, or be immediately transferred to the employee's account at any other financial institution. The definition of financial institution is expanded to include any bank or trust company, any savings and loan company, or any credit union.

House: 91 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 36 1 C 269 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 531

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Douthwaite, Grier,
Keller, Monohon, Knedlik, Erickson,
Sanders, Haley and Taller)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Providing for a uniform system of risk management.

ISSUE:

The Legislative Budget Committee and the Department of General Administration commissioned a study conducted in 1976 to assess the insurance coverage held by the State of Washington and its agencies. It found that there is no uniform policy for insuring risk, that there is a lack of coordination and direction among agencies, and that the state is spending an unwarranted sum to insure against relatively insignificant losses with major areas of risk left unprotected. Their primary recommendation to alleviate these problems was to "adopt a risk management policy which will serve to standardize risk treatment throughout all state departments and agencies and provide a basis for implementing a statewide risk management program." King County has instituted a risk management office, which has resulted in savings to the county. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma are in the process of implementing such offices. The estimated cost savings to the state, if risk management is adopted, is up to \$797,000 per year.

SUMMARY:

It shall be the policy of the state to coordinate the efforts among all state agencies to minimize loss of assets and revenue. A risk management program is instituted to identify risks, evaluate their financial impact and the state's ability to fund their potential loss, eliminate the risk whenever possible by improvement of conditions, and assume the risk through self-insurance whenever practical or purchase commercial insurance when cost efficient.

A risk management office is created within the Department of General Administration, and a risk manager appointed by the Director to implement this policy. The risk manager shall make recommendations to state agencies on methods of avoiding or minimizing risks. The risk manager shall purchase all insurance for the state agencies. Universities, toll project agencies, and other agencies permitted by this bill to purchase their own insurance must do so in consultation with the risk manager.

The Director of the Department of General Administration shall submit a report to the Governor and the insurance committees of both houses at the first session after December 31, 1977, to recommend legislation to promote the risk management program.

SHB 531

The office of risk management shall cease to exist on June 30, 1981 unless extended by law.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 36 0 C 270 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 553

SPONSORS: Representatives May, Thompson, Knowles, Lux, Kilbury, Grier, Clemente and Fischer

COMMITTEE: Labor

Exempting certain theatre employees from the law establishing a minimum overtime wage.

ISSUE:

State law guarantees time and a half to employees who work longer than forty hours in one week. Special problems are posed for the theatre industry in that there is difficulty in changing projectionist crews right at forty hours.

Collective bargaining agreements make provisions for this situation, and both theatre employee groups and theatre management have asked for an exemption to permit them to negotiate these matters at the bargaining table.

SUMMARY:

Motion picture projectionists who are covered by a contract or collective bargaining agreement are exempt from state law requiring overtime pay after forty hours.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 43 0 C 74 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 79 1

HB 559

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Representatives Ehlers, Berentson, Taller, Whiteside, Grimm and Gaines

COMMITTEE: State Government

Adding a retired person to the State Employees Insurance Board.

ISSUE:

The State Employees Insurance Board is empowered to study health care and insurance plans and to develop and provide health care benefit plans for state employees. Representation upon the Board includes all affected groups except those state employees who are retired and continue their employee medical insurance.

SUMMARY:

The voting membership on the State Employees Insurance Board is increased from seven members to eight, with the addition of one retired employee who has retained public employee medical coverage. This individual is appointed by the Governor.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 88 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 190 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Recon: (a) 38 2
H. Concur: 92 0

VETO SUMMARY:

The emergency clause was vetoed on the Governor's belief that the bill does not meet emergency requirements. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SHB 563

SPONSORS: Committee on Labor
(Originally sponsored by Representatives King, Charette and Kilbury)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Revising the state unemployment compensation laws.

ISSUE:

The following provisions of present unemployment compensation law have been areas of dispute for which changes have been proposed:

1. Qualifying Requirements. An individual must earn wages in the base year of 15 percent of the average annual wage (currently \$1,550) and work either 16 weeks or 600 hours.
2. Benefits. An eligible recipient receives a weekly benefit of 1/25th of total wages in the highest quarter of the base year up to a maximum of 50 percent of the "average weekly wage".
3. Disqualification-Voluntary Quit. An individual who leaves work without good cause must either be reemployed for five weeks or wait ten weeks before being eligible for benefits. The Commissioner of Employment Security, in making a determination as to what constitutes good cause, takes into consideration the suitability of the work, i.e., the risk to health, safety or morals; physical fitness; prior training, experience and earnings; and distance of available work from residence.
4. Disqualification-Misconduct. An individual who is discharged or suspended from work for misconduct must be either reemployed for five weeks or wait ten weeks before being eligible for benefits.
5. Tax Rate and Tax Base. The present maximum (emergency) tax rate for all employers is 3.0

percent of covered wages up to 75 percent of the average annual wage (currently \$7,800).

6. Suitable Work. Present law sets broad guidelines as to what constitutes suitable work. In determining whether work is suitable, the Commissioner must consider the individual's training, work experience, prior earnings and other employment-related factors.
7. Students. Present law contains no restrictions concerning the eligibility requirements of students to receive unemployment compensation other than those imposed on all applicants.

SUMMARY:

This bill makes the following changes in state employment compensation law:

1. Qualifying Requirements. The bill eliminates present wage and weeks-worked requirements and provides that an individual will be eligible for benefits with base year employment totalling 680 hours.
2. Benefit Amount. The maximum weekly benefit amount is increased from 50 percent to 55 percent of the "average weekly wage". The individual's computation of benefits is changed from 1/25th of total wages in the highest quarter of the base year to 1/25th of the two highest quarters of the base year. When the fund balance becomes 3.5% of the total wages for the preceding calendar year, the maximum weekly benefit amount increases to 60% of the "average weekly wage".
3. Disqualification-Voluntary Quit. An individual who leaves work without good cause is disqualified from receiving benefits until the individual is reemployed for five weeks. An individual shall be considered to have good cause for voluntarily leaving work when the individual left work to accept a bona fide job offer or where the cause for leaving work is illness or disability to the individual or an immediate family member. Individuals who leave work due to their marital status or domestic responsibilities are not eligible for benefits until they have been reemployed for five weeks or have reported to the Department for ten weeks. The criteria for determining good cause for leaving work is altered so that no work shall be deemed unsuitable because of its distance from an individual's residence or because of any other significant work factor known to the individual at the time employment was accepted. The Commissioner may make exceptions in those cases where unconscionable hardship would result if the individual continued in employment.
4. Disqualification-Misconduct. An individual who is discharged or suspended from work for misconduct must be reemployed for five weeks in order to be eligible for benefits. Individuals who have been discharged because of a work-related felony shall be disqualified from receiving benefits attributable to any base year credits.

5. Tax Rate and Tax Base. The maximum (emergency) tax rate is raised from 3.0 percent to 3.3 percent for 1978 and 1979, and the tax base is raised from 75 percent to 80 percent of the average annual wage.

6. Suitable Work. Suitable work is defined as an occupation which takes into account the individual's prior work experience, education or training. If the individual has no prior work experience or training for employment in the general area, then employment which is physically and mentally suited to the individual is considered suitable. "Prior earnings" are no longer included as a statutory factor in determining suitability of work.

7. Students. Individuals registered for twelve or more hours of scholastic instruction per week shall be disqualified from receiving benefits or waiting period credit during any week during the school year. The disqualification shall not apply to those in an approved training course (pursuant to RCW 50.20.043) or to those who demonstrate to the Commissioner their actual availability for work.

The provisions dealing with qualifying requirements take effect for benefit years beginning on October 1, 1978. The sections dealing with voluntary quits, misconduct, the definition of suitable work, benefits and employer reporting requirements take effect on July 3, 1977. All other provisions take effect 90 days after adjournment.

House: (a)	68 22	Effective: Various dates
Senate: (a)	42 6	C 33 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	67 29	

SHB 564

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Ehlers, King, Dunlap,
G. Nelson, Bauer, Heck, Burns, Walk,
Sommers, Whiteside, Taller, Paris,
Enbody, Smith, Erickson, Grier,
Greengo, Gaines, Salatino, Sanders and
Barr)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Abolishing certain state agencies.

ISSUE:

For some time, concern has been expressed that current procedures of legislative oversight and budget review have not been adequate to control the growth of state agencies and programs nor to evaluate the effectiveness of their operations and responsiveness to public needs. A relatively recent approach, commonly referred to as "sunset" legislation, establishes a procedure, combining a stated schedule for automatic termination of selected agencies with a specific process

for legislative review. Fourteen states have adopted some form of "sunset" legislation, and several others are currently considering bills of this type.

SUMMARY:

In a statement of findings, this measure (the Washington Sunset Act of 1977) states that by establishing a system for termination, continuation or modification of state agencies, coupled with procedures for scheduled review of such agencies, the Legislature and the executive branch will be in a better position to evaluate their operations.

Select Joint Committee to Develop Termination Schedule (Sec. 12)

Within thirty days, a select joint committee of the Legislature shall be established to develop legislation scheduling the termination of agencies (defined to include programs and subunits of agencies). The committee shall be composed of ten members of the Legislature, five to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five by the President of the Senate (three members of the majority party and two of the minority party from each chamber).

The select joint committee shall: (a) identify appropriate state agencies to be scheduled for termination after consideration of several specified criteria; (b) arrange for termination of a reasonable number of agencies on June 30 of 1979, 1981, and 1983; (c) attempt to schedule similar agencies on the same date in order to identify and eliminate duplicative activities, and also to divide the review responsibilities as evenly as possible among the committees of reference (defined as appropriate standing committees); (d) assist in implementation of the act by proposing procedures for legislative review and appropriate legislative rules; and (e) submit necessary proposals, including the termination schedule, no later than the first day the Legislature is in session after January 1, 1978. No more than one state agency shall be scheduled for termination in any one section of legislation submitted by the select joint committee.

Specific Programs and Entities Scheduled for Termination (Secs. 14 and 17)

The act also contains a brief initial list of agencies and programs scheduled for termination. Statutes concerning programs scheduled for termination on June 30, 1978, relate to debt adjusting, proprietary schools (schools operated for profit), grist mills, and regulation of steam vessels. Agencies scheduled for termination on June 30, 1979 include the Driving Instructors Examining Committee, the Water Well Construction Operators Examining Board, the Forst Fire Advisory Board, the Escrow Commission and the Employment Agency Advisory Board. Specific repealers are included for affected sections of current law.

Legislative Budget Committee Review (Secs. 5-7)

The Legislative Budget Committee shall conduct a program and fiscal review of each agency or program scheduled for termination. The review shall be completed and a report prepared on or before September 30 of the year prior to the termination date. Copies of the report and related documents shall be transmitted to the Office of Financial Management.

Criteria for review of regulatory entities: The criteria to be used where applicable by the Legislative Budget Committee in making its review of regulatory entities cover several categories of performance: admittance of qualified applicants into a field of endeavor; economic considerations; cost impact; public interest matters such as participation in the rule-making process, timeliness of processing complaints, and evaluation of the impact of the entity's decisions; involvement of those regulated in the decision-making process; and the consequences of eliminating or altering a particular regulatory function.

Criteria for review of agencies other than regulatory entities: In reviewing other than regulatory entities, the criteria to be applied include: agency compliance with legislative intent; operation in an efficient and economical manner; operation in the public interest by providing a needed service; possible duplicative activities; and any adverse effects of termination or modification.

Executive Participation (Secs. 5 and 15)

(1) Upon receiving the report of the Legislative Budget Committee and related documents, the Office of Financial Management may conduct its own review of the agency affected and shall prepare a report on or before December 31 of the year prior to the date of termination. Such report shall be transmitted to the Legislative Budget Committee, which shall then prepare a final report including both its own report and the report of the Office of Financial Management. The final report shall be transmitted to all members of the Legislature, the state agency concerned, the Governor, and the State Library.

(2) The Governor shall, when appropriate, submit lists of state agencies to the select joint legislative committee which might be scheduled for termination by a bill proposed by the committee.

Committee of Reference Review (Sec. 8)

This section includes provisions for (a) a joint hearing by the respective committees of reference to consider the final report transmitted by the Legislative Budget Committee and other related data, and to receive testimony from representatives of the agency involved (which shall have the burden of demonstrating a public need for its continued existence), the Governor and other interested parties, including the public; (b) notice and mailing of copies of the report; (c) permissive designation of liaison members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House

Appropriations Committee to the respective committees of reference; and (d) separate consideration by the respective committees of what action should be taken. Continuation or modification of an entity scheduled for termination can only be accomplished by passage of a bill; no more than one agency or program may be covered by any such bill.

Wind-up Period and Disposition of Holdings (Secs. 9 and 10)

If terminated, a state agency is granted a one-year period for concluding its affairs, at the end of which provisions are made for disposition of personnel, property and documents, funds, and survival of contractual rights and duties. At the end of the period, the rules and regulations of the terminated entity would automatically be repealed unless assumed by a related agency given legal responsibility or as the Governor directs.

Miscellaneous Provisions

A state agency scheduled for termination may be reestablished by law for a fixed period not to exceed six years. This measure itself shall expire on June 30, 1983, unless specifically extended by subsequent law.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 0 Effective: June 17, 1977
Senate: 34 5 C 289 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 572

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by Representative Douthwaite)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Permitting variable interest loans on life insurance.

ISSUE:

Current law provides that after three full years of payment upon a life insurance policy, a policyholder may borrow a sum of money up to the cash surrender value of the policy at a fixed interest rate not to exceed 6%. At times when bank and loan company interest rates exceed 6%, large policyholders can use their life insurance policies as a vehicle for low interest loans, thereby depleting insurance company investment powers, and lowering dividends to all policy holders.

SUMMARY:

For all policies written after the effective date of this bill, insurance companies have two options for interest rates on loans taken out against a life insurance policy: to continue at a fixed rate of interest up to 6% for loans, or to adopt a variable rate. The option chosen must be specified in the policy. If the second option is chosen, the interest rate must be between 4%

and 8%. Change in the variable rate may not occur more than once per year nor increase more than 1% at any time. The policyholder must be given 30 days notice prior to such change.

House: 85 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 35 1 C 250 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 573

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette and Shinpoch

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Appropriating funds for session law publication.

ISSUE:

An appropriation is needed to publish session laws of the 45th Washington State Legislature.

SUMMARY:

There is appropriated \$95,494.00, or as much of that sum as is necessary, for the preparation, reproduction, printing and mailing of the session laws of the 45th Washington State Legislature.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 92 1 Effective: May 6, 1977
Senate: 40 0 C 23 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 580

SPONSORS: Representatives Knowles, Knedlik, Vrooman, Hughes and Smith

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Making the possession of a device to evade telephone toll charges a felony.

ISSUE:

It is currently a gross misdemeanor to make, possess, sell, give away, or otherwise transfer a device or technical plans to construct a device intended to be used to avoid telephone toll charges. One such device is commonly referred to as a "blue box". A recent prosecution in King County under this section was hampered when the prosecutor could not proceed in superior court on a case originally filed in district court. This difficulty could have been avoided if the crime charged was a felony.

SUMMARY:

The penalty for the crime involved is increased from a gross misdemeanor to a felony.

House: 89 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 43 3 C 42 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 581

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Becker, Hanna, Whiteside, Adams, Shinpoch, May, Pardini, Deccio, Charette, Warnke, Grimm, Thompson, Charnley, M. Hurley, Pearsall, Bender, Eng, Hawkins, Chandler, Ehlers)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services
Providing for the substitution of prescription drugs.

ISSUE:
Many drugs therapeutically equivalent to brand name drugs are available at a lower cost. Present law permits generic drug substitutions by permission of the physician. This should be encouraged to lower costs to consumers. The majority of drugs are manufactured by more than one company, all of which meet the same FDA minimum standards of quality. To the elderly, who consume a large percentage of prescription drugs, the difference in price between brand name and generic drugs can represent a considerable financial savings.

SUMMARY:
All prescriptions must specify whether a therapeutically equivalent generic drug may be substituted. A physician must sign a written prescription on one of two lines on the prescription form, one to indicate that a substitution may be made, the other to indicate that the prescription must be dispensed as written. If the prescription is transmitted orally, the physician must instruct the pharmacist whether a substitution is permitted. All savings from the substitution must be passed on to the purchaser. No pharmacist may substitute a generic drug unless it has been manufactured in accordance with certain minimum standards spelled out in law. Every pharmacy must post a sign to notify patrons of their right to a choice. A physician is not liable for side effects or adverse reactions caused by a pharmacist's manner or method of substitution. Implementation and enforcement of this bill shall be the responsibility of the State Board of Pharmacy, which shall additionally provide a list of therapeutically non-equivalent drugs to all registered pharmacists.

House: (a) 89 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 45 0 C 352 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 87 3

HB 582

SPONSORS: Representatives Whiteside, Deccio, Newhouse, Clayton, Hansen and Flanagan

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation
Creating the Yakima river conservation area.

ISSUE:
The Yakima River corridor from Selah Gap to Union Gap is a uniquely valuable recreation, conservation, and scenic resource in this state.
The preservation and recreational use of this area has been proposed for over a generation, but no action has been taken.

SUMMARY:
The Washington State Yakima River Conservation Area is created and the Yakima County commissioners are authorized to coordinate the acquisition, development, and operation of this area. The Parks and Recreation Commission is directed to consult with the Yakima commissioners in this effort. The Yakima commissioners are authorized to acquire property, easements, and rights in river-related lands in this area necessary to implement the conservation and parks purposes of this bill. Only the commissioners shall exercise the power of eminent domain to implement this bill.
The Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation is directed to assist in obtaining funding. The Game Commission and the Department of Game retain full authority to regulate, manage, preserve, and provide for the harvesting of wildlife within the area. Local zoning authority is unaffected.

House: 91 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 40 2 C 75 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 86 3

HB 583

SPONSORS: Representatives Whiteside, Deccio, Fortson and Wilson

COMMITTEE: Education
Permitting school districts to waive or reduce fees for low-income senior citizens.

ISSUE:
Senior citizens who are on a fixed income have limited opportunities for recreational activities because of cost. Fees for cultural or recreational activities at schools may be waived or reduced for students of low family income who would have difficulty paying such fees. Providing senior citizens with the same opportunities would enable them to participate in the

social, cultural, and athletic events sponsored by the common schools.

SUMMARY:

The board of directors for any school district may reduce or waive fees for any optional extracurricular event of a cultural, social, recreational, or athletic nature, for low income citizens over sixty-five years of age.

House: 84 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 44 0 C 170 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 584

SPONSORS: Representatives Thompson, Grimm and Charnley

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Permitting college and university professors to request trustee or regent approval to continue teaching beyond age seventy.

ISSUE:

Expertise developed over years of teaching is lost to universities and students by the mandatory requirement that professors and other employees must retire at age 70. Many persons forced to retire are still capable teachers and have unique experience and talents unavailable elsewhere that are valuable to students and the university.

SUMMARY:

The board of regents of a university or board of trustees of a college is granted the right to reemploy any retired professor who is seventy years of age or older and who possesses outstanding qualifications which in the judgment of the board would permit the person to continue valuable service to the institution. The period of reemployment shall not result in any increased retirement benefits. Should a professor already be drawing retirement benefits, the maximum employment for which he/she is eligible shall be forty percent of full time for any year. All professors or other designated employees who have reached 70 years of age on or after July 1, 1970 are covered by the bill.

House: (a) 63 32 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 31 3 C 276 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur.
(Partial)
S. Recede: 36 8
H. Final
Passage: 71 4

HB 585

SPONSORS: Representatives Erickson, Burns and Chandler

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Providing that each state college board of trustees have a treasurer who shall be bonded.

ISSUE:

Payroll for the three state colleges is presently handled through the State Treasurer's office in Olympia. Due to frequent losses of payroll in the mail and increased postage, the state has found the present method of handling payroll to be inefficient and expensive.

SUMMARY:

The board of trustees of each of the state colleges is required to appoint a treasurer who shall act as financial officer of the board. The treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as the trustees require, and the college shall pay the fee for any such bond.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
Senate: 48 0 C 52 L 77

SHB 601

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Hanna, Warnke, Hawkins, Adams, Salatino, Grier, Hansen, Heck, Gallagher, McCormick and Gaines)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Revising gambling laws on card games.

ISSUE:

Current law prohibits any operator of amusement games from realizing any profit on the games. While a statutory limit should be set upon the profit, some profit will permit licensees to improve facilities without losing money.

SUMMARY:

Fees of not more than one dollar per half hour of playing time, or not more than twenty-five dollars for a tournament may be charged for amusement games. The Washington State Gambling Commission shall be charged with regulation of the implementation of these fees.

Patrons of establishments selling food or beverages may flip coins or roll dice to determine who shall pay for the food, drink or music.

SHB 601

House: 65 30 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 31 15 C 76 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 61 35

SHB 604

SPONSORS: Committee on Labor
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Lux, Pearsall, Fischer
and Pruitt)
(By Department of Labor and Industries
Request)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Revising the state industrial insurance laws.

ISSUE:

The Department of Labor and Industries has requested clarifying amendments to the industrial insurance laws to enable them to enforce those laws more effectively. In addition to the need for technical amendments, increased departmental latitude in adopting rules which encourage employers to hire injured workers is requested.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends industrial insurance laws in five areas, relating to minors, self insurers, second injuries, departmental powers and penalties.

The definition of "child" while attending school is changed from 21 to 23. When a worker under 18 is injured, all compensation payments shall be made to the parent or guardian, except by written authorization. Should a minor be injured on a job not authorized by his/her work permit, the employer shall be liable for 50% of any payments to the worker.

Self insurers are required to pay, upon application, a \$150 administrative fee. All applicants for self insurance shall be audited. Any employer who was formerly a self insurer, and has since stopped self insuring, will not be eligible to reapply for self insurance for three years.

When a worker qualifies for compensation under the second injury fund, an employer may appeal, but pending the outcome of such appeal, payments shall be made to the injured worker. Assessments for second injury fund imposed on self insurers shall be in proportion to the payments made against their accounts. The department may adjust the experience record and assessments of employers when workers in their employ qualify for second injury payments.

Additionally, the act empowers the Department of Labor and Industries to adopt rules which reduce or eliminate payments to employers who hire injured workers, and gives the department the power to pay up to \$1,500 per year for fees, supplies, and transportation for any worker enrolled in vocational rehabilitation program. (If the employer is a self

insurer, the department may direct the employer to pay such sum.) The director is authorized to issue subpoenas.

In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, misrepresentation of amounts due the supplemental pension fund by an employer shall be a class C felony if such misrepresentation is done knowingly and exceeds \$500, and a gross misdemeanor if less than \$500. For any individual making a claim against the fund knowingly, misrepresentation of a fact in a claim of \$500 or more shall be a class C felony. Any lesser amount shall be a gross misdemeanor. Additionally, the act guarantees to an injured worker that payments will not be stopped if medical examinations or treatments are refused for good cause.

Finally, the following minor changes are made to industrial insurance law: 1) the bill allows temporary help agencies to pay the industrial insurance premiums for employers to whom they provide workers, and 2) an exemption from industrial insurance coverage is provided for jockeys.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House: (a) 61 30 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 1 C 323 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 82 0

HB 613

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers and G. Nelson
(By Department of Revenue Request)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Repealing property tax revaluation ratio procedures.

ISSUE:

In 1969 the Legislature funded a program to revalue property throughout the state. However, many properties had not been reassessed for many years and property owners were faced with large increases in assessed value. Also, the problem of the disparity between areas in the county recently revalued and other areas which had not been recently revalued was temporarily aggravated. To lessen the effect of the revaluation program, the state directed the county boards of equalization to meet every August to review the recent revaluations. The Department of Revenue was required to furnish these "August boards" with certain data regarding the assessment increases in the recently revalued areas of the county and the general level of assessment in the county. If the board determined there was a 15% disparity between the assessed value of recently revalued property and the average levels throughout the county, it could order a reduction in the level of assessment for the recently revalued areas. However, in recent years this revaluation program has resulted in property

assessment levels being roughly equal throughout most of the counties. The "August boards" have only ordered "rollbacks" once in the last three years.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals RCW 84.48.050 which requires the Department of Revenue to certify two ratios to the local board of equalization of each county:

1. The ratio of the assessed value of locally assessed property in the county to the true and fair value of such property—the tentative indicated ratio;
2. The ratio of locally assessed property in the county which has been revalued to the true and fair value of such property.

This bill results in a savings of \$81,600 for the 1977-79 biennium.

House:	78	11	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	39	0	C 29 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 615

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Enbody, Knowles and McKibbin)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Enacting the "Comprehensive Sentencing Act of 1977".

ISSUE:
In 1975, Initiative 316, enacting a death penalty for aggravated murder in the first degree, was adopted by the voters. Since its adoption, there have been a number of United States Supreme Court rulings on state death penalty statutes which have delineated the essential elements of a constitutional death penalty statute. In Woodson v. North Carolina, 96 S.Ct. 2978 (1976), the Court stated that a death penalty statute must allow the sentencing body (jury) in determining the sentence to focus on two essential factors: (1) the circumstances of the offense; and (2) the defendant, with sufficient sentencing discretion to permit the exercise of mercy.

The State Attorney General has stated in a formal opinion (15 A.G.O. 1976) that the present state death penalty statute is substantially similar to the "mandatory" type of death penalty statute held unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in Woodson and would, if challenged in the courts, be held unconstitutional. Such a challenge is pending on appeal to the State Supreme Court from a Superior Court ruling that the current statute is constitutionally enforceable.

SUMMARY:

The procedure for implementing the state death penalty statute is restructured to comply with existing U.S. Supreme Court rulings by the establishment of a two-tiered procedure (trial and sentencing) providing structured guidance to the jury in determining whether the death penalty, life imprisonment without possibility of parole, or release, or ordinary life imprisonment shall be imposed.

Aggravated Murder: Only persons convicted by a jury of premeditated murder in the first degree which is accompanied by at least one "aggravating" circumstance and without mitigating circumstances sufficient to merit leniency may be executed. Aggravating circumstances include (1) the murder of a law enforcement officer or a fire fighter while he is performing official duties; (2) murders committed by prisoners or prison escapees; (3) murders for hire; (4) soliciting murder for hire; (5) murder of a judge, juror, witness, or prosecuting attorney connected with the exercise of their official duties in relation to the murderer; (6) multiple murders committed as part of a common scheme; (7) murder of a newsreporter; and (8) premeditated murder committed in the course of certain violent felonies. Certain mitigating circumstances are specified in the Act but the jury may consider any relevant factors warranting leniency.

Procedure: If a person is charged with first degree murder, the prosecuting attorney has 30 days after arraignment to file written notice of intention to request a special post-trial proceeding to determine whether or not the death penalty should be imposed. Failure to file timely notice bars imposition of the death penalty. If the jury convicts the defendant of first degree murder, the court shall reconvene the jury for a special sentencing proceeding to determine whether or not there are aggravating and/or mitigating circumstances. The rules of evidence shall be waived to permit the presentation of all relevant evidence. If the jury unanimously finds one or more aggravating circumstances, and is not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that there are not sufficient mitigating circumstances, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole or release. If there is no finding of aggravating circumstances, the defendant shall be sentenced to ordinary life imprisonment. If the jury unanimously finds beyond a reasonable doubt that there is one or more aggravating circumstances and unanimously finds no mitigating circumstances sufficient to merit leniency, the jury must answer the following two questions for a special verdict:

1. Did the evidence presented at trial establish the guilt of the defendant with clear certainty?
2. Are you convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that there is a probability that the defendant would commit additional criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society?

The state has the burden of proving each question and the court shall instruct the jury that no question may be answered affirmatively unless there is unanimous agreement.

If the jury unanimously answers both questions affirmatively, then the defendant shall be sentenced to death. If the jury returns a negative finding on either question, the court shall impose a mandatory life sentence without possibility of parole or release. Neither the court nor the jury shall be allowed to suspend or defer the sentence.

Whenever the death penalty is imposed, the State Supreme Court shall review the sentence and any trial court errors on the record of the trial. The Supreme Court shall accept written and oral arguments and determine whether the evidence supports the jury's findings and whether the sentence is excessive or disproportionate to the penalty imposed in similar cases, taking into consideration the crime and the defendant. The court shall be authorized to affirm the death sentence or set the sentence aside and remand the case to the trial court for resentencing. In the event the Governor commutes any death sentence or the sentence is held unconstitutional, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life without possibility of release or parole. The prisoner shall never participate in any temporary release or furlough program and the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles shall never parole the prisoner, reduce the period of imprisonment, allow the prisoner to participate in any temporary release or furlough program, or release the prisoner based on good time calculations.

The bill also provides that no person in the state shall be placed in legal jeopardy of any kind whatsoever for protecting by any reasonable means necessary, himself, his family, or his real or personal property, or for coming to the aid of another who is in imminent danger of or the victim of aggravated assault, armed robbery, holdup, rape, murder, or any other heinous crime.

When a substantial question of self defense in such a case shall exist which needs legal investigation or court action for the full determination of the facts, and the defendant's actions are subsequently found justified, the State of Washington shall indemnify or reimburse such defendant for all loss of time, legal fees, or other expenses involved in his defense.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

H. Fail:	63	25	Effective: June 10, 1977
H. Recon: (a)	69	27	C 206 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Fail:	29	11	
S. Recon: (a)	35	11	
H. Concur:	68	24	

HB 617

SPONSORS: Representatives Fischer and Eng

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Allowing some mutual savings banks to pay higher expenses for management and operation.

ISSUE:

During a calendar year, mutual savings banks are presently prohibited from incurring management and operation expenses which exceed 2.5 percent of the bank's average assets during such year. This restriction imposes a burden on small banks which may incur a rapid withdrawal of deposit moneys when interest rates exceed the bank's allowable interest rate payable to depositors. To comply with the 2.5 percent limit these banks may be forced to capitalize a portion of their expenses, thereby reducing the amount deductible on their tax return as business costs. Commercial banks and savings and loan institutions have no similar requirements.

SUMMARY:

Mutual savings banks with less than \$10 million in deposits and with a "profit" in excess of 2 percent of gross earnings in two of the past three years may incur management and operation liabilities of 3.5 percent of their average assets during such year.

House: (a)	92	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	45	0	C 171 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 618

SPONSORS: Representatives Fischer and Eng

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Revising laws regulating sale of securities.

ISSUE:

Certain kinds of securities are presently exempted from the disclosure and registration requirement of the state securities law. For example, any security issued or guaranteed by the federal government is deemed a sufficiently safe investment for purchasers and therefore registration with the Washington State Securities Division is unnecessary.

Presently, any security issued by a municipal corporation in any state is similarly exempted. However, some state municipal corporations issue securities to finance the construction of buildings and the principal and interest on these securities (usually bonds) is paid by the rental fees received from a private business occupant. If the occupant defaults on the lease, the purchasers of the security may not receive the investment return they thought was guaranteed by the governmental body.

Also, state and federal securities laws provide a registration exemption for certain types of security offerings including "private offerings" and "small offerings". Currently, the state and the corresponding federal rules which govern interstate offerings impose somewhat different conditions for these two exemptions.

SUMMARY:

Securities issued by governmental bodies (including municipal corporations) shall not be exempt from registration and disclosure requirements if the payment on the securities is solely from revenues from a private industrial or commercial enterprise.

The Securities Division is authorized to make the "private" and "small" offerings exemptions comparable with the corresponding federal exemptions for these categories of offerings.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 37 0 C 172 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 619

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Sommers, Ehlers and
Shinpoeh)
(By State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Modifying investment authority of the State Finance
Committee.

ISSUE:
The investment authority for the various state retirement system funds is divided among the Director of the Department of Retirement Systems, the State Finance Committee (consisting of the Governor, the Lt. Governor and the State Treasurer) and the boards of the respective funds. Proponents believe: (1) that the investment authority needs modification to provide more coordinated management structure; and (2) that the prohibition against investing in common stock not listed on national securities exchanges and against selling call options on stock are unnecessarily restrictive, limiting the earnings potential of the various funds.

The Investment Advisory Committee which makes general investment policy recommendations consists of seven members. However, only five of the members are restricted during their terms of office from holding a financial interest in or employment by investment brokerages or mortgage servicing firms doing business with the State Finance Committee. If this restriction were extended to all the members it would eliminate potential conflicts of interest. To further protect the fiscal integrity of the retirement fund portfolios, the

investment managers need a clear statutory investment guideline.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee and the Director of the Department of Retirement Systems shall have full investment and management authority over the various state retirement funds subject to the approval of the respective retirement fund boards. Each board shall determine the manner of granting approval to the Committee and the Director.

The prohibition against investing in common stocks not listed on a national securities exchange is removed. Call options may be sold or repurchased when such options are fully covered by common stocks owned by the funds.

To facilitate the marketing and trading of securities and call options, the State Treasurer is authorized to register securities in the name of a nominee (broker) without mention of the fiduciary relationship between the nominee and the state.

The State Actuary shall be added to the Investment Advisory Committee, increasing the number of members to eight. No member shall, during the term of appointment or for two years thereafter, have a financial interest in or be employed by any investment brokerage or mortgage servicing firm doing business with the State Finance Committee.

All investments made by the Department of Retirement Systems, the Public Employees Retirement Board, the Washington Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement Board, and the Teachers' Retirement Board shall be governed by the "prudent man rule".

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 40 0 C 251 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 71 0

HB 623

SPONSORS: Representatives Bauer and Zimmerman
COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Exempting capital expenditures of nonprofit water associations from gross income for public utility tax purposes.

ISSUE:
Public utility districts raise funds for capital improvements by a property tax levy. Funds raised by taxes are not included in the gross income of PUD's for public utility tax purposes.

However, non-profit water associations do not have taxing authority and must raise revenues for capital improvements by increasing water rates. Since this is not a "tax", the revenues raised must be included in

HB 623

the gross income of the associations for the 3.6% public utility tax.

SUMMARY:

Income from water distribution of a non-profit water association which is used for capital improvements is exempted from the public utility tax.

House: 86 5 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 31 15 C 368 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Refused
to Concur
S. Recede: 31 10

SHB 625

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Becker, Polk, Bauer, Gaines, Lux, Hanna, Conner, Salatino, Eng, Maxie, Keller, Kreidler, McKibbin, G. Nelson and Williams)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Authorizing the establishment and operation of a central credit union.

ISSUE:
Central credit unions serve as a secondary market for member credit unions. For example, a central credit union may purchase a group of student loans from a credit union thereby allowing the originating credit union to immediately reloan the money rather than waiting for each monthly payment. This provides the member credit unions with liquidity.

Congress has recently extended the lending powers of federally chartered central credit unions. One such institution headquartered in northern California is presently aggressively expanding its marketing efforts in the State of Washington.

Washington has one state chartered central credit union which is presently operating under a single sentence in the credit union law which provides that a central credit union may exist. There is no statutory delineation of the powers of a central credit union.

SUMMARY:

The bill contains a "tie-in" clause which will allow the state chartered central credit union to automatically offer the same services as have been recently granted to the federally chartered central credit union.

House: (a) 87 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 0 C 207 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 87 0

HB 627

SPONSORS: Representatives Schmitt, Hansen, Flanagan and Taller

COMMITTEE: Local Government
Authorizing irrigation districts to merge existing sewer districts.

ISSUE:
Sewer districts are presently not authorized to merge into irrigation districts. Allowing this procedure could result in lower total management costs in those districts desiring such merger.

SUMMARY:
The bill adds sewer districts to those special districts allowed to merge into irrigation districts.

House: (a) 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 208 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 81 3

HB 642

SPONSORS: Representatives Winsley, Monohon, Kreidler and Keller

COMMITTEE: Revenue
Requiring that applications for abatement of taxes on destroyed property be filed in the year of destruction or within 75 days of destruction.

ISSUE:
Existing law requires that an application for tax relief on destroyed property must be filed within 75 days of the date of destruction. Proponents of this legislation feel this is too short a time period to apply for tax relief.

SUMMARY:
A claim for tax relief on destroyed property may be filed any time within the year the destruction occurs or within 75 days after the date of destruction.

House: 87 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 40 0 C 200 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 643

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Deccio, Knowles, Whiteside and Chandler)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Granting grandparent visitation rights.

ISSUE:

The section of the 1973 Dissolution of Marriage Act dealing with visitation rights to children authorized a court to grant visitation rights to any person if it would be in the best interests of the child. The statute did not specify any particular time when a request for visitation rights must be made and did not direct the court to take any factor into consideration other than the best interests of the child. Nevertheless, the Court of Appeals has held that a court could not grant visitation rights to someone other than a parent unless there had recently been a threshold change of status affecting the family unit; for example, the death of one or both of the child's natural parents, termination of the family unit by dissolution or separation of the parents, or child abuse or abandonment. A person could not petition the court for visitation rights unless a threshold change of status in the family can be demonstrated.

SUMMARY:

A court is authorized to grant visitation rights to any person (if it is in the best interests of the child) whether or not there has been a change of circumstances. Any person may petition the court for visitation rights at any time.

House:	95	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	32	1	C 271 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	90	0	

HB 649

SPONSORS: Representatives McCormick, Warnke, Whiteside, Pearsall, Hughes, Tilly, Knowles, Adams, Erickson and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Implementing law relating to cosmetology.

ISSUE:

Current law requires that cosmetology and hairdressing shops be separate from any residential area adjacent to the shop.

This requirement imposes a burden on operators since separate toilet facilities must be constructed for customers.

SUMMARY:

Restrictions against use of residential dwellings for cosmetology shops shall not apply to toilet facilities shared between such shop and an adjacent residence. The bill also provides that all hairdressing, cosmetology and manicuring shops must be under the direct supervision of a licensed manager-operator, and

repeals the requirement of a yearly certificate of health.

House:	88	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	37	0	C 310 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	70	20	
H. Recon.			
H. Refused to Concur			
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	33	15	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	72	4	

HB 653

SPONSORS: Representatives Warnke, Greengo and Charnley
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Safeguarding the purchaser's contribution of money toward construction, completion or maintenance of improvements to a land development.

ISSUE:

Developers selling land in real estate development can offer the land for public sale and after the sale has been made add additional charges for basic services or improvements. Land buyers have already invested what they are prepared to spend when they accepted the terms of the sale, and should not be obligated to pay additional money for costs they did not anticipate.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires that a public offering statement for a lot within a real estate development state whether any sum in addition to the cost of the land is to be required. Such sums may be paid only to a governmental agency, an association of the landowners in that development, or placed in trust on terms acceptable to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

House:	87	1	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	37	0	C 252 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 656

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives O'Brien, King, Maxie, Newhouse, Lysen, Clemente, Berentson, Knowles, M. Hurley, Pardini, Bauer, Becker, Kilbury, Adams, Flanagan, Gallagher, McCormick, Fischer,

SHB 656

Conner, Gaines, Erickson, May, Grier,
Hughes, Greengo and Taller)

COMMITTEE: Education

Mandating certain public agencies to make surplus books, equipment, etc. available at depreciated cost to private schools.

ISSUE:

Public school books and supplies that have been declared surplus can be put to educational use by private schools if they know of the availability of these supplies. Currently educational supplies are sold at general auction like all other surplus public supplies.

SUMMARY:

Public school students shall have priority to purchase public school textbooks upon their declaration as surplus. The school district shall then notify all private schools annually requesting such notification of available surplus books, instructional material, equipment, or relocatable facilities. Private schools must respond within one year to such notice, and they shall pay fair market value or a depreciated cost, whichever is higher.

House:	90	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	44	0	C 303 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt Adopt:	33	1	
H. Conf.			
Rpt Adopt:	88	0	

HB 657

SPONSOR: Representatives Ehlers, G. Nelson and Sommers
(By State Auditor Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Removing the State Auditor from membership on the state retirement board.

ISSUE:

The State Auditor has concluded that his service on the Public Employees' Retirement Board may imply a conflict of interest by requiring him to participate in the business of the Board at the same time that he is required to audit the retirement system. Concerns have also been expressed that: (a) the other elected officials on the Board (the Insurance Commissioner, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer) frequently are unable to participate personally in Board decisions because of scheduling conflicts; and (b) the public, which supports the retirement system through payment of taxes, is not represented.

SUMMARY:

All of the elected state officials are removed from the Board and are replaced by four members of the public, to be appointed by the Governor subject to Senate confirmation.

House:	96	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	42	2	C 34 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	76	1	

SHB 660

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Thompson and Polk)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Establishing the LEAP committee.

ISSUE:

Since 1974 the Legislature has developed a computerized system to monitor expenditures by state agencies and to provide assistance in analyzing the state budget. Presently, this "legislative evaluation and accountability program" (LEAP) has no statutory basis and is funded by both houses. The two persons performing this data collection and evaluation function receive "split" salaries, partly paid by the House and partly paid by the Senate. The lack of a statutory foundation for LEAP and the split in funding lessens the effectiveness of the program.

SUMMARY:

A formal and statutory eight-member joint House and Senate committee is created, to be entitled the Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program Committee (LEAP). The Committee shall acquire a data processing service capability under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Legislature (independent from the Data Processing Authority controls) to provide the Legislature with information sufficient for in-depth analysis and monitoring of state agency expenditures, budgets, and related fiscal matters.

The Committee shall appoint a LEAP administrator who shall compile the information requested by the new Committee. The LEAP administrator (and other staff authorized by the Committee) shall (1) manage LEAP operations, (2) assist the several standing committees of both houses, and (3) provide the Legislature with requested information. The Committee shall have the power to gain access to data of state agencies, to enter into necessary contracts, and to suggest changes relative to the accounting and reporting systems to OPP&FM or its successor.

Procedures are provided to pay staff salaries and the expenses of Committee members and witnesses. The bill will cost \$890,016 for the first biennium and \$3,335,000 for the first six years of operation.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 92 0 Effective: July 15, 1977
 Senate: (a) 31 13 C 373 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur:
 (Partial)
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 35 0
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 79 3

SHB 662

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Erickson, Grimm,
 Chandler, Knowles, Oliver, Owen, Grier,
 Salatino, Bender, Gilleland, Haley,
 Fuller, Taller, Bond, Hawkins, Bauer,
 Charette, Enbody, Tilly, Sanders,
 Clayton, Winsley, Paris and Monohon)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Regulating the granting of remunerated professional leaves.

ISSUE:

Currently, each state institution of higher education has established criteria regulating the granting of sabbaticals and other educational leaves for faculty and exempt staff. There is a growing concern about the absence of comprehensive state regulation and the lack of consistency in the administration of such leaves by institutions of higher education.

Sabbatical leaves can be abused, for example, by faculty who have taken leave and then not returned to the college or university from which they are on leave. Sabbatical leaves can cost a university a considerable amount if there are a significant number of professors on leave at the same time and the number of replacement personnel is subsequently high.

SUMMARY:

Professional leaves shall be granted to enhance an institution's instructional and research programs. All sabbatical and other remunerated leaves shall be considered "professional leave" for which faculty members and exempt staff shall not receive more than the average of the highest quartile of all full time teaching faculty. Such leaves shall not exceed 12 months, and remuneration shall be computed on a prorated schedule if the leave is different than an academic year.

All professors and staff who take professional leave are obliged to return to the same institution for at least the same amount of time as their leave, or fully reimburse their leave pay. The total number of persons taking professional leave shall not exceed 4

percent and the total cost for professional leave reimbursement and replacement personnel shall not exceed the total of the salaries of individuals on leave. Institutions shall report to the Council on Postsecondary Education such information as it deems necessary to determine compliance with this bill.

House: 91 5 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 37 0 C 173 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 76 3

SHB 674

SPONSORS: Committee on Agriculture
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Kilbury and Clayton)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Revising laws relating to the sale or transfer of agricultural products.

ISSUE:

Proponents contend that there is a need for an increase in the bonding requirements on commission merchants and livestock dealers to protect growers/consignors of agricultural products from defaults in payment. Also, with respect to pooling arrangements, the commission merchants are only required to pay the consignor up to 80% of the sales proceeds. This allows merchants to pay anywhere from 0% to 80% and fails to guarantee prompt payment to growers and consignors.

SUMMARY:

Horses, mules and donkeys purchased or sold for slaughter are included in the definition of "agricultural product." The term "date of sale" is defined as the date that products are delivered to the buyer.

The sliding scale bond requirement (based on volume of purchases) above the minimum bonding level currently placed on dealers of livestock, hay, grain, or straw is also placed on all other dealers. The bond on a commission merchant or dealer is also increased to an amount equal to 1/52 of the net yearly payment to growers instead of the 1/130 as formerly required. In lieu of these bonding requirements, any dealer who has not violated the provisions of this bill in his two most recent years of business may file a bond in an amount equal to such dealer's maximum daily purchases multiplied by the maximum numbers of days which will expire after the date of sale (defined as the date products are actually delivered to buyer) but before final payment is made. In no case shall the bond be less than \$3,000.

Commission merchants must pay at least 80% of a consignor's interest in the sales proceeds of a pooling contract. Commission merchants are required to

SHB 674

conspicuously post their charges. Charges shall be accounted for on a per unit charge based upon the same unit of measure for which the selling price of a product was charged. Commission merchants are permitted to increase charges for actual increases in labor or material costs, even after the contract has been executed. Records shall be kept from the date of sale and commission merchants are prohibited from discriminating against consignors based upon age, sex, color, creed, national origin, or physical, sensory, or mental handicap.

House: (a) 68 21 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 1 C 304 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 86 1

SHB 675

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services (Originally sponsored by Representatives Fischer, Adams, Sherman, Erickson, North, Clemente, Hughes, Salatino, D. Nelson, Vrooman, Burns, Keller, Pearsall, Grier, Owen, Hanna, Gruger, Gallagher, Bauer, Bender, Charnley, Knowles, Williams, Gaines, McCormick, Maxie, Grimm, G. Hurley, Douthwaite, Lux, Martinis, Sommers and Walk)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Abolishing pay toilets and requiring certain places of public accommodation to have free public toilet facilities.

ISSUE:

Current law does not require that free facilities be provided in public restrooms. Proponents of this measure contend that this situation unduly inconveniences the public.

SUMMARY:

No more than one-half the units in any public restroom shall be coin operated. Charges for men's and women's toilet units shall be the same, and the proportion of available free units shall be the same for men and for women. The key to coin-lock restroom entry doors shall be provided without charge when requested, and notice to this effect shall be posted. Violation of this bill shall be a misdemeanor.

House: 81 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 27 18 C 97 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 678

SPONSORS: Committee on Agriculture (Originally sponsored by Representatives Kilbury, Amen, Vrooman, Hansen and Barr)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Modifying the law on theft of livestock.

ISSUE:

Presently, physical damage as defined for the crimes of malicious mischief includes its ordinary meaning as well as particular acts. Proponents argue that the act of injuring or destroying livestock should be included within this definition.

Proponents also contend that current criminal sanctions are an insufficient deterrent to cattle rustling.

SUMMARY:

This bill specifically includes the act of injuring or destroying livestock in the definition of physical damage as used for the crimes of malicious mischief.

Clarifying language is added to the section which defines the crime of cattle rustling.

A livestock owner may obtain treble damages and attorney's fees in a civil suit brought because of injury, destruction, or theft of livestock.

House: 86 8 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 39 0 C 174 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 683

SPONSORS: Representatives Douthwaite, Haley and Grier

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Modifying the insurance law on fraternal benefit societies.

ISSUE:

Fraternal benefit societies can insure their members for disability insurance or life insurance, but requirements are more stringent than for other life insurers. These societies, which function on a basis similar to a group insurance plan, regard many provisions of present law as archaic, unworkable, and discriminatory against their industry.

SUMMARY:

Fraternal benefit societies are authorized to use the same mortality tables and interest assumptions as are authorized for use by the Insurance Commissioner for domestic life insurers.

House: 92 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 41 0 C 96 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 691

SPONSORS: Representatives Fischer, Pardini and Kreidler
(By State Treasurer and Chairman Public Deposit Protection Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Increasing the liability of a public depository.

ISSUE:
Public funds deposited in private banks under the Public Deposit Protection Act are protected from loss by a requirement that each bank must set aside collateral equal to five percent of the public deposit in that bank. In the event of a bank failure, each bank will be assessed a portion of the collateral to cover any loss of public deposit in the failed institution.

An Attorney General's opinion has concluded that present law does not require collateral to be maintained at five percent of public deposits if the bank is forced to pay an assessment. The State Treasurer and the Public Deposit Protection Commission feel that this is contrary to the intent of the original and warrants correction.

Also, Seattle-First National Bank has such large amounts of public deposits on hand that if it were to fail, the combined collateral reserved by the other banks would not be sufficient to insure the complete safety of the public deposits in Seattle-First.

SUMMARY:
The collateral requirement is increased to ten percent. The collateral must be replenished should an assessment occur by the next call report date. (Call reports are statements of condition required to be made four times per year.)

House: (a) 96 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 42 0 C 95 L 77 1st ex. sess
H. Concur: 94 1

HB 694

SPONSORS: Representatives Boldt and Kilbury
COMMITTEE: Transportation
Authorizing the State Patrol to dispose of certain real property.

ISSUE:
Proposed highway construction will cut off access to a State Patrol facility located in Benton County. The State Patrol needs statutory authorization to relocate their facility and dispose of the existing facility.

SUMMARY:
The State Patrol is authorized to sell, exchange or lease this parcel of land to the highest bidder after appraisal of the property by two agents and a call for bids. All funds received from such sale or lease shall be deposited in the motor vehicle fund in the State Treasury.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 46 0 C 191 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 697

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Dunlap, Clemente, Fortson, Whiteside, Bauer, Barnes, Greengo, Paris and Taller)

COMMITTEE: Education
Mandating learning objectives for grades K-12 for statutorily required courses.

ISSUE:
School districts were directed by the 44th Legislature to develop, with community participation, a program identifying and implementing student learning objectives for grades K through 8. Other statutes relating to education (basic education, collective bargaining, and bilingual education) consider K-12 as one unit.

SUMMARY:
A program identifying student learning objectives in reading, language arts and math in grades 9-12 must be developed by September 1, 1978, and implemented by September 1, 1981 by each school district board of directors.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction must review such program, and submit a report to the Legislature by January 31, 1978.

The bill provides that student attainment shall be locally assessed annually and the student learning

objectives program shall be reviewed at least every two years.

The bill additionally calls for the subsequent development and assessment by school districts of learning objectives for all other courses of study in school district programs. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to provide the Legislature with a plan setting forth timelines for school district compliance in establishing a learning objectives program for those courses which have been statutorily required prior to January 1, 1977. Within 180 days after adoption, of a definition of basic education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall provide the Legislature with a plan setting forth timelines for school district compliance in establishing a learning objectives program based upon such definition. Such plan must include the fiscal impact on state educational service districts and school districts.

House:	84	11	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	44	0	C 305 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Recon: (a)	42	0	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	41	3	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	73	10	

HB 703

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Gallagher, Berentson
(By Department of Motor Vehicle Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Revising the laws regulating motor vehicle wreckers.

ISSUE:

Current law provides that all motor vehicle wreckers must maintain a record of all vehicles dismantled. Current law does not cover the disposition of the major component parts of an automobile which enables stolen cars to be dismantled and sold for parts, without traceable records to facilitate detection.

SUMMARY:

Automobile wrecking companies shall maintain records for every major component part of an automobile acquired. Major parts include engine, frame, transmission, cab, door, differential, seat, hood, bumper and such other parts as the Director of Motor Vehicles may designate. Records shall be maintained at the wrecker's place of business for three years, and must include a bill of sale with the seller's identity

verified, the vehicle and motor identification number, certificate of title number, prior registration information, and a yard number assigned by the wrecker.

Records of sale of minor component parts must also include a bill of sale, and identification of the seller.

Administrative penalties are extended to permit the Director to assess a five hundred dollar fine, or revoke the license of a wrecker who deals with major component parts in violation of regulations, as well as for violation of any other provisions of the chapter. A wrecker in violation shall also be subject to criminal charges of a gross misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a one thousand dollar fine.

House:	87	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	37	0	C 253 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 727

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Gallagher, Gilleland and Vrooman

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Changing laws on reporting of vehicle accidents.

ISSUE:

The driver of a vehicle which has been involved in an accident which has caused more than \$100 apparent damage currently must report the accident to appropriate authorities. Increases in the cost of repairing automobiles resulted in progressively more accident reports being filed, and an increased workload to the State Patrol and the Department of Motor Vehicles. Also, a driver is subject to the financial responsibility law if involved in an accident where two hundred dollars of personal or property damage has occurred. Due to inflation, accidents that are very minor are covered under the law. Adjusting this requirement to compensate for inflation will bring this law in line with its original intent.

SUMMARY:

The amount of damage to a person or property that brings a driver under the financial responsibility law is increased from two hundred to three hundred dollars. The amount of damage that requires an individual to report an accident to police is increased from one hundred to three hundred dollars.

House: (a)	89	5	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	35	3	C 369 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	78	0	

HB 733

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Gallagher and Gilleland
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Prescribing penalties for misuse of transporter plates.

ISSUE:
The Department of Motor Vehicles has been informed by the Attorney General's office that it does not have statutory authority to revoke licenses of motor vehicle transporters for misuse of transporter plates.

SUMMARY:
The Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles may revoke the license of any motor vehicle transporter who knowingly has possession of a stolen vehicle or a vehicle with a defaced identification number, who loans transporter plates, or who uses plates in any manner in violation of this law.

House: 88 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 34 0 C 254 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 737

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Bauer, Whiteside and Warnke)

COMMITTEE: Education
Allowing school districts to pay for insurance for students in interdistrict activities.

ISSUE:
Proponents feel that where students participate in school sponsored activities, which may result in injury to such students, participants should be required to have disability or accident insurance. Provisions should also be made for the low income student so that he or she will not be prevented from participating in school activities because of financial hardship.

SUMMARY:
A school district may require all students participating in school or school district sponsored activities to be covered by accident or disability insurance. The school district is empowered to pay all or part of the cost in consideration for students' participation in district sponsored activities. The district is authorized to pay the cost of such insurance for low income students.

House: 80 9 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 38 0 C 255 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 741

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue
(Originally sponsored by Representatives O'Brien, Berentson, M. Hurley, Lysen, Moreau and King)

COMMITTEE: Revenue
Modifying property tax exemption laws pertaining to recapture penalties, reapplication procedures, and notification of change of use.

ISSUE:
Current law exacts a seven-year recapture penalty on property which changes from property tax exempt status to taxable status. Proponents of this legislation feel that the requirement of payment of the past seven years' property taxes imposes a heavy burden on schools and colleges which are forced to close and dispose of their tax exempt property.

SUMMARY:
Schools or colleges that have operated for ten or more years will not have to pay a tax recapture penalty when property goes from tax exempt status to taxable status. For schools or colleges in operation for less than ten years, the tax recapture period will be three years, plus an additional tax on any profit made on the sale of such property.
Also, if the gross receipts of a church or cemetery are under \$2,500 the Department of Revenue may waive the \$35 application fee for tax exempt status.

House: 93 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 44 0 C 209 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 82 8

SHB 743

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Energy and Utilities
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Smith, Zimmerman, Thompson, Lee, Shinpoch, Haley, McKibbin, Charnley, Becker, Hanna, Taller, Clemente, Chandler, Sherman, North, Charette, M. Hurley, Blair, Douthwaite, Lux, Salatino, Burns, Sommers, D. Nelson, G. Hurley, Bauer and Knedlik)

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities
Limiting marine bulk petroleum shipment transfer facilities.

SHB 743

ISSUE:

Proponents contend that, in light of environmental considerations, and in order to be consistent with the present state Coastal Zone Management Program, the state should prohibit the location of an oil transshipment facility east of Port Angeles.

SUMMARY:

The Governor may only certify a single oil transshipment facility to be located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca at or west of Port Angeles. Any pipeline constructed in connection with the facility shall not cross the Cedar River or Green River watersheds which supply the water systems of Seattle or Tacoma and must be located entirely within the United States.

Existing oil receiving or transfer facilities may not be modified or enlarged except to repair or maintain the facility, or to make it safer.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 71 20
Senate: (a) 29 18
H. Concur: 71 21

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray stated in her message to the Legislature that the siting requirements of SHB 743 are unduly restrictive and that the economic and environmental consequences of these restrictions have not been adequately analyzed. Further, she feels that adequate procedures for fact-finding and review already exist in current law through the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HB 753

SPONSOR: Representative Knowles

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing sewer district removal of pollutants from nearby waters.

ISSUE:

Federal grants have been made to a sewer district located next to Liberty Lake in Spokane to clean up the lake and local matching moneys are already earmarked for the project. However, the auditor indicates that sewer districts do not have the precise authority to clean up lakes or streams.

SUMMARY:

The commissioners of a sewer district are authorized to reduce or eliminate pollutants from any lake or stream within the boundaries of the sewer district, or abutting, or located adjacent to the sewer district.

A sewer district may issue general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, local improvement district bonds, or utility local improvement bonds to pay for such activities.

House: (a) 87 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 146 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 755

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, McCormick, Berentson, Embody and Gilleland

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Providing for tamperproof licenses and identification cards.

ISSUE:

Driver licenses and DMV identicards can be illegally duplicated or falsified and used for illegal purposes (purchase of liquor by minors, cashing bad checks, etc.). These cards can be produced so they are "tamperproof". If they were more difficult to falsify, it is felt that crime related to fraudulent alteration of documents would decrease.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Motor Vehicles is directed to implement, by January 1, 1978, a manner of producing and issuing driver licenses and identicards that makes falsification as difficult as possible.

House: 91 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 40 0 C 27 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 768

SPONSORS: Representatives Moreau and Erickson

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Implementing the law relating to granting of degrees at certain state colleges, including financial impact review.

ISSUE:

Current law requires that any new degree program at the state colleges (Central, Eastern and Western) be approved by the Council for Postsecondary Education. If the degree program approved has a fiscal impact, the Legislature must pass a bill to implement the program, thereby adding to the proliferation of code sections.

Legislation to authorize the Legislature to delegate approval of new degree programs to an agency, while retaining the right to react to any degree program which may have a fiscal impact would avoid unnecessarily cluttering the code.

SUMMARY:

Before any new degree program is initiated at the state colleges, it shall be subject to review and recommendation by the Council for Postsecondary Education. The Council is required to prepare a fiscal impact statement in its review of new degree programs that require additional appropriations. The Council shall then transmit the fiscal impact statement, as well as its recommendations on any new degree program initiated, to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

House:	84	3	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	40	1	C 201 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	87	1	

HB 778

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, McCormick and Warnke

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Authorizing voluntary deductions for group insurance premiums from State Patrol retirement allowances.

ISSUE:

All state retirement systems, except the State Patrol Retirement System, permit retirees to authorize deductions from their retirement allowances for the payment of premiums on a retiree's group insurance policy.

SUMMARY:

A beneficiary of a State Patrol retirement allowance may authorize deductions from the allowance to pay premiums on any group insurance policy or plan issued for the benefit of State Patrol members or other state public employees. Any such deductions made in the past are expressly recognized, ratified and affirmed.

House: (a)	86	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	36	0	C 256 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 779

SPONSORS: Representatives Vrooman, Knowles, Lux, Keller, Martinis, Burns, Wilson, Taller and Berentson

COMMITTEE: Labor

Authorizing group filing for certain labor liens.

ISSUE:

Persons entitled to a lien on the franchise, earnings and real and personal property of an employer subject

to Chapter 60.32 RCW for moneys due them for their labor must file a notice containing information on their employment and the amount due them. The law provides that each person entitled to a labor lien must file a notice independent of any other party eligible to file a lien on the same project. This creates the problem of multiple filings when one would suffice.

SUMMARY:

Any number of claimants may file on the same notice as long as the amount claimed by each person is stated separately.

House:	91	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate:	35	1	C 176 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 797

SPONSORS: Representatives Charette, Vrooman, Knowles, Smith and Enbody

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Giving jurisdiction to the court of the county wherein an habitual traffic offender is arrested for subsequently driving without a license.

ISSUE:

Presently, a person adjudged to be an "habitual traffic offender" must be tried for subsequent driving offenses in the county where the person was originally declared to be an habitual offender.

This requirement violates a person's constitutional right to be tried in the county where the offense allegedly occurred.

SUMMARY:

The bill places jurisdiction in such cases with the courts of the county where the alleged offense occurred.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House:	92	0	Effective: June 1, 1977
Senate:	38	0	C 138 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 798

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Representative O'Brien)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Expanding the right to be free from discrimination.

ISSUE:

There have been pressures upon state businesses to participate in the boycott against Israel, or keep

persons of the Jewish faith out of key business positions by other state residents who are in political opposition to Israel. Six other states have passed legislation to make such coercion unlawful in order to remove the burden upon state businesses to yield to the Arab nations' boycott.

SUMMARY:

It shall be unlawful to engage in discriminatory boycotts or blacklisting imposed by a foreign government or foreign person for the purpose of restricting lawful business relationships on the basis of race, creed, sex, or national origin. This includes discriminatory boycotts and blacklisting under the penalty provisions in the law against discrimination. This shall not apply to any boycotts used in labor disputes.

House: 80 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 4 C 192 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 86 6

HB 816

SPONSORS: Representatives Maxie, O'Brien, Lux, Burns, Blair and Douthwaite

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Giving tenants a priority for purchasing highway lands.

ISSUE:

Under current law, there is no right-of-first refusal for persons occupying residentially improved property owned by the state, when such property is being sold as surplus property.

SUMMARY:

Prior to a general public sale of residentially improved property owned by the state, such property may be offered for sale to a tenant of the Department of Highways who has resided on the property for not less than six months and who is not delinquent in paying rent to the state.

House: (a) 92 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 37 3 C 37 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 821

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government (Originally sponsored by Representatives Fortson, Adams, Pearsall, Pruitt, Lux, Thompson, Kreidler, Burns, Gruger and Salatino)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Requiring crosswalk curb ramps for handicapped persons.

ISSUE:

In 1973 legislation was enacted to require cities and towns, but not counties, to include "curb cut" crosswalk ramps for wheelchairs in all new or replacement sidewalk construction. These ramps have been constructed in some locations without a corresponding ramp on the other end of the crosswalk, and since the ramps are not uniform, blind persons may find it difficult to recognize the change from sidewalk to street.

SUMMARY:

When a ramp is required for new or replacement crosswalk curb construction after the effective date, the city, county or town must construct a matching ramp at the other end of the crosswalk. No matching ramp constructed, however, requires a subsequent matching ramp.

The Department of General Administration is required to adopt a suggested design or construction standard for curb ramps within thirty days of the effective date and several suggested model design construction or location standards by 1-1-78 which will not uniquely endanger blind persons.

The ramp law is also made applicable to counties.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 77 16 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 137 L 77 1st ex. sess.

VETO SUMMARY:

The emergency clause was vetoed on the Governor's belief that the use of the clause is unwarranted and eliminates a period of adjustment useful to local governments. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HB 825

SPONSORS: Representatives Hansen and Conner

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Revising county road administration procedures relating to certificates of good practice.

ISSUE:

The County Road Administration Board issues yearly a certificate of good practice to counties which have complied with county road administration laws and submitted all required reports. If a county is ineligible for a certificate of good practice, its share of motor vehicle taxes is withheld and retained in the motor vehicle fund. The Board does not have the authority to revoke certificates previously issued, or withhold

only a part of such taxes. Additional flexibility is needed by the Board in order to enforce this law without undue harshness.

SUMMARY:

The County Road Administration Board is empowered to revoke previously issued certificates of good practice, upon proper notice and hearing, and to withhold either all or a part of the motor vehicle taxes for which counties are eligible. The bill additionally changes the date upon which certificates are issued from April 1 to May 1.

House: 90 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 31 0 C 257 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 828

SPONSORS: Representatives King, Enbody, Berentson and Polk

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Authorizing civil penalties against collection agencies.

ISSUE:

In the event a collection agency violates present law, the Department of Motor Vehicles is empowered to suspend or revoke the license of that agency. Because many agencies employ numerous individuals, the Department is hesitant to invoke the penalty of revocation or suspension because of the hardship which results when employees are terminated even though they may not have participated in the improper activity.

SUMMARY:

The bill substitutes a third alternative, allowing the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation. The assessment of these civil monetary penalties will be governed by provisions which give a collection agency prior notice of the intention to levy a fine and the right to appeal.

House: 95 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 47 0 C 194 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 837

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations (Originally sponsored by Representatives North, Knedlik, Chandler, Sherman and Fortson)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Providing for preservation of the Mount Si and Little Si area.

ISSUE:

A legislatively mandated study of the Mount Si and Little Si area was completed by the Department of Natural Resources and the State Parks and Recreation Commission on December 31, 1976. The study reported that the Mount Si area should be preserved for Washington residents because it has unique natural features, wildlife species, and recreational value, and it provides an economic base for neighboring communities.

SUMMARY:

This bill creates a Mount Si Conservation Area. The Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Game, and State Parks and Recreation Commission are directed to determine short and long term objectives, and the Department of Natural Resources is directed to manage the area until greater efficiency would result from joint interagency management.

The Department of Natural Resources may issue renewable, 55-year scenic or development easements or 55-year leases of state trust lands within the area and must determine the fair market value of those interests. There is appropriated \$6,500 from the general fund for these purposes.

The State Parks and Recreation Commission must appraise all other land within the area and submit a report to the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the Senate and House Committees on Parks and Recreation. There is appropriated \$35,000 from the general fund for these purposes.

The Interagency Committee may consider requesting up to \$2,750,000 from the 1979-81 budget for acquisition of lands other than state trust lands and the costs of acquisition. No property shall be acquired by eminent domain.

House: 80 7 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 32 8 C 306 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 61 3

SHB 839

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue (Originally sponsored by Representatives Sommers, Taller, Becker, Berentson, Kilbury, Wilson, Craswell, Douthwaite, Grimm and M. Hurley)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Making the leasehold excise tax inapplicable to certain property within certain historical sites.

ISSUE:

In the 1974 legislative session, properties of public corporations, commissions, or authorities created by cities and towns to administer federal grants and

programs were exempted from the property tax and an excise tax equal to the amount which would have been paid in property taxes was imposed. Property listed in a federal or state register of historical sites was exempted from excise tax. This exemption from both property and excise tax was counted on in the development costs of the remodeling and reconstruction of the Pike Place Market. Exemption of all leases of government property from the property tax and the enactment of the leasehold excise tax in 1976 has imposed the 12% leasehold excise tax on these properties which had been exempted in 1974.

SUMMARY:

The bill grants a leasehold tax exemption to property within a district which is listed on any state or federal register of historic sites and which is controlled by a public corporation, commission, or authority created by cities and towns under powers granted by the Legislature to administer federal grants and programs.

The exemption is granted under the following declining schedule:

- 100% exemption for 1977-1981;
- 66.6% exemption for 1982-1985;
- 33.3% exemption for 1986-1989.

The above exemption expires on December 31, 1989.

This bill results in a state general fund loss of approximately \$80,000 for the 1977-79 biennium.

The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

House: 75 17 Effective: July 1, 1977
 Senate: 41 1 C 35 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 842

SPONSORS: Representatives Thompson and Whiteside
 (By Secretary of State Request)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Removing county auditor filing requirements for business corporations.

ISSUE:

Current law requires that businesses must file many documents with the county auditor and also with the Secretary of State. Since county auditors do not have all relevant business documents on file, people seeking information usually go to the office of the Secretary of State. It would eliminate duplication of effort if these documents were in only one location.

SUMMARY:

The requirement that business documents must be filed with the county auditor is deleted. In addition, certain changes are made in the procedures for filing corporate documents, and in fee payment schedules.

House: 74 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 43 1 C 193 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 852

SPONSORS: Representatives Boldt, Berentson, Lysen, Schmitt and Kilbury

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Permitting certain amendments to contracts for nuclear generating projects.

ISSUE:

A public joint operating agency is a combination of cities and public utility districts (PUDs) formed to construct and operate electric power generating and transmission facilities. These agencies are granted the powers of PUDs for contracting and therefore have some powers to issue "change orders" (modifications) on their contracts.

When building a nuclear generating project it may be necessary to amend the construction contract to (1) comply with changes in federal safety and design regulations, (2) expedite the project, or (3) reflect changes in plans and specifications developed by the project architect-engineer. However, the power of these joint operating agencies to issue the necessary "change orders" to comply with federal regulations is uncertain due to lack of precedent and case law.

There is a need to clarify the agency power to issue change orders to avoid this uncertainty and possible delays in construction of current projects that may result.

SUMMARY:

A public joint operating agency shall have the power to issue any change order to amend the contract previously let for the project's construction if the change is necessary to comply with (1) state or federal regulations or standards, or (2) changes in plans or specifications recommended by the supervising architect-engineer to improve the safety of the project or to expedite the completion of the project on terms most advantageous to the public interest.

The amendments shall not make the project basically different from that provided for in the contract.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 0 Effective: May 16, 1977
 Senate: 48 0 C 28 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 865

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Sommers, Blair,
Shinpooh, Wilson, Patterson, Hansen,
Gilleland and Charnley)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Establishing a revised Public Employees' Retirement System.

ISSUE:

During the last two years there has been a growing awareness on the part of the Legislature that the public employee retirement systems of the state were facing major problems. Retirement benefits from public systems, when combined with publicly funded Social Security benefits, were producing retirement incomes in excess of pre-retirement take home pay. The cost to the public employer, and consequently the taxpayer, of providing these retirement benefits has been steadily climbing. The major public retirement systems did not provide standard benefits. Further, the State Supreme Court has held that pension benefit rights of current employees generally may not be modified downward. In order to revise the systems and provide, insofar as possible, for standard benefit structures, modifications may apply to future employees only.

SUMMARY:

A new benefit structure is created for public employees (Public Employees' Retirement System) hired on or after October 1, 1977. An eligible member shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance of 2% of the member's "average final compensation" (average of the highest 60 months) for each year of service. An annual cost-of-living benefit adjustment based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index to a maximum of 3% per year is provided. To be eligible to receive retirement benefits, a member must be at least 65 years of age and have five or more years of service credit. However, a person who has attained the age of 55 may take early retirement after twenty years' service, but the benefits shall be actuarially reduced based on the difference in the person's age at retirement and age 65. No retiree shall receive the retirement allowance while employed by any non-federal public employer in this state.

Normal costs of the system are to be shared equally by employer and employee, with initial rates set at 5.51% of salary. The employer shall contribute an additional 1.5% of salary toward payment of the unfunded supplemental present value of the system. Members shall receive service credit for authorized leaves of absence provided the contributions are paid.

Death and disability benefits are provided. A member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued

employment shall be eligible to retire and receive an actuarially reduced monthly retirement allowance.

The disabled retiree shall be subject to such comprehensive medical examinations as are required by the Department of Retirement Systems. If the person recovers and is offered reemployment by an "employer" (as defined) or reenters the employ of such employer, the benefits shall terminate.

The bill sets an effective date of October 1, 1977.

House:	76	15	Effective: Oct. 1, 1977
Senate: (a)	25	22	C 295 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	33	8	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	78	10	

(NOTE: See comparison tables at the end of the budgetary highlights section - buff-colored pages.)

SHB 866

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Sommers, Blair,
Shinpooh, Wilson, Patterson, Hansen,
Gilleland and Charnley)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Establishing a revised Teachers' Retirement System.

ISSUE:

During the last two years there has been a growing awareness on the part of the Legislature that the public employee retirement systems of the state were facing major problems. Retirement benefits from public systems, when combined with publicly funded Social Security benefits, were producing retirement incomes in excess of pre-retirement take home pay. The cost to the public employer, and consequently the taxpayer, of providing these retirement benefits has been steadily climbing. The major public retirement systems did not provide standard benefits. Further, the State Supreme Court has held that pension benefit rights of current employees generally may not be modified downward. In order to revise the systems and provide, insofar as possible, for standard benefit structures, modifications may apply to future employees only.

SUMMARY:

A new benefit structure is created for employees (Teachers' Retirement System) hired on or after October 1, 1977. An eligible member shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance of 2% of the member's "average final compensation" (average of the highest 60 months) for each year of service. An annual cost-of-living benefit adjustment based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index to a maximum

of 3% per year is provided. To be eligible to receive retirement benefits, a member must be at least 65 years of age and have five or more years of service credit. However, a person who has attained the age of 55 may take early retirement after twenty years' service, but the benefits shall be actuarially reduced based on the difference in the person's age at retirement and age 65. No retiree shall receive the retirement allowance while employed by any non-federal public employer in this state.

Normal costs of the system are to be shared equally by employer and employee, with initial rates set at 5.66% of salary. The state shall contribute an additional 5.8% of salary toward payment of the unfunded supplemental present value of the system. Members shall receive service credit for authorized leaves of absence provided the contributions are paid. Death and disability benefits are provided. A member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment shall be entitled to retire and receive an actuarially reduced monthly retirement allowance. The disabled retiree shall be subject to such comprehensive medical examinations as required by the Department of Retirement Systems. If the person recovers and is offered reemployment by an employer (as defined) or reenters the employ of such employer, the benefits shall terminate.

The bill sets an effective date of October 1, 1977.

House: 84 7 Effective: Oct. 1, 1977
 Senate: (a) 27 19 C 293 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 33 8
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 81 7

(NOTE: See comparison tables at the end of the budgetary highlights section - buff-colored pages.)

SHB 867

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Sommers, Blair,
 Shinpoch, Wilson, Patterson, Hansen,
 Gilleland, Charnley and Barr)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations
 Creating a revised LEOFF Retirement System.

ISSUE:
 During the last two years there has been a growing awareness on the part of the Legislature that the public employee retirement systems of the state were facing major problems. Retirement benefits from public systems, when combined with publicly funded Social Security benefits, were producing retirement incomes in excess of pre-retirement take home pay. The cost to the public employer, and consequently the

taxpayer, of providing these retirement benefits has been steadily climbing. The major public retirement systems did not provide standard benefits. Further, the State Supreme Court has held that pension benefit rights of current employees generally may not be modified downward. In order to revise the systems and provide, insofar as possible, for standard benefit structures, modifications may apply to future employees only.

SUMMARY:

A new benefit structure is created for public employees (LEOFF System) hired on or after October 1, 1977. An eligible member shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance of 2% of the member's "average final compensation" (average of the highest 60 months) for each year of service. An annual cost-of-living benefit adjustment based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index to a maximum of 3% per year is provided. To be eligible to receive retirement benefits, a member must be at least 58 years of age and have five or more years of service credit. However, a person who has attained the age of 50 may take early retirement after twenty years' service, but the benefits shall be actuarially reduced based on the difference in the person's age at retirement and age 58. No retiree shall receive the retirement allowance while employed by any non-federal public employer in this state.

Normal costs of the system are to be paid 50% by the member, 20% by the state and 30% by the employer. Initial rates are 8.14% of salary for the employee, 4.88% of salary for the employer and 3.28% of salary for the state. In addition the state will contribute an additional 20% of salary toward payment of the unfunded supplemental present value of the system.

Members shall receive service credit for authorized leaves of absence provided the contributions are paid. Death and disability benefits are provided. A member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment shall be eligible to retire and receive an actuarially reduced monthly retirement allowance.

The disabled retiree shall be subject to such comprehensive medical examinations as are required by the Department of Retirement Systems. If the person recovers and is offered reemployment by an "employer" (as defined) or reenters the employ of such employer, the benefits shall terminate.

The bill sets an effective date of October 1, 1977.

House: 84 9 Effective: Oct. 1, 1977
 Senate:(Fail) 24 22 C 294 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Recon: (a) 26 21
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 29 12
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 71 17

(NOTE: See comparison tables at the end of the Budgetary highlights section - buff-colored pages.)

SHB 873

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Vrooman, Martinis,
Moreau, Schmitt and Hanna)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Regulating the harvesting of specialized forest products.

ISSUE:

Forest landowners are encountering increased theft of their timber, particularly cedar forest landowners. Proponents contend timber harvesting regulations should be strengthened and the penalties for unlawful harvesting increased to discourage the theft of cedar and other "specialized forest products".

SUMMARY:

This bill requires a harvester to obtain a permit prior to harvesting any specialized forest products which shall be (1) signed by the landowner where the harvesting shall occur, and (2) validated by the local county sheriff. A copy of the permit must be mailed to the landowner, the holder of the harvesting permit, and the sheriff of the county in which the harvesting occurs.

Cedar processors shall maintain records of purchases for one full year, including the license number of the vehicle delivering the forest products and the harvesting permit number. Each processor must display a valid registration certificate from the Department of Revenue at each place of business.

It is a gross misdemeanor (a) for a cedar processor to purchase from a supplier who does not display a valid harvesting permit or a true copy thereof; (b) for a harvester to sell to a processor who does not display a valid registration certificate; and (c) to possess, transport, or harvest such forest products in this state without a permit or evidence of title.

House: (a) 91 0 Effective: June 2, 1977
Senate: 35 2 C 147 L 77 1st ex. sess.

2nd SHB 874

SPONSORS: Committee on Institutions
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Salatino, Becker,
Hanna, G. Hurley, Barr and Struthers)

COMMITTEE: Institutions

Modifying the conditions for receiving state funds for probation services.

ISSUE:

Current law provides a subsidy to counties that treat in the community certain juvenile delinquents who would otherwise have gone to state juvenile institutions. The subsidy amount is based on the formula which compares the average number of juvenile commitments per 100,000 population for the five year period 1964 through 1968 to current commitment rates for the county. If current commitments are reduced, the county receives the lesser of the actual expenditure of the approved program, or \$4,000 multiplied by the commitment reduction number. Additional funding is needed to subsidize youthful offender programs.

SUMMARY:

The formula for distributing the juvenile probation subsidy money is changed to provide that all counties be paid a standard cost not to exceed \$5,000 per commitment reduction. The cost shall be based upon workload standards established by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS).

High risk juvenile offenders can be committed to state juvenile institutions without reducing the state's subsidy to the counties for treating other juveniles in the community. By January 1, 1978, DSHS shall prepare a report on juvenile probation services in the state and submit the report to the Senate Ways and Means and Social and Health Services committees and the House Appropriations and Institutions committees.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House: 93 2 Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 1 C 307 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 85 0

HB 878

SPONSORS: Representatives Schmitt, Heck, Boldt, Kilbury and Tilly

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Establishing and defining five commissioner PUDs and three commissioner PUDs.

ISSUE:

Existing law permits five-member public utility district (PUD) commissions for counties with hydroelectric projects costing over \$325 million. Presently, only Grant County qualifies for a five-member commission. If the limit were lowered, other counties (specifically Chelan County) could expand the size of their commissions to provide more countywide representation and better allocate the commission's workload.

HB 878

SUMMARY:

Counties with hydroelectric projects costing over \$250 million may, if they so desire, expand their PUD commissions to five members through a countywide election. If the voters approve a five-member commissioner district, the PUD commission will divide the district into two equally populated at-large districts. Within 90 days, a special election shall be held to elect the first two at large commissioners. The number of votes determine which at-large commissioner shall serve a four-year term and which shall serve a two-year term.

House: (a) 91 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 40 0 C 36 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 879

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Gallagher and Bender
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Allowing driving on certain highway shoulders to allow other vehicles to pass.

ISSUE:

Current law requires a slow moving vehicle to pull off the road when five or more vehicles are following. Other legislation exists which makes it illegal to drive upon improved shoulders of the highway. On some two lane highways it is difficult due to topography to construct turn-out lanes, and drivers of slow moving vehicles are violating the law whether they pull over or continue.

SUMMARY:

The state Highway Commission and local authorities are authorized to designate areas on a two lane highway where slow moving vehicles may pull onto the improved shoulder for the sole purpose of allowing other vehicles to pass. Signs erected to mark such an area shall take precedence over pavement markings.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 39 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 880

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Bauer, Heck, Whiteside, Fortson and Clemente)

COMMITTEE: Education

Implementing law relating to school principals and their powers and duties and allowing school district management teams.

ISSUE:

Job descriptions for school principals and vice principals are currently written by local school boards. There are no comprehensive statewide requirements defining the responsibilities of or the credentials needed for the positions. Proponents feel there is a need to clarify the role of principal or vice principal.

SUMMARY:

The bill specifies the duties and responsibilities of school principals and vice principals and requires that they hold valid teaching and administrative certificates. In addition to any duties otherwise required by law or job description, principals shall assume administrative authority for the educational program and supervision of pupils and shall make recommendations regarding fiscal needs and personnel.

House: 89 5 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 38 0 C 272 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 0

SHB 912

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Lee, North, Whiteside and Paris)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Establishing disposition procedures for unclaimed personal property.

ISSUE:

Laws relating to the disposition of lost property are territorial statutes which are antiquated. Laws relating to unclaimed property in the hands of public officials are contradictory and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The laws make a distinction between "lost" and "unclaimed" property and need to be completely rewritten in order to protect the rights of persons who have lost property, and define the rights and obligations of persons who have found property.

SUMMARY:

Any person who finds property shall within 15 days submit the property (and if the finder intends to claim such property a statement of the value and a notice of intent) to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the area where such property was found. Failure to do so shall result in the finder being liable to the owner for the value of the property.

The law enforcement officer shall notify the finder of the provisions of this bill. For any property received valued in excess of \$35, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for two weeks, describing the property and date and time found, and announcing the time, date and location of the public auction at which it shall be sold. Such sale will be held between 30 and 60 days from the last date of notice. Should the lawful owner appear to claim the property up until the sale, such property shall be surrendered to him with a 10% charge assessed to be paid to the finder. Any governmental entity in possession of unclaimed property worth in excess of \$50 shall follow the same procedure. Government entities, however, shall maintain the option to require the owner to appear 48 hours before the sale.

Notice shall be sent to the finder 15 days prior to the sale, and should the owner not appear to claim the property, the finder may purchase the property for a cost of all expenses and 10% of the appraised value. If the finder does not exercise this option, the property shall be sold to the highest bidder with proceeds of the sale to go to pay the costs, with any additional to be deposited in the state fund. For property worth less than \$35, a law enforcement officer retains the right to allow the finder to keep the property, provided it can be ascertained that the property is not stolen, and a record is kept of all such transactions.

Should the property be money, the procedure is similar, except the money shall go to the finder, with 10% to the government agency, 90 days after notice, or if the money is less than \$35, 90 days after finding the money.

Should the property be firearms, they need not be sold. The notice of intent to retain firearms shall be the same as the notice to auction other property, and the person finding such firearms shall be entitled to their worth if they are not claimed by their rightful owner.

No governmental employee may assert a claim for property found in the course of employment, unless specifically permitted to do so by the governmental entity.

House: 92 1
 Senate: (a) 39 0
 H. Concur: 92 0

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed SHB 912 because she felt it would place a financial burden on law enforcement agencies. Also she felt further study might produce less cumbersome legislation. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HB 921

SPONSORS: Representatives Schmitten, Clayton, Fancher, Conner, Whiteside, Oliver, Struthers, Tilly and Hansen

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Providing that forklifts shall be exempt from certain requirements for motor vehicles.

ISSUE:

It is presently unlawful for a person to operate an unlicensed forklift on public roads. Forklift operators are subject to traffic tickets in those industrial areas where it is necessary to cross public roads or travel short distances while moving from one warehouse to another. This problem would be eliminated if these forklifts were allowed a limited exemption from the motor vehicle licensing requirements.

SUMMARY:

Unlicensed forklifts are permitted to operate on public roads but only during daylight hours and only within 500 feet of the warehouse they service. Forklifts manufactured after January 1, 1970 need only have brakes on the rearmost axle when being towed provided they satisfy current braking standards for motor vehicles and combinations of motor vehicles.

House: 32 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 44 0 C 148 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 927

SPONSORS: Representatives Flanagan, Hansen and Oliver

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Exempting community college district employees working outside states' boundaries from higher education personnel law.

ISSUE:

Education personnel who are employed by Washington community colleges but who work outside the state are legally covered by the Higher Education Personnel Board but are unable to benefit from such coverage due to geographic inaccessibility. It is impossible for the HEP Board to cover employees who are outside the state or overseas. Proponents feel that exempting such employees will encourage community colleges to fulfill their obligation to protect the rights of these employees in a more practical way. Presently, the federal government provides a full time personnel officer overseas to meet these needs.

SUMMARY:

Any employee of a community college who is employed in an educational program outside the State of Washington is exempt from the Higher Education Personnel law.

House: 91 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1978
Senate: 46 0 C 94 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 928

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Energy and Utilities
(Originally sponsored by Representatives Lysen, Sherman, King, Kilbury, O'Brien, Charnley, Gruger, Pruitt, Gallagher, Boldt, McCormick, Hawkins, D. Nelson, Bauer, Gaines, Clemente and Leckenby)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities
Revising energy emergency powers and procedures.

ISSUE:
The present status of the Governor's emergency powers during an energy shortage is legally questionable. These powers, granted by the Legislature to issue orders limiting or allocating energy, must be exercised upon the "recommendation or approval" of the Energy Advisory Council. However, the Council was stricken from the law by a Governor's veto. Therefore, actions taken pursuant to these emergency powers must be approved by a nonexistent council. In the near future, the state may face an energy emergency precipitated by the lack of rain and snowfall. There is a need to clarify the legal status of the Governor's emergency energy powers.

SUMMARY:
The Governor is authorized to declare energy emergencies and energy supply alerts. An energy emergency is a situation in which the unavailability or disruption of energy supply poses a clear and foreseeable danger to the public. An energy supply alert is a situation which threatens to disrupt or diminish the energy supply so as to jeopardize the public. Upon declaring an energy emergency the Governor is empowered to (1) implement programs, controls, and standards for the production, allocation, and consumption of energy; (2) suspend and modify existing pollution control standards and requirements or any other standards or requirements affecting energy use, including those relating to air or water quality control; and (3) establish and implement regional programs and agreements for the purposes of coordinating an energy program and actions of the state with those of the federal government and other

states and localities. During an energy supply alert, the Governor is authorized to (a) suspend or modify existing Washington Administrative Code rules regarding the consumption of energy by any state agency or the production of energy, and (b) direct any state or local governmental agency to implement programs relating to the consumption of energy by state or local government. All actions taken by the Governor shall be exempt from the State Environmental Policy Act.

Procedure: Upon the declaration of any energy supply alert or an energy emergency, the Governor shall present to the Joint Committee on Energy and Utilities (which replaces the defunct Energy Advisory Council) any proposed plans for programs, controls, standards, and priorities for the production, allocation, and consumption of energy during the period and any plans to suspend or modify existing WAC rules. The Joint Committee shall be bipartisan consisting of four members from each house and shall convene only during a declared emergency or supply alert. The Committee shall review any plans proposed by the Governor and transmit recommendations for the Governor's review. The Committee's approval of the Governor's proposed action is not required for the Governor to act. An energy emergency shall terminate after 45 days (30 days if the Legislature is not in session when the Governor declares the emergency and the Governor fails to convene the Legislature) unless (a) extended by the Governor with prior approval of the Committee; or (b) extended by the Governor based on a declaration by the President of a national state of emergency in the supply of energy; or (c) extended by declaration of the Legislature by concurrent resolution of a continuing condition of energy emergency. Any extension shall be for a period of 45 days, and the number of extensions is not limited. An energy supply alert shall terminate after 90 days unless extended for additional 60 day periods under the same conditions and procedures as an energy emergency. A condition of energy supply alert or energy emergency shall terminate at the end of the period or on a termination declaration by the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature. Upon termination, all powers exercised and all actions taken by the Governor shall cease to be effective. The emergency powers granted to the Governor in this chapter shall expire on June 30, 1980.

Effect of Powers: Upon the declaration of an emergency or supply alert, all persons affected by an order issued or action taken pursuant to the Governor's powers shall comply immediately. No person shall be exempt from the provisions of other laws, rules, or directives unless specifically ordered by the Governor. Any person aggrieved by an order issued or action taken may petition the Governor and request an exception from or modification of such order or action. A person may appeal any order or action taken to the state Supreme Court by writ of mandamus or writ of prohibition. The Governor may

order distributors of energy to take action as is needed to implement the Governor's orders. All energy allocations from one distributor to another distributor pursuant to orders issued or actions taken by the Governor shall be subject to fair and just reimbursement. Such reimbursement for any allocation of energy between regulated distributors shall be subject to the approval of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. A distributor is authorized to enter into agreements with other distributors for the purpose of determining financial or commodity reimbursement. No distributor shall be liable for actions taken pursuant to such orders issued by the Governor or the Commission.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 83 4 Effective: June 30, 1977
 Senate: (a) 43 2 C 328 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 37 0
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 80 2

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed Section 10 of the bill, stating that it duplicated earlier legislation and might have affected a portion of the Sunset Law which she deems of prime importance within the executive powers of the Governor. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HB 933

SPONSORS: Representatives Charnley and Conner

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting roadside area information panels.

ISSUE:

To reduce driver distractions and to beautify the countryside, advertising is restricted along state highways. However, this restriction can handicap tourists in locating restaurants, accommodations, and other needed services and businesses. This problem is increased if the businesses are not visible from the highway.

SUMMARY:

The Highway Commission is authorized to contract with private operators for the erection and operation of roadside area (safety rest areas and scenic overlooks) information panels to advertise services and facilities of specific interest to the traveling public. The advertisement panels shall not be readable from the highway and the cost of erecting and operating the panels shall be derived solely from advertising fees charged by the panel operator. No state funds shall be spent on the panels.

In January, 1979, the Commission shall report to the Legislature the public benefits derived from the advertising program and make recommendations regarding expansion or curtailment of the advertising.

House: (a) 93 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 36 1 C 258 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 936

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Owen and Patterson)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing cities and towns of less than 8,500 population to become part of a rural county library district or intercounty rural library district.

ISSUE:

It is inconvenient and costly for small cities and towns to provide library services to their citizens if they are not within a library district. Currently, the only way the services of the library can be provided is through a contract with a neighboring library district, or through the creation of a library system within the county or town.

SUMMARY:

Any city or town of less than 8,500 may annex itself to a contiguous county rural or intercounty library district. Following the local legislative authority's statement of intent to annex by passing an ordinance, concurrence by the board of trustees of the library district, and notification to the appropriate county, an election in the city shall be scheduled for voter approval of such annexation. If approved, residents of the city or town shall pay for the established library levy which, when combined with the city levy, shall in no case exceed \$3.60 per \$1,000 assessed value.

Three years after such annexation the legislative body of a city may pass a resolution allowing the voters to vote upon withdrawal from the district.

House: 90 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 35 0 C 353 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 952

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Conner, Gilleland and
 Gallagher)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Bringing state motor vehicle equipment standards into conformity with federal standards.

ISSUE:

Current state motor vehicle equipment requirements vary from the recommended federal guidelines and equipment requirements of other states. The penalties provided for sale or use of illegal equipment and the enforcement powers of the State Commission on Equipment are inadequate to ensure highway safety and protect consumers from deficient equipment.

Also, since the enactment of the 1976 Highway Safety Act, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation no longer has the authority to impose legal sanctions on states for not having a mandatory motorcycle helmet law. With this removal of authority, the mandatory helmet laws in various states were immediately repealed. However, this state still enforces the helmet law despite criticism that it restricts freedom of choice, has an unproven safety record, and has resulted in a significant increase in helmet manufacturers' products liability insurance premiums.

SUMMARY:

State requirements regarding brakes, steering control systems, windshields, fuel systems and seat belts are revised to effect closer conformity with federal guidelines and equipment standards of other states. It shall be a misdemeanor to (1) drive a vehicle in this state which is not equipped as required by the State Commission on Equipment, or (2) sell or offer to sell equipment which requires Commission approval unless such approval has been received. The Commission may require the recall and removal from the market of equipment which was previously approved where such approval has been suspended or revoked.

Persons operating motor vehicles on the public highways are prohibited from using headsets or earphones, and tow trucks are prohibited from using a revolving red light except at the scene of an accident. Also, it is lawful to operate or ride upon a motorcycle without wearing a motorcycle helmet.

House: 93 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 29 12 C 355 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 60 26

SHB 960

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Representative Clemente)

COMMITTEE: Education

Enacting "The Washington Basic Education Act of 1977."

ISSUE:

On January 14, the state's system of financing public schools was declared unconstitutional by Thurston

County Superior Court Judge Doran. His opinion declared that the state has failed to meet its paramount constitutional duty to make ample provision for the education of the children of the state, that the state has the obligation to fund basic education, and that the state may not use special levies to meet that obligation. Judge Doran ruled that the Legislature must define and fund basic education by July 1, 1979.

SUMMARY:

This legislation defines basic education in terms of goals, educational programs, and the distribution of funds.

The goal of the Washington Basic Education Act of 1977 for the schools of the State of Washington shall be to provide students with the opportunity to achieve those skills which are generally recognized as requisite to learning. The specific skills to be achieved are then delineated.

Each school district's total program hour offering in basic education is defined as those hours when students are provided the opportunity to engage in educational activity planned by and under the direction of school district staff, inclusive of intermissions for class changes and recess and exclusive of intermission for meals. Instruction in work skills is also defined.

Satisfaction of the basic education goal shall be considered implemented by each school district making available in kindergarten at least a total program hour offering of 450 hours. The program shall include reading, arithmetic, language skills and such other subjects and activities as the school district determines to be appropriate.

For grades 1 through 3, each school district shall make available to students, at least a total program hour offering of 2,700 hours. A minimum of 95 percent of such offering must be in the basic skills areas of reading/language arts, mathematics, social studies, science, music, art, health, and physical education. The remaining 5 percent of such offering may include foreign languages, or such subjects and activities which the school district deems appropriate.

For grades 4 through 6, each school district shall make available to students at least a total program hour offering of 2,970 hours. A minimum of 90 percent of such offering must be in the basic skills areas. A minimum of 5 percent of such offering must be in work skills. The remaining 5 percent may include foreign language or such subjects and activities which the school district deems appropriate.

For grades 7 through 8, each school district shall make available to students at least a total program hour offering of 1,980 hours. A minimum of 85 percent of such offering must be in the basic skills areas. A minimum of 10 percent of such offering must be in the area of work skills. The remaining 5 percent

may include foreign language or such subjects and activities as the school district deems appropriate.

For grades 9 through 12, each school district shall make available to students at least a total program hour offering of 4,320 hours. A minimum of 60 percent of such offering must be in the basic skills areas. A minimum of 20 percent of such offering must be in the area of work skills, with the remaining 20 percent covering traffic safety, foreign language, or such subjects and activities as the school district deems appropriate. However, not less than one-half thereof must be in basic skills and/or work skills.

These program requirements shall not be construed to require individual students to attend school for any particular number of hours per day or to take any particular courses.

Each school district's basic educational program shall be accessible to all students between the ages of 5 and 21 years and the program shall consist of a minimum of 180 days per school year in grades 1 through 12 and 180 half-days per school year (or the equivalent) in kindergarten.

The legislature shall make available revenues excluding excess property tax levies, which will constitute a basic education allocation in dollars for each annual average full time equivalent (FTE) student enrolled. Basic education shall be considered to be fully funded by those amounts of dollars appropriated by the Legislature to fund those program requirements identified above. If a school district's basic education program fails to meet basic education requirements, the State Board of Education shall require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold state funds in whole or in part until program compliance is assured; provided that for the school years 1978-1981 the State Board may waive this requirement in the event of levy failure. In addition, the State Board may waive this requirement in the event of substantial lack of classroom space.

The ratio of students per classroom teacher in grades K-3 must not be greater than the ratio of students per classroom teacher in grades four and above, however any district that has a ratio of no greater than 25 students per classroom teacher in grades K-3 shall be in conformance with the Act. A classroom teacher is defined as an instructional employee possessing at least a provisional certificate, but who is not necessarily employed as a certificated employee.

In determining the basic education allocation for each annual average (FTE) student, the Governor shall and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may recommend to the Legislature a formula based on a ratio of students to staff for each annual average FTE student enrolled in a common school. The formula shall have the primary objective of equalizing educational opportunities. It shall provide appropriate recognition of certificated staff and their related costs; classified staff and their related costs; nonsalary costs; and extraordinary costs of remote and necessary

schools and small high schools. The Superintendent and Governor shall review the formula biennially and the recommended formula shall be subject to approval, amendment or rejection by the Legislature. Commencing with the 1980-81 school year the ratios included in the formula shall reflect not less than 50 certificated personnel to 1,000 students and one classified person to three certificated personnel. Should the Legislature reject the Governor's recommendation without adopting a new formula, the formula for the previous biennium shall remain in effect.

The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average number of FTE students and part time students enrolled on the first school day of each month. The definition of FTE students shall be determined by rules and regulations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Such definition must be included as part of the Superintendent's biennial budget request, and no revision of the present definition is to take effect until approved by the fiscal committees of the House and Senate. The Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management shall make a monthly review of the number of reported FTE students.

Certificated staff are defined to include those persons employed by a school district in a teaching, instructional, administrative or supervisory capacity, who hold positions as certificated employees, including every school district superintendent or assistant superintendent. In exceptional cases, persons of unusual competence, but without certification, may teach as long as a certificated person exercises general supervision. These noncertificated people may not be hired to replace certificated employees during a labor dispute and the hiring of these noncertificated people is subject to the disapproval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A certificated teacher's average classroom contact hours shall be at least 25 hours per week. Such hours are exclusive of time spent for non-classroom instructional duties.

A school districts' classified staff is defined as those persons employed in a capacity not requiring certification.

Commencing with the 1980-81 school year, school districts shall be reimbursed at 100%, or as close thereto as reasonably possible, for the operational cost of established bus routes for the transportation of students to and from common schools, as well as for the cost of acquisition of approved transportation equipment.

In addition to those state funds provided school districts for basic education, the Legislature shall appropriate funds for pupil transportation and for programs for handicapped students. The Legislature may appropriate funds for population factors such as urban costs, enrollment fluctuations and for special programs. Special programs shall include but not be limited to compensatory programs; bilingual education programs; programs for gifted students; programs for

SHB 960

urban, rural and racially disadvantaged students; and programs for vocational technical institutes.

Rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Instruction, pursuant to the Act, shall be subject to periodic review by the Legislature.

Each school district board of directors shall be held accountable for the proper operation of the district, and in conformance with statute, shall establish performance evaluations for certificated personnel, determine the final assignment of staff, determine the amount of instructional hours necessary for a quality education in the district, determine the allocation of staff time, establish curriculum standards, and evaluate teaching materials.

Each school district shall prepare a descriptive guide to the district's common schools. This guide shall be made available at each school in the district for examination by the public. It shall include, but is not limited to evaluation criteria, programs objectives, district test results and budget information.

Certificated teaching and administrative staff shall be held accountable for the proper and efficient conduct of classroom teaching in their school. Staff responsibilities are defined. Failure to carry out these responsibilities shall constitute sufficient cause for discharge.

The Washington Basic Education Act of 1977 takes effect September 1, 1978.

House: (Fail)	41	55	Effective: Sept. 1, 1978
House: (Reconsidered)	(a) 33		C 359 L 77 1st ex. sess.
Senate: (a)	42	5	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt: (a) 3	2		
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt: (a) 5	5		

SHB 980

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Representative Conner)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Relating to marine transportation.

ISSUE:

RCW 47.60.505 creates the Puget Sound capital construction account for use in building and maintaining ferries. New ferry construction may be accomplished either by the issuance and sale of bonds, or by an appropriation.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes the issuance of 135 million dollars in general obligation bonds for ferry construction

purposes. The 135 million dollars will become eligible for deposit into the Puget Sound capital construction account, as ferry bond proceeds become available from the public sale of those bonds.

Ten million dollars is appropriated from the motor vehicle fund to the State Highway Commission for carrying out a program of new ferry construction, but expenditures from that appropriation may not exceed the amount of money derived from the sale of bonds.

The bonds themselves are secured by the general credit of the State of Washington, with retirement of such bonds being first made from proceeds of excise taxes on motor vehicles and second from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels, which proceeds constitute part of the motor vehicle fund.

As bond retirement funds are transferred from the motor vehicle fund (i.e., funds specifically attributed to excise taxes on motor vehicles and special fuel taxes), such transfers from the motor vehicle fund become a reimbursable charge on any funds in the Puget Sound capital construction account. Money in the fund is limited to vessel construction, vessel improvement, terminal construction and improvement, and reimbursement to the motor vehicle fund for bond retirement transfers.

If Urban Mass Transportation Authority matching funds are available, four high speed passenger only vessels of an existing design are to be acquired, using a portion of the proceeds of these bonds as the state matching share.

The bill declares an emergency and takes effect immediately.

House: (a)	68	20	Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate:	39	2	C 360 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 1009

SPONSORS: Committee on Revenue
(Originally sponsored by Representative Sommers)

COMMITTEE: Revenue

Pertaining to revenue and taxation.

ISSUE:

Additional tax revenues will be needed to fund the general operating budget of the state.

SUMMARY:

Temporary tax increases of .1% in sales and use taxes and the 6% surtax on business and occupations are extended until June 30, 1979.

This extension will provide \$82 million for the 1977-79 biennium (\$44.5 from sales and use taxes and \$37.5 from the business and occupations tax) which is needed to support the operating budget of the state.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (Fail)	45	50	Effective: June 30, 1977
H. Recon:	50	46	C 324 L 77 1st ex. sess.
Senate: (a)	28	11	
H. Concur:	55	20	

HB 1086

SPONSOR: Representative Thompson

COMMITTEE: Rules

Relating to revenue and taxation.

ISSUE:

The State of Washington, by Article IX, Section I of the State Constitution, has the paramount duty to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders. Under Article IX, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the Legislature has the responsibility to "provide for a general and uniform system of public schools". In order to fulfill these constitutional mandates, the Legislature this session has implemented a program that defines basic education (SHB 960). In addition, the Legislature has also approved appropriations in the 1977-79 biennium budget (SSB 3109) to implement a four-year phase-in to full state funding for common schools to eliminate the inequities that exist due to reliance on excess special levies. Excess tax levies for common schools should therefore have restrictions placed on them to insure property tax reductions in relationship to the proposed increases in state funds. After the state achieves full funding of basic education in 1980-81, special levies would be required only for enrichment.

SUMMARY:

HB 1086 proposes two types of restrictions on excess tax levies for common schools. The first restriction is on the dollar amount that any school district may levy in any given school year. These restrictions are:

- For levies collected in 1979—25% of districts' state funds for basic education for the 1978-79 school year;
- For levies collected in 1980—18% of districts' state funds for basic education for the 1979-80 school year;
- For levies collected in 1981 and thereafter—10% of districts' state funds for basic education for the 1980-81 school year and thereafter.

The second restriction is a prohibition on the use of special levies to increase compensation for school district employees with the following exceptions: school districts whose employees are below the

statewide average compensation may utilize special levies to increase compensation up to but not to exceed the statewide average; and school districts which receive the minimum four percent increase for compensation from the state may utilize special levy funds to increase compensation by the difference between four percent and the prior year's United State Consumer Price Index or 2%, whichever is less.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House: (a)	64	26	Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate:	35	8	C 325 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 1120

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

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Modifying certain procedures for issuing summons for actions pertaining to water rights.

ISSUE:

Upon filing a petition by persons claiming a right to divert water and a judgment by the supervisor of water resources, an adjudication proceeding may be initiated. A summons must be issued to all known persons claiming a right to divert waters. Proponents contend that for complex water adjudication proceedings where a very large number of water rights claimants exist, the present adjudication procedure needs modification.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the court, for good cause and at the request of the supervisor of water resources, to modify the time period during which water rights claimants must respond to a summons. Formerly the law required such responses be made within a 60-90 day time period of the date that the court ordered the summons to be issued. The bill provides that for "good cause" the court may authorize the summons, in water rights litigation, to be served by certified mail with acknowledgment of receipt. Personal service of the summons may be made by Department of Ecology employees.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a)	61	30	Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a)	42	0	C 357 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	41	0	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	78	2	

SHB 1132

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by Representative Conner)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Designating the commercial driving record of a person separately for commercial insurance purposes.

ISSUE:

Legislation enacted in 1973 mandated that a private driving record could not be used as a reason to raise the insurance rates for an individual who drives in the course of his employment. Abstracts kept by the Department of Motor Vehicles recording all citations and accidents currently make no distinction between commercial and private records. On request, an insurance carrier may obtain the private driving records of employees when underwriting an employer for the commercial driving done by his employees, and may obtain the commercial driving record of an individual when underwriting private vehicle insurance.

To meet the intent of the 1973 legislation such information should be segregated.

SUMMARY:

The Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles shall maintain separate case records for private and commercial driving records. Private driving records shall be available only to the individual named, his insurance carrier, or any other insurance carrier to whom he is making application. Commercial driving records shall be made available only to the individual, an employer or prospective employer, and the employer's insurance carrier. Additionally, the bill provides that no insurance carrier may make a determination on rates or conditions of an insurance policy on a privately owned passenger vehicle based upon a commercial driving record.

House: 74 15 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 31 7 C 356 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 55 26

HB 1133

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner, Kilbury, Gallagher, Knowles, McCormick, Hanna, Grier, Struthers, Fuller and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Authorizing certain golfing sweepstakes under gambling act.

ISSUE:

The Gambling Commission has requested a number of administrative changes in the gambling code. For example, present law allows cardrooms to function as a "commercial stimulus to other businesses", but there is no legal definition of "commercial stimulus". Additionally, proponents contend that the gambling code should be revised to permit bona fide charitable and nonprofit organizations to use games of chance for fund raising purposes.

SUMMARY:

Present statutorily mandated duties are transferred from the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles to the Gambling Commission and are expanded to include:

- a. The regulating of salaries paid to employees of bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations;
- b. The issuing of permits to operators of gambling activities authorized by the Legislature. (These permits may not be required of volunteers working for charitable or nonprofit organizations who do not have supervisory duties.); and
- c. The establishing of guidelines for determining what constitutes membership in a charitable or nonprofit organization.

Charitable and nonprofit organizations may conduct fund raising events which use raffles, lotteries, bingo, and other contests of chance as a fund raising device. The bill places a series of restrictions upon this privilege including the mandate that the winnings may not exceed \$5,000, a prohibition against mechanical gambling devices, and a requirement that the organization notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency before such activity is conducted. The organization may offer this privilege only to its bona fide members, and must file an annual information report with the Gambling Commission setting forth the expenses incurred and the revenue received during the fund raising event.

The bill specifically authorizes bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations to use their premises for social card games and social dice games. The organizations are prohibited from collecting any fee for providing their facilities. Patrons of establishments selling food or beverages may flip coins or roll dice in order to determine who will pay for the food, drink or music.

Violations of the gambling code constitute gross misdemeanors. Local governments are authorized to enact ordinances which make infractions of the code local criminal violations. District courts are granted jurisdiction, concurrent with superior courts, to hear such criminal actions.

House: (a) 60 14 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (Fail) 26 15 C 326 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Recon: (a) 31 13
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 25 10
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 35 9

SHB 1142

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Knowles and Smith)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Requiring felony judgments to contain fingerprints of the person convicted.

ISSUE:

In criminal proceedings it is often necessary to establish the prior criminal record of the defendant. For example, the prosecutor in order to file an habitual criminal charge must allege that the defendant has the required number of prior convictions. If the fingerprints of convicted persons were affixed to every felony judgment it would aid in the verification process.

SUMMARY:

A fingerprint of any person convicted of a felony or adjudicated to be a delinquent based upon conduct which would be a felony if committed by an adult must be affixed to the judgment and sentence or order. When requested by the clerk of the court, the actual affixing of the fingerprints shall be done by a representative of the office of the county sheriff, and the court clerk must attest that the fingerprints are those of the defendant or juvenile.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 0 Effective: June 15, 1977
 Senate: (a) 36 0 C 259 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 87 0

HB 1153

SPONSORS: Representatives Adams, Pruitt, Lux, Kriedler, Haley and Barr

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Creating handicapped persons priority in the services of the Employment Security Department.

ISSUE:

Handicapped persons have a much more difficult time finding employment than other individuals. Special attention should be given to their additional problems,

in order to decrease their reliance on state aid. There is already a precedent for giving Employment Security Department priority to selected groups (veterans).

SUMMARY:

Particular and special attention shall be given to handicapped persons in all services of the Employment Services Division under rules established by the Employment Security Department. First priority shall continue to be given to veterans as mandated by federal law.

House: (a) 82 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: (a) 37 0 C 273 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 84 3

SHB 1184

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives Martinis, Moreau,
 Kilbury, Smith, Boldt, Owen, Vrooman,
 Grier, Adams, Burns, Schmitt, Taller,
 Wilson, Zimmerman, Haley, Greengo,
 Lux, Fortson, Walk, Knedlik, Becker,
 Berentson, Chandler and Grimm)
 (By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Authorizing salmon enhancement facilities bonds.

ISSUE:

The restoration of depleted state salmon runs is necessary to supply enough salmon to sustain viable commercial and sports fishing industries in this state. A vital part of this "salmon enhancement program" is the construction, operation and improvement of salmon hatcheries and other propagation facilities. The capital budget (SSB 3110) appropriates funds for these purposes.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue \$31.5 million in general obligation bonds with the proceeds to be deposited in the "salmon enhancement construction account" to be administered by the Department of Fisheries for site acquisition and construction of salmon propagation facilities. A "salmon enhancement construction bond retirement fund" is created to pay amounts from the general fund for the bond debt service.

Revenues from sport and commercial salmon license sales and from salmon privilege taxes are to reimburse the general fund to pay for bond debt service.

The Director of the Department of Fisheries is to report to the Legislature annually on revenues from the above licenses and taxes, the amounts used for

SHB 1184

debt service, and the status of the salmon enhancement programs.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 90 1 Effective: June 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 43 0 C 308 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 63 1

SHB 1188

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Martinis, Moreau,
Kilbury, Greengo, Smith, Wilson,
Schmitt, Taller, Chandler, Boldt,
Owen, Burns, Becker and Berentson)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Allowing Department of Fisheries to deposit revenues into funds other than the general fund when so provided by law.

ISSUE:

In light of the present condition of the salmon fishery in the state there is a need to establish a salmon enhancement program with appropriate forms of revenue being provided by user groups.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Fisheries is required to construct and develop salmon propagation facilities with the assistance of an advisory council of user groups. Before expending any money for the construction and development of a particular salmon propagation facility, consideration shall be given, concerning that facility, to the Department's management authority over propagated salmon, the level of expected Canadian interception of the propagated salmon, whether an acceptable agreement has been reached on the status of the treaty Indian salmon harvest, and whether there can be a maximum harvest of propagated salmon with a tolerable impact on other salmonid stocks and their environment.

To raise revenue for the program, the cost of a commercial fishing license is increased generally from \$100 to \$200 annually. The privilege fee, which a processor pays on salmon, is increased from 2% to 5% of the primary market value on chinook and coho, from 1% to 5% on chum, from 1% to 3% on pink and sockeye, and from 1% to 2% on all other food fish and shellfish.

A sales tax on fish is added and shall be collected by the processor from the fisherman. The sales tax shall be 2 1/2% of primary market value on chinook, coho and chum, 1 1/2% on pink and sockeye, and 1% on all other fish. The processor may credit the sales tax against the privilege fees owed.

A salmon angling license for personal use salmon fishing is established with an annual fee of \$3 for residents.

The catch tax paid by fishermen, 2% on chinook and salmon and 1% on other food fish, is repealed.

The bill sets an effective date of January 1, 1978.

House: 81 5 Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
Senate: 39 1 C 327 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 1189

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by
Representatives Fortson, Shipoch,
Haley, Newhouse, Adams, Hanna,
Whiteside and Lux)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Requiring independent audits for nursing homes.

ISSUE:

Current law provides that a nursing home use "reasonable accounting standards". These regulations need to be upgraded to prevent possible falsification of accounts or possible conflict of interest by auditors, who may presently work both for the state and for the nursing homes they audit, and to prevent overcharging patients or the Department of Social and Health Services for services rendered. Additionally, requiring the Department when audits are performed upon nursing homes to explain disallowances may aid nursing homes to avoid future disallowances.

SUMMARY:

The books of all nursing homes shall be audited yearly. The Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services shall establish an auditing program which complies with generally accepted auditing practices. Among other requirements for the audit, the auditors contracted must accept as a condition of the contract that they will not be affiliated with nursing homes and will not accept a contract with a nursing home for the two years following the audit. They must be independent by AICPA standards, and supervised by a CPA. All the financial information shall become public. The reports of the audit will be provided to the nursing home, and must be completed within one year of obtaining the financial information.

DSHS shall prepare a written summary of audit disallowances which exceed \$500. The bill additionally establishes a nursing home payment system, which shall operate as a ceiling on what the Department can reimburse for patients on public assistance. Cost finding and rate-setting methodology, together with computer models, programs and data relative to rate setting, shall be made public. Payment

rates shall be determined annually and take into account current economic conditions, and reimbursement for actual cost of quality nursing home care.

House: (a) 88 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 37 0 C 260 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 91 1

SHB 1213

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Representative Bender)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing housing authorities to purchase mortgage loans.

ISSUE:

The U.S. Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 gives priority federal funding to those housing authorities which are able to make funding available to low income persons for housing rehabilitation.

Washington law which created the housing authorities was enacted in 1939. It does not authorize the housing authorities to provide loans for housing rehabilitation. In addition, the law is generally in need of updating.

SUMMARY:

In addition to the powers and responsibilities already conferred by law, a housing authority may sell dwellings to persons of low income; sell or lease such properties at fair market value when it is declared that such properties are not needed for low income individuals; or make loans to rehabilitate low income housing and administer contracts for assistance payments under Title 2 of P.L. 93-383, the U.S. Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Further administrative powers are granted to housing authorities to enable them to sell any mortgage, modify bonds, and sell obligations without public bidding.

House: 83 8 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a) 41 4 C 274 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 80 0

HB 1229

SPONSOR: Representative Bender

COMMITTEE: Labor

Revising laws relating to boiler inspection.

ISSUE:

The practical and administrative cost of conducting boiler inspections does not correspond to the fee schedule in the law. Currently the fee is too low in some cases and too high in others.

SUMMARY:

The Board of Boiler Rules is directed to adopt a fee schedule for inspections. All fees collected shall be deposited into a newly created account entitled the "pressure systems safety fund". This fund shall be used only to meet the costs of boiler inspection.

House: 95 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 42 0 C 175 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 1232

SPONSOR: Representative Gaines and Grier

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting catalytic converters to be removed from emergency vehicles.

ISSUE:

Catalytic converters which are not properly tuned can be dangerous and have been known to start serious fires.

SUMMARY:

The Department of Ecology is prohibited from requiring that catalytic converters be installed on any emergency motor vehicle and catalytic converters may be removed from the exhaust system of any police, fire department, or emergency aid vehicle.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: (a) 85 10 Effective: June 15, 1977
Senate: (a) 28 11 C 264 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur: 71 14

HB 1260

SPONSORS: Representatives Douthwaite, Maxie, Grier and Haley
(By Insurance Commissioner Request)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Modifying the bond, licensing, and fee provisions of the insurance laws.

ISSUE:

The insurance code requires that all insurance agents and companies pay examination and license fees, and be bonded to protect the public. The Insurance Commissioner feels that current fee schedules are inadequate to cover administrative costs, and bonds are inadequate to protect the public. He has requested legislation to grant an increase.

SUMMARY:

Bonding requirements are increased from \$5,000 to \$20,000 for a surplus line broker, from \$2,500 to \$20,000 for a broker, and from \$2,500 to \$5,000 for a public adjuster. Increases are made in the fee schedule for filing documents, for licensing, and for examinations. The bill also changes the licensing of any insurance agent from three years to one, and reduces the grace period for which no exam is required for persons formerly licensed from five years to two years.

House: 90 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 43 0 C 182 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 1262

SPONSORS: Representatives Douthwaite, Maxie, Grier and Haley
(By Insurance Commissioner Request)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Modifying assessments of insurance guarantee association members.

ISSUE:

Present law allows insurance companies which are assessed in order to cover losses incurred by the Washington Guarantee Association to deduct the cost of such claims from their premium tax liability to the state over a five year period.

Where a small assessment has been made, this five year repayment period can work an administrative hardship on the Insurance Commissioner's office by requiring it to offset extremely small amounts of liability against each tax statement.

SUMMARY:

Whenever the unused portion of an assessment falls below \$1,000, the entire amount may be credited against the premium tax at that time.

Additionally the bill repeals an obsolete provision in the law relating to rate increases.

House: (a) 91 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 44 0 C 183 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 1263

SPONSORS: Representatives Lysen, Thompson and Dunlap

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Deleting references in the law to the State Power Commission.

ISSUE:

Chapter 43.52 RCW contains references to the State Power Commission, which was abolished in 1957.

SUMMARY:

All references in Chapter 43.52 RCW to the State Power Commission are deleted.

House: (a) 90 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: 44 0 C 184 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 1264

SPONSOR: Representative Shinpoch

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Making changes in the laws relating to the refunding of bonds.

ISSUE:

Currently public bodies may only issue new bonds (without an election) to refund outstanding bonds to (1) provide sufficient funds to pay the interest and principal on the outstanding bonds which is in arrears or about to become due, or (2) save money. The State Finance Committee and bond counsel for various public bodies feel there is a need for greater flexibility in the issuance of refunding bonds to provide improved management of public funds.

SUMMARY:

The Refunding Bond Act is amended to permit the refunding of bonds when necessary or in the best interest of the public body in order to modify debt service or reserve requirements, sources of payment, covenants, or other terms of the bonds to be refunded.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 85 0 Effective: June 15, 1977
 Senate: 44 0 C 262 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SHB 1265

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
 (Originally sponsored by Representative
 Shinpoch)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations

Refunding certain limited obligation revenue bonds of the various institutions of higher education with state general obligation bonds.

ISSUE:

Presently the universities and various colleges of the state have tuition fee revenue bonds outstanding. Under existing bond covenants and statutes, the bond reserve (approximately \$11 million presently) must be maintained. If these bonds were to be refunded by state general obligation bonds, \$11 million would be freed, which could be placed in the general fund to improve the state's cash flow.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue up to \$60 million in general obligation bonds for the purpose of refunding existing higher education limited obligation bonds. Approximately \$11 million would be placed in the general fund.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 81 9 Effective: July 1, 1977
 Senate: (a) 43 0 C 354 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Concur: 88 1

SHB 1266

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
 (Originally sponsored by Representative
 Eng)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Authorizing the Director of General Administration to deputize an assistant as Supervisor of Division of Savings and Loan Associations to perform the Supervisor's functions in his absence.

ISSUE:

Whenever the Supervisor of the Division of Banking or the Supervisor of the Division of Savings and Loan Associations is sick or on vacation, the Director of the Department of General Administration must personally approve many day-to-day actions.

SUMMARY:

The Director is authorized to deputize assistants of the two Supervisors to exercise the Supervisors' powers during their absence. The deputies are not authorized to make major decisions such as approving or disapproving licenses, branches, or satellite facilities.

House: 91 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 Senate: 41 0 C 185 L 77 1st ex. sess.

HB 1284

SPONSORS: Representatives Sommers, Newhouse,
 Shinpoch, O'Brien, Taller and Erickson

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Allowing transactions respecting University of Washington metropolitan tract to encompass time sequence of 60 years from December 31, 1980.

ISSUE:

Existing law confines the permissible lease period for the University of Washington "metropolitan tract" to sixty years beyond midnight, July 23, 1974. Therefore, the maximum lease term under any proposed lease agreement would be only fifty-four years. To permit maximum flexibility during negotiations, the University of Washington has requested that the lease period be extended by six years.

SUMMARY:

The bill extends the time period from which a maximum lease term may begin from July 23, 1974 to December 31, 1980. All records of any lessee shall be open to inspection by the Board of Regents and/or the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate and the Revenue and Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

House: 89 0 Effective: July 14, 1977
 Senate: (a) 42 1 C 365 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 39 0
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 89 1

2nd SHB 1306

SPONSORS: Committee on Appropriations
 (Originally sponsored by
 Representatives King, Sommers, Haley,
 Charnley, Blair, Clemente, Warnke,
 Shinpoch and Thompson)

2nd SHB 1306

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Establishing a schedule of salary increases for legislators.

ISSUE:

The state committee on salary increases has recommended that the salaries of legislators, judges, and other elected officials should be increased to reflect the increases in inflation over the past several years and to continue to attract competent people to such positions.

SUMMARY:

Salary increases are granted to the elected executives of the state. The Governor's salary is increased from \$42,150 to \$55,000. The Lieutenant Governor's salary is increased from \$17,800 to \$25,000 with a proportional increase in the per diem for acting as Governor. The salary of the Secretary of State is increased from \$21,400 to \$27,000. The salary of the State Treasurer is increased from \$24,150 to \$32,500. The salary of the State Auditor is increased from \$24,950 to \$32,500. The salary of the Attorney General is increased from \$31,500 to \$41,200. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is increased from \$31,500 to \$37,400. The salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands is increased from \$29,250 to \$37,400. The salary of the Insurance Commissioner is increased from \$24,050 to \$32,500.

Judicial salaries are increased as follows: (a) each Supreme Court Justice shall receive \$45,000; (b) each Court of Appeals Judge shall receive \$42,000; (c) each Superior Court Judge shall receive \$39,000; and (d) each full time Justice of the Peace shall receive \$33,000.

Legislators shall receive \$9,800 per year. Current legislators may receive the higher salary only after reelection.

There is appropriated to the Governor \$1,200,000 to implement the bill.

The bill sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

House:	50	45	Effective: July 1, 1977
Senate: (a)	26	16	C 318 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Concur:	51	41	

SHB 1310

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

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Defining "date of filing" with regard to a permit for a variance or a conditional use under the Shoreline Management Act.

ISSUE:

Under the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), the Department of Ecology (DOE) must approve or disapprove any permit application for a variance or conditional use from a local shoreline management master program. The decision may be appealed within 30 days from the "date of filing" with DOE which means the time of actual receipt by DOE. Therefore, since the permit does not become final until DOE rules, the applicant is faced with the tolling of the 30 day appeal period with no DOE decision to appeal. Also, as a result of a drafting error in 1976, certain amendments to the SMA were renumbered in a manner that may have inadvertently extended an exemption for a category of land plats from the provisions of the Act.

SUMMARY:

For conditional use and variance permits, the "date of filing" with DOE shall mean the date when the DOE decision is transmitted by DOE to the local government.

The drafting error is corrected by deleting certain sections of the exemption provision which has the same substantive effect as returning the provision to its original form prior to the 1976 amendment.

House:	93	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
Senate: (a)	38	0	C 358 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	39	0	
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	77	1	

SHB 1348

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Insurance
(Originally sponsored by Representative Knedlik)

COMMITTEE: Insurance

Providing for increased coverage for uninsured motorists at the purchaser's option.

ISSUE:

Since 1968, auto insurers have been required to offer uninsured motorist coverage in the amount specified in the Financial Responsibility Act. Policyholders are not required to purchase this insurance. Several companies have voluntarily offered underinsured motorist coverage for limits up to the liability amount the policyholder has. This allows a policyholder to be compensated from his own insurance if he is injured by an individual whose liability limits are lower than his.

SUMMARY:

The Insurance Code is amended to require that auto insurance companies offer increased limits (up to liability limits) under insured motorist coverage. As with uninsured coverage, the policyholder is not required to purchase this coverage. Insurers may offer a "no stacking" option, in which the limits on multiple vehicles or policies would not be additive, and in which the insurer may sue on behalf of clients in claims involving underinsured motorists.

House: 78 7
 Senate: (a) 29 14
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 41 0
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 74 5

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray stated in her veto message that the Insurance Commissioner can, by regulation, make similar improvements in the insurance field. Also, the Governor felt the language of the bill was difficult to interpret and should be more clearly defined. (See VETO MESSAGE)

HJM 1

SPONSORS: Representatives Warnke, Paris, Greengo and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Requesting the federal government to give the state more administrative freedom under the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

ISSUE:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is charged with the responsibility for making regulations to implement the federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act recently passed for the general purpose of pesticide control. The Act was intended to protect health and safeguard the environment without inhibiting agriculture.

SUMMARY:

The Washington State Legislature requests President Carter and the Congress to order that the EPA not promulgate rules which exceed its authority under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. The memorial states that the State of Washington has carried out its own pesticide registration since 1941 and is currently revising state laws to comply with the federal legislation and is committed to a safe and healthy environment. The memorial asks that the individual states be provided more leeway to make pesticide regulation more responsive to the characteristics of agriculture in the particular region.

House: 60 36
 Senate: (a) 48 0
 H. Concur: 73 9

HJR 55

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Constitutions

Permitting the Legislature to establish reasonable rates, whether minimum or maximum for transportation.

ISSUE:

The State Constitution requires the Legislature to establish reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight by intrastate common carriers. The Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) has been delegated the responsibility and the law requires that common carriers charge the rate set by the UTC. If the Constitutional requirement were modified, the Legislature and the UTC would have the future option of setting reasonable minimum or maximum rates or no rates for some commodities, thus permitting considerably more flexibility in the establishment of rates.

SUMMARY:

A proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters granting the Legislature discretionary authority to establish reasonable transportation rates.

House: 84 3
 Senate: 40 3

HJR 56

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Constitutions

Removing the constitutional requirement prohibiting short-haul differential.

ISSUE:

The State Constitution prohibits transporters of freight and passengers from charging any rate for longer trips which are less than the rate charged for a shorter trip. This prohibition against short-haul differentials does not necessarily reflect actual costs since some longer routes are more economical than shorter routes. If this prohibition were eliminated, the Utilities and Transportation Commission could set rates that respond to the actual costs involved rather than basing rates on mileage.

HJR 56

SUMMARY:

A proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters to eliminate the short-haul differential prohibition.

House: 88 1
Senate: 43 1

HJR 57

SPONSORS: Representatives Conner and Gaines

COMMITTEE: Constitutions

Removing the constitutional prohibition against combinations by carriers.

ISSUE:

Article XII, Section 14 of the Washington Constitution prohibits any common carrier from splitting shipping fees with any other common carrier that has not actually engaged in doing part of the carrying.

SUMMARY:

A proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters which would repeal Section 14 of Article XII.

House: 85 1
Senate: 42 2

SB 2002

SPONSOR: Senator Beck

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Prohibiting controlled substances in state penal institutions.

ISSUE:

The statute which makes it a felony for a state prisoner to possess, carry, or have under his control certain drugs covers only narcotic drugs. In view of the serious drug problem in state prisons, it is felt that all other dangerous drugs should be covered by this statute whether or not they fall within the definition of "narcotic drug".

SUMMARY:

The bill extends the coverage of this statute to all controlled substances as defined in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 69.50 RCW.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 91 1 C 43 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2005

SPONSOR: Senator Rasmussen

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing up to fifty dollars per day for payment of members of county equalization boards.

ISSUE:

Inflation has affected the adequacy of the per diem amount which members of county boards of equalization may receive.

SUMMARY:

This bill changes from twenty-five dollars to up to fifty dollars the amount which members of boards of equalization may receive for each day of actual attendance at board meetings.

Senate: 45 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: (a) 85 0 C 33 L 77
 S. Concur: 41 0

SB 2014

SPONSORS: Senators Wilson and Jones

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Removing obsolete provisions of laws relating to Indians.

ISSUE:

A number of RCW provisions, which apply only to Indians, reflect a past attitude toward Indians which would now be considered patronizing or offensive.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals or amends each of these provisions as follows: it repeals a provision stating that Indians are competent witnesses in criminal prosecutions; it amends a reference to "our" Indian tribes in the enabling legislation for state historical societies to read "native" Indian tribes; it repeals RCW 29.85.150, which imposes a maximum fine of \$500 and three months in jail for inducing a noncitizen Indian to vote; and it repeals RCW 64.20.020, which requires any deed, conveyance, encumbrance, transfer or any other disposition of land by a Puyallup Indian to be acknowledged by a judge of a court of record.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 96 0 C 81 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2019

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
 (Originally sponsored by Senator Rasmussen)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Changing the requirements for legal publications.

ISSUE:

Current statutory rate limits for the publication of legal notices are not responsive to inflationary pressures.

The required publishing of the full text of legal ordinances by cities and towns is a burden which could be substantially lessened by allowing such ordinances to be published in summary.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals, both as to counties and the general public, existing statutory rate limitations for legal notices, requiring instead that a newspaper may not charge in excess of its published national advertising rates.

The bill also changes certain county printing bid invitation requirements and procedures.

SSB 2019

Finally, the bill allows a county, city or town to publish summaries of ordinances in lieu of the full text, but requires approval of the summary by the governing body, requires publication in full of sections regarding taxation or penalties or containing legal descriptions, and requires mailing of the full text of summarized ordinances without cost to persons requesting such text.

Senate: (a) 33 12 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 84 1 C 34 L 77
S. Concur: 37 1

SB 2021

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard and Talley

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting free passage on the Puget Island ferry when SR 4 is closed.

ISSUE:

Under RCW 47.56.720, the Highway Commission is authorized to reimburse Wahkiakum County for 60% of the deficit incurred during each fiscal year the Puget Island ferry is in operation.

SUMMARY:

SB 2021 allows Wahkiakum County to operate the ferry on a toll free basis where Route 4 is closed due to landslides. The state's deficit share of the ferry operation during the toll free period of operation is 100%. This bill provides that during a period of closure of Route 4, where all through traffic would have to use the Wahkiakum ferry, the State of Washington would be responsible for providing temporary rest room facilities at the Washington ferry landing terminal.

Senate: (a) 42 3 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 78 18 C 11 L 77
S. Concur: 47 1

SB 2024

SPONSORS: Senators Guess, Beck and Henry

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Establishing equipment rental funds in counties.

ISSUE:

Under present law, county road departments are limited in their ability to purchase new equipment by provisions limiting the sources of funds for their "equipment rental and revolving fund".

At present, every county has an "equipment rental and revolving fund", which is used exclusively for

road departments. In addition, those counties which have a county purchasing department have a "county equipment and rental revolving fund" for the purchase of capital outlay equipment for departments other than the road department.

Cities, on the other hand, have the authority to manage all their property in one less restricted fund under one administrator appointed by the legislative authority.

SUMMARY:

The bill replaces the present provisions and requires every county to establish by resolution a single "equipment rental and revolving fund" to be used as a revolving fund for the purchase, maintenance and repair of county road department equipment, the purchase of equipment and services required in the administration and operation of the fund, and for the purchase or manufacture of equipment and supplies needed by the county road department.

The legislative authority may then by resolution authorize the use of the fund by other county departments or governmental agencies.

The bill requires the county engineer or other appointee of the county legislative body to administer the fund and to establish rental rates and equipment sale prices, subject to review by the legislative authority.

The bill further allows the legislative authority to place monies in the fund from other lawfully available sources.

Senate: (a) 44 2 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 87 1 C 67 L 77
S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2029

SPONSORS: Senators Beck and Washington
(By American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Abolishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of the State of Washington.

ISSUE:

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established to prepare a comprehensive program for commemorating the nation's bicentennial in Washington State and to encourage and coordinate activities and observances commemorating historic events of the American Revolution. With the end of the bicentennial celebration, the Commission has fulfilled its statutory purposes by completing its major duties.

SUMMARY:

This bill abolishes the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The Washington State Historical Society is the Commission's successor for purposes of: any unfinished projects of the Commission; making any required reports on operations and spending; and taking permanent custody of all property and funds of the Commission. The bill repeals former statutes relating to the Commission.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: May 4, 1977
 House: (a) 59 0 C 17 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 39 0

SSB 2032

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Beck and North)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections
 Establishing procedures for the nomination of minor party and independent candidates.

ISSUE:
 Minor party candidates are presently nominated at party conventions held on primary day. In order for its nominees to appear on the general election ballot, a minor party must obtain the signatures of 100 registered voters (or 10 registered voters from each Congressional district) present at the convention. Persons who participate in minor party conventions are prohibited from voting in the primary.

SUMMARY:
 The bill provides a two-step procedure for the nomination of minor party and independent candidates to the general election ballot.

Nominating convention
 First, minor party (or independent candidate) must hold a convention on the last Saturday immediately preceding the first day for filing declarations of candidacy. In order to nominate candidates, the convention must be attended by a number of registered voters from each election jurisdiction from which nominations are to be made, equal to one for every 10,000 votes cast in that jurisdiction in the last presidential election or 25 such voters, whichever number is greater. Thus, to nominate a candidate for governor approximately 160 persons must attend the convention. To nominate a state senator, 25 registered voters from that district must attend. A minor party may hold more than one convention provided only one candidate is nominated for any one office or position.

Primary election

The nominees of the minor political parties and any independent candidates who have met the convention requirements will appear on the primary election ballot. Persons who participate in a nominating convention are free to vote for all offices and measures on the primary ballot. Major party, minor party and independent candidates who receive at least one percent of the votes cast in the primary for the office sought will appear on the general election ballot.

If at least one minor party nominee for president, vice president, U.S. senator or a statewide office receives five percent of the total votes cast at a state general election, then that party becomes a "major" party and does not have to nominate by convention.

A vacancy caused by the death or disqualification of any candidate or nominee of a major or minor political party may be filled at any time up to the election.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 31 12 Effective: June 30, 1977
 House: (a) 58 28 C 329 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 63 22
 S. Conf.
 Rpt Adopt: 30 3

SSB 2034

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections
 (Originally sponsored by Senator Beck)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections
 Making various changes in election laws.

ISSUE:
General Election Law Revision
 SSB 2034 is in part the product of an interim legislative task force established to study ways of improving the state's election law. Two broad problem areas were studied by the group: (1) clarification and standardization of the provisions of Chapter 29.30 RCW relating to ballot format and preparation as they apply to the three voting systems (paper ballots, punch card, voting machines); and (2) the security and accuracy of the punch card voting system.

Voter Registration
 Under present law persons who wish to register to vote must apply in person at one of the registration locations designated by the county auditor. Critics of the present system believe that it places an unnecessary burden on certain groups who wish to register, such as persons confined by illness or infirmity, persons who work inconvenient shifts, and persons who live in sparsely populated areas.

Present law prohibits an individual who has not registered to vote 30 days before an election from voting in that election.

SUMMARY:

General Election Law Revision

SSB 2034 establishes separate provisions relating to ballots for the three voting systems. These provisions provide for uniformity of ballots across voting systems while taking into account the distinctive physical characteristics of each.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to adopt rules to regulate ballot page formats and to establish procedures for conducting logic and accuracy tests. In addition to existing provisions for pretesting of the programs used in punch card systems, the bill provides for additional tests on the day of the election. Political party observers, upon mutual agreement, may request that a manual count of the ballots of a randomly selected precinct be made and compared to the computer printout. The bill also details procedures for the transport of punch card ballots from the polling place to the counting center.

Voter Registration

The bill directs county auditors to implement a postcard registration system under the direction of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall design and furnish registration forms to the county auditors without cost. The county auditors are responsible for distribution of the forms through government offices, businesses, labor unions, political parties and other groups and locations.

The registration form shall be designed to permit an applicant to conveniently prepare on a single card an original registration, an initiative signature card (for verification of petition signatures), and a cancellation of any prior registration. The form shall contain instructions on its use and a warning of legal penalties for false statements.

Upon receipt of a completed voter registration form, the county auditor shall compare it to county records to assure that the applicant is not already registered. If the form is in order, the auditor shall then mail a voter registration card identifying the voter's precinct to the voter. The bill provides for a penalty of \$5,000 and/or 5 years in prison for voter fraud.

The bill requires county auditors to maintain a computer file of voter registration records which shall include each voter's name, address, sex, date of registration and the last five consecutive dates on which the individual has voted. The file shall be arranged so as to permit preparation of precinct voter registration lists.

Persons whose registration form is received by the county auditor less than thirty days prior to an election are prohibited from voting at a regular

polling place. They can, however, vote by absentee ballot if they apply in person for such ballot not later than the day prior to the election.

The bill sets an effective date of January 1, 1978.

Senate: (a)	44	1	Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
House: (a)	54	34	C 361 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	25	16	

2nd SSB 2040

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Fleming, North and Talley)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Establishing a program to improve jails.

ISSUE:

Court decisions have recently established constitutional standards with regard to housing and treatment of prisoners. Failure to meet these standards exposes local governments to litigation. There is no present commission to formulate rules and regulations for all state jails based on these standards and no present state funding available for new construction and the substantial remodeling of local jails necessary to meet these standards.

SUMMARY:

Purpose

The purpose of the bill is to assure a safe and humane environment in city and county jails by setting statewide minimum (1) mandatory trust custodial care standards, (2) advisory custodial care standards, and (3) physical plant standards, and by providing state funding to implement the costs of complying with the physical plant standards.

Commission

To provide for the administration of the bill, an eleven member State Jail Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Commission is authorized to: (1) set minimum mandatory custodial care standards to be approved by the Legislature, (2) set minimum advisory custodial care standards, and (3) adopt physical plant standards which have been submitted by the Department of Social and Health Services and subject to four regional hearings.

All new construction or substantial remodeling of jail facilities is required to be submitted by local governing units to the Commission for review prior to construction. The Commission shall be terminated June 30, 1983 unless provided otherwise by the Legislature.

Jails

The bill applies to all city and county jails. "Jails" are defined as holding, detention, and correctional facilities. "Holding facilities" are defined as facilities primarily designed and used for the temporary housing of adults prior to or during trial or sentencing, but limited to thirty days. "Detention facilities" are defined as facilities primarily designed and used for the temporary housing of adults prior to trial or sentencing and for the purposes of punishment and correction of persons sentenced to less than ninety days. "Correction facilities" are defined as facilities primarily designed and used for the housing of persons serving terms not exceeding one year for the purpose of punishment, correction, and rehabilitation following conviction of a criminal offense.

Compliance

All jails are required to be in compliance with the mandatory provisions of the bill and any rules, regulations or minimum standards adopted thereunder. The Commission is authorized to set time schedules for compliance with the mandatory standards. Jails may be partially or entirely closed for noncompliance with the mandatory rules, regulations or standards promulgated by the Commission, or if there is an immediate threat to the safety and health of prisoners, or if the jail does not comply with conditions or restrictions imposed by the Commission under a conditional certificate of compliance.

State Funding

The state will fund, subject to biennial appropriations, 100 percent of the cost of construction and remodeling of detention and correctional facilities to comply with the physical plant standards.

A governing unit is not eligible for further funding of physical plant standards for a period of ten years from the date of completion of the project and a jail will not be closed for noncompliance with physical plant standards within this 10 year period. An exception is made for destruction to a facility.

Committee Appointed to Draft Proposal to Avoid Program Duplication by State and Local Government

The bill provides that an eight member committee shall be formed to hold hearings and draft a proposal prescribing the specific role of the state and local units of government, and the nature of any custodial facilities operated by such levels of government for the custody of persons who are arrested for, and/or convicted of, violating criminal statutes or ordinances.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$50,000. Further appropriation will be provided in the budget.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	43	5	Effective: June 23, 1977
House: (a)	88	4	C 316 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur (Partial)			
H. Recede (Partial):	83	0	
S. Final Passage:	29	5	

SB 2042

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, Beck, Peterson, Murray, Sellar and Bottiger

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Changing the requirements for a pilot's license.

ISSUE:

Revisions are needed in Chapter 88.16 RCW, the Pilotage Act.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases the membership on the Board of Pilotage Commissioners from four to six members: two members licensed pilots (normally four year tenure but two and three year tenure upon first appointment); two members cargo or passenger shippers (normally four year tenure but two and three year tenure upon first appointment); and two members connected with and concerned with maritime safety and maritime affairs generally (normally four year tenure, but three years upon first appointment).

Each commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of the Department of Transportation, or the Secretary's designee shall be a voting chairperson. Each commissioner shall receive \$40 per day for each day of Board business, plus travel expenses. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

The functions of the Board are to: adopt rules and regulations for enforcing the chapter; license pilots; maintain a register of pilots; fix pilotage tariffs; prepare and file a comprehensive annual report with the Governor and Legislature; and publish a manual containing relevant state and federal statutes and any other general information of interest to pilots, agents, owners, operators and masters of ships.

The pilotage districts under this bill shall consist of the Puget Sound and the Grays Harbor/Willapa Bay pilotage districts.

All vessels other than U.S. and Canadian vessels engaged exclusively in coastal trade must be piloted by a Washington state pilot. Exception is made for Canadian vessels inbound or outbound from Canadian ports which (1) have a pilot licensed by the Pacific Pilotage Authority on board; (2) are navigating with

updated charts; and (3) are in communication with the Joint Vessel Traffic Control System. Navigation by pilots licensed by the Pacific Pilotage Authority shall be limited to those areas of the Puget Sound defined in section 6 of the Act.

The pilots' annual license fee is increased to \$250 and shall be paid by each pilot to the State Treasurer to be deposited in the pilotage account. Pilot applicants shall be required to be a resident of this state at the time of appointment and hold a U.S. masters license with an unlimited U.S. pilotage endorsement. Pilots/applicants shall have to pass one of five random examinations administered by the Board and an annual physical examination. No less than 25 nor more than 100 familiarization trips shall be required unless special circumstances are present. A vessel size restriction may be imposed on newly licensed pilots for an initial two year period.

The master of every vessel boarded by a pilot shall be required to certify to that pilot that the vessel is in compliance with the Coast Guard regulations for safety and navigation or that any nonconformity with those regulations has been waived by the Coast Guard captain of the port. It is the duty of every pilot, not receiving such certification, to suspend pilotage of that vessel and report such failure to the Board.

Pilots shall receive a seven hour rest period following pilotage assignments which exceed seven hours.

A pilot shall refuse any pilotage assignment due to mental or physical fatigue or other condition reasonably believed to be unsafe to pilotage of the vessel and must report such to the Board.

If the Board suspends, revokes or withholds any pilot's license for misconduct, incompetence, inattention to duty, intoxication or any other failure to perform duties under Chapter 88.16 RCW, a hearing shall be conducted on the matter, if requested by the pilot, in the manner set forth in the Washington Administrative Procedure Act. Any final order in such matters may be appealed to a superior court.

Penalties are revised and made uniform. Civil penalties under this Act shall not exceed \$5,000. It shall be a gross misdemeanor for a master, owner or agent to knowingly fail to inform the pilot of any special directions sent by the Coast Guard.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	47	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	83	9	C 337 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	74	2	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	36	0	

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed the emergency clause of the bill. In her message she stated that because this bill relates so closely to the new Department of Transportation, created in SSB 2924, both bills should take effect at the same time. SSB 2924 takes effect on September 21, 1977, and without the emergency clause, this bill will also take effect on that date.

SSB 2052

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senators Odegaard, Wilson, Clarke and Guess)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Providing for highway permits and property taxes on mobile homes.

ISSUE:

Under present law, mobile homes are not specifically subject to tax liens. There is no transit permit reporting system to county officers for mobile home movement. There is no duty on the seller of a mobile home to report the sale to a county officer.

SUMMARY:

SSB 2052 is designed to facilitate the tracking of mobile homes for purposes of real property tax assessment and payment. Under the bill, no mobile home may be moved without obtaining a transit permit from the treasurer of the county in which the mobile home is located. Travel trailers need not have transit permits.

Taxes based on the value of the mobile home constitute a lien both on the home and on the real property on which the home is situated.

Any person selling a mobile home shall within 30 days following the sale, notify the county assessor of the name and address of the seller and purchaser, date of sale, consideration paid and I.D. number of the mobile home.

The word "mobile home" parallels the definition of the word in the federal regulations of that subject, i.e., body dimensions of 32 feet by 8 feet, built on a permanent chassis, etc. A travel trailer is defined as a facility for habitation less than 32 feet by 8 body feet.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	41	2	Effective: May 6, 1977
House: (a)	76	0	C 22 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	41	1	

SB 2055

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard, Clarke, Newschwander, Woody and Bausch (By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Disestablishing the Anti-Monopoly Board.

ISSUE:
The Legislative Budget Committee is directed by statute (RCW 44.28.085) to identify obsolete or unneeded state programs. Among its findings is that the Anti-Monopoly Board created in the state laws relating to copyright protection (Chapter 19.24 RCW) has not functioned for many years.

SUMMARY:
The bill repeals the language referring to the Anti-Monopoly Board (composed of the State Treasurer, the State Auditor and a superior court judge), which had the sole function of fixing license rates for the use of copyrighted dramatic or musical works in cases where infringement of the general statute became a cause of action. The bill requires the court to call upon the State Treasurer and the State Auditor jointly to perform this function in their individual capacities.

SB 2055 also repeals the requirement for a biennial report by the State Treasurer relating to money and property received under the provisions of these laws.

Senate:	43	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	95	1	C 82 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	37	0	

SSB 2056

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means (Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Odegaard and McDermott) (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Implementing constitutional amendment permitting school district levies for two year periods.

ISSUE:
SJR 137, a constitutional amendment passed by the voters in 1976, allows school districts to approve two year special levy propositions. Implementing legislation is needed for that constitutional amendment.

SUMMARY:

The bill allows voters the option of approving two year rather than one year special levy propositions for school districts. If a two year levy is approved, no additional tax for school support for any part of the two year period can be approved by the voters at a later date, except for expenditures attributable to unanticipated increases in student enrollment and acquisition of motor vehicles for school transportation.

A dollar rate and corresponding tax rate for each of the two annual levies is required. The bill allows the dollar amount requested to be in equal or different amounts for each year. A ballot statement explaining all school district tax propositions may not exceed 75 words.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	47	1	Effective: Feb. 24, 1977
House: (a)	89	5	C 4 L 77
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	92	2	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	32	3	

SB 2057

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Guess and Beck (By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Bringing various laws dealing with motor vehicle operators into accord with current practices.

ISSUE:
Under existing law, all courts having jurisdiction to hear cases relating to the operation of motor vehicles on highways are required, in the event of a finding of guilt, payment of a fine, or forfeiture of bail, to file an abstract of the court's record on such matter with the Department of Motor Vehicles within ten days of its rendering.

SUMMARY:

SB 2057 provides that federal authorities having jurisdiction over traffic offenses substantially similar to the offenses in Title 46 RCW must also forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles such abstract of that authority's record pertaining to violations on federal installations within this state. In the event of a first conviction for driving while under the influence of drugs or intoxicants, the court or authority having jurisdiction over such cause may recommend to the Department of Motor Vehicles that no suspension of driving privileges be levied. A second conviction anytime thereafter will result in at least a 60 day suspension.

SB 2057

Senate: (a) 39 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 3 C 3 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2060

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

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Repealing certain obsolete laws relating to
reclamation.

ISSUE:

The Carey Act of 1895, as amended in 1903, calls for
grants of federally owned lands to the state to
encourage settlement. Pursuant to the Act, the
Commissioner of Public Lands is to administer these
lands and submit annual reports detailing activity
under this Act. The Legislative Budget Committee
has determined that there is no need for these reports
because the Carey Act has never been implemented in
the State of Washington.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals Chapter 79.48 RCW in its entirety.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 95 0 C 12 L 77

SB 2061

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Jones and Buffington

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Regulating proprietary hospitals.

ISSUE:

The 1973 session of the Legislature mandated rate
setting on all hospitals in the state by the Hospital
Commission. Included were proprietary profit-making
hospitals which were allowed to make "a fair return to
stockholders" based upon either actual investment or
fair value of investment whichever is less.
Subsequently, the issue has been raised that this act,
as written, impairs the obligations of outstanding
contracts, insofar as stockholders are concerned.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows proprietary profit-making hospitals to
elect that the base for "a fair return to stockholders"
be either actual investment or fair value of investment
on the effective date of this bill. It also provides that
once such election is made, it cannot be changed
without the approval of the Commission.

Senate: 30 8 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 0 C 154 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 41 0

SSB 2063

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators
Odegaard, Clarke, Donohue, Woody,
Scott and Wilson)
(By Legislative Budget Committee
Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Requiring fiscal impact statement on proposed
legislation.

ISSUE:

At the present time there is no state agency statutorily
required to provide the Legislature with fiscal notes.

SUMMARY:

The bill designates the Office of Program Planning
and Fiscal Management as the state agency
statutorily responsible for establishing a mechanism
for the preparation of fiscal notes on bills and
resolutions.

If legislation has a fiscal impact, fiscal notes are
required to be filed with the chairman of the original
committee of reference, the Legislative Budget
Committee, and the Senate and House Committees on
Ways and Means.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 72 1 C 25 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2065

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard, Clarke,
Newschwander, and Bausch
(By Legislative Budget Committee
Request)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Deleting obsolete provisions for county homesite
lands.

ISSUE:

The Legislative Budget Committee has found that the
county homesite provisions have never been
implemented by any county and with no current
probability of any county doing so has recommended
their repeal.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals all provisions of Chapter 36.59 RCW, which presently provides for designation and selection of county-owned lands as "county homesite lands," and which entitles a settler of such lands to conveyance upon fulfilling requirements of settling and clearing and/or cultivation.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 83 0 C 13 L 77

SB 2066

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

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Deleting obsolete requirements for guideposts.

ISSUE:

Chapter 45.68 RCW, enacted in 1895, requires townships to erect and maintain guideposts for public convenience. A penalty is imposed on every town officer who neglects or refuses to determine siting and placement of guideposts.

SUMMARY:

This bill repeals Chapter 45.68 RCW.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 83 0 C 14 L 77

SB 2067

SPONSORS: Senators Woody, Clarke, Donohue, Odegaard, Scott, Bausch and Gould
 (By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Supplementing law relating to traffic safety education courses.

ISSUE:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has responsibility for administering a statewide Traffic Safety Education Program. Review of the Program by the Legislative Budget Committee revealed that although SPI is in basic compliance with existing state statutes, certain administrative and organizational changes in the existing law are necessary in order for school districts to provide a course that is more economical and effective.

SUMMARY:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to define the "realistic level of effort" required to provide an effective traffic safety education course, to establish the level of driving competency required to successfully complete the course, and to ensure the implementation and maintenance of an effective statewide program.

The bill eliminates the current provision calling for reimbursement by the state of 75% of program costs and requires the Superintendent to determine the realistic "per pupil reimbursement" amount of state funding to be provided the school districts for support of the program.

The procedure for approval of qualified instructors is revised and permits noncertificated employees licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles and SPI, as well as certificated teachers, are permitted to instruct students in the "behind the wheel" phase of the traffic safety education program.

The requirement that school districts submit an annual report detailing financial conditions is eliminated and a more generalized report on the overall condition of the program is now required. The administration of the Traffic Safety Education Program is removed from the Division of Curriculum and Instruction in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill makes the establishment of student fees for driver's education permissive rather than mandatory.

Senate: 43 3 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 71 15 C 76 L 77

SB 2068

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard, Clarke, Newschwander, Woody, and Bausch
 (By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Deleting obsolete powers of town supervisors.

ISSUE:

The Legislative Budget Committee has determined that certain powers of town supervisors are obsolete since they are presently being exercised by counties.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals the power of town supervisors to designate judicial officers for the township, powers with respect to roads and bridges, and powers with respect to river improvement.

The bill repeals the designation of the town supervisors as a board of health.

SB 2068

The bill repeals the granting to town supervisors of powers "necessary for the preservation of the public health and for the prevention and suppression of public nuisances."

Senate: 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 82 2 C 15 L 77

SB 2069

SPONSORS: Senators Goltz, Morrison, Fleming, Ridder, Sandison and North

COMMITTEE: Labor

Establishing a youth service corps to promote youth employment and service to local communities.

ISSUE:

The Program for Local Service (PLS) is a statewide volunteer program which has been administered by the Employment Security Department since 1973. After two years of federal funding through the ACTION program, PLS was funded by the state during the 1975-76 biennium. There is no present statutory authorization to continue the program other than the general authority of Employment Security to administer job training programs.

The intent of PLS is to provide job training through a year of volunteer community service for unemployed young adults between the ages of 18 and 25. In return, the PLS volunteers receive a minimal living allowance and work experience.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for a Youth Services Corps to be administered by the Department of Employment Security. The Program for Youth Services (renamed for the Program for Local Service) is included in the Youth Service Corps.

The Commissioner of Employment Security is authorized to enroll young persons in the Program for Youth Service for a year of community service. Individuals from 14 to 24 years of age are eligible for the program. A minimal living wage is provided for enrollees, and the Department is required to provide health insurance and workmen's compensation coverage. The Commissioner is required to secure agreements with local employers and agencies on the duties to be performed by enrollees.

Any employer in the state may contract for the services of a Program for Youth Service enrollee. State minimum wage laws will not apply to state and local government employers and private non-profit agencies.

The bill provides that the program shall not result in the displacement of currently employed workers. Also, the Department is authorized to accept federal funds

related to youth programs and may enter into contracts regarding such funds.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 94 0 C 83 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 47 0

SB 2071

SPONSORS: Senators Day, von Reichbauer and Jones

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Granting civil immunity to podiatrists charging others with incompetency.

ISSUE:

At the present time licensed physicians, dentists and pharmacists are granted immunity from civil liability if they file charges in good faith before review committees against another member of their profession. Podiatrists and other such health care practitioners are not granted immunity under existing statutes.

SUMMARY:

This bill extends civil immunity to any health care practitioners who file charges before review committees in good faith against another member of their profession.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 82 6 C 68 L 77
S. Concur: 42 1

SB 2074

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Jones and Buffington

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Allowing the Hospital Commission to employ a staff.

ISSUE:

Under Chapter 70.39 RCW, the only employees of the Hospital Commission are the Executive Director, Deputy Director and Confidential Secretary. All other staff personnel are furnished by the Department of Social and Health Services. This has resulted in personnel problems for the Commission.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that the Hospital Commission shall employ its own staff and that such staff will be under the supervision of the Executive Director of the Hospital Commission.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 88 1 C 35 L 77

SB 2075

SPONSORS: Senators Day, von Reichbauer, Beck, Van Hollebeke, Buffington, Herr, Keefe and Talley

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services
 Excluding convents from nursing home regulation.

ISSUE:
 Recently the question has arisen as to whether or not the Department of Social and Health Services can extend nursing home jurisdiction and requirements to religious institutions which provide room and board and care for their own members.

SUMMARY:
 This bill excludes from nursing home regulations any nursing home or institution operated for the exclusive care of members of a convent, rectory, monastery or other institution operated for the care of members of the clergy.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 91 0 C 48 L 77

SB 2078

SPONSORS: Senators Wilson, North and Goltz

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services
 Relating to cremation.

ISSUE:
 Present law does not require human remains that are cremated to be reduced to a specific particle size. This may be desirable in cases where the next of kin wishes to do something other than place them in a cemetery or mausoleum.
 Also, under present law, the right to possess the cremated remains after the cremation without further state or local government intervention is not clear.

SUMMARY:
 The bill requires human remains that are cremated to be reduced to a maximum particle size of 5 mm, except for those which are to be placed in a cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium or other building devoted exclusively to religious purposes.
 The bill further gives the person authorized by statute to order the cremation the right to possess the cremated remains after the cremation without further intervention of state or local government.

Senate: (a) 47 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 86 1 C 47 L 77

SB 2079

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Wanamaker and Jones

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services
 Placing funeral directors under the Consumer Protection Act.

ISSUE:
 At the present time funeral directors and cemeteries, being regulated by the state, are exempt from the Consumer Protection Act (Chapter 19.86 RCW).

SUMMARY:
 This bill provides that the exemption provisions of the Consumer Protection Act shall not apply to actions and transactions in connection with the disposition of human remains; consequently, funeral directors and cemeteries are brought within the purview of the Consumer Protection Act.

Senate: 40 2 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 87 0 C 49 L 77

SB 2081

SPONSOR: Senator Francis

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
 Creating warrant server positions for municipal courts of large cities.

ISSUE:
 The Seattle Municipal Court, unlike other courts, utilizes special bailiffs called warrant servers to serve its process. These officers have been commissioned by the Police Chief of Seattle to serve process within the city. To serve a warrant in another jurisdiction a Seattle Municipal Court warrant server must contact the other jurisdiction and either obtain authorization to serve a warrant in that jurisdiction, or if authorization is refused, request that he or she be accompanied by a law enforcement officer of that jurisdiction. These restrictions make serving a warrant by a warrant server in another jurisdiction almost impossible.
 At the close of 1976 the Seattle Municipal Court Warrant Service had about 50,000 municipal court warrants outstanding throughout the state totaling in the neighborhood of three million dollars.

SUMMARY:

SB 2081 creates the position of warrant server in the Seattle Municipal Court; grants warrant servers special authority to make arrests for purposes of serving process statewide; provides that all criminal and civil process of the Seattle Municipal Court must be executed by the Seattle police, King County Sheriff or municipal court warrant servers; requires that a law enforcement agency of another jurisdiction be contacted if process is to be served in that jurisdiction; provides that the arrest and return of a person to Seattle is at the expense and liability of the city of Seattle; and finally states that the position of warrant server does not qualify a person for LEOFF pension benefits.

Senate: (a) 38 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 80 5 C 108 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2082

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Wilson, Rasmussen, Cunningham, Gould, Sandison, Donohue, Wanamaker, Day and Odegaard)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Abolishing certain state agencies.

ISSUE:

For some time, concern has been expressed that current procedures of legislative oversight and budget review have not been adequate to control the growth of state agencies and programs nor to evaluate the effectiveness of their operations and responsiveness to public needs. A relatively recent approach, commonly referred to as "sunset" legislation, establishes a procedure combining a stated schedule for automatic termination of selected agencies with a specific process for legislative review. Twelve states have adopted some form of "sunset" legislation, and several others are currently considering bills of this type.

SUMMARY:

In a statement of findings, this measure (the Regulatory Reform Act of 1977) states that by establishing a system for termination, continuation or modification of state agencies, coupled with procedures for scheduled review of such agencies, the Legislature will be in a better position to evaluate their operations.

Select Joint Committee to Develop Termination Schedule (Sec. 12)

Within thirty days, a select joint committee of the Legislature shall be established to develop legislation

scheduling the termination of agencies (defined to include programs and subunits of agencies). The committee shall be composed of ten members of the Legislature, five to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five by the President of the Senate (three members of the majority party and two of the minority party from each chamber).

The select joint committee shall: (a) identify appropriate state agencies to be scheduled for termination after consideration of several specified criteria; (b) arrange for termination of a reasonable number of agencies on June 30 of 1979, 1981, and 1983; (c) attempt to schedule similar agencies on the same date in order to identify and eliminate duplicative activities, and also to divide the review responsibilities as evenly as possible among the committees of reference (defined as appropriate standing committees); (d) assist in implementation of the Act by proposing procedures for legislative review and appropriate legislative rules; and (e) submit necessary proposals, including the termination schedule, no later than the first day the Legislature is in session after January 1, 1978.

Specific Programs and Entities Scheduled for Termination (Sec. 14)

The Act also contains a brief initial list of agencies and programs scheduled for termination. Statutes concerning programs scheduled for termination on June 30, 1978, relate to debt adjusting, proprietary schools (schools operated for profit), grist mills, and regulation of steam vessels. Agencies scheduled for termination on June 30, 1979 include the Driving Instructors Examining Committee, the Water Well Construction Operators Examining Board, the Forest Fire Advisory Board, the Escrow Commission and the Employment Agency Advisory Board. Specific repealers are included for affected sections of law.

Legislative Budget Committee Review (Secs. 5-7)

The Legislative Budget Committee shall conduct a program and fiscal review of each agency or program scheduled for termination. The review shall be completed and a report prepared on or before September 30 of the year prior to the termination date. Copies of the report and related documents shall be sent to all members of the Legislature, the state agency affected, the Governor and the State Library.

Criteria for review of regulatory entities: The criteria to be used where applicable by the Legislative Budget Committee in making its review of regulatory entities cover several categories of performance: admittance of qualified applicants into a field of endeavor; economic considerations; cost impact; public interest matters such as participation in the rule-making process, timeliness of processing complaints, and evaluation of the impact of the entity's decisions; involvement of those regulated in the decision-making process; and the consequences of eliminating or altering a particular regulatory function.

Criteria for review of agencies other than regulatory entities: In reviewing other than regulatory entities, the criteria to be applied include: agency compliance with legislative intent; operation in an efficient and economical manner; operation in the public interest by providing a needed service; possible duplicative activities; and any adverse effects of termination or modification.

Committee of Reference Review (Sec. 8)

This section includes provisions for (a) a joint hearing by the respective committees of reference to consider the Legislative Budget Committee report and other related data, and to receive testimony from representatives of the agency involved (which shall have the burden of demonstrating a public need for its continued existence), the Governor and other interested parties, including the public; (b) notice and mailing of copies of the report; (c) permissive designation of liaison members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee to the respective committees of reference; and (d) separate consideration by the respective committees of what action should be taken. Continuation or modification of an entity scheduled for termination can only be accomplished by passage of a bill; no more than one agency or program may be covered by any such bill.

Wind-up Period and Disposition of Holdings (Secs. 9 and 10).

If terminated, a state agency is granted a one-year period for concluding its affairs, at the end of which provisions are made for disposition of personnel, property and documents, funds, and survival of contractual rights and duties. At the end of the period, the rules and regulations of the terminated entity would automatically be repealed unless assumed by a related agency given legal responsibility or as the Governor directs.

Miscellaneous Provisions

A state agency scheduled for termination may be reestablished by law for a fixed period not to exceed six years. This measure itself shall expire on June 30, 1983, unless specifically extended by subsequent law.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 37 2
 House: (a) 93 1
 H. Conf
 Rpt. Adopt: 84 0
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 45 0

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray concluded that the bill is totally lacking in executive participation in the process prescribed, and that the executive branch must not only be consulted, but be a part of any attempt to reorganize state government. She reasoned further that the bill

does not provide adequate resources for the Legislative Budget Committee to make a credible review of an agency's performance. (SEE VETO MESSAGE)

(NOTE: See SHB 564 – Sunset Act, enacted)

SB 2083

SPONSORS: Senators North and McDermott

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing autopsies.

ISSUE:

Under current law, autopsies may be authorized by the deceased's spouse, parent, child, brother or sister, or any other kin having responsibility for burial. Family disputes may arise, however, since no order or priority exists relative to those with this authority.

Also, the statute requiring confidentiality presently allows records and reports of autopsies to go only to the prosecuting attorney, law enforcement agencies, and the Department of Labor and Industries, although the attending physician, public health agencies and the family may also have an interest.

SUMMARY:

The bill establishes an order of priority relative to authorization of autopsies. Autopsies performed pursuant to RCW 69.08.010 or RCW 68.08.013 (deaths resulting from unlawful, unnatural or suspicious circumstances and industrial deaths) are exempt from this authorization requirement.

Additionally, the bill expands those persons to whom records of autopsies may be released to attending physicians and public health officials and allows the coroner, medical examiner or attending physician to discuss findings or the autopsy with the family upon request.

Senate: (a) 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: (a) 88 0 C 79 L 77
 S. Concur: 47 0

SB 2088

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Peterson and Guess

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Making supplemental appropriations for highways.

SUMMARY:

SB 2088 makes the following supplemental appropriations from the motor vehicle fund:

SB 2088

- a. \$833,000 to the tort claims revolving fund for torts chargeable to the Department of Highways and the Washington State Patrol.
- b. \$6,400 to the Washington State Highway Commission for Puget Island ferry service.
- c. An increase of appropriations to the State Highway Commission from \$68,259,927 to \$70,259,972, consisting of \$50,680,000 from federal funds and \$19,579,972 from local funds for highway construction, with specific allowances for:
 - i. \$100,000 for FY76 and FY77 is eligible for payment of Vernita toll bridge covenants.
 - ii. Such sums as may be required to obtain matching federal funds for completion of the Pasco-Kennewick intercity bridge. Note, any payments for this purpose "shall constitute a loan which may be repaid in the subsequent biennia."
- d. An appropriation in the amount of \$260,000 to satisfy a judgment against the state relating to the construction of the ferries Walla Walla and Spokane.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 42 0 Effective: February 10, 1977
 House: (a) 93 0 C 2 L 77
 S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2090

SPONSORS: Senators Day, North, Goltz and McDermott

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Broadening the class of medical personnel authorized to write prescriptions.

ISSUE:

At the present time pharmacists cannot fill or refill prescriptions issued by out of state physicians or osteopaths. Additionally, patients who possess drugs issued by federal medical or dental officers, if they possess them outside federal compounds, are subject to prosecution. Finally, existing statutes are ambiguous as to whether or not registered nurses may prescribe drugs.

SUMMARY:

The bill extends authorization for sale and possession of legend drugs (drugs which require a prescription) to those prescribed by physicians or osteopaths in states or provinces sharing a common border with the state of Washington, those prescribed by federal officers, and those prescribed by registered nurses who are authorized by the board of nursing.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: (a) 87 1 C 69 L 77
 S. Concur: 46 1

SB 2091

SPONSOR: Senator Day

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Providing staggered terms of office for hospital commissioners.

ISSUE:

Presently, the terms of all members of the Hospital Commission expire at the same time. A complete turnover of Commission members interferes with the continuity and efficiency of the Commission.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that staggered terms shall be instituted which will ensure continuity of Hospital Commission activity.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 89 0 C 36 L 77

SB 2095

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Newschwander and Bausch
(By State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Revising State Treasurer's procedures for issuing receipts.

ISSUE:

Under present law, the State Treasurer is required to place his seal of office on each receipt for money paid into the state treasury or transferred to the State Treasurer. This procedure is time consuming, since over 40,000 receipts are issued each year and the seal is affixed by a hand operated imprinter.

SUMMARY:

This bill removes the requirement of placing the official seal on receipts and instead requires that receipts be issued in compliance with regulations promulgated by the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. The reference in RCW 43.08.060 requiring notice to the budget director is removed to avoid a possible reporting duplication. The State Treasurer is already required to make a daily report to OPP&FM.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
 House: 95 0 C 16 L 77

SB 2096

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen and Newschwander
(By State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Establishing a deposit interest account in the state general fund and eliminating certain deposit interest payments occasioned by interfund loans.

ISSUE:

This bill deals with two concerns of the Treasurer's office. (1) A 1976 law (Chapter 123, Laws of 1976, 2nd Ex. Sess.) changed the deposit interest fund in the state treasury into an account in the state general fund. However, that statute did not amend references to the deposit interest fund contained in another section (RCW 43.85.241). (2) Loans can be made between certain funds within the state treasury if needed to meet current expenditures. Under present law, the lending fund receives credit for duplicate interest from the borrowing fund, i.e. the interest paid by the borrowing fund (as fixed by the State Finance Committee), plus an amount equal to the interest the lending fund would have received from the deposit had the loan not been made.

SUMMARY:

This bill amends RCW 43.85.241 to refer to the deposit interest account instead of the deposit interest fund. The bill also removes the requirement that a borrowing fund in the state treasury pay the interest the lending fund would have received had the loan not been made. The borrowing fund will still pay to the lending fund the interest rate fixed by the State Finance Committee.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 96 0 C 17 L 77

SB 2097

SPONSORS: Senators Bausch, Woody and Murray
(By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Deleting an obsolete restriction on employment of aliens.

ISSUE:

Chapter 39.20 RCW prohibits employment of aliens who claimed exemption from military service during World War I on the ground that they were not citizens of the United States.

SUMMARY:

This bill repeals Chapter 39.20 RCW.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 1 C 16 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2098

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Newschwander and Bausch
(By State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Making judges' retirement fund a part of the state treasury.

ISSUE:

Under present law the judges' retirement fund is a trust outside the state treasury. Moneys are appropriated and transferred from the general fund to the judges' retirement fund. This process requires voucher preparation, warrant issuance, and corresponding accounting entries and reporting requirements as well as a deposit in a separate bank account. Present law (RCW 2.12.050) also states that the State Treasurer's office is to perform certain administrative functions for the judges' retirement fund. However, a later law (RCW 41.50.030) transfers these administrative functions to the Department of Retirement Systems.

SUMMARY:

This bill makes the judges' retirement fund a part of the state treasury, which allows moneys to be transferred into the fund by a single bookkeeping entry. In addition, this bill deletes references in RCW 2.12.050 to those administrative functions relating to the judges' retirement fund which were transferred from the State Treasurer's office to the Department of Retirement Systems by RCW 41.50.030.

Senate: 44 1 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 83 0 C 18 L 77

2nd SSB 2104

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by Senators Peterson, Talley and Wanamaker)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Authorizing salmon license limitations.

ISSUE:

There are too many licensed vessels fishing relative to the number of salmon available. Presently, there is a moratorium on the issuance of commercial fishing

licenses (but not on salmon charter boats) which expires December 31, 1977. Under the moratorium, a license or permit may only be issued if the applicant was issued a license and landed salmon between January 1, 1970 and May, 1974; the applicant was a good faith transferee between 1973 and the effective date of the act; or the vessel was under construction between April 16, 1973 and May 6, 1974. The licenses or permits are transferable. A three-member board of review hears grievances and may recommend issuance of a permit or license under specified circumstances.

SUMMARY:

This bill extends the present moratorium on the issuance of commercial fishing licenses for two years. The moratorium is extended to cover salmon charter boat licenses.

A charter boat license may be issued only if the boat was licensed between January 1, 1974 and January 1, 1977 or if the boat was constructed or purchased in good faith between April 16, 1976 and the effective date of this bill. Such licenses may be renewed annually during the period from the effective date of the bill through December 31, 1980. Unless renewed, the license automatically expires. All such charter boat licenses are transferable.

Present law restricting licensing for salmon fishing to vessels holding licenses or permits for such fishing in any year between January 1, 1970 and May 6, 1974 is amended and the moratorium, stated to end December 31, 1977, is extended through December 31, 1980. In order to qualify for licenses in calendar years 1979 and 1980 a vessel must also prove that food fish were caught and landed by such vessel in this or another state during the previous calendar year or, in case of the revocation or suspension of a license, the last calendar year in which the vessel was legally eligible for licensing.

An aggrieved charter boat license applicant may request a hearing by a three-member board of review appointed by the Director of Fisheries from among nominations by the charter boat industry. The board may make recommendations and determinations and upon receipt of the review board's findings, the Director may order appropriate relief. An aggrieved person may also proceed under the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 39 0 Effective: May 28, 1977
House: (a) 77 7 C 106 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 46 0

SB 2106

SPONSORS: Senators Sellar and Talley

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Increasing the auditor's fee for filing internal revenue service liens and exempting them from the prepayment requirement.

ISSUE:

Inflation has affected the adequacy of the fee charged by counties for filing and indexing notices of liens and certificates of discharge for internal revenue tax.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases from one dollar to five dollars the fee charged by counties to the federal government for filing and indexing each notice of lien and from fifty cents to three dollars the fee for filing and indexing each certificate of discharge.

The bill further relieves counties from requiring that the fees for these items be paid in advance.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 88 0 C 62 L 77

SSB 2107

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Sellar, Talley and Fleming)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Allowing increased occupancy of drinking establishments under State Building Code.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Building Code adopted the nationally recognized Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code, effective January 1, 1975. Enforcement of the occupancy limitations in these codes for new and remodeled construction of dining and drinking establishments often results in allowing considerably less occupancy in such establishments than in similar older establishments.

For fire safety purposes, there are several major classifications of public facilities. One is "Assembly Areas, Less Concentrated Use," under which, for example, "Dining Rooms" and "Drinking Establishments" are classified. For establishments falling into this classification 15 square feet per occupant are required.

A second major classification is "Assembly Areas, Concentrated Use (without fixed seats)" under which, for example, "Dance Floors" are classified. For establishments falling into this classification, only 7

square feet per occupant are required, allowing a much greater number of occupants.

There is no separate classification for the drinking area of dining and drinking establishments, but since dining rooms and drinking establishments are classified at 15 square feet per occupant, some county fire marshals interpret the Code to require such drinking areas to have 15 square feet per person.

SUMMARY:

The bill classifies the drinking area of dining and drinking establishments at 7 rather than 15 square feet per person, thus increasing the allowable occupancy of such establishments and permitting the occupancy to be otherwise modified on the basis of exits provided.

Senate:	26	14
House:	83	4
H. Recon: (a)	82	8
S. Concur:	40	2

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor's veto message indicates her opinion that the bill would legalize overcrowding in dining and drinking establishments by authorizing the exceeding of those limits now regarded as safe. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2108

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Bailey, Morrison and Sellar
(By Planning and Community Affairs Agency Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Revising laws pertaining to metropolitan public transportation.

ISSUE:

RCW 36.57A.030 allows a public transportation benefit area authority to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, transportation equipment owned by a company which was operating under a certificate of public convenience for public transportation. However, no provisions exist for an operator who is put out of business by the creation of a public transportation benefit area, brought about by popular vote, to institute an action against the local legislative authority to compel the purchase of the capital equipment of that operator.

SUMMARY:

This bill permits a person who has held a certificate of public convenience for one year prior to the creation of a new public transportation service to institute an inverse condemnation proceeding against the local

legislative authority within 60 days after certification of a public transportation benefit area. This bill also provides that certain part-time elected officials serving on the governing body of a public transportation benefit area, instead of receiving \$40.00 for each day spent on official business, may receive a per diem allowance at the rate set for legislators in RCW 44.04.080. The dissolution of a transportation benefit area shall be done in accordance with Chapter 53.48 RCW, entitled Dissolution of Port and Other Districts.

Municipalities are eligible to receive a one-time advanced financial support payment to perform a feasibility study to determine the need for a public transportation benefit area. The study must be completed within one year and the municipality must act on that study within six months of receipt.

The amount of such advancement is conditioned upon the number of residents and the land area of the municipality, but in no event is it to exceed \$35,000. Repayment must be made within two years of receipt unless the municipality votes not to levy taxes to support public transportation within that two year period.

The state Transportation Commission, or if such does not exist, the Planning and Community Affairs Agency shall provide the technical assistance in the preparation of feasibility studies.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a)	44	0	Effective: July 1, 1977
House: (a)	72	2	C 144 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	43	0	

SB 2110

SPONSORS: Senators Woody, Talley and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Liberalizing investments available to county clerks.

ISSUE:

Present law provides that whenever a superior court clerk holds in trust any funds for any litigant or for any purpose, the funds must be deposited in a separate fund designated "clerk's trust fund." These funds may not be invested by the clerk without a court order in each case, and therefore large amounts of such funds draw no interest.

SUMMARY:

The bill adds to present law a provision that a superior court clerk may invest those funds being held in trust in certain statutorily authorized investments and place the income from these investments in the county current expense fund. However, if the funds being held in trust in a particular matter are in the

SB 2110

amount of \$2000 or more and a litigant in the matter requests in writing that the investment be made, then the income on the investment is paid to the beneficiary of the trust upon the termination of the trust, less a 5% investment service fee to the county.

Litigants who have appeared in matters where funds being held in trust are \$2000 or more are entitled to written notice of the investment provisions if they have made no request for investment within 30 days of receipt of the funds by the clerk, and have not previously received such notice.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 88 0 C 63 L 77
S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2111

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, Henry, Lewis, and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Doubling the amount of reimbursement allowed from counties to the Washington State Association of County Officials.

ISSUE:

Increased activities and inflation have affected the adequacy of the maximum amount that counties may reimburse the Washington State Association of County Officials for services provided.

SUMMARY:

The bill raises the amount that counties may reimburse the Washington State Association of County Officials for services provided from one-quarter to one-half cent per thousand dollars of assessed value against the taxable property in the county.

The bill further states a legislative desire that the Washington State Association of County Officials merge with the Washington State Association of Counties. It states that only one association shall carry out the duties presently imposed by law on both and that the two organizations shall report to the Legislature on the details of the desired merger by January 1, 1978.

Senate: (a) 42 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 3 C 221 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2113

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by Senator Washington)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Authorizing resident tuition and fee rates at institutions of higher education to certain nonimmigrant alien families.

ISSUE:

Certain nonimmigrant aliens residing in the State of Washington attend state supported institutions of higher education and are required to pay nonresident tuition and fees. Proponents felt that such families who live in this state and pay federal, state and local taxes and otherwise contribute to the economic welfare of this state should be granted resident status for the purpose of tuition and fee payment.

SUMMARY:

The bill directs the state's public institutions of higher education to grant resident status for the purpose of tuition and fee payment to nonimmigrant aliens and their immediate families who enter the United States to carry on business under the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation.

This right is restricted to those nonimmigrant aliens and their dependents who are nationals of countries which give the same right to Washington State residents attending comparable institutions of higher education in such countries.

Senate: (a) 31 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 75 5 C 155 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 42 0

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed the provision restricting resident tuition and fee classification to those nonimmigrant aliens and dependents who are nationals of countries having comparable public institutions of higher education and extending an equivalent tuition and fee policy to residents of this state attending foreign educational institutions.

Governor Ray contends that the comparability and tuition and fee policy restrictions in the bill would impose measurement problems. The requirement that institutions of higher education determine comparability of foreign educational systems with our state educational system would increase the administrative workload associated with granting resident status to nonimmigrant aliens so affected.

According to the Governor, such restriction would also undermine legislative intent. The main reason for extending resident status to the affected nonimmigrant

aliens is because such aliens contribute to the economic, social and cultural welfare of this state. Therefore, it seems inconsistent to link that level of state contribution and involvement in community affairs with the higher educational system and tuition and fee policies of such alien's country. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2114

SPONSORS: Senators von Reichbauer and Van Hollebeke
(By Parks and Recreation Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation
Permitting longer concessions and leases in state parks.

ISSUE:
Under present law, the Parks and Recreation Commission may only grant concessions for a term of 40 years in the Mt. Spokane State Park and in state parks and parkways in Douglas, Grant, Franklin and Walla Walla Counties in the Columbia Basin area, upon a unanimous vote of the Commission. The duration of all other concessions granted by the Commission may not exceed 20 years.

SUMMARY:
Under this bill, the Commission is authorized to grant leases as well as concessions for a period of up to 40 years. A unanimous vote is required, however, if the grant is for more than 20 years.
The bill also provides that the Commission, with the consent of the lessee or concessionaire, may alter the terms or conditions of a concession or lease if it is in the best interest of the state. Further, the Commission shall renegotiate the rates of a concession or lease at 5-year intervals.
To avoid any possible conflict, this bill specifies that television station leases are subject only to RCW 43.51.063.

Senate: (a) 46 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 87 2 C 123 L 77 1st ex. sess
S. Concur: 43 0

SSB 2121

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Scott, Marsh, Clarke and Odegaard)
(By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Restricting printing and distribution of state reports and publications.

ISSUE:
Concern has been expressed over the cost of preparation, publication and dissemination of the increasing volume of printed materials generated by state agencies.

SUMMARY:
The Director of the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management or his designee is authorized to selectively review state publications for economy and effectiveness of accomplishing the objectives of the issuing agency. The Director or his designee shall develop guidelines regarding the number of copies of state publications to be printed.

An agency head cannot recommend the printing and distribution of a state publication, other than those required by law, unless the public benefits of printing and distribution exceed the costs. The Director of OPP&FM must prepare guidelines for evaluating benefits and costs, and rules for regulating the quality of the printing of state publications. The Public Printer and state agencies are proscribed from printing or authorizing the printing of those publications which the Director has determined to be inconsistent with his rules and guidelines regarding costs. The Governor may consolidate, eliminate or simplify state agency publications and take other actions required to increase the economy and effectiveness of state publications.

As used in this bill "state publication" does not include: writings and other materials prepared solely for presentation to a legislative committee or for use in courts or before administrative entities; notices of intention to adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act; certain interstate publications; and news releases sent only to the news media. The definition of "state agency" excludes the offices of elected state officials, the legislative and judicial branches, and the agricultural commodity commissions.

Senate: (a) 43 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 90 1 C 232 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 43 1

SB 2122

SPONSORS: Senators Van Hollebeke and Jones
COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Providing for enforcement of foreign judgments.

ISSUE:
In 1953 Washington enacted the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act. The Act

SB 2122

established a procedure for registering judgments obtained in federal court or in the court of another state or territory with a county clerk for the purpose of having the judgment enforced in Washington. Under the Act, the petitioner, after filing the necessary documents, may serve the debtor with a summons. If service is completed and personal jurisdiction obtained, the debtor has 60 days to plead. If the debtor fails to plead or if the court does not set the registration aside, the foreign judgment becomes a personal judgment of the Washington State court. If personal jurisdiction is not obtained, the foreign judgment becomes a final judgment quasi in rem of the Washington court.

The Uniform Act was revised by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1964 to further streamline the procedure for enforcing foreign judgments.

SUMMARY:

This bill essentially incorporates the provisions of the 1964 revision into Washington's statute. A judgment creditor may institute enforcement proceedings by filing an authenticated copy of the foreign judgment in superior court. A notice of the filing is promptly sent by the clerk to the judgment debtor at his or her last known address and in addition may be sent by the judgment creditor. Enforcement procedures may not be commenced until 10 days have elapsed since the filing of the judgment or mailing of the notice, whichever is later. The judgment debtor may stay enforcement either by (1) showing that an appeal is pending or that a stay has been granted, or (2) showing any grounds under which a judgment of this state could be stayed.

Senate: (a) 43 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 93 0 C 45 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 43 0

SB 2123

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, North and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Providing for the filling of vacancies in fire commissioner positions.

ISSUE:

Present law provides for filling of vacancies in the office of fire commissioner for fire protection districts by appointment by the county legislative authority rather than by a vote of the remaining fire commissioners.

SUMMARY:

This bill changes present law by providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of fire commissioner by a vote of the remaining fire commissioners, rather than by the county legislative authority.

If there are several vacancies, such that there are not in office a majority of the full number fixed by law, the county legislative authority appoints enough to make a majority and the majority then appoints the remainder.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 86 2 C 64 L 77

SB 2124

SPONSORS: Senators Guess and Henry

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting postponement of a call for highway project bids after two weeks.

ISSUE:

RCW 47.28.050 requires that the Highway Commission publish a call for bids in at least one trade paper and one other paper of general statewide circulation once each week for the two weeks preceding the day that the bids are to be opened. If the estimated cost of the contract is less than \$25,000, publication in one paper of general circulation in the county where the majority of work is to be performed is sufficient. No publication is required for work of \$7,500 or less.

SUMMARY:

SB 2124 allows the opening of the bids to be postponed one week after the second consecutive week of publication.

Further, the bill reduces the number of papers in which calls for bids must be published to one trade paper of general statewide circulation.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 85 2 C 65 L 77

SSB 2125

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation (Originally sponsored by Senators Henry, Gaspard and Bausch)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Requiring railway bridges to have walkways.

ISSUE:

The Utilities and Transportation Commission does not require walkways to be constructed along railroad bridges or trestles.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that a railroad bridge or trestle without walkways and handrails may be identified as an unsafe or defective condition after a hearing by the Utilities and Transportation Commission. In making such a determination, the Commission shall consider the safety for railroad employees and the danger to the public resulting from such walkways. Railroads shall not be liable for injuries to persons trespassing on walkways or trestles.

The bill further provides that there shall be no appeal from a Commission determination that immediate compliance with an order to install walkways is necessary for protection of employees or the public.

Senate: 38 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 85 8 C 46 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2126

SPONSORS: Senators Gaspard, Ridder and Morrison

COMMITTEE: Labor

Reducing the maximum daily hours of service of trainmen.

ISSUE:

The federal Hours of Service Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-169) prohibits any railroad employee connected with the movement of any train from working more than 12 consecutive hours without at least ten hours off duty. The Utilities and Transportation Commission has adopted regulations to conform to the federal law; however, the pertinent state statute has not been changed.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends state law to comply with the federal Hours of Service Act by reducing the consecutive hours that a trainman works without time off from 16 to 12 hours.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 88 1 C 70 L 77

SSB 2129

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Walgren, Clarke, Rasmussen and Wilson)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Requiring a statement of purpose and other information to accompany agency rules.

ISSUE:

Current law does not require an agency adopting a rule to state the rule's purpose and to provide other information which explains the rule in a way that is readily understandable to all concerned.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that any rule promulgated pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act must be accompanied by a statement from the adopting agency of:

1. The rule's purpose and how the rule is to be enforced, together with any general information required;
2. The statutory authority for the rule;
3. A summary of the rule;
4. The names, office locations, and telephone numbers of agency personnel responsible for the drafting, implementation, and enforcement of the rule;
5. The major proponents and opponents of the rule, if any; and
6. Agency comments regarding problems with statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters.

Upon filing the rule with the Code Reviser the agency must forward copies of the statement to the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House, who will in turn furnish the statement to the majority and minority caucuses and the appropriate legislative committees. The agency must have copies on file for public inspection.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 91 2 C 84 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 39 0

SSB 2130

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Walgren, Clarke, Rasmussen and Wilson)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Requiring amendments to WAC Rules to be in bill drafting style.

ISSUE:

Under present law, agency rules which amend existing sections of the Washington Administrative Code are not required to be in bill drafting form. In order to determine changes in a rule, a line by line comparison is necessary. This is time consuming for legislators, as well as for persons and entities affected by the rule, especially in the case of complex rules. Similarly, there is no current requirement that notice of

SSB 2130

proposed or amended rules refer to the specific statute authorizing adoption of the rule.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires that all agency rules promulgated pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act be in bill drafting form. New language in an existing section of the Washington Administrative Code must be underlined. Deleted language must be enclosed in double parentheses and crossed out. A new section must be preceded by the words "NEW SECTION".

Once a rule has been formally adopted by an agency, it need not be published in bill drafting form, except in the Code Reviser's monthly bulletin. Any addition to or deletion from an existing code section which is not in bill drafting form shall be of no effect.

The bill also requires an agency adopting or amending a rule to include the most specific reference possible to the statute, other than the Administrative Procedure Act, which the rule is intended to implement.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 97 0 C 19 L 77

SSB 2132

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Washington, Sellar and Talley)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Raising the salary of PUD commissioners.

ISSUE:

Inflation and increased demands on the time of PUD commissioners have affected the adequacy of the salary authorized for such commissioners. Present law authorizes a salary of \$150 per month for public utility district commissioners of districts with over 2,000 customers. Districts with fewer than 2,000 customers may authorize a salary of up to \$150 per month for each of their commissioners.

SUMMARY:

The bill changes the basis for setting commissioners' salaries from number of customers to revenue, and sets the salary for commissioners of districts with over \$15 million gross annual revenue at \$500 per month, and the salary for commissioners of districts with from \$2 million to \$15 million gross annual revenue at \$350 per month.

Districts with gross annual revenues of less than \$2 million may authorize a salary of up to \$200 per month for each of their commissioners.

Commissioners in districts which previously had a statutory rate of \$150 per month but whose rate will now be set by the district (those with over 2,000

customers but with less than \$2 million gross annual revenue) will receive an increase to \$200 per month through the remainder of their present term in office.

Senate: 33 7 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 80 2 C 157 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2133

PARTIAL VETO

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

COMMITTEE: State Government

Revising laws on reports by state government agencies and officials.

ISSUE:

As a result of a Legislative Budget Committee management survey of state public information activities, it was found that the Revised Code of Washington contains many provisions which (1) require a number of unnecessary reports; (2) call for inclusion of unnecessary data in certain reports; or (3) do not conform to the current practice of consolidated annual reports.

SUMMARY:

SB 2133 revises 94 sections of the Code, including provisions to eliminate unnecessary reporting requirements (24 items) and delete data of limited value (35 such items) now mandated by law for inclusion in reports. Other existing statutes are amended to conform most agency periodic reporting requirements to the current actual practice of providing for annual reporting by the various executive agencies. A wide variety of due dates for such reports are also deleted. In 21 cases, mandatory annual (or biennial) reports are shifted to an optional or "on request" basis.

Several new statutory reporting deadlines are included. (Examples: the annual reports of the Gambling Commission; city and county reports to the State Highway Department; and the State Treasurer's report to the Legislature, as well as the monthly reports on the status of all treasury funds.) The Governor would be allowed to incorporate in the budget document reports to the Legislature on new federal programs now required by RCW 43.06.140(35). State agencies are also required to bring their mailing lists up to date each year, to eliminate mailings no longer desired by the recipients.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 86 1 C 75 L 77
S. Concur: 46 0

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the section requiring state agencies to purge their mailing lists in the belief that the requirement was unnecessarily broad. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 2143

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary (Originally sponsored by Senators Bottiger, Gaspard and Wojahn)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Increasing the number of superior court judges in Benton-Franklin, King, Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan-Island and Spokane judicial districts.

ISSUE:
The superior courts of Benton-Franklin, King, Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan-Island, and Spokane judicial districts are experiencing heavy increases in the number of cases filed in their courts. Record high numbers of cases are also awaiting disposition. Data from the state court administrator indicates a need for at least one new judge in each of these judicial districts and a need for at least five new judges on King County's superior court bench to meet the increased workload.

SUMMARY:
SSB 2143 adds one judge in each judicial district named above and adds five judges to the King County Superior Court.
Judges will be appointed to these new positions by the Governor on or after November 1, 1977 except the new judge for Pierce County. That position becomes effective January 1, 1978.
The bill also appropriates \$446,000 or whatever amount is necessary to cover the state's share of the cost of these new judges.

Senate: (a) 41 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 73 4 C 311 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 79 12
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 33 2

SSB 2154

SPONSORS: Committee on Labor (Originally sponsored by Senators Bottiger and Hayner)

COMMITTEE: Labor
Governing increased state participation in third party industrial insurance actions.

ISSUE:
Present law allows a worker injured due to the negligence of a third party, other than an individual in the same employ, to institute a suit to recover damages.
Any award from the civil suit is allocated in the following order: 1) costs and attorney's fees are paid; 2) the Department of Labor and Industries or the self-insurer recovers up to 100% of its lien against benefits paid between the time of the injury and the court award and the cost of any future benefits; and 3) any excess is paid to the injured worker. Depending on the total amount of the award and the extent of the Department or self-insurer's lien, the injured worker may or may not receive any compensation. The Department or self-insurer may not adjust its lien to affect an out-of-court settlement.
If the injured worker decides not to file a suit against the third party, his or her right to do so is assigned to the Department or self-insurer. The Department or self-insurer may then file a civil suit against the third party.

SUMMARY:
The bill changes the procedures in a third party action brought by an injured worker 1) to allow the Department or self-insurer to adjust its lien to affect an out-of-court settlement and 2) to guarantee a portion of an award to the injured worker. After costs and attorney's fees are paid, the worker is paid 25% of the balance of the award, and the Department or self-insurer may then collect up to 100% of its lien. Any remaining balance is paid to the injured worker. No additional payments will be made to a worker by the Department or self-insurer for such injury until the amount of such payments equals the remaining balance. All parties may agree, however, to adjust their portion of the recovery in a negotiated settlement.

Senate: 38 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 91 0 C 85 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2156

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Woody, McDermott, Sellar and Francis

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Permitting certain corporations of health care professionals to act as self-insurers against liability.

ISSUE:

Health care professionals presently do not have authority to form a mutual corporation to insure against health care liability claims.

SUMMARY:

If the Insurance Commissioner determines that insurance for health care claims is either unavailable from a licensed carrier or cost-prohibitive, 500 or more medical doctors or registered nurses or one-third or more of the state's licensed podiatrists, chiropractors, dentists, or osteopaths may join together and organize as a mutual corporation pursuant to Chapter 24.06 RCW for the purpose of insuring or self-insuring against health care liability claims. This is done through the entity of a contributing trust fund, and such a mutual corporation is exempt from the Insurance Code. It must, however, meet the capital and surplus requirements for insurers if it has more than 500 members and one-third of the amount of these requirements if it has less than 500 members. All such mutual corporations must submit financial and operational reports annually to the Legislative Budget Committee and the Insurance Commissioner.

Senate: (a) 43 1
House: (a) 74 14
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 75 1
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 36 6

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor indicated in her veto message her feeling that although there is a potential problem with the availability of malpractice insurance, the problem does not exist presently and that the impact of other recent corrective legislation should first be determined before passage of this type of legislation. She further observed that health care professionals may presently establish their own insurance companies under existing statutes which fully protect the public. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2157

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Woody, Buffington, McDermott, Francis, Sellar, North and Hayner

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Adding a public member to the Medical Disciplinary Board.

ISSUE:

The Medical Disciplinary Board currently does not have a public member.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that the Governor shall appoint a public member to the Medical Disciplinary Board who shall have no material financial interest in health care services.

Senate: (a) 46 2 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 78 12 C 71 L 77

SB 2159

SPONSORS: Senators Woody, Clarke, Day, Sellar and Hayner

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Permitting a counterclaim for malicious prosecution in the principal action.

ISSUE:

Under present law, counterclaims for damages in tort or contract actions which allege that the original suit was instituted maliciously and with knowledge that it was false, unfounded and without probable cause or part of a conspiracy to misuse the judicial process cannot be litigated until disposition of the initial claim. This results in the necessity for two separate actions.

SUMMARY:

The bill allows defendants to assert their counterclaims as part of the original suit, and to have damages awarded against the plaintiff accordingly.

Senate: (a) 42 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (Fail) 47 43 C 158 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Recon: 51 41

SB 2160

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott, Gould, Francis, Hayner
(By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education
Authorizing certain contracts for school districts and educational service districts.

ISSUE:
School districts may contract with private or municipal organizations to provide services. There is at present a one-year limitation on these contracts. As a consequence, the organizations contracted with must make large financial investments for equipment and personnel with no guarantee that the contracts will exceed one year. As a result, these organizations must charge higher rates to school districts.

SUMMARY:
The bill permits school districts and educational service districts to rent or lease for up to five years building space, security systems, computers, and other equipment and authorizes five-year service contracts for security systems, and other equipment.
The bill requires budgetary identification of liabilities extending beyond the fiscal year.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	91	1	C 210 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	44	1	

SSB 2161

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue and Matson)
(By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Transferring funds in the community college bond retirement fund to the general fund.

ISSUE:
Chapter 112, Laws of 1974 provides that community college bond issues, which are supported directly by student tuition payments, can be refunded by general obligation bonds. These general obligation bonds are supported by student tuition payments into the general fund. The community college bond retirement fund is presently credited with over \$13 million which includes cash and investments. The State Finance

Committee has refunded all outstanding tuition fee revenue bonds of the community college system.

SUMMARY:
This bill transfers all moneys in the community college bond retirement fund, except \$825,000, to the state general fund on or before June 30, 1977. Chapter 1, Laws of 1977 provided for the transfer of \$825,000 to the community college capital projects account.
This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	48	0	Effective: June 14, 1977
House:	91	2	C 223 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2164

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Sandison and Gaspard
(By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture
Governing disposition of crops from state owned sharecrop lands and modifying livestock trespass.

ISSUE:
The Commissioner of Public Lands receives a percentage of crops in payment for the lease of school and trust lands. Within 60 days of receiving the warehouse receipt, the Commissioner must sell the crops. Proponents of this bill say the present system is impractical because warehouse receipts are received over a six month period after harvest and sales within 60 days may be disadvantageous due to market fluctuation.

Under present law the running of livestock on state owned land without a lease is not a crime if the parcel is 700 acres or less. Most parcels of state owned land contain 640 acres.

SUMMARY:
The bill repeals the requirement that the Commissioner of Public Lands sell crops within 60 days of receiving the warehouse receipt.
The bill also repeals the 700 acre trespass law and makes the running of livestock on state lands a misdemeanor, regardless of the size of the parcel.

Senate: (a)	46	0	Effective: June 9, 1977
House:	91	2	C 20 L 77

SB 2166

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

COMMITTEE: State Government

Transferring the powers, duties and functions of the printing and duplicating committee to the newly-created printing and duplicating management center.

ISSUE:

The Printing and Duplicating Committee originally established in 1959 is assigned the statutory responsibility to exercise acquisition control over printing, duplicating and microfilm equipment (Chapter 43.77 RCW). The Committee is made up of the directors of the Department of General Administration, the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management and the Public Printer. A Legislative Budget Committee performance audit concluded that there was a need for centralizing the Committee's responsibilities in a line organization and developing and implementing a statewide copying and printing plan.

SUMMARY:

This bill abolishes the Printing and Duplicating Committee and requires the Director of General Administration to establish and staff a Printing and Duplicating Management Center. This newly-created entity within the Department of General Administration shall take over the activities and functions of the Printing and Duplicating Committee. Through the Center, the Director shall be responsible for decisions about the acquisition of any printing, duplicating, copying and microfilming equipment for the executive branch. The Center shall develop and monitor a state printing and duplicating plan and issue status reports to the Governor, the Legislative Budget Committee and other appropriate agencies.

Fees for services rendered by the Center shall be set by the Director of the Department of General Administration subject to the approval of the Director of the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. Such fees and charges shall be deposited in the general fund. It is the intent of the bill that the fees collected and savings achieved from the operation of the Center will more than offset its operating costs. At the end of each year the Director of the Department of General Administration shall submit a report of the savings of each agency to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, the House Appropriations Committee and the Legislative Budget Committee.

It provides for termination of the Printing and Duplicating Management Center on June 30, 1981. Not later than January 31, 1981 the Director of the Department of General Administration shall report to

the Legislature recommendations regarding the functional disposition of the Center.

The bill appropriates \$166,265 to the Department of General Administration for implementation of the bill during the 1977-79 biennium.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 91 0 C 86 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 47 0

SSB 2169

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by Senators Talley and Peterson)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Amending law authorizing disposal of gravel and sand from state shorelands onto private property.

ISSUE:

Present law requires that if materials removed from state-owned shorelands as a result of harbor improvement or flood control and placed on private land are subsequently sold or used for other than a public purpose, a royalty will be required by the state. No royalty is charged if the materials are used for a public purpose.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires a royalty only when shorelands' materials which have been placed on private property are subsequently sold or used for other than a public purpose. No royalty is charged if the materials are used for a public purpose. Further, no royalty is charged regardless of the use if the disposal is authorized by the Department of Natural Resources, the materials are only used on the authorized site, and such action is necessary in order to dispose of dredged materials.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: May 26, 1977
House: (a) 90 0 C 87 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 42 0

SB 2171

SPONSORS: Senators Beck, Wanamaker and Bluechel

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Authorizing the Utilities and Transportation Commission to adopt rules to clearly enumerate the types of vehicles which must stop at railroad crossing.

ISSUE:

RCW 46.61.350 designates a class of vehicles which must stop at all railroad crossings.

SUMMARY:

SB 2171 empowers the Utilities and Transportation Commission to adopt rules designed to determine where the current stopping requirements shall not apply.

Senate: (a) 46 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 84 1 C 78 L 77

SB 2172

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, Day and Buffington

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Licensing acupuncturists.

ISSUE:

Currently neither osteopathic physicians' assistants nor physicians' assistants are allowed to perform acupuncture.

SUMMARY:

The bill defines acupuncture and authorizes the Boards of Osteopathic and Medical Examiners to adopt procedures for certifying osteopathic physicians' assistants and physicians' assistants to perform acupuncture. Further, the bill authorizes the Boards to adopt procedures for determining the qualifications of persons to be certified. Licenses issued by other countries or other states may be considered as evidence of the applicant's qualifications.

Acupuncture performed by such assistants must be under the direct supervision of a physician or osteopathic physician.

Senate: (a) 31 12 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 93 0 C 233 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 26 10

SB 2175

SPONSOR: Senator Rasmussen

COMMITTEE: State Government

Allowing beer and wine to be served in containers other than glasses or bottles.

ISSUE:

Under current law, several classes of liquor establishments are permitted to serve beer and wine

only by the individual glass or opened bottle. There is no statutory authority to serve such beverages in these establishments in any other type of container, although it has become popular to serve beer by the pitcher and wine in carafes.

SUMMARY:

SB 2175 removes the limitation of serving beer and wine by the individual glass or opened bottle in establishments with the following classes of licenses: Class A—beer only, in hotels, restaurants, drug stores or soda fountains, dining areas on boats and planes, clubs, and sports arenas or race tracks during professional athletic events; Class B—beer only (taverns); Class C—wine only in establishments similar to Class A; Class H—beer, wine and spirituous liquor; and Class I—beer, wine and spirituous liquor for special occasions.

The spelling of "airplanes" is made consistent throughout the bill in accordance with current usage.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: April 22, 1977
House: 94 0 C 9 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2180

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger and Benitz
(By Utilities and Transportation Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Increasing the maximum limit for revenue of small water companies not subject to regulation.

ISSUE:

Under present law, "water company" is defined for purposes of Title 80 RCW to exclude any water system serving less than 60 customers where the average annual gross revenue per customer is less than \$60.

SUMMARY:

This bill revises the definition of "water company" in regard to Title 80 RCW to exclude any water system serving less than 60 customers where the average annual gross revenue per customer is less than \$120. Such water companies are not subject to regulation by the Utilities and Transportation Commission.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 94 0 C 47 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2181

SPONSORS: Senators Sandison and Washington
(By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Changing the bonding requirements for surface mining.

ISSUE:

The amount of the bond to cover the costs of reclamation in case of a default by a surface miner is no more than \$1000 per acre or fraction thereof. This is not adequate because of increased costs of reclamation.

At present, a cash deposit, acceptable negotiable security, or assignment of a savings account may be filed instead of a bond.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases the upper limit of the bond so that no more than \$2,500 per acre or fraction thereof may be required.

If, during the effective time period of the bond, the area to be mined is increased then the bond may be correspondingly increased by the Department of Natural Resources.

The bill adds the assignment of a savings certificate to the present alternatives to the filing of a bond.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 86 0 C 66 L 77

SB 2182

SPONSORS: Senators Henry and Bluechel
(By Utilities and Transportation Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Increasing operating tax on certain transportation companies.

ISSUE:

Current law requires certain transportation service companies to file gross revenue reports with the Utilities and Transportation Commission and to pay fees thereon. Railroad companies are required to pay a fee equal to six-tenths of one percent of their intrastate gross operating revenue. Charter party passenger carriers are required to pay two-fifths of one percent of their amount of gross operating revenue.

SUMMARY:

SB 2182 increases the tax rate for railroad companies to one-and-one-half percent of their intrastate gross operating revenue. Charter party passenger carriers will pay a tax rate of four-fifths of one percent of their gross operating revenue.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 90 2 C 48 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2184

SPONSORS: Senators Marsh, Jones and Bottiger

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Making certain changes in the laws relating to the registration of contractors.

ISSUE:

Washington has a contractor's registration law. A person or firm wishing to do business as either a general or specialty contractor must register with the Department of Labor and Industries. A requirement for registration includes the posting of a surety bond in the amount of \$2,000 for general contractors and \$1,000 for specialty contractors. A bond is required so that a person may bring suit on the bond for the contractor's negligence, improper work, or breach of contract.

There is a concern that the bond is set at too low an amount. The Department of Labor and Industries estimates that between 60% - 70% of all judgments on these bonds exceed the amount of the bond.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the surety bond requirement from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for general contractors and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for specialty contractors.

Currently registered contractors may maintain their present bonds until the next annual renewal date or until they become impaired.

Senate: (a) 25 21 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 4 C 11 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2185

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott and Gould

COMMITTEE: Education

Permitting aliens to teach in the common school system.

ISSUE:

Under RCW 28A.67.020 a person who is not a U.S. citizen and who has not declared his or her intent to

apply for citizenship is not permitted to teach in the common schools of the state of Washington.

SUMMARY:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may grant qualified aliens a permit to teach in the common schools.

After a one year probationary period, at the request of the school district that employed an alien on a permit, the Superintendent of Public Instruction may grant to such alien a standard certificate to teach in the common schools.

The bill authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant to a nonimmigrant alien a temporary permit to teach as an exchange teacher in the common schools.

The provision requiring such aliens to take an oath affirming allegiance to the laws and Constitutions of the United States and the State of Washington, before such temporary permit is granted, is retained.

Senate: (a)	38	5	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	59	28	C 340 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	59	29	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	26	10	

SB 2189

SPONSORS: Senators Guess, Benitz, Henry, Hayner and Donohue

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Adopting the international registration plan.

ISSUE:

There is no multiState or multinational proportional registration program for fleet vehicles in the State of Washington. Washington has not granted vehicle registration exemptions to other jurisdictions having reciprocal exemptions.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows the Washington Reciprocity Commission to enter into a plan known as the international vehicle registration plan. Any jurisdiction joining the plan is reciprocally entitled to have a single fleet vehicle registration plate issued and recognized by all other member jurisdictions of the plan. The word "jurisdiction" means any state, territory or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; or a state or province of a foreign country. Each applicant applying for a reciprocally recognized "base plate" is to submit to all member jurisdictions a report containing all mileage data of each vehicle in question for the prior year.

The applicant computes the in-jurisdictions and total mileage of the vehicle in question and pays a proportional registration fee to each member jurisdiction of the plan. Payment of fees to each member jurisdiction and the issuance of "base plates" is the uniform method of registration under the plan and is in lieu of all other registrations under the applicable local law. A member jurisdiction may withdraw from the plan with thirty days notice. Each jurisdiction may limit its reciprocal duties to specific classes of vehicles or may expand coverage to trailers, semitrailers, rental passenger cars, trucks and truck trailers, utility trailers, one way vehicles, leased fleet vehicles, etc. Vehicles having a gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or less and two axle vehicles may be proportionally registered at the option of the registrant state. Vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds or with three or more axles are non-exempt vehicles that automatically come under the provisions of the bill.

The Reciprocity Commission, if the multistate proportional registration agreement were adopted, would act as the quasi-agency for collecting and forwarding applicable proportional fees and registrations to other jurisdictions. Prior to this state's entry into the plan, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall conduct a fiscal impact study and report such findings to the Legislative Transportation Committee by October 15, 1977.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	43	0	Effective: May 26, 1977
House: (a)	91	0	C 92 L 77 1st ex. sess
S. Concur:	40	0	

SB 2190

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Henry and Benitz

COMMITTEE: State Government

Updating certain laws pertaining to veterans and veterans' affairs.

ISSUE:

When the state Department of Veterans' Affairs was created in 1976, several provisions of the RCW relating to veterans were not included in the new legislation.

SUMMARY:

This bill formally transfers two functions from the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services to the Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs: the power to manage the state Soldiers' Home and Colony and the Washington Veterans' Home; and the power to act as executor or administrator of deceased veterans and as the

SB 2190

guardian of incompetent or insane veterans in certain circumstances.

The bill also broadens the category of veterans who are eligible for burial without charge in the Masonic cemetery at Olympia, to the extent that space is available (approximately 86 burial sites are currently unused).

The bill repeals the sections of the RCW authorizing the Adjutant General of the Washington National Guard to issue arms to camps of the Order of the Sons of Veterans, which no longer exists.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: 85 0 C 31 L 77

SB 2196

SPONSORS: Senators Woody, Clarke and Bottiger

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing civil courts filing fees.

ISSUE:

The fee for filing a civil action in superior court is currently \$32.00. The fee for filing an appeal from a district court, and for filing a civil appeal in superior court is also \$32.00.

SUMMARY:

SB 2196 increases the superior court filing fee for the above described actions to \$45.00. The increased revenue received by the counties because of this change must be allocated as follows: (1) in counties receiving additional superior court judges this session, to pay the salaries and expenses of the new judges with any remaining amount to the juvenile and family courts; and (2) in other counties, to the juvenile and family courts.

Senate: 41 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 93 0 C 107 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Refused
to Concur
H. Recede: 90 0

SSB 2197

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions (Originally sponsored by Senators Woody and Jones)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Revising laws regulating escrow officers and agents.

ISSUE:

The vast majority of Washington's licensed escrow agents are presently unable to comply with the statutory requirement that, as a condition of doing business, they obtain a \$200,000 bond.

In 1971, the Escrow Agent Registration Act was amended to require that each escrow agent obtain a fidelity bond in the amount of \$200,000. As the result of language contained in a 1973 case, the insurance industry has interpreted this statute as allowing recovery against the bond by third parties, whereas the normal fidelity bond would run only between the escrow agent and the insurance company. The bond available to third parties is significantly more expensive and more difficult to obtain.

Over the past ten months a majority of Washington's approximately 160 licensed escrow agents have received cancellation notices. Several insurance companies are willing to write the statutorily required \$200,000 bond on a surety basis, but this typically requires net liquid assets of \$500,000. Few, if any, independent escrow agents can meet this capitalization requirement.

In order to forestall revocation proceedings by the Real Estate Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Washington Escrow Association sought and obtained a preliminary injunction prohibiting enforcement of the Act until June 8, 1977.

SUMMARY:

SSB 2197 revises the bonding requirement by reinstating the \$200,000 fidelity bond, while statutorily precluding the possibility of third party attack. In addition, licensed escrow agents must obtain and keep in effect an "errors and omissions" policy which covers negligent acts up to the minimum amount of \$50,000 per loss.

In order to avoid the present situation in which statutorily required insurance is unavailable, the bill contains an "escape clause" which allows the Department of Motor Vehicles and Insurance Commissioner to jointly enter a determination of "unavailability". The effect of this finding is to relieve the escrow agent of the responsibility of complying with the above insurance requirement. The Insurance Commissioner is also authorized to approve a self-insurance corporation which may provide this coverage. This latter authority automatically terminates 90 days after the conclusion of the next regular session of the Legislature, thereby allowing for legislative alteration of the bonding and insurance requirement.

The bill also significantly expands the ability of the Real Estate Division to monitor the escrow business. Key provisions include: (1) the ability to ask for detailed background information, including fingerprints, on each applicant for an escrow agent license; (2) expansion of the Department's authority to move against not only the licensed agent, but also

the other partners, officers, or directors of an escrow firm; (3) a temporary cease and desist power; (4) broadened investigative powers; and (5) a series of provisions relating to the licensing, duties and responsibilities of escrow officers.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of June 15, 1977.

Senate: (a) 44 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 68 23 C 156 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 38 0

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the emergency clause of the bill which set an effective date of June 15, 1977. In her veto message she states that an emergency clause should be restricted to situations which are clearly urgent, since such a clause eliminates what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected persons and exempts the legislation from the important referendum right of the people. (See VETO MESSAGE)

The effect of this veto will be to create uncertainty regarding the status of escrow agents until the bill takes effect. Because the court order which restrained the Real Estate Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles from enforcing the bonding provisions of present law has now lapsed, the Department must either initiate revocation proceedings or ignore the agent's noncompliance until the new law becomes effective.

SB 2199

SPONSOR: Senator Lewis

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Making more specific the degree of alcoholism which prevents a person from getting a driver's license.

ISSUE:

Present law provides that the Department of Motor Vehicles shall not issue a driver's license to any person who is an habitual drunkard, or an habitual user of a narcotic or any other drug to an extent which renders such person incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that the Department of Motor Vehicles shall not issue a driver's license to any person who habitually lacks self-control in the use of alcoholic beverages or uses such beverages so as to substantially impair his or her own health, or if such use constitutes a danger to other persons or property, unless the person is engaged in an alcoholic recovery program acceptable to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 93 0 C 162 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur 40 0

SB 2200

SPONSORS: Senators Sandison, Ridder and Odegaard
 (By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Creating a resource management land bank.

ISSUE:

Presently, the Department of Natural Resources periodically sells selected state lands when it finds that retention of such lands is not in the best economic interest of the state. Such sales permanently reduce the land base of the state.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to purchase up to 1,000 acres of property, which shall be held in a resource management land bank.

The Department, with the approval of the Board of Natural Resources, is authorized to exchange land bank property for public lands administered by the Department of equal value or for public or private lands of equal or greater value with greater natural resources production potential or greater manageability.

The Department, with the approval of the Board of Natural Resources, is also authorized to sell land bank property in the manner provided by law for the sale of state lands. Proceeds from sales shall be used to acquire property for the land bank with greater resource potential or greater manageability.

Income from the sale or management of land bank property shall be returned to the forest development account and may be used to acquire property for the land bank. The Department may not use the power of eminent domain for the purposes of this act.

Senate: (a) 43 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 57 26 C 109 L 77 1st ex. sess

SB 2201

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott, Murray and Gaspard
 (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

SB 2201

Implementing law relating to transportation of pupils in common schools and reimbursement to school districts therefor.

ISSUE:

Current law requires the school district transportation commission in each school district to review transportation routes for state cost reimbursement purposes and to authorize special individual transportation arrangements.

The office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has stated that existing state law governing transportation routes is presently inoperative and that the administration of these routes by the more than 300 school district transportation commissions is unworkable. SPI has recommended that the "average state cost per vehicle mile for the class of vehicle approved for operation" be eliminated since this cost is virtually impossible to determine. The agency has also suggested that statutes which provide state reimbursement for construction costs of safe walkways to schools in lieu of transportation routes be repealed because the statute has become impracticable and has seldom been used since the law passed 10 years ago.

SUMMARY:

The bill transfers the authority to recommend school transportation route approval and cost reimbursement from the school district transportation commission to the educational service district superintendent, under rules established by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Transportation, board, and room for students, in individual cases will be provided and paid for, subject to the approval of the educational service district superintendent and provided that the total amount of such payments does not exceed the amount which would otherwise be paid for such services.

A reimbursement option based on "average state cost per vehicle mile for the class of vehicle approved for operation" has been eliminated.

Existing law which provides state reimbursement for construction costs of safe walkways to schools in lieu of transportation routes has been repealed.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 66 25 C 80 L 77
S. Concur: 46 0

SB 2202

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue and Odegaard
(By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources
Regulating funds and properties managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

ISSUE:

Under the present law, appropriations may be made from the forest development account to cover the cost of activities of the Department of Natural Resources regarding county trust and fee title forest board land.

The gross proceeds from leases and other contracts affecting school lands, capitol building lands, and institutional lands which are placed in the resource management cost account may only be used to defray the costs of managing and administering lands of the same trust.

SUMMARY:

This bill permits appropriations from the forest development account to be made for Department activities regarding state forest lands, which are managed on a sustained yield basis. Provisions are made for reimbursing the resource management cost account for the costs incurred in such management.

The proceeds from leases and other contracts affecting school lands, capitol building lands, and institutional lands may now be used to defray the management and administrative costs of other Department managed land as well as the managerial costs of lands of the same trust.

An annual accounting of accrued expenditures is to be made and reported to the Legislature at the next regular session. If funds from an account for one trust have been used for another, an accounting must also be made to the Legislature.

Senate: 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 86 0 C 159 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2208

SPONSORS: Senators Gaspard, Wilson and Benitz

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Amending miscellaneous agricultural laws relating to weeds, seeds, marketing agreements, horticultural districts, and weights and measures.

ISSUE:

Changes in state agricultural law are necessary in order to clarify definitional sections, extend privileges not granted under existing state acts, permit adoption of federal standards, insure against labeling violations where a newly specified commodity is concerned, and spell out notice requirements with respect to the nomination and election of members of county noxious weed control boards.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends the Standards of Grades and Packs Act to allow horticultural districts to retain in advance up to one year of expense money based on the

average of the preceding two years' expenses, as opposed to the current retention allowance of up to only six months of expense money.

It also amends the Washington State Seed Act, clarifies the definition of a "certifying agency" and specifies that such an agency, under the new definition, must employ federal standards to assure the genetic purity and identity of seed that is subsequently certified.

The bill adds to other seed labeling requirements a provision that seed which is labeled with a variety name be certified by a recognized certifying agency.

Further, the bill permits commodity commissions formed under the 1961 Enabling Act to borrow money, subject to the approval of the Director of Agriculture. This procedure conforms with provisions in the 1955 Agricultural Enabling Act.

The bill amends the Washington Weights and Measures Act, giving the Department of Agriculture the authority to adopt amendments or supplements to the National Bureau of Standards handbook and permits the Director of the Department of Agriculture to give notice of a hearing to determine if such publication should not be applicable under state law.

Finally, the bill modifies notice requirements with respect to the nomination and election of county noxious weed control board members. Present law requires that notice be mailed to all affected landowners thirty days prior to such meeting. The amendment allows publication in daily newspapers, within at least ten days prior to such meeting.

Senate:	43	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	90	1	C 26 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Refused to Concur			
H. Recede (Partial)			
S. Concur:	45	0	
H. Final Passage:	92	1	

SSB 2210

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions (Originally sponsored by Senators Woody and Wilson)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Regulating prearrangement funeral service contracts.

ISSUE:

Many members of the funeral and cemetery industries in Washington promote the use of "prearrangement contracts" which allow an individual to arrange for his own funeral and burial and to pay for this service in advance. These plans (Purple Cross, for example) typically require the seller to make services and

equipment available according to the selection previously made by the purchaser. There have been instances in which the seller has been paid and then gone out of business, leaving the buyer without either the services or his money.

Washington does not presently regulate prearrangement funeral service contracts when offered by funeral directors. Cemetery authorities, on the other hand, are governed by Chapter 68.46 RCW which requires that fifty percent of any funds collected be deposited in trust for the purchaser. Roughly 20% of Washington's funeral directors also operate cemeteries and therefore are able to offer prearrangement contracts which cover both funeral and cemetery merchandise.

SUMMARY:

The central provision of the bill is the requirement that the seller of prearrangement funeral contracts place into a trust account for the benefit of the purchaser at least 85% of the money received under a contract providing funeral merchandise or services.

The measure provides that the money deposited in trust plus any accrued interest will be refunded to the purchaser if the seller goes out of business or becomes insolvent. Further, the seller is prohibited from using the money until the contract is performed.

Senate:	45	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	83	0	C 163 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	0	

SB 2211

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, Bausch and Marsh (By Department of Natural Resources Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources
Authorizing Commission on Harbor Lines to change harbor lines.

ISSUE:

Present law limits the authority of the Commission on Harbor Lines to particular harbor line sites. Proponents argue that authorization to change, relocate, or reestablish harbor lines at additional sites is needed.

SUMMARY:

The Commission's authority is expanded to include the following areas in addition to current sites: the Columbia River in front of Vancouver, Port Townsend Bay in front of Port Townsend, the Swinomish Channel in front of La Conner, and Port Gardner Bay in front of Everett except for the area west of the easterly shoreline of Jetty Island.

SB 2211

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 92 0 C 124 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2215

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Woody and Clarke

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising probate laws.

ISSUE:

In 1974 the Legislature enacted a substantial revision of the state's probate law. The main purpose of the revision was to streamline probate procedure to expedite the settlement of estates. Actual practice under the new probate law has identified a need for various changes in the 1974 enactment.

SUMMARY:

Among the new concepts added to the probate law in 1974 was a procedure for transferring personal property in estates under \$10,000 by affidavit pending the final distribution of the estate. This bill makes some minor corrective changes in that procedure and also makes other corrective and technical changes in the probate law in general. Each of these is discussed below:

Affidavit procedure – estates under \$10,000

The bill makes it possible for the surviving spouse to obtain his or her interest in community property by using the affidavit procedure. Another provision makes the transfer by affidavit procedure more widely available by excluding the surviving spouse's one-half interest in community property from the calculation of the value of the estate. The transferring party is also protected from any liability as long as he or she had no actual knowledge of the falsity of a statement in the affidavit.

Nonintervention administrations

A technical change is made regarding nonintervention administration of estates (which requires only minimal court involvement) to permit personal representatives to be creditors of the estate as long as they are not creditors of the decedent. Where there is concern about a personal representative's performance, the court may now restrict the personal representative's power as well as remove the personal representative. Another amendment removes the heretofore unexercised power of the Supreme Court to establish fee schedules for personal representatives, attorneys, accountants and appraisers.

Partnership property – decedent's interest

The responsibility for requesting an inventory and obtaining an appraisal of partnership assets is placed upon the personal representative. A hearing is now

required to establish the value of the decedent's interest in the partnership if the surviving partners wish to purchase his or her interest.

Creditors claims

Creditors claims exceeding \$1,000 will no longer be automatically allowed if the personal representative fails to allow or disallow them within 6 months of submission. The creditor must bring the claim to the court for determination if the personal representative fails to act.

Notice provisions

An amendment permits a party to waive the right to notice to any or all proceedings.

Effective date

The bill takes effect on October 1, 1977 and applies to probate proceedings with respect to persons who die after the effective date.

Senate: (a) 42 1 Effective: Oct. 1, 1977
House: (a) 89 4 C 234 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Recede
(Partial)
S. Concur: 36 0
H. Final
Passage: 86 0

SB 2217

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Sellar and Washington

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing travel and living expenses for candidates for administrative positions in public hospital districts.

ISSUE:

In order to adequately staff their facilities, it may be necessary for public hospital districts to pay travel and living expenses to qualified persons who are candidates for medical, managerial or technical positions and whom the district desires to interview personally.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows public hospital districts the discretion to pay necessary travel and living expenses to qualified applicants for medical, managerial and technical positions when the districts find that personal interviews are necessary or desirable for adequate staffing of their facilities.

Senate: 29 8 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 93 0 C 211 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2222

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Clarke, Bottiger, Van Hollebeke, Woody and Hayner

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising the number of judges in the Court of Appeals.

ISSUE:

The workload of the state Court of Appeals has steadily increased since its creation in 1969. While the productivity of the Court has also increased, the Court has not been able to keep abreast of its workload. Data provided by the state court administrator indicates that 788 cases were pending at the close of 1970; that 1,916 cases were pending at the end of 1976; and, that the backlog of cases is expected to approach 4,516 in December of 1979 if the rate of filings and dispositions of the Court of Appeals continues at its present rate.

(This backlog compares to a backlog of 727 cases pending before the Supreme Court in 1969. At that time this backlog was considered to be a crisis situation and prompted the creation of the Court of Appeals.)

SUMMARY:

SB 2222 increases the number of Court of Appeals judges from 12 to 16, adding 2 judges to Division I (King, Snohomish, Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties); 1 judge to Division II (Pierce, Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Thurston, Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties); and 1 judge to Division III (Spokane, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Walla Walla, Whitman, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties).

The positions become effective on January 1, 1978 and are to be filled by gubernatorial appointment. Both judges appointed to Division I are to run for election in November, 1978; one for a one-year term ending in January of 1980 and the other for a three-year term ending in January of 1982. The judges appointed to Divisions II and III are to run for election in November, 1978 for six-year terms expiring January of 1985.

This bill also removes the current limit on the amount of pro tempore time that can be utilized by the Court of Appeals. That limit is 240 court days.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 82 9 C 49 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2225

SPONSOR: Senator Donohue

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Providing for Washington State University Tree Fruit Center funding.

ISSUE:

Following passage of SB 2636 (Chapter 28B.30 RCW) in 1975 and initiation of construction of the Washington State University Fruit Tree Research Center, the Internal Revenue Service issued an opinion declaring that general obligation bonds used in funding a similar facility in Colorado (at the Colorado School of Mining) were taxable. As a result, the Washington State Finance Committee reconsidered funding of the WSU structure. The State Finance Committee has declined to issue any general obligation bonds, pending legislation changing Chapter 28B.30 RCW that will secure tax exempt status for such bonds and provide an alternative in the event tax exempt status is denied.

SUMMARY:

The bill approves the 1975 appropriation of \$1.95 million for the issuance of general obligation bonds for the construction and equipping of an office-laboratory facility at the Washington State University Tree Fruit Research Center, provided the State Finance Committee determines that the interest on such bonds is exempt from federal income tax. Sale of such bonds is conditioned on the execution of a long-term lease agreement with the federal government for occupancy of the facility. Revenue from the lease payment is to pay the principal and interest on the bonds with remittance of a portion of the lease payments to the state general fund.

A new section is added to Chapter 28B.30 RCW permitting the University to issue its revenue bonds to pay for the cost of the facility and to retain the lease rental if the interest on the general obligation bond is not tax exempt. If revenue bonds are issued, the State Treasurer is permitted to make a loan to the local construction fund established by the University.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: March 21, 1977
House: 95 1 C 32 L 77

2nd SSB 2232

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means (Originally sponsored by Senators Mardesich, von Reichbauer, Grant, Murray, Herr, Matson, Day, Odegaard, Fleming and Hayner)

COMMITTEE: Education

Providing for education clinics.

ISSUE:

Research indicates that students who graduate from high school or who complete high school graduation equivalency programs are generally more easily employed, earn higher incomes and are more law-abiding than students who drop out. Legislation has been proposed which authorizes the establishment of a state financed training program operated by private educational organizations to educate high school dropouts.

SUMMARY:

The bill sets standards of performance that private educational institutions must meet in order to qualify as educational clinics. Clinics must present evidence which verifies that their educational program does directly result in student educational gains. The clinics may operate on a profit or nonprofit basis.

High school dropouts may enroll in the educational clinics.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to pay, on a monthly basis, certain fees based on the number of students enrolled in qualified clinics.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to promulgate rules relating to the reentry into school of a common school dropout.

The bill provides for review of certification criteria promulgated by the State Board of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction by certain members of the Legislature.

Senate:	34	4	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	69	21	C 341 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Refused			
to Concur			
H. Recede:	53	27	

SSB 2235

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means (Originally sponsored by Senators Day, McDermott and Buffington) (By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorization a social and health services facilities bond issue.

ISSUE:

The capital budget (SSB 3110) contains appropriations for the purpose of providing needed capital improvements for the planning, acquisition, construction and equipping of social and health services facilities. "Social and health services" include facilities for the use in adult correction programs, juvenile rehabilitation programs, mental health programs and developmental disabilities programs.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of 20 million, or so much as may be needed to finance the above projects. These would be HJR 52 type bonds to be funded from the state general fund.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: July 1, 1977
House: (a)	71	10	C 342 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	37	1	

SB 2241

SPONSORS: Senators Day, von Reichbauer and Herr

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Permitting use of Laetrile.

ISSUE:

At the present time the use of Vitamin B17 (Laetrile) is proscribed by the Federal Drug Administration. Its use has been legalized by one state statute (Alaska) and by several court decisions involving individual patients. Its effectiveness is a controversial matter insofar as the American Medical Association is concerned.

SUMMARY:

This bill mandates that no hospital or health facility, the State of Washington or a professional association can interfere with the doctor/patient relationship by restricting or forbidding the use of Laetrile when prescribed by a physician or osteopathic physician when the same is requested by a patient who has been given sufficient information in writing to make an informed decision. The bill provides that the passage of the act shall not constitute an endorsement of the use of Laetrile in the treatment of cancer and further provides that the State Board of Pharmacy shall certify the identity of Laetrile by random sample testing.

Senate: (a)	36	9	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	88	6	C 122 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	37	3	

SB 2242

SPONSORS: Senators Peterson, Newschwander and Odegaard
(By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing a capitol projects bond issue for fisheries.

ISSUE:

The capital budget (SSB 3110) contains an appropriation for providing needed capital improvements for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of state buildings and facilities for the Department of Fisheries.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of \$5 million to finance such projects. These would be HJR 52 type bonds to be funded from the general fund.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: 78 4 C 343 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2244

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Senators Henry, Guess and Beck)
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Revising laws governing car dealers and salesmen.

ISSUE:

1. The Department of Motor Vehicles reports that a number of instances have occurred in which a prospective buyer of either a car or a mobile home has put a down payment on deposit with a vehicle dealer or manufacturer, only to lose quick access to those funds when the business declared bankruptcy.
2. The 1973 Legislature, in an effort to encourage the rehabilitation of felons, provided in RCW 9.96A.020 that licensing agencies may not automatically deny licenses to ex-felons, but that they may consider prior convictions in deciding whether to issue a license if the crime directly relates to the license sought and if the conviction has occurred within the last ten years. RCW 46.70.041, which governs vehicle dealers and salesmen, is inconsistent with this statute.

3. There is no present authority for the Department to suspend the license of an insolvent vehicle manufacturer.

SUMMARY:

1. The bill requires vehicle dealers and mobile home manufacturers to hold deposits in separate trust accounts, requires that the cash so collected be deposited daily, and forbids the commingling of these funds with other business assets.
2. The bill adopts the standard of RCW 9.96A.020, replacing the requirement that the applicant for a license report a prior "conviction" with the requirement that he report any crime for which he has been "adjudged guilty". This phrase is specifically defined to include guilty pleas and forfeitures of bail.
3. The Director is empowered to suspend the license of an insolvent vehicle manufacturer.
4. The bill also incorporates the requirements of Title 46.12 and 46.16 so that salesmen, dealers, and manufacturers can be either fined or suspended if they fail to comply with those applicable provisions of Title 46. Present law requires compliance only with those provisions of Title 46 governing certificates of ownership and registration. The bill specifically makes it unlawful to sell any vehicle which does not meet the statutorily required standards for seatbelts, taillights, windshields, tires, etc. (RCW 46.37).
5. Finally, the bill requires operator of "auto flea-markets" to obtain a license as a used car salesman. The present law is unclear as to whether these individuals, who provide space for private citizens to sell their cars, are now required to be licensed.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 6 C 125 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 30 15

SSB 2245

SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Senators McDermott, Walgren, Ridder, Buffington and Herr)

COMMITTEE: Education

Implementing law relating to contract rights of employees in the common schools.

ISSUE:

The "continuing contract" law for certificated employees of common schools provides that their contracts are automatically renewed unless there is probable cause for discharge or nonrenewal of an employee's contract. In 1976 provisions were added to

the law which established a probationary period for nonsupervisory certificated personnel without previous teaching experience, mandated annual evaluation of teachers and administrators using specific criteria and procedures, expanded the use of hearing officers at the local hearing, and limited the scope of appellate review by the superior court. Current amendments to the law change the type of hearing and remedies available where teachers are involved in discharge or contract nonrenewal proceedings.

SUMMARY:

The bill mandates the use of a hearing officer in all discharge or contract nonrenewal proceedings. The hearing officer shall schedule a prehearing conference, preside at any subsequent hearing and make all appropriate rulings of law and procedure. The decision of the hearing officer shall be final and if the decision favors the employee, the employee shall be restored to his or her employment position and awarded reasonable attorneys' fees.

Senate: 26 20 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 84 11 C 7 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2251

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Gaspard, Benitz, Morrison and Woody

COMMITTEE: Labor

Removing minimum wage restrictions on seasonal employees at agricultural fairs.

ISSUE:

There are no provisions in the present state minimum wage law similar to provisions in federal law for amusement and recreational industries, which exempt short-term seasonal workers at agricultural fairs from overtime provisions. As a result, some employers at fairs refuse to negotiate union contracts, while others limit fair workers to 40 hours of work per week.

SUMMARY:

The bill exempts seasonal employees at agricultural fairs from the overtime provisions of the state minimum wage law. The exemption applies to seasonal employees hired by fairs or by concessionaires at fairs, as long as the period of employment does not exceed 14 days a year.

Senate: 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 7 C 4 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 45 0

SB 2254

SPONSOR: Senator Hayner

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Permitting the use in evidence of blood sample reports of the state toxicologist.

ISSUE:

A statute was enacted in 1971 requiring coroners to send a blood sample to the state toxicologist of any driver or pedestrian age 15 or older who is killed in any traffic accident where death occurs within four hours after the accident. The results of the state toxicologist's analysis of the blood sample are reported to the State Patrol and made available to the prosecuting attorney or law enforcement agency having jurisdiction but may not be used as evidence in any civil or criminal action resulting from the accident. In many cases the toxicologist's analysis is the only available evidence which proves that the driver of the vehicle or the pedestrian was intoxicated or under the influence of drugs. By prohibiting the use of the report as evidence in a criminal or civil action the statute often deprives a litigant of an essential piece of evidence.

SUMMARY:

The bill permits the results of the analyses of the state toxicologist to be admitted into evidence in any civil or criminal case where relevant.

The age classification scheme is also eliminated so that blood samples must be taken of all drivers and all pedestrians who are killed in a traffic accident, regardless of their age.

Senate: (a) 47 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 87 3 C 50 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2258

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Newschwander and Bailey
(By State Treasurer Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Allowing state, county, and municipal treasurers to transfer public funds electronically.

ISSUE:

There is no current specific statutory authority for transferring state or local public funds electronically or by wire, a practice which has been widely followed since the development of "electronic funds transfer" by computer. The State Auditor has questioned this practice as limiting his authority to conduct an accurate audit, and to produce evidence in court. The State Treasurer reports that any limitation of this

authority will result in the loss of thousands of dollars in interest because of delays in transferring funds.

SUMMARY:

SB 2258 gives specific authority to the State Treasurer and local government treasurers to receive, disburse, or transfer public funds by means of wire or other electronic communication, notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary.

It provides that accounting standards for such transfers shall be established by the State Auditor for local treasurers, and by the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management for the State Treasurer.

Senate: (a) 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 0 C 15 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2263

SPONSORS: Senators Van Hollebeke and Morrison (By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce
Revising the law regulating employment agencies.

ISSUE:
The Department of Motor Vehicles has found that a number of problems have arisen during its administration of the present laws governing employment agencies. For example, presently theatrical agencies are technically required to be licensed as employment agencies. The Department feels that because these agencies make temporary referrals on a fixed fee basis (usually ten percent), they should not be licensed as an employment agency. Similarly, farm labor contractors perform a variety of functions which do not parallel those of a typical employment agency.

Other issues include: (1) The Department must presently act as an accounting intermediary between a licensee wishing to deposit cash in lieu of the statutorily required surety bond and financial institutions. (2) There is no present procedure which governs the process of filing a claim against such bond. (3) Present law does not require an applicant to list prior criminal convictions. (4) There is no separate limitation on fees which can be charged for temporary placements. (5) Individuals who run employment agencies do not now have to demonstrate knowledge of the laws governing the field.

SUMMARY:
The bill makes a series of changes in the statutes governing employment agencies. Key provisions include:

1. The exemption of "theatrical agencies" and "farm labor contractors" from the definition of an employment agency.
2. A requirement that every contract between a prospective employee and an employment agency contain a copy of RCW 19.31.170 which limits the fees that the agency can charge.
3. A provision which will have the effect of requiring that all office managers of employment agencies (except those who serve on the Employment Agency Advisory Board), pass an examination testing their knowledge of employment and discrimination laws. The Board is empowered to write the exam, subject to approval by the Director of DMV.
4. A prohibition against a fee collected for placement in temporary work which exceeds 25 percent of the first full month's gross salary.

Senate: (a) 39 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 2 C 51 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2268

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by Senators Bausch, Ridder and Talley)

COMMITTEE: State Government
Permitting OPP&FM to establish per diem and mileage rates.

ISSUE:
Concern has been expressed that the current maximum statutory allowances for per diem (food and lodging) and mileage on official state trips are not sufficient to meet recent inflationary costs.

SUMMARY:
The Director of OPP&FM is authorized to set "reasonable allowances to cover reasonable and necessary" subsistence and lodging expenses (in contrast to the current specific amounts of \$25 per day in-state and \$35 per day out-of-state). Special allowances may be set for foreign travel and travel involving high cost areas. The Director is also authorized to set a maximum mileage rate based on the "estimated cost of using a privately owned vehicle on state business" (in contrast to the current rate of 13 cents per mile).
The initial per diem allowance schedule and the maximum mileage rate, and any subsequent changes to either, are subject to legislative approval. "Legislative approval" is defined as consultation with and a favorable vote by the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee when the Legislature is in session. If the Legislature is not in session or has been recessed for at least three days, "legislative approval" shall mean consultation

with and a favorable vote by the Legislative Budget Committee.

The Director of OPP&FM, with the advice of the State Auditor, may adopt rules which provide that per diem allowances may be paid directly to hotels and restaurants in those circumstances when to do so would be more economical and advantageous to the state.

Technical changes are made in the language relating to the special per diem rate to be allowed for members of certain boards and commissions who are entitled to payment for travel.

The bill contains an emergency clause; however, the initial per diem allowance schedule and maximum mileage rate shall not be effective before July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 21, 1977
 House: (a) 77 17 C 321 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 78 10
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 33 0

SB 2272

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Matson and Odegaard
 (By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Bond authorization for Washington State University.

ISSUE:

The capital budget (SSB 3110) contains an appropriation for the purpose of providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, construction and equipping of state buildings and facilities for Washington State University.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the amount of \$4,400,000 to finance the above capital projects. Although these are HJR 52 type bonds to be paid out of the general fund, the general fund is to be reimbursed from the Washington State University bond retirement fund which receives revenues from the lease, sale of timber, etc. from lands set apart by the enabling act for the University.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
 House: 78 4 C 344 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2273

SPONSORS: Senators Sandison, Donohue

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Providing for tuition and fees for students participating in a joint program conducted by two or more institutions of higher education.

ISSUE:

Currently students participating in joint programs conducted by two or more institutions of higher education are levied a tuition and fee rate charged by the state college or university with which they are registered. The result is that students from one institution are often charged more than those from another institution while both are enrolled in the same joint program.

SUMMARY:

The amounts charged to students enrolled in the same program, but registered with different institutions, are equalized. Where the tuition and fee imposed by an institution participating in a joint program is less than that imposed by the other institutions participating in the same program, the governing board of the institution charging the lesser fee is authorized to impose a supplemental fee on its students taking part in the program.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 83 0 C 126 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 45 0

SSB 2274

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Matson and Odegaard)
 (By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing general obligation bonds for institutions of higher education facilities.

ISSUE:

The capital budget (SSB 3110) contains appropriations for the purpose of providing capital improvements for the acquisition, construction, furnishing and equipment of state buildings and facilities for the institutions of higher education.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the State of Washington in the sum of 9.5 million to finance such projects.

These are HJR 52 type bonds to be paid for from the general fund.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	46	0	Effective: July 1, 1977
House: (a)	75	5	C 345 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	34	1	

SB 2277

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Odegaard and Matson
(By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds, including bond anticipation notes, to fund community college capitol projects.

ISSUE:

The capital budget (SSB 3110) contains appropriations for the purpose of financing the construction, erection, maintenance and major alterations of buildings and other capital assets owned by the State Board for Community College Education.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the State of Washington in the sum of \$7.5 million to finance such projects. These are HJR 52 type bonds to be paid from the general fund, but the general fund is to be reimbursed by the community colleges from tuitions and fees.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	46	0	Effective: July 1, 1977
House:	82	0	C 346 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2282

SPONSOR: Senator Grant

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Revising regulation and reporting of lobbying activities.

ISSUE:

State and Local Agency Lobbying

Present law permits state agency lobbying when expressly authorized by law. Considerable uncertainty exists over the degree of specificity required of such authorizations. No limitations are placed on the types of lobbying activities which may be publicly funded. The names of agency employees who lobby and their

salaries are reported to the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC), however, other expenditures for personal service contracts, travel, and informational material are not reported.

Local agencies, including towns, cities, counties, and special purpose districts are authorized to provide information to and communicate with government officials and employees. Local agencies are required to report in the same manner as state agencies.

Proponents of the bill believe a uniform policy, incorporating specific guidelines for the use of public funds for lobbying and more complete expenditure reports, should apply to both state and local agencies.

Lobbyist Reports

Lobbyists are presently required to file weekly reports during legislative sessions and quarterly reports during the interim. It is felt that weekly reporting is an unnecessary burden. The present threshold of \$15 for identifying those who are entertained by a lobbyist is believed to be too low in view of the impact of inflation.

Campaign Finance Reports

Present law requires a triplicate copy of each campaign deposit (C-3) form to be filed with the campaign depository. The depository must retain these forms for three years. It is felt that this requirement serves no useful function since the same C3 forms filed with the PDC are more accessible to the public.

Present law makes no provision for the investment of funds on hand in campaign depository accounts in bonds, certificates or other financial investments.

SUMMARY:

State and Local Agency Lobbying

State and local agencies may expend public funds for lobbying to: (1) Provide information or communicate on official agency business, and (2) Advocate the official position of the agency, to elected officials, officers, and agency employees. Expenditures in the form of campaign contributions or gifts are prohibited. A full report of all lobbying expenditures is required. The bill also makes clear that the "casual lobbyist" exemption does not apply to public agency lobbyists.

Lobbyist Reports

Quarterly and weekly reports are replaced by a monthly reporting system. The threshold for identifying those who are entertained by a lobbyist is raised to \$25. Contributions and gifts by lobbyists to candidates, elected officials, officers, or employees of agencies, and political committees supporting or opposing ballot measures are required to be reported.

Campaign Finance Reports

The bill eliminates the requirement that a triplicate copy of the C-3 form be filed with the campaign depository.

SB 2282

Candidates or political committees may invest funds from a campaign depository in bonds, certificates, or other savings instruments in financial institutions, provided the PDC is notified in writing. Upon the termination of the investment, the principal and any resulting income must be returned to the original campaign depository account and reported to the Commission prior to any further disposition or expenditure thereof.

The bill also makes clear that candidates for federal office are not required to file campaign finance reports with the PDC.

Senate: (a) 36 10 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 89 6 C 313 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:
(Partial)
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 90 0
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 32 0

SB 2286

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard and Francis

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Revising law relating to regulation of the funeral business.

ISSUE:

Present law has no procedure for requiring the licensing of funeral establishments at specific locations and requiring each to have a licensed funeral director and embalmer, but requires only that those who are funeral directors or embalmers be licensed.

Also, a Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers which would work in conjunction with the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles could provide improved criteria for disciplinary action, examination of applicants, and enforcement.

Finally, present statutes do not authorize reuse of caskets with the consent of next of kin or the sale of pre-need funeral plans.

SUMMARY:

Funeral establishments are required to be licensed separately and at specific locations and each is required to have a licensed funeral director and embalmer.

The State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers is established with five members. The Board is given the authority, in conjunction with the Director of Motor Vehicles, to adopt rules and regulations and suspend or revoke licenses. The Board has the duty to prepare and conduct examinations for applicants, determine those who pass, and make findings and recommendations to the Director on matters

pertaining to enforcement. The Board is terminated as of July 1, 1981 unless extended by law for an additional period of time.

The Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles is given the power to determine the qualifications of applicants for all licenses of funeral establishments, funeral directors and embalmers. The Director is also given subpoena power, the power to investigate complaints, and the power to refer evidence to the Attorney General or prosecuting attorney for appropriate restraining or other action.

The bill specifically exempts the sale of pre-need funeral plans and reuse of caskets with consent of next of kin from the definition of unprofessional conduct.

Senate: (a) 42 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 92 1 C 93 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 47 0

SB 2288

SPONSORS: Senators Talley, Bluechel and Fleming
(By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Regulating the conduct of various censuses.

ISSUE:

The Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management is by statute responsible for all state population estimates, censuses, and annexation functions. Since 1968 the Office has assumed responsibility for coordination with related federal programs and it is recommended these areas of responsibility be specified by statute.

SUMMARY:

With regard to the county censuses which counties are authorized to conduct when they feel they have sufficient population to advance to a higher classification, the bill deletes specific items and procedures to be followed by the census taker, stating instead that the census shall be conducted in accordance with standard definitions and procedures as specified by the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. It further removes the restriction against counties taking such a census within three years of a federal census.

The bill changes the distribution of liquor revenues (of which counties receive a ten percent share) from being based on the population of the unincorporated area of the county as shown by the last federal or official county census, to such population as last determined by the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. It further provides that special county censuses to determine the population base for distribution of liquor funds must be certified by the

Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. The bill further makes the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management the determiner of population for the share of the liquor funds coming to cities and towns.

The bill designates the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management as the official certifier of special city and county censuses, the official certifier of annexations, incorporations, or disincorporations to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the official state liaison for local governments desiring to correct or adjust their federal population estimates used for federal revenue sharing purposes.

The bill changes the present statute relating to determining population for incorporation of intercounty areas from requiring the county to count households and multiply by a factor of 2.95, to requiring the county to conduct a special census under direction of the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. It further deletes a statement from present law that in the event unincorporated territory is annexed to such corporation, the same procedures with respect to population shall be applicable.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 0 C 110 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2295

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Clarke and Van Hollebeke
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Allowing joinder or cross-filing by additional parties in action to review administrative decision.

ISSUE:

The Administrative Procedure Act provides for judicial review of administrative agency decisions in contested cases. A petition seeking such review must be filed within 30 days of the administrative agency's final decision. If a party wishes to join in the original petition or wishes to file a cross petition in the case, he or she must join or file within the same 30 day period allowed for filing the initial petition. If the petition is filed on the 30th day, lack of time may preclude another interested person from filing a cross-petition for review or from joining in the initial petition.

SUMMARY:

The Administrative Procedure Act now requires that a petition for review be filed within 30 days. SB 2295 requires that service of the petition also be completed within that 30 day period; and permits any party of record to file and serve a cross-petition or to join in the original petition either: (1) within twenty days

after service of the first petition, or (2) within 30 days after service of the final decision of the agency.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 90 1 C 52 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2300

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Clarke and Van Hollebeke
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Modifying the collection of jury costs.

ISSUE:

The district court jury fee for a six-person jury in civil and criminal cases is \$6.00. The Seattle municipal court has established a jury fee of \$50.00 by court rule. The superior court jury fee for a six-person jury in civil and criminal cases is \$25.00.

SUMMARY:

Senate Bill 2300 establishes a uniform \$25.00 fee for a six-person jury for superior and district courts and for the Seattle municipal court. The bill also provides for direct payment of the jury demand fees to the county instead of to the jurors.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 93 0 C 53 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2301

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Clarke and Van Hollebeke
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Increasing witness fees.

ISSUE:

Witnesses in all courts in the state now receive \$4.00 a day and are reimbursed for mileage costs at ten cents a mile whereas jurors in all courts receive \$10.00 a day and reimbursement for mileage costs at thirteen cents a mile.

SUMMARY:

SB 2301 provides that witnesses in district and superior courts are to receive the same compensation per day and reimbursement for mileage costs as jurors in those courts.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 86 2 C 54 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2302

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Clarke and Van Hollebeke
(By Judicial Council Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Modifying the fee for a writ of garnishment.

ISSUE:

Present law provides for the collection of a \$5.00 filing fee for initiating garnishment proceedings in superior court. A fee is not set or authorized for filing garnishment proceedings in district court. Some district courts are therefore not charging a fee at all; others are charging five and six dollars.

SUMMARY:

SB 2302 provides for the collection of a \$2.00 fee for filing garnishment proceedings in district court.

Senate: 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 90 0 C 55 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2310

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen and Buffington

COMMITTEE: State Government

Making various changes in the law on the State Committee on Salaries.

ISSUE:

The State Committee on Salaries was created as an independent body to review the salaries of state agency heads and elected officials. It is presently made up of officers of several prominent institutions or organizations. Existing law permits several of the Committee members to be represented by nominees. The exceptions have been the presidents of the Association of Washington Business, the Pacific Northwest Personnel Management Association, the Washington State Bar Association, the Washington State Labor Council and the Chairman of the State Personnel Board. Because most of these offices rotate annually, the Salary Committee has experienced a lack of continuity among its members.

Under current law, there is no authority to review salaries of members or chief executive officers of a number of boards and commissions. The Salary Committee presently serves without compensation.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that all members of the Salary Committee may be represented by designees. It also extends the salary review power of the Committee to members of twenty-six boards and commissions, as well as the chief executive officers of such bodies.

Salary recommendations for board members will still be made to the Governor, but in the case of chief executive officers whose salaries are not fixed by the Governor, such recommendations will be made to the board members who fix the salaries.

The legislation removes from the Committee's jurisdiction county elected officials whose salaries are now set locally, and state agency assistant directors whose salaries are set by the State Personnel Board. It further provides for standard per diem and travel expense compensation for Committee members.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 1 C 127 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 38 0

SB 2314

SPONSOR: Senator Sellar

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Increasing county auditor's fees for official services.

ISSUE:

Inflation and increased costs have affected the adequacy of various fees charged by county auditors.

There is presently no charge specified for preparing noncertified copies of documents.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases various fees of county auditors for filing, recording, and indexing various documents, issuing marriage licenses, and making marginal notations.

It also establishes a fee of fifty cents per page to be charged for preparing noncertified copies of these documents.

Senate: 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 3 C 56 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2315

SPONSORS: Senators Wojahn, Marsh, Morrison and Beck

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Increasing the fees for real estate brokers and salesmen's licenses.

ISSUE:

Washington has a unique provision in its real estate licensing law which authorizes the Professional Licensing Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue temporary real estate salesmen's permits. These permits allow applicants for salesmen's

licenses to engage in real estate transactions before they have passed the real estate exam. After a permit is issued, the Department may not require the holder to take an exam for sixty days. Thereafter, the permit remains valid until the results of the next exam are available, up to a maximum of six months.

SUMMARY:

The bill removes the authority of DMV to issue temporary real estate salesmen's permits, thereby requiring all applicants to first pass an examination. The bill requires the Department to give this real estate exam at least once a month.

A provision allowing land development representatives to work under the supervision of real estate brokers is added to present law. These representatives are permitted only to disseminate information, contact prospective purchasers, and provide transportation for customers. They are not permitted to sell real estate.

SB 2315 also raises various licensing fees by amounts ranging from \$10 to \$20.

Senate:	37	6	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	89	2	C 24 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	33	6	

SB 2324

SPONSOR: Senator Hayner

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Providing an alternative method of giving notice of a materialman's lien.

ISSUE:

Under the mechanics' and materialmen's lien statutes, a supplier of materials or equipment has a potential lien on materials or equipment supplied. In order to preserve his or her lien rights, a supplier must give the owner or reputed owner of the property written notice that a lien may be claimed. The notice only preserves lien rights as to materials and equipment furnished during the preceding 60 days and any furnished thereafter.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides an alternative method of giving the owner or reputed owner notice of the potential lien. In addition to service by mail, notice may be served personally with a receipt evidencing personal service taken.

The bill provides for an effective date of January 1, 1978.

Senate: (a)	43	0	Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
House:	92	0	C 57 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2325

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Wilson, Talley, Sellar, Bluechel, Walgren, McDermott, Guess, North, Rasmussen, Bailey and Fleming

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Requiring the preparation of fiscal notes on proposed legislation relating to cities, towns, counties and other units of local government.

ISSUE:

Present law provides no means for legislators to have immediate and uniform information and analysis as to the fiscal impact of proposed legislation on counties, cities, towns or other political subdivisions of the state.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management shall provide to the Legislature, at the request of any legislator, information as to the impact of proposed legislation on the budgets of units of local government. Such information is to be provided within 72 hours.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	42	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	91	0	C 19 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	42	0	

VETO SUMMARY:

The emergency clause was stricken from the bill by the Governor's partial veto. The Governor's veto message indicated her view that the use of the emergency clause was unwarranted by the situation and that its use would eliminate an adjustment period helpful for affected units of local government. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2338

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Day and North

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Permitting additional cost factors to be considered when dealing with sheltered workshops.

ISSUE:

Municipalities and state agencies and departments are presently allowed to give preferential treatment to the sheltered workshops and programs of the Department of Social and Health Services in the purchase of the products and/or services of such sheltered workshops. Such purchases must be at fair market price as determined by the purchaser, and in the formula to determine this, the inflationary factor is not included.

SB 2338

SUMMARY:

This bill requires municipalities and state agencies and departments in purchasing products and/or services manufactured or provided by a sheltered workshop to take an inflationary factor into consideration in the determination of fair market price.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 1 C 10 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2341

SPONSORS: Senators Peterson, Wanamaker, and Talley
(By Department of Game Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Allowing the Director of Game to determine the time and place of the drawing in special hunting seasons.

ISSUE:

Present law requires that the drawings for special hunting permits be held at the city hall closest to the area to be opened. With more than 115,000 special permit applications being processed annually, increased difficulty in securing city hall locations to conduct the drawings has been encountered.

SUMMARY:

This act permits the Director of the Department of Game to determine, prior to a drawing, the time and place of that drawing.

Senate: 42 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 1 C 58 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2344

SPONSORS: Senators Peterson, Wanamaker and Talley
(By Department of Game Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Prohibiting the application of the distribution percentage to fines and forfeitures transmitted to the Director of Game.

ISSUE:

Current statutes give counties the choice of receiving in lieu of real estate taxes on game lands an amount equal to that which would be paid on similar parcels of real estate situated in the county if they give up and transmit to the Director of Game all fines and bail forfeitures received by the county for game violations. However, when counties elect to give up their game fines and forfeitures they are still able to

retain a percentage of this money necessary to operate their district courts in litigating game cases. As a result, only 16 percent of the fines are remitted to the game fund.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends the current statute, RCW 77.12.201, so that all fines and forfeitures are remitted to the Director of Game with the county retaining 50 percent of this money as provided under RCW 77.12.170.

Senate: (a) 35 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 93 0 C 59 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2356

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections
(Originally sponsored by Senators Grant and Lewis)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Revising methods of setting precinct boundaries.

ISSUE:

In anticipation of the need for accurate data for redistricting purposes following the 1980 census, the Legislature passed SHB 75 (Chapter 129, 1975-76 2nd Extraordinary Session). The bill provided for the establishment, by February, 1977, of precinct boundaries along clearly identifiable physical boundaries so as to conform to the Census Bureau's conditions for the provision of precinct population data. Precinct boundaries so established were not to be changed until December, 1981.

The program envisioned by SHB 75 was never implemented because the requirement that precincts lie within clearly identifiable physical boundaries was vetoed by Governor Evans. However, as a result of the partial veto, all precinct boundaries in the state are now frozen until 1981.

The state does not presently have a plan for its participation in the 1980 census.

SUMMARY:

Each county auditor is required to transmit to the Secretary of State by July 1, 1980 a set of precinct maps for the county accompanied by correspondence lists which identify the census units contained within each precinct. The Secretary of State is authorized to supervise the compilation of these maps and lists and to make them available to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The Director of OPP&FM is authorized to contract with the U.S. Bureau of Census for "block" statistics on cities and towns.

The bill requires that precincts be composed as nearly as practicable of contiguous and compact areas and be numbered consecutively within each county. The prohibition against changing precinct boundaries currently in force as a result of SHB 75 is removed.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 40 0 Effective: June 1, 1977
House: (a) 83 0 C 128 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 43 0

SB 2365

SPONSORS: Senators Fleming, Guess, Henry, Talley and Wanamaker
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Revising laws relating to highways.

ISSUE:

Chapter 47.12 RCW provides for the acquisition and disposition of state highway property. Under RCW 47.12.040 only political subdivisions of the state may purchase property without competitive bids and a public sale.

SUMMARY:

SB 2365 provides for the purchase of surplus property by certain entities in addition to political subdivisions of the state. A tenant, occupying residentially improved property owned by the state for a period in excess of six months, may buy excess property at fair market value. Prior owners of surplus property as well as abutting private owners may buy from the state. In the event a request to purchase is made by two or more abutting owners, the property shall be sold at public auction.

Personal property owned by the state may be sold or leased to political subdivisions of the state or to private utility companies who make a showing that the personal property or material is necessary for emergency repairs.

Where the state adopts a plan to construct a limited access highway, title to all property within the corporate city or town limits remains in the name of the city or town, until actually converted to highway use. Abandoned state highway routes or portions thereof, may be conveyed to counties, municipalities or port districts embracing the abandoned portion of the state routes, upon certification by the Director of Highways. The Department of Highways may also issue permits to residents of this state to remove specified quantities of standing or downed trees, shrubs, rock, sand, gravel or soils which have no market value in place. Where a city or town mutually agrees to acquire a right-of-way from the state, title

to all such rights of way immediately vest in the city or town.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 2 C 78 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2371

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Henry and Guess
COMMITTEE: Transportation
Updating the Model Traffic Ordinance.

ISSUE:

Six sections of Chapter 46.90 RCW, entitled the Washington Model Traffic Ordinance, (RCW 46.90.300, 46.90.406, 46.90.415, 46.90.427, 46.90.463, and 46.90.700) adopt by reference approximately 200 other statutes contained in Title 46 RCW. Recent amendments to Title 46 RCW require that an update be made of these statutes.

SUMMARY:

This bill amends existing statutes to incorporate by reference 1975 enactments to Title 46 RCW in Chapter 46.90 RCW. The 1975 enactments relate to such topics as size, weight and load limit; yielding right of way; pedestrians on bridges and railroad crossings; safe crossing of railroad tracks; motorcycle passenger safety rules; prohibition of driving on sidewalks; and arrest and detention at the scene of an accident.

Senate: 36 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 92 0 C 60 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2374

SPONSORS: Senators Guess and Peterson
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Standardizing low clearance signing and increasing certain weight limits.

ISSUE:

RCW 46.44.020 establishes the maximum height limitation for vehicles at 14 feet above level ground. No liability is imposed on the state, counties or cities where vertical clearance is less than 14 feet, if impaired clearance signs are posted at distances of 200-300 feet in cities and 300-500 feet in rural areas.

SUMMARY:

This bill continues the maximum height limitation for vehicles at 14 feet. However, where vertical clearance is less than 14 feet, no liability may attach to the

SB 2374

state, county, city or town as long as impaired clearance signs approved by the Washington State Highway Commission have been erected and maintained at specified distances on the right side of such public highway in accordance with the manual of uniform traffic control devices. This bill amends the weight schedule contained in RCW 46.44.041 which sets the maximum loads that can be carried on any group of two consecutive sets of tandem axles. The maximum load for any single axle in any group of axles may not exceed 1.2 times the load given in the weight schedule in RCW 46.44.041, divided by the number of axles in that group, nor may it exceed the single axle maximum of 20,000 pounds. This bill contains a grandfather clause qualifying truck trailers under this bill, which were lawful as of January 4, 1975.

Senate: (a) 36 0 Effective: June 9, 1977
House: (a) 85 5 C 81 L 77
S. Concur: 48 0

SB 2378

SPONSORS: Senators Lewis, Keefe, Guess and Day
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Extending state route 290 in Spokane.

ISSUE:

State Route 290 does not connect with any through state route in Spokane.

SUMMARY:

This bill extends State Route 290 to join with State Route 90 in Spokane.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 77 20 C 6 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2382

SPONSORS: Committee on Parks and Recreation
(Originally sponsored by Senators Gaspard, von Reichbauer, Wojahn, Goltz and Peterson)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Authorizing senior citizen passports for admissions to and use of state parks.

ISSUE:

At present, regulations of the Department of Parks and Recreation provide for issuance of a one year Evergreen passport to residents at least 62 years of age upon payment of a \$10 fee which permits entry

into state parks and the use of overnight campsites from October 1 through April 30. The passport may not be used in concessionaire operated facilities.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that disabled residents who are receiving social security disability benefits or who are developmentally, physically or mentally disabled as defined by RCW 71.20.015 and RCW 72.33.020 and residents at least 62 years of age whose annual income of the senior citizen and spouse is not more than \$8,000 be issued upon application and without charge a nontransferable pass to Washington state parks. At any time during the year the holder of the pass and members of his camping unit are entitled to the use of overnight campsites at a rate of 50 percent of the usual fee and the holder of the pass is admitted to the state park free. The pass may not be used in concessionaire operated facilities. The Evergreen passport currently issued by the Parks and Recreation Commission is not affected by the passage of this bill.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 77 8 C 330 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 77 4
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 35 0

SSB 2383

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Woody, Donohue, Scott and Clarke)
(By Legislative Budget Committee Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Providing for salary surveys and incentive pay for public employees.

ISSUE:

Proponents of this legislation feel that the existing criteria and methodology for conducting state salary surveys do not give the Governor and the Legislature sufficient information to determine total compensation (salary and fringe benefits) for state employees.

SUMMARY:

State salary surveys are to be made jointly by the Department of Personnel and the Higher Education Personnel Board.

The bill specifies that an updated salary and fringe benefit survey plan shall be prepared each biennium for approval by the Legislature and sets forth several specific criteria for conducting salary surveys.

The legislation provides for adoption of basic salary schedules based on "prevailing rates" in public and private industry rather than "not less than prevailing rates".

The bill provides that fringe benefits shall be included in biennial surveys.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	45	1	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	82	3	C 152 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	42	0	

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed the emergency clause (Section 15) of the bill. She feels a bill should contain an emergency clause only when it is essential for good government that the bill take effect immediately, since it is desirable that affected people have a period of adjustment and that the right of referendum is not lost. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2384

SPONSORS: Senators Marsh, Matson and Grant
(By Department of Labor and Industries Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Changing the time for renewal of registration certificates of contractors.

ISSUE:

Flexibility in the administration of contractor registration requirements is limited by present law, which requires renewal of the certificate of registration by the same procedure as for the original registration. This renewal presently is required on or before a specific date each year (August 1).

SUMMARY:

The bill deletes present requirements that renewal be by the same procedure as for an original registration and further requires only that renewal be on or before "the expiration date" (one year from certification) rather than August 1 of each year.

Senate:	43	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	91	0	C 61 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2385

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Beck and Clarke
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Modifying the design procedure for limited access highways.

ISSUE:

Under present law, any changes in the design of a limited access highway require new hearings, and testimony at these hearings must be recorded by a stenographer. Also, once a hearing has been held, there is no provision for modification of the plan by stipulation of the involved parties.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows the Highway Commission, subsequent to the final adoption of a plan for a limited access highway, to adopt changes made at a later design hearing conducted pursuant to federal law, without an additional public hearing, provided that:

1. the revision does not require an additional or different right-of-way in excess of 5% by area; and
2. if the previously adopted plan was modified by a board of review convened at the request of a county, city or town, that body shall approve any revisions which conflict with their modifications.

The bill also deletes the requirement that testimony be taken by a stenographer. Further, it empowers the involved parties to modify by stipulation the proposed plan adopted by the board of review.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	42	0	Effective: March 30, 1977
House:	68	22	C 77 L 77

SB 2387

SPONSORS: Senators Grant and Morrison
(By Department of Labor and Industries Request)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Regulating mobile homes.

ISSUE:

In 1974, Congress adopted the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act in an effort to achieve uniformity among state regulations affecting the mobile home industry. This Act applies to the construction of new mobile homes and allows individual states the option of administering the Act in conjunction with the regulation of modification or repair work on used mobile homes.

SB 2387

The Department of Labor and Industries has requested authority to adopt rules consistent with HUD imposed regulations.

SUMMARY:

SB 2387 grants discretionary authority to the Director of Labor and Industries to adopt by regulation the safety and construction standards promulgated by HUD at the federal level.

The bill provides for fines up to \$1,000 for a manufacturer's failure to comply with these standards and gives the Director the right to enter and inspect the premises and books of manufacturers and retailers. Each of these provisions is mandated by the federal regulations.

Senate: (a) 33 10 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 90 6 C 21 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2399

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Bausch, Pullen and Rasmussen)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Making the day before a legal holiday which falls on Saturday a holiday.

ISSUE:

Under current law (RCW 1.16.050) if a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday is declared a legal holiday. Proponents have urged that another holiday be declared if a specified holiday falls on Saturday.

In addition, a 1976 statute revised the state's schedule of legal holidays for state and municipal employees, naming 10 specific holidays, plus one "floating" paid holiday to be chosen by the employee in cooperation with the employer. The granting of holidays has traditionally been implemented through compensation policies or collective bargaining agreements. However, an Attorney General's Opinion (AGO 1977-3) interpreted the language of the 1976 law as requiring only the one "floating" holiday to be a paid day off. Concern has been expressed that public school employees, higher education faculty members and other staff who are employed for less than the full year would be entitled to a paid holiday of their choice.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that public employees except those of school districts or those non-classified employees of higher education employed on appointments or under contracts to perform services for periods of less than twelve consecutive months are entitled to the "floating" paid holiday.

Provision for the number of paid holidays for employees of political subdivisions is subject to employer-employee agreements or as established by ordinance or resolution of the local legislative authority. The measure also provides that whenever a legal holiday falls on Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be the legal holiday.

Senate: (a) 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 85 0 C 111 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2400

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Odegaard and Newschwander

COMMITTEE: State Government

Changing the name of the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management to the Office of Financial Management.

ISSUE:

Concern has been expressed that the name "The Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management" is so long that it is cumbersome and inconvenient to use.

SUMMARY:

This bill changes the name of the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management to the Office of Financial Management.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 84 0 C 114 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2408

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Wanamaker and Rasmussen

COMMITTEE: State Government

Establishing a charge for pamphlets of liquor regulations.

ISSUE:

Current law requires that the regulations of the Washington State Liquor Control Board be published and distributed without charge at liquor stores and as otherwise directed by the Board. Such publication and distribution has become costly to the state, and proponents believe that persons interested in obtaining the published regulations should be charged for them.

SUMMARY:

The bill deletes the reference to free distribution of the pamphlets containing Liquor Board regulations,

and permits the Board to determine the method of distributing such regulations.

Senate: (a) 38 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 83 1 C 115 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2416

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Woody, Clarke and Henry

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Providing a forfeiture hearing before the seizing agency to a person whose property has been seized under the controlled substances act.

ISSUE:

The Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 69.50 RCW, contains authorization for the seizure and forfeiture of various items used in illegal drug trafficking, such as raw materials, equipment, containers, transporting vehicles, books, records, as well as the illegal substances themselves. These items may be seized without a court order in any one of four specified situations. Property which has been seized is automatically forfeited. Once the property is forfeited, the law enforcement agency may retain it for use in enforcing the act (e.g., retain a vehicle for use by narcotics officers), sell it, or dispose of it in other appropriate ways.

The state Supreme Court has ruled that the present forfeiture procedures are constitutionally defective because they do not provide for notice to the owner and an opportunity for a hearing prior to the forfeiture.

SUMMARY:

The bill establishes forfeiture procedures in cases where property has been seized under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act:

1. The seizing agency must give written notice to the owner, to any person in charge of the property, and to any person having any known right or interest in the property within 15 days of the seizure.
2. If service of notice is by mail it is completed upon mailing.
3. The person claiming the property must notify the agency in writing of his or her claim within 45 days of the seizure.
4. The claimant is entitled to a hearing before the seizing agency. Hearings and any appeals are conducted in accordance with the Washington Administrative Procedure Act.
5. The claimant may have the hearing removed to a state court if the aggregate value of the property exceeds \$500.

6. The claimant has the burden of producing evidence in support of the claim.

7. If competing claimants are involved, the prevailing claimant is entitled to costs and attorneys' fees.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 92 0 C 77 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2418

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Murray, Woody, Clarke and Henry

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising the laws relating to criminal justice training.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission was created in 1974 to establish minimum training and education standards and to provide training programs for criminal justice personnel (law enforcement and corrections personnel, judges, prosecutors and public defenders). Since 1974 the Commission has contracted with various individuals and agencies to conduct training programs and is currently developing packaged training programs for field use by all criminal justice agencies. It has also promulgated minimum education and training standards.

The primary source of funding for the Commission has been Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds. This source will expire on January 1, 1978.

SUMMARY:

SB 2418 establishes a new source of monies to finance the Criminal Justice Training Commission. A surcharge on all bail forfeitures (except those imposed for violations of city ordinances relating to cars unlawfully left or parked) is imposed. The money collected is deposited in a special criminal justice training account within the state general fund, and is to be appropriated to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission.

The surcharges imposed follow this schedule:

<u>Forfeiture</u>	<u>Assessment</u>
\$ 10.00- \$19.99	\$ 3.00
20.00- 39.99	5.00
40.00- 59.99	7.00
60.00- 99.99	12.00
100.00- more	15.00

The definition of "law enforcement personnel" is expanded so that persons who are employed by or who are volunteers of a non-law enforcement agency and whose "primary function is law enforcement" may take advantage of the law enforcement training offered by the Commission.

In addition, the bill requires that all law enforcement personnel (except volunteers and reserve officers) employed after January 1, 1978 must complete basic law enforcement training within their first fifteen months of employment. This training must conform to the standards promulgated by the Commission.

Because continued funding of the Commission is assured by the bill, the Commission must provide the required basic training and must also pay for the cost of temporary replacement of an officer taking basic training, if the officer is from a law enforcement agency with 10 or less full-time officers.

Senate: (a) 38 7 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 87 3 C 212 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 38 0

SB 2419

SPONSORS: Senators Woody, Clarke, Francis and Herr

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Excluding law enforcement officers from the prohibition on recording private communications.

ISSUE:

In 1967 Washington enacted the current statutory treatment on the recording and transmitting of private communications and conversations, RCW 9.73.030-9.73.080. Under those statutes it is unlawful for anyone not operating under a court order to intercept, record or divulge certain communications and conversations without the consent of all the persons engaged in the communication or conversation. Washington's law can be characterized as an "all party" consent law. The federal law in this area permits states to authorize "one party" consent recording and transmitting (Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968). The federal law, however, sets only the minimum requirements and permits a state to adopt more restrictive laws such as Washington's.

Since enactment of the 1967 state law, law enforcement has been increasingly concerned that the law prohibits certain desirable law enforcement techniques such as the use of a "wired" informer or an undercover agent equipped with recording or transmitting equipment. These techniques are not legal without a court order under current law because of the "all party" consent requirement.

SUMMARY:

Law Enforcement

1. Incoming telephone calls to police and fire stations may be routinely recorded.
2. Law enforcement officers acting in the performance of their duties may intercept, record or

disclose an oral communication or conversation where the officer is a party to the communication or conversation or one of the parties has given prior consent, provided the officer obtains written or telephonic authorization from a judge.

- a. Authorizing Authority. A judge may authorize the activity if there is probable cause to believe that a felony has been, is being, or is about to be committed.
- b. Content of Application. The officer applying for authorization must supply the judge with information concerning the subject of the surveillance, the offense involved, the nature of the facility where the interception or recording will take place, past investigative procedures and other information.
- c. Duration of Authorization. An authorization shall be effective for seven days with a seven-day renewal or extension period permitted.
- d. Inventory. Following the expiration of the authorization or denial of the authorization, the subject of the interception or recording must be served with a notice that the interception or recording has taken place or that authorization to intercept or record has been requested and denied. The serving of the notice may be postponed or dispensed with for good cause shown.
- e. Reporting. A judge must report to the state administrator for the courts within 30 days of the expiration of authorization or the denial of an application. A judge must also make an annual report to the state administrator for the courts concerning applications approved or denied.

Private Parties

1. All-Party Consent. Any person may record or transmit a conversation he or she is participating in or authorize someone else to record or transmit it if he or she announces to the other parties engaged in the conversation that a recording will be made, provided that the announcement is also recorded.
2. One-Party Consent. A party to a wire communication or conversation may record or authorize another to record that conversation if it:
 - a. is of an emergency nature;
 - b. conveys threats of extortion, blackmail, bodily harm or other unlawful requests or demands; or
 - c. occurs anonymously or repeatedly or at an extremely inconvenient hour.
3. No-Party Consent. The owner or person entitled to use and possession of a building may record conversations or communications of criminal trespassers on his property. This provision is designed to legitimize the use of certain burglar alarm or security devices which have tape recorders as a component of the system.

Penalties for Violation

A person violating the provisions of this chapter is liable to the injured party for actual damages including mental pain and suffering, and, in the alternative, liquidated damages at the rate of \$100 per day up to \$1,000, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Senate: (a) 34 9 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 81 6 C 363 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 65 19
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 28 6

SB 2421

SPONSORS: Senators Goltz, Lewis and North

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing local governments to employ hearing examiners to hear applications for amending zoning ordinances.

ISSUE:

Planning commissions of cities and counties find that issues relating to processing land use applications require time which could otherwise be used for planning.

SUMMARY:

This bill permits legislative bodies of cities and counties to adopt a hearing examiner system under which a hearing examiner may hear and decide issues relating to zoning ordinances, conditional uses, variances, plats, shoreline permits and other land uses.

Each city or county electing to use a hearing examiner will specify by ordinance the nature of decision to be rendered by the hearing examiner, i.e., whether it is to be given the effect of a recommendation to the legislative body or of an administrative decision appealable to the legislative body.

Decisions of hearing examiners are required to be in writing and rendered within ten working days of the conclusion of hearings.

Senate: (a) 41 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 91 0 C 213 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 91 0
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 40 0

SB 2426

SPONSORS: Senators Ridder and Morrison
 (By Department of Employment Security Request)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Regulating the disclosure of the records of the Department of Employment Security.

ISSUE:

The Department of Employment Security believes that the present confidentiality statute (RCW 50.12.110) is unworkable due to (1) the enactment of the Open Government Act, (2) court decisions interpreting the statute, (3) changes in the functions of the Department since its enactment, and (4) changes in the public's concept of confidentiality.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for a general revision of the Department's confidentiality statute. It declares all information concerning individuals and employing units private and confidential unless otherwise stipulated.

All interested parties are provided access to information relating to a benefit claim in an appeal proceeding. Both the individual and the employing unit are given access to their own information and records. In addition, the individual shall have access to information concerning the individual's benefit claim provided by his or her former employer, and the employer shall have access to information provided by former employees relating to a benefit claim chargeable to the employer. The only information an employer would not be provided would be information such as a work application or a job placement that is unrelated to a benefit claim of a former employee.

Procedures are established for governmental agencies to have access to Department of Employment Security records. Written applications must be made in such instances, and the individual or employing unit involved must be notified. The State Legislature is exempt from such procedures and may make formal legislative inquiries if the Department does not make information or records available that have been requested by the Legislature or a legislative committee.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 87 1 C 153 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 43 0

SB 2429

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Buffington, Marsh, Matson and Van Hollebeke
(By Department of Motor Vehicles Request)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising the regulation of charitable solicitations.

ISSUE:

In response to a growing concern about fraudulent solicitations by charitable organizations, the Legislature in 1973 enacted the Charitable Solicitations Act. This regulatory act requires almost all organizations that solicit funds for charitable purposes to register with the state.

After three years of experience with the act, there is some concern that charitable organizations, especially the smaller organizations, are over-regulated. The Department of Motor Vehicles, the state agency responsible for administering the act, also feels that it must be given greater enforcement capabilities to more effectively accomplish the overall purposes of the act.

SUMMARY:

SB 2429 makes several changes in the 1973 Charitable Solicitations Act to answer these concerns.

The bill adds new exemptions for the following charitable activities: bingo, raffles and amusement games regulated by the Gambling Commission; solicitations by organizations which do not solicit or receive contributions from more than 10 persons per year; solicitations by government agencies for governmental purposes; and solicitations by volunteer hospital organizations affiliated with nonprofit hospitals. In addition, the current exemption provided for organizations that raise under \$5,000 in a six-month period when all of the functions of fund raising are performed by unpaid persons is revised to provide instead for exemption at the \$10,000 level over a one-year period.

The Charitable Solicitations Act currently imposes a limit on the percentage of all funds raised which may go toward the cost of the solicitations. That limit is 20% for direct solicitations and 55% for sale and benefit affairs. The higher percentage is provided for sale and benefit affairs to cover the reasonable purchase price of goods and services resold at the affairs. SB 2429 redefines "cost of solicitation" to exclude the reasonable purchase price of goods and services, sets a uniform limit on the cost of solicitations at 20%, and applies this cost limitation to the aggregate of all solicitation activities for an entire fiscal year rather than on an event-by-event basis. This amendment will provide more flexibility for those organizations that raise funds primarily through sale and benefit affairs.

Several requirements imposed by the 1973 act have created excessive paper work for both the Department and charitable organizations. These requirements have not proven to be essential to meeting the purposes of the act and are therefore revised or eliminated by SB 2429. The short form registration and reporting requirement is eliminated; the requirement that solicitors carry an identification card is eliminated; financial statement reporting requirements for parent organizations reporting for subsidiaries are revised; and the grace period for filing any required report before a registration is suspended are extended.

The bill also expands the ability of the director to enforce the act by: giving the director clear authority to subpoena persons and records to Olympia; making it a crime to willfully and knowingly violate the act or any administrative regulation governing charitable solicitations; granting the director authority to summarily suspend the registration in emergency situations; authorizing administrative regulations concerning disclosure of costs, the percentage cost of solicitation; making the director statutorily responsible for informing the public concerning charitable solicitation activities and in particular concerning those organizations which exceeded the percentage limit on the cost of solicitations; and by clarifying the Department's authority to review and accept or reject applications for professional fund raisers or solicitors.

Senate: (a)	30	14	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	93	1	C 222 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	44	1	

SSB 2430

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Mardesich, Van Hollebeke, Grant, North, Bluechel, Rasmussen, McDermott, Lewis, Murray and Jones)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing class AA or class A counties to assume the powers, functions, and obligations of metropolitan municipal corporations.

ISSUE:

Questions have arisen as to the political accountability of the Metro council. Metro is a metropolitan municipal corporation in King County the boundaries of which are the same as the county. The accountability question arises since the members of Metro's governing body are not directly elected to their positions but are members either by virtue of their being elected to other governmental offices or by appointment. These members are making decisions on sewer and transit matters which may conflict with the county's ability to plan the development of the county.

Present law provides for the establishment of metropolitan municipal corporations with the same boundaries as a county for specified functions of county government. It does not, however, provide for the assumption by a county of these functions or for dissolution of the metropolitan municipal corporation should the voters of a county determine that this would be in their best interest.

SUMMARY:

The bill allows a class AA or a class A county in which a metropolitan municipal corporation has been established with the same boundaries as those of the county to assume the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal corporation.

Such a county may do so by declaring its intent to assume the powers and giving notice of a hearing at which it will consider the proposed assumption. If, from the testimony at the hearing, it appears that the public interest would be satisfied by such assumption of rights, powers, functions, and obligations, the county may pass an ordinance whereby it will become vested with the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the metropolitan municipal corporation. This ordinance must be approved and ratified by a vote of the people in the county. The ratification must be by a majority of those voting who reside in the largest city within the area of the metropolitan municipal corporation and a majority of those voting who reside outside the largest city.

The governing body of the metropolitan municipal corporation is concurrently abolished. The employees of the metropolitan municipal corporation become county employees, and the property and facilities of the metropolitan municipal corporation become those of the county.

Senate: 36 12 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 72 23 C 277 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 32 11

SSB 2431

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

COMMITTEE: State Government

Providing for the erection of a statue in statuary hall in the national capitol.

ISSUE:

Under an 1864 federal statute (40 USC 187), each state may place statues commemorating two of its citizens distinguished for historic renown or for civic or military services in the national Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. Only one Washingtonian, Marcus Whitman, has been so honored. Several local and

state groups believe that the late Mother Joseph, of the Sisters of Providence, is deserving of a similar honor.

SUMMARY:

The bill declares that the Legislature deems it appropriate to erect a statue of Mother Joseph in Statuary Hall to commemorate her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

It provides that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives or their designees shall serve as a committee to provide for the placement of such a statue. The committee may collectively appoint two citizens at large to serve on the committee, which is authorized to accept donations and gifts from individuals, groups, and associations to accomplish this purpose.

Senate: 32 13 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 66 25 C 13 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2435

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Scott and Sandison)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Providing for disposition of operating fees charged at institutions of higher education.

ISSUE:

Operating fees of the state's community colleges, state colleges, and universities are now local funds used for general operation and maintenance of the institutions, and the funds are not subject to the normal legislative appropriation process.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires that all monies received as operating fees at any state institutions of higher education be transferred within thirty-five days to the State Treasurer for deposit in the state general fund. Funds for operational expenditures of the community colleges may be advanced to a maximum of ten percent of the community college allotment. The Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management may waive collection of operating fees required to match financial aid.

The bill sets an effective date of September 1, 1977.

Senate: 26 13 Effective: Sept. 1, 1977
House: (a) 70 26 C 331 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 86 2
S. Conf:
Rpt. Adopt: 40 1

SB 2437

SPONSORS: Senators Henry, Guess, Beck, Lewis and Woody

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Enacting the interstate compact for school bus safety.

ISSUE:

There is no interstate uniformity regarding school bus operating procedures.

SUMMARY:

SB 2437 creates a "Western States School Bus Safety Commission" which shall recommend to the states rules, regulations or codes pertaining to and coordinating such things as school bus construction, equipment, safety programs, and school bus driver training. The Commission shall establish advisory and technical committees and may contract for research, testing and training activities on behalf of the Commission. Each member state of the compact shall be responsible for adopting in its internal law those rules, regulations and specifications agreed to by the Commission as needing standardization.

The Commission shall consist of one to three commissioners from each state, with one to three commissioners representing the United States Government. The Commission members will elect annually a chairman from their own membership. The Washington delegation of commissioners to the Commission will be the Director of Highways, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chief of the Washington State Patrol. The delegation shall select its own chairman annually, who will serve from July 1 of each year. Also, the delegation may designate, by majority vote, one of its members to represent the state on any matter coming before the Commission. Each member state has one vote on such matters.

A majority vote of a quorum (a majority of the member states) shall be required to adopt any measure before the Commission. Commissioners representing the United States Government shall act in an advisory capacity and will not have voting powers.

Each state shall appropriate money at the rate of \$0.50 per registered school bus in that state, per annum, for the Commission's budget.

Any state may withdraw from the compact by legislative act after one year's notice to the Commission.

Senate: (a) 36 1 Effective, Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 88 1 C 88 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 45 0

SB 2439

SPONSORS: Senators Buffington, Henry and Guess

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Extending the obligation of urban arterial trust funds for one more year.

ISSUE:

The urban arterial trust funds, authorized for specific projects engaged in by cities of over 300,000 population, only remain obligated for those projects in existence as of June 30, 1977.

SUMMARY:

SB 2439 extends the time period in which such funds can be used to June 30, 1978.

Senate: 40 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 58 31 C 214 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2441

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Keefe and Gaspard

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Providing for disbursement of certain funds to counties to upgrade horse race courses.

ISSUE:

There are small race tracks, generally a part of county fairgrounds, which are used for training and leisure purposes by the local citizens. The main use is by members of 4-H Clubs and those beginning breeders and owners who do not have access to any other facilities. The local county boards and fair boards do not have sufficient funds to maintain these racing facilities properly for maximum use.

Current law provides that one percent of the gross parimutuel receipts of authorized racing meets be set aside for allocation among those owners of Washington bred horses finishing in the first four positions in any race.

SUMMARY:

This bill would provide that the one percent of gross parimutuel receipts be placed in a time deposit and the interest therefrom be divided among those counties who have racing courses.

In addition, the Horse Racing Commission receives five percent of the gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet. Of this amount, the Commission is allowed to retain twenty percent for payment of salaries and office costs, and the remainder is transmitted to the State Treasurer. The bill requires that the amount retained by the Commission be placed in time deposits and the

interest therefrom be divided among counties who have racing courses.

The racing courses would have to be used for independent racing meets, which are nonprofit and lasting less than six days in length. The counties would have to establish a program for the use of these courses outside of the racing meets and which would provide fulltime use for training and quartering of horses. Funds derived would have to be used to improve and maintain the facilities.

Senate: (a) 42 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 66 5 C 372 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2443

SPONSORS: Senators Ridder, Bailey and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Labor

Establishing an additional purpose and function for the Board of Electrical Examiners.

ISSUE:

The electrical division of the Department of Labor and Industries is funded by licensing and permit fees for electrical contractors and electricians. For several years the electrical industry has agreed to increase its fees in order to allow the hiring of additional electrical inspectors as needed.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for the Board of Electrical Examiners to advise the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries on the need for additional electrical inspectors. This will assist the Director in the preparation of the Department's budget.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 1 C 79 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2444

SPONSOR: Senator Goltz

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing an involuntary sustained treatment program for recidivist alcoholics.

ISSUE:

At the present time the involuntary treatment provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act provide that a person who is incapacitated by the use of alcohol or is an alcoholic

who has threatened and is likely to inflict physical harm to another, may be committed involuntarily after a court hearing in which the court must find by clear, cogent, and convincing proof that the grounds for involuntary commitment have been established.

SUMMARY:

This bill, in addition to the grounds specified above, allows persons to be involuntarily committed who twice in the preceding twelve months have been admitted for voluntary treatment and who the court finds are in need of a more sustained program.

Senate: 39 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 84 3 C 129 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 44 0

SSB 2445

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Senators
Wojahn, Mardesich and Donohue)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Regulating automotive repair.

ISSUE:

Presently the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office are receiving a significant number of complaints involving automotive repairs. In 1974, the Attorney General's Office received 854 auto repair related complaints. Charging for services not rendered, selling of old parts for new, and cost estimate abuses are examples of deceptive acts practiced by some automotive repair dealers and mechanics.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires that replaced parts must be returned upon the request of a customer. If the estimated price of a repair job exceeds \$50, the customer is entitled to a written estimate. The bill contains a waiver form which can be used so that the customer will be called if the job exceeds the original estimate. The customer can also elect to waive his right to an estimate.

If the repair shop either refuses to give a written estimate or exceeds the estimate without the consent of the customer, it is prohibited from asserting a lien for the unauthorized portion of the work performed.

Violations of the act are subject to the Consumer Protection Act.

The bill takes effect January 1, 1978.

SSB 2445

Senate: 35 1 Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
House: (a) 75 15 C 280 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf:
Rpt. Adopt: 67 19
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 26 4

SB 2447

SPONSORS: Senators Morrison, Wilson and Benitz

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Increasing the maximum allowable assessment for tree fruit.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Fruit Commission presently has the authority to assess soft tree fruit producers to generate funds for the advertising and improvement of fruit. The law sets maximum limits of assessment. Present law allows the Commission to assess each 2,000 pounds of fruit up to \$10 on cherries, \$3 on pears, and \$2 on other soft tree fruit. Increases in the actual assessment are subject to approval by the state commodity committee for that fruit.

SUMMARY:

This bill increases the maximum assessment which can be levied on soft tree fruit to \$20 on cherries, \$9 on pears, and \$6 on other soft tree fruit.

Senate: 41 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 1 C 8 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2451

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Marsh and Morrison

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Allowing for a longer appeal period from actions of county boards of equalization.

ISSUE:

Present law limits to ten days the time for appealing actions of county boards of equalization. This may not be enough time for taxpayers unfamiliar with legal procedures to appeal board actions.

Also, county boards of equalization are authorized to begin meeting the first Monday of July each year. Given the large increase in property tax appeals, a better procedure, in order to avoid a large backlog by

July 1, may be to allow boards of equalization to convene when there is a specified number of appeals pending for the new year.

SUMMARY:

Notices of appeal may be filed within thirty days of action by county boards of equalization.

County boards of equalization, with the approval of the county legislative authority, may convene at any time when petitions filed exceed twenty-five, or ten percent of the number of appeals filed in the preceding year, whichever is greater.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 89 0 C 290 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 82 0
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 35 0

SB 2452

SPONSOR: Senator Goltz

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing reasonable restraint of persons incapacitated by alcohol by medical personnel and limiting liability for actions in the course of official duty.

ISSUE:

Under the present statutes persons incapacitated by alcohol may be admitted to approved treatment facilities for a period of up to 48 hours. The existing statutes do not specifically authorize reasonable force to be used to take such persons into custody or reasonable restraint to be used to keep such persons in the facility.

SUMMARY:

This bill authorizes the use of reasonable physical restraint on the part of treatment personnel to retain a person incapacitated by alcohol for a period of time up to 48 hours from the time of admission and also provides criminal and civil immunity to such treatment facility personnel who act in good faith. The bill further allows reasonable force to be used by a detaining officer to effect the custody.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 0 C 62 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2453

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Clarke and Henry
COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions
Modifying restrictions on small loan companies.

ISSUE:
Small loan companies are presently exempted from the 12% usury ceiling. The rates which they may charge are governed by statute, as is the total amount which may be loaned at any one time. The last major revision of the lending powers of small loan companies was in 1959. The consumer price index has risen 89.3% since that time.

SUMMARY:
In addition to raising the licensing fees and minimum asset requirements of small loan companies, the bill increases the lending powers and rates as follows:

	Present	SB 2453
Maximum loan amount	\$1,000	\$2,500
Maximum length	25 1/2 mos.	48 1/2 mos.
Rates	0-300 36%	0-500 30%
	300-500 18%	500-1000 18%
	500-1000 12%	1000-2500 12%

Senate: (a) 36 12 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 51 37 C 150 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 26 18

SB 2460

SPONSORS: Senators von Reichbauer, North and Sandison
COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation
Authorizing hostels.

ISSUE:
Presently, there is no system of hostels for transients with limited resources. Such a system would provide helpful and safe accommodations for such travelers.

SUMMARY:
This bill authorizes political subdivisions to establish and operate hostels which shall provide sleeping accommodations, rest room and bathing facilities, and information and referral for employment and health services. No controlled substance as defined under Chapter 69.50 RCW or alcohol shall be permitted. The Parks Commission is authorized to receive and, at its discretion, distribute funds available for the support of the hostels. The Commission shall establish rules and regulations for the operation of hostels which are substantially similar to the operating

standards and customs established by the American Youth Hostels Incorporated. The remaining details including fee schedules are within the discretion of the operating authority.

The bill is to be added to Chapter 43.51 RCW which relates to Parks and Recreation.

Senate: (a) 26 19 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 9 C 281 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 29 7

SB 2472

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Guess and Bausch
COMMITTEE: Transportation
Changing the law on recreational vehicles.

ISSUE:
Currently there is no central agency responsible for the administration of off-road vehicle funds.

SUMMARY:
This bill requires all terrain vehicles (ATV's) as off-road vehicles (ORV's). All such vehicles must acquire a "ORV use permit" costing \$5.00 per year for vehicles not licensed for highway operation. Nonresidents may acquire an ORV permit for a 60 day period for \$2.00. The fee for ORV dealers is \$25.00 per year. The permit system is administered by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Certain vehicles are exempt from obtaining an ORV permit, i.e. vehicles owned by the federal government; another state; this state or any municipality or political subdivision thereof; vehicles engaging in an organized competitive event on privately owned or leased land; vehicles operating on lands owned or leased by an ORV owner or operator; and vehicles licensed for highway operation.

Out of state residents whose ORVs are registered in accordance with the laws of such state, may operate their ORVs in this state without a temporary permit providing their use is not greater than 15 consecutive days and providing there is a reciprocal privilege of use in such sister state respecting Washington residents.

Under this bill, two accounts are created for the receipt of two separate revenue sources. In one instance, money collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles from ORV use permits will be distributed as follows: (1) 20% of the fees will be placed in the ORV account of the general fund for implementation of a statewide plan of ORV user education and information; (2) up to 18% of the fees can be used by the Department of Motor Vehicles for administration expenses; and (3) the remaining money in the ORV account can be disbursed by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation for

land acquisition and improvements such as trails, campsites and trailhead areas.

In the other instance, at least once a year the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles shall request from the State Treasurer a refund from the motor vehicle fund in the amount of 1% of the motor vehicle fuel tax which would be placed in the general fund for disbursement as follows:

- a. 25% to the Department of Natural Resources to be used solely for planning, acquisition, development, maintenance, etc., of non-highway roads and recreation facilities.
- b. 3 1/2% to the Department of Game for the acquisition, planning, development, etc., of non-highway roads and recreation facilities.
- c. 20% to the Department of Natural Resources for acquisition, development and maintenance of trails and trailhead campgrounds.
- d. 51 1/2% to the Interagency Committee to be distributed to state agencies, counties and municipalities for approved construction of off-road vehicle trails, campgrounds, recreational areas and facilities.

ORV money may be expended only for the acquisition, planning, development, maintenance and management of off-road vehicle trails and areas, education and law enforcement programs, and campground and trailhead construction and maintenance.

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation is responsible for developing state-wide ORV plan which would identify and reflect user densities and preferences and the suitability and availability of designated ORV trails and areas within the state. The plan is to be a continuing one with a plan update at least once every third biennium which will be used by all participating agencies in the expenditure of ORV funds. The Interagency Committee shall consult with a committee of ORV recreationists in developing the plan.

The Department of Natural Resources is charged with conducting a program of ORV user education and information.

Additionally, the Department of Natural Resources, prior to the acquisition and development of trails, areas, campgrounds, etc., would be responsible for conducting public hearings as to the suitability of location, to be conducted in the nearest town of 500 population, preceded by a prior public notice in a newspaper of general circulation plus notice of hearing being given with the Department of Ecology in Olympia.

This bill appropriates up to \$150,000, from the outdoor recreation account to the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, for the biennium ending June 30, 1979, to carry out the purposes of this bill.

Senate: (a)	40	4	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	87	5	C 220 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	3	

SB 2478

SPONSORS: Senators Sandison, McDermott and Guess

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Allowing institutions of higher education to collect certain debt charges if provided for in the agreement signed by the debtor.

ISSUE:

Presently, neither public nor private institutions of higher education have express legal authority to impose a collection fee on student loans which have been assigned to a collection agency.

SUMMARY:

Each public or private state institution of higher education in the control and collection of debts is authorized to impose reasonable financing and late charges and cost for collections, if such charges are provided in the agreement signed by the debtor.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	43	0	Effective: May 4, 1977
House:	85	5	C 18 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2479

SPONSOR: Senator Day

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Allowing a monthly earned income exemption for unemployable persons under the public assistance laws.

ISSUE:

The Department of Social and Health Services does not presently have the authorization to exempt portions of the earned income of unemployable persons in determining their need for general assistance.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows the state in determining eligibility for general assistance to establish a monthly earned income exemption not exceeding the exemption allowance of Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act, which is presently \$65 a month plus one-half of the balance of earned monthly income.

Senate: 36 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 82 0 C 215 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2480

SPONSORS: Senators Ridder, Grant and Bailey
 (By Department of Employment Security Request)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Revising the law on unemployment compensation.

ISSUE:

Congress recently enacted the "Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976". The new law raises the federal unemployment tax rate and tax base for all private employers, and it extends coverage to approximately 8 1/2 million previously uncovered workers, primarily state and local government employees.

In order for Washington's unemployment compensation program to comply with the new federal law, several statutory changes are required. In addition, there are several options the state may choose to add to its law.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides the following changes in the unemployment compensation law that are mandated by the new federal law:

1. Coverage of all employees of political subdivisions (such coverage is optional now);
2. Denial of benefits to professional athletes between seasons and illegal aliens;
3. The option of a reimbursement or tax contribution method of financing for all political subdivisions;
4. A requirement for the state and its political subdivisions to pay for the full cost of extended benefits attributable to them;
5. Modification of the extended benefit "trigger" so that the extended benefit program is triggered "on" whenever the national insured unemployment rate is 4.5% over a moving 13-week period (present law stipulates three consecutive months);
6. Denial of benefits to professional educational employees between terms if there is a contract or "reasonable assurance" of reemployment for the following term; and
7. Inclusion of the Virgin Islands in the definition of a state.

The bill adopts the following options, in addition to required statutory changes:

1. Cover agricultural workers of employers with 10 or more employees in each of 20 weeks or who pay \$20,000 in wages in a calendar quarter;

2. Adopt the federal minimum for coverage of domestic workers (wages of \$1,000 or more in a calendar quarter) without which employers of domestic workers would be subject to the federal tax without any benefit coverage for their employees;
3. Cover emergency employees hired in case of disaster and inmates of custodial or penal institutions when employment is part of a regular work release program;
4. Require all state government employers to use the reimbursement method of financing but provide cities, counties and towns with the option of a separate tax rate that reflects their experience with unemployment (in addition to the reimbursement option). The remaining political subdivisions are provided the option of the existing contributions plan for private employers.
5. Imposing a between terms denial of benefits to classified employees of primary and secondary schools if there is a contract or written notice of reemployment for the forthcoming term.
6. Provide for transition coverage between the Supplemental Unemployment Assistance (SUA) program and the new coverage to be effective January 1, 1978 (otherwise, eligibility is delayed until the 4th quarter of 1978 before newly covered workers can establish a base year for benefit calculations).
7. Suspend the 20% rule for extended benefits that requires the state's insured unemployment rate be 20% higher than the rate for the corresponding 13-week period for the previous two years if the current rate is greater than 5%.
8. Authorize the Commissioner of the Department of Employment Security, with approval of the Governor, to use up to 9 1/10 of 1% of the additional .3 increase in state unemployment compensation taxes provided in HB 563 (signed by the Governor on May 16, 1977) for the purposes of increased employer audits and quality control programs during calendar years 1978 and 1979.

The bill establishes various effective dates. Sections dealing with professional athletes, coverage of political subdivisions, the "local government tax", and denial of benefits between terms for educational employees take effect on January 1, 1978. The section dealing with extended benefits is applicable retroactively to the week ending May 21, 1977. All other sections take effect immediately.

Senate: (a)	39	7	Effective: Various dates
House: (a)	91	2	C 292 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	87	1	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	32	0	

SB 2484

SPONSORS: Senators Henry and Wanamaker

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Modifying scope of the authority of the Utilities and Transportation Commission to issue rules.

ISSUE:

Under present law the Utilities and Transportation Commission may only adopt an alternative fee schedule for gross weight fees (RCW 81.80.320) and a method of evidencing payment of those fees for equipment operating in interstate commerce.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows the Commission to adjust gross weight fees for equipment which operates in interstate commerce as well as within Washington State in intrastate commerce.

Senate: 37 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 0 C 63 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2485

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Guess, Wanamaker and Beck
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Establishing new functional classifications for highways.

ISSUE:

RCW 47.05.020 provides for a functional classification of highway routes. There is no classification for arterial highway systems.

SUMMARY:

SB 2485 directs the Highway Commission to conduct an analysis and inventory of the entire state highway system and on the basis thereof to subdivide, classify and subclassify all designated state highways according to their function and importance into three classes: (a) principal arterial system; (b) minor arterial system; and (c) collector system. An arterial system is one interconnected network of continuous routes which funnel and direct traffic patterns into a single highway corridor. Such classifications shall be integrated into long range plans for highway improvements and also into the shorter 6 year programs for highway construction.

Senate: (a) 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 89 1 C 130 L 77 1st ex. sess
S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2486

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Guess and Wanamaker
(By Department of Highways Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Modifying the methods for closing highways and restricting traffic.

ISSUE:

Present law allows the appropriate governing body to close or limit the use of state highways, county roads or city streets in the event that a hazardous condition exists to traffic or the roadway itself.

SUMMARY:

The Director of Highways is substituted for the Highway Commission as the governing body authorized to close or restrict the use of state highways. The governing body having jurisdiction over a road in question may also elect to declare a lower maximum speed than is posted for any class of vehicles. Vehicle combinations, in addition to such factors as gross weight, height and length may be used to determine vehicle classification.

When the maximum speed limit has been reduced for all or any class of vehicle, any person, firm, or corporation disregarding such reduced speed limit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable in a civil action for any damage resulting from such disregard.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 0 C 216 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2489

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators Washington and Sellar)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Revising the procedures by which a PUD may contract for certain purchases.

ISSUE:

Present law requires PUD's to give public notice and invite sealed bids when materials of the same kind exceeding \$5,000 are purchased. This results in extensive paper work.

SUMMARY:

As an alternative to the public notice/sealed bid procedure for purchase of materials of the same kind between the amounts of \$5,000 and \$15,000, the bill allows a PUD to authorize by commission resolution a staff procedure for securing telephone and/or written

quotations from enough vendors to assure establishment of a competitive price and for awarding the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Immediately after the contract is awarded, bid quotations shall be recorded and posted. Further, the bill allows the commission in securing such bid quotations, to waive the deposit or bid bond required under RCW 54.04.080.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 86 0 C 116 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2493

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education

COMMITTEE: Higher Education

Making miscellaneous changes in community college law.

ISSUE:

During the last interim, the Senate Committee on Higher Education studied the organization and structure of the community college system. A number of changes in the 1967 Community College Act were discussed and suggested. This bill addresses those concerns.

SUMMARY:

The bill modifies the time when the terms of office of members of community college boards of trustees shall commence from spring to fall. This change takes effect November, 1978.

The bill authorizes the State Board for Community College Education to receive gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests in aid of community colleges, and permits local community college boards to manage such property and to invest or expend the proceeds, rents and profits thereof.

The bill permits any association of community college trustees to expend funds to make reports to the Governor or the Legislature regarding changes which would affect the efficiency of such association.

The bill also repeals various provisions of the 1967 Community College Act which are no longer needed.

The bill provides for the award or denial of tenure, pursuant to prescribed probationary processes and procedures, to any instructor holding a special faculty appointment under an educational program operated in a state correctional institution, which program (1) has been in existence for five or more years; (2) has received funds from another state agency (including federal funds); and (3) has been administered by one or more community college districts. No student representative shall be required to serve on the review committee.

The prescribed review process shall not be applicable to faculty members whose contracts are renewed after the effective date of the bill and who have completed at least three consecutive years of satisfactory full time service in such program.

Each community college board of trustees may offer educational services on a contractual basis, other than the tuition and fee basis, for a special fee to private or governmental entities. The enrollments generated from such services shall not be counted toward the official enrollment level of college districts for state funding purposes.

A tenured faculty member who has been appointed to an administrative position shall be allowed to retain his or her tenure.

Senate: 38 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 37 3 C 282 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 89 0
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 39 1

SB 2500

SPONSOR: Senator Sellar

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Creating state route 285.

ISSUE:

There is no state route joining East and West Wenatchee.

SUMMARY:

State Route 285, beginning at a junction with State Route 28 near East Wenatchee, and crossing the Columbia River to Wenatchee, is established.

Senate: (a) 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 84 10 C 224 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2502

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Jones and Bailey)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Establishing procedures for the measurement of locally assessed property values for purposes of equalizing property values.

ISSUE:

The Department of Revenue conducts ratio studies to equalize property values for public utility valuation

and for the state levy of school property taxes. Rules have not been established regarding such studies and consequently some methods and calculations have been developed and changed by the Department of Revenue over the years.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires the Department of Revenue to establish the indicated ratios for each county and to adopt rules and regulations for determining the indicated ratios, the indicated real property ratios and the indicated personal property ratios.

The Department may design use classes of property for determination of such indicated ratios.

County assessors may appeal the determination of their county indicated ratios to the Board of Tax Appeals.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	46	1	Effective: June 17, 1977
House: (a)	92	0	C 284 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	41	1	

SB 2510

SPONSORS: Senators Beck and Washington

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Authorizing the establishment of transportation centers.

ISSUE:

Current law does not encourage towns or cities to construct or acquire intermodal transportation centers which would centralize, coordinate and unify transportation services for the convenience and economy of population centers.

SUMMARY:

This bill allows the legislative body or municipal corporation of any town or city, county or public transportation benefit area, to operate, for the public good, transportation centers which would be common terminals for all forms of transportation.

A city or town electing to operate such centers would be able to apply for and receive grants from the federal government.

Senate: (a)	46	1	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	90	0	C 217 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2512

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators von Reichbauer, Ridder and Murray

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Giving preference to the acquisition of historic landmarks for public needs.

ISSUE:

At present, there is no method of identifying those buildings which are designated as national or state landmarks and which would be suitable for use in the operation of state government.

SUMMARY:

The bill requires that before the Director of the Department of General Administration may purchase, lease or rent any real estate for state use, the Director must request that within thirty days, the state conservator identify in writing any existing buildings which are designated or eligible for designation on the state or national registers of historical places. The Director shall then give preference to such buildings which meet the specifications needed for the particular state purpose unless the use of the building would not be prudent or feasible compared with available alternatives.

The Director must notify the conservator in writing of the justifications for not using a designated building if another is selected.

Senate: (a)	40	0
House: (a)	90	0
S. Concur:	31	1

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the bill, stating in her message that it would cause the Department of General Administration delay, excessive administrative expenses, and severe environmental problems if implemented. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2516

SPONSORS: By Committee on Agriculture
(Endorsed by Senators Gaspard, Benitz, Wilson, Day and Wanamaker)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Revising the laws relating to apiaries.

ISSUE:

Present law provides a system for control of diseased apiaries, which includes bees, hives, and appliances used in beekeeping. Registration is now left to county

extension agents. Proponents contend that tighter controls are necessary to stop the spread of disease among bees.

SUMMARY:

SB 2516 gives the Director of Agriculture authority to establish uniform rules for control of abandoned and diseased apiaries by a system of registration. The bill expands the requirements of beekeepers to control the disease known as American foul brood. Apiaries in which this disease is found are declared a public nuisance. For the protection of the owner of any colony, a scientific analysis must be made before declaring a nuisance. If from the Department of Agriculture the owner fails to eradicate the disease, a inspector from the Department of Agriculture shall burn the apiary and the owner will pay the costs of burning.

The bill also provides a system of control of bees transported in and out of the state.

The Apiary Board is created whithin the Department of Agriculture to advise the Director on matters relating to the bee industry. The Department of Agriculture may set a registration fee for the sole purpose of covering the expenses of the Board.

Senate: (a) 33 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 89 2 C 362 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur
 (Partial)
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 76 0
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 37 0

SSB 2522

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
 (Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
 Relating to transportation taxation.

ISSUE:
 Current law imposes an excise tax on all motor vehicles in the amount of two percent of the fair market value of such vehicle. The tax revenues are credited to the general fund.

SUMMARY:
 This bill adds an additional excise tax on motor vehicles in the amount of two-tenths of one percent of the fair market value of such vehicle between August 1, 1978 and August 1, 2008. In no event may the total

tax be less than two dollars. The proceeds of such tax shall be credited to the Puget Sound capital construction account in the motor vehicle fund to support a \$135 million bond issue proposed in SHB 980 for ferry capital improvements during the 1979-90 period, including new and refurbished vessels and additional terminal improvements.

This bill sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 25 15 Effective: July 1, 1977
 House: (a) 51 37 C 332 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Refused
 to Concur
 H. Recede: 53 37

SSB 2525

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
 (Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
 Making changes in the laws relating to transportation committees and authorizing studies.

ISSUE:
 Chapter 44.40 RCW creates the Legislative Transportation Committee and authorizes it to engage in ongoing transportation studies.

SUMMARY:
 This omnibus transportation bill authorizes the Legislative Transportation Committee to conduct studies to be made in forty-three transportation-related topics. It also authorizes the State Highway Commission in conjunction with the Legislative Transportation Committee to prioritize the needs of rural fire district stations to obtain emergency traffic control devices at station exits, and to perform several highway needs studies. It further directs the Department of Transportation to perform a feasibility study of increasing rail passenger service and updates references to the Legislative Transportation Committee and the House and Senate transportation committees.

There is appropriated \$5,000 from the aeronautics account of the general fund to perform aviation studies.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

Senate: 40 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
 House: (a) 75 17 C 235 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 37 0

SSB 2527

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Defining criminal possession of leased or rented equipment and providing penalties.

ISSUE:

Under present law (RCW 9A.56.090), failure to return within a reasonable time after written demand a rented or leased vehicle or a piece of equipment worth more than \$1,500 and obtained under a written agreement providing for its return at a specified time and place creates a legal presumption of first degree theft, a Class B felony (up to 10 years imprisonment, up to a \$10,000 fine, or both). This presumption may be rebutted by evidence raising a reasonable inference that the failure to return the property was not with the intent to defraud or deprive. The Washington State Supreme Court has recently held this statute unconstitutional because it felt that the presumption contained in the statute allowed conviction without proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

SUMMARY:

The bill repeals the present statute and defines a new crime of criminal possession of leased or rented machinery, equipment or a motor vehicle, a Class C felony (up to 5 years imprisonment, up to a \$5,000 fine, or both). A person is guilty of this crime if the above described property is worth more than \$1,500, is obtained under a written agreement to return it at a specified time and place, and is not returned within five days after the person is served with a written demand to return it. A person is also guilty if the above described property is obtained under a written agreement to make periodic rental or lease payments for more than six months, if the person is more than ninety days in arrears, and if the person fails to return the property within five business days after being served with a written demand to return it. That he failed to so return the property within five business days after being served with the written demand is also made a defense to any civil action brought by a person arrested under this statute.

House: (a) 92 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
S. Concur: 34 3 C 236 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2529

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Modifying procedures for construction and maintenance of highways.

ISSUE:

RCW 47.28.025 provides for the recording of State Highway Commission plans calling for the construction of a new highway or a limited access facility. Under current case law (Lange v. State, 85 Wn. 2d 585 (1976)) the date of valuation of property in inverse condemnation proceedings is the earliest date at which property becomes unmarketable by reason of pre-condemnation publicity, such as surveying, press releases, public hearings or acquisition of neighboring property.

SUMMARY:

SSB 2529 authorizes the Highway Commission to schedule the acquisition of a right-of-way for a new highway within two years from the passing of the resolution to acquire. The resolution to acquire right-of-way and the description plan are to be recorded in the county auditor's office. Until the Highway Commission causes such plan to be recorded in the county auditor's office, no restrictions are deemed to exist which would restrain any improvement, development or other use by owners or occupiers of lands, buildings or improvements. All plans for state highways are deemed tentative until filed with the county auditor or until condemnation proceedings have been instituted.

The bill further provides that state forces may be used to construct or repair any property acquired for a right-of-way if the estimated cost thereof is less than \$15,000. If an emergency exists, state forces may be used where the estimated cost of completion is less than \$25,000.

Finally, the Highway Commission may adopt special rules and regulations for bids and awards of contracts for work not exceeding \$50,000.

Senate: 41 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 77 0 C 225 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2530

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Relating to motor vehicles.

ISSUE:

Under current law, it is unlawful for any vehicle in excess of 35 feet, other than a municipal transit vehicle or autostage or school bus, to operate on the public highways of this state. An autostage or school bus may not exceed an overall length of 40 feet.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires all school buses constructed prior to April 1, 1977, exceeding 35 feet in length, to be equipped with three axles. Any school bus constructed on or after April 1, 1977 and in excess of 36 feet 6 inches shall be equipped with three axles. No school bus may exceed an overall length of 40 feet. Auto-stages in excess of 35 feet or school buses in excess of 36 feet 6 inches shall operate only on designated routes approved by the State Highway Commission (for state highways) or by the local legislative authority (for other non-state public roads).

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 40 2 Effective: May 24, 1977
House: 86 5 C 64 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2537

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting the Department of Motor Vehicles to set fuel tax rates.

ISSUE:

Under current law, a state tax of 9¢ per gallon is imposed on motor vehicle fuels. Proponents believe that the revenue generated from this tax is inadequate to meet current transportation needs.

SUMMARY:

This bill establishes a fuel tax at the rate of 21.5% of the average per gallon price of fuel sold at the pump. The price is based on the average retail sales price (excluding any federal excise taxes) of the several grades of motor fuel sold statewide. The actual cents per gallon paid in taxes will float as the weighted retail sales price fluctuates, and the computation thereof will be rounded off to the nearest 1/2 cent per gallon. In no event shall the tax rise above 12¢ per gallon.

In the first fiscal half-year, the rate shall be 11¢ per gallon. No fiscal half-year shall exceed 12¢ per gallon. No fiscal half-year shall be less than 9¢ per gallon.

In the event that the estimated biennial aggregate motor vehicle fuel tax revenues exceed appropriations, reappropriations and transfers of state revenue from the motor vehicle fund by more than 5%, the rate of fuel tax shall be reduced by 1/2¢ increments.

In the event that the estimated tax revenues for any fiscal year are less than the revenues collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, increased by 6% per year compounded annually from June 30, 1973 to June 30th of the fiscal year for which such minimum half-yearly tax rate is being computed, then the Department shall be able to increase the rate by 1/2 cent increments as necessary to produce estimated aggregate motor vehicle fuel tax revenues equal to the June 30, 1973 revenues, increased by 6% per year.

This bill increases the current \$60 million level of state construction funds to \$133 million.

Finally, the bill authorizes a new \$60 million bond issue for city and county arterials.

It is estimated that this bill will generate \$108 million in additional revenue for distribution during the 1977-79 biennium.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 35 10 Effective: June 27, 1977
House: (a) 58 33 C 317 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 30 9

SSB 2543

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Making biennial appropriations for the operations and capital improvements of the State Highway Commission, the Urban Arterial Board, and the Washington Toll Bridge Authority.

SUMMARY:

This bill adopts the budget of the Washington State Highway Commission, Urban Arterial Board and makes appropriations for the Toll Bridge Authority and the Highway Commission. The amounts appropriated are for salaries, wages, capital projects, judgments, obligations incurred and not paid and other State Highway Commission expenses. The amounts are set forth below:

Program A: Highway resurfacing, rehabilitation and reconstruction — total \$129,402,000 plus a reappropriation of \$11,000,000.

Program B: State highway projects on the Interstate system — total \$238,770,000.

Program C: State highway projects not on the Interstate system — total \$51,377,000.

Program D: Improvement and construction of buildings, ferry and toll facilities, construction supervision and direct support, and state aid to counties and cities — total \$13,698,000.

Program M: Maintenance and operations of highways — total \$110,029,000.

Program P: General supervision and planning — total \$27,299,000, including authorization for proportional funding of planning and budgeting activities of the new state Department of Transportation.

Urban Arterial Board Budget — total \$45,315,000.

Appropriations For The Washington Toll Bridge Authority — total \$63,347,000, including \$21,237,000 (\$18,000,000 federal and \$3,237,000 state) for passenger-only ferries and terminal improvements.

Appropriation for off-the-job training programs for minority highway construction workers and for minority contractors' training programs — total \$477,000 general fund (fully reimbursable from federal funds).

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	39	6	Effective: June 30, 1977
House: (a)	74	11	C 333 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	38	3	

SSB 2544

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Making appropriations and authorizing reimbursable expenditures relating to highways.

SUMMARY:

This bill appropriates the sum of \$79,892,000 (which includes \$61,100,000 in federal funds) to the Washington State Highway Commission from the Motor Vehicle Fund to finance reimbursable expenditures for construction and maintenance of non-state highways, and miscellaneous sales and services to other agencies. An additional appropriation of \$1 million is made to the State Treasurer from the motor vehicle fund for transfer to the highway equipment fund.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	44	1	Effective: June 15, 1977
House:	90	2	C 237 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2558

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by Senators von Reichbauer, Ridder, Van Hollebeke, Woody, Buffington, Odegaard, Matson, Bluechel and Jones)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Renaming the department of motor vehicles.

ISSUE:

In 1965 the Department of Motor Vehicles was created to provide for the effective regulation and control of motor vehicles and drivers in this state. At that time, the duties of the Department of Licenses, including the administration of laws relating to the licensing and regulation of professions, businesses, and securities, were transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Proponents maintain that the name of the Department should reflect these additional functions.

SUMMARY:

The bill changes the name of the Department of Motor Vehicles to the Department of Licensing. Sections of the law relating to the creation of the Department of Motor Vehicles are repealed.

Senate:	41	2	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (Fail)	48	43	C 334 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Recon:	61	22	

SB 2561

SPONSORS: Senators Donohue, Gaspard, Herr, Ridder, von Reichbauer, Bailey, Matson, Newschwander, Washington, Sandison, Clarke, Buffington, Hayner, Jones, Bluechel, Benitz, Odegaard, McDermott, Woody, Wojahn, Bausch, Goltz, Rasmussen, Wilson, Van Hollebeke, Guess, Gould, Morrison, Murray, Lewis, Sellar and Wanamaker

COMMITTEE: Agriculture

Providing for emergency cloud seeding.

ISSUE:

The lack of precipitation and low snowpack will cause severe hardships to the citizens of the state due to insufficient water supplies for domestic use, agricultural irrigation, municipal and industrial needs, and an increased threat of forest fires.

SUMMARY:

This bill appropriates \$125,000 to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources for use in an immediate cloud seeding program. The program is to be conducted in cooperation with the University of Washington. The state and all persons working on this program are immune from liability.

The bill also exempts cloud seeding operations by private parties from the requirement of filing an environmental impact statement during the current emergency.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 43 0 Effective: Feb. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 79 15 C 3 L 77
 S. Concur: 35 0

SB 2563

SPONSORS: Senators Gould, Marsh and Lewis
 (By Secretary of State Request)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Requiring presidential electors to vote for their party's nominee.

ISSUE:

Present law provides that the votes cast for candidates for president and vice president of each political party shall be counted for the candidates for presidential electors of such political party. However, a presidential elector is not compelled by statute to vote for the party's nominee.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that each political party shall require from each candidate for presidential elector a pledge that he or she will vote for the candidates nominated by that party. Any elector who votes for a person not nominated by the party shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000.

Senate: 46 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 60 18 C 238 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 39 0

SSB 2565

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Rasmussen, Herr and Buffington)
 (By Secretary of State Request)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Transferring UCC duties from the Secretary of State to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

ISSUE:

The Secretary of State's office has requested that its functions relating to the Uniform Commercial Code be transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The number of financing statements filed pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code has surpassed the office's ability to process filings on a current basis, because the filings are done manually. This backlog delays loans because a lender must wait several days to determine the extent of the borrower's secured debts and whether the borrower's collateral is subject to a prior security interest. The Department of Motor Vehicles could automate these filings and reduce or eliminate this delay.

SUMMARY:

The powers, duties, functions, property, records, and appropriations of the Secretary of State relating to the Uniform Commercial Code are transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Employees performing functions relating to the Uniform Commercial Code and all funds relative to their functions are also transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The rules adopted by the Secretary of State relating to the Uniform Commercial Code shall continue until superseded or repealed by rules of the Department of Motor Vehicles. All state officials who maintain contacts with or provide services for the Secretary of State in regard to the Uniform Commercial Code shall continue to perform such functions for the Department of Motor Vehicles.

The bill declares an emergency and takes effect July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 40 6 Effective: July 1, 1977
 House: 87 0 C 117 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2570

SPONSORS: Senators Washington, Bailey and Guess

COMMITTEE: Education

Providing for a school facilities cost stabilization program.

ISSUE:

Statutory authority for operation of the Washington School Building Systems Project expires June 30, 1976. Statewide coordination of school building systems will terminate without new implementing legislation.

SUMMARY:

The school organization and facilities section of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to develop the Washington School Facilities Cost Stabilization Program. The program's goals are to stabilize school construction maintenance and

operating costs; to reduce school design/construction time; and to provide high quality schools capable of being readily and economically adapted to changing school and community needs.

The director of the program shall establish rules to implement the project and to acquire professional and technical assistance.

The program is designed to encourage the expansion of the use of systems building in school construction (excluding modernization projects), to develop guidelines for use by designers in the system concept, to review building subsystem specifications, to require the use of systems building in specific instances, and to critique systems project designs. In addition the program shall investigate and experiment with new systems building practices and shall assist school districts in implementing promising practices.

No more than two-tenths of one percent of the funds appropriated for school building purposes may be used for administration of the program. Funds appropriated by the Legislature to the State Board of Education for such program shall be for the 1977-1979 biennium.

The program expires June 30, 1983.

Senate: (a)	44	2	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	89	1	C 89 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	0	

SSB 2591

SPONSOR: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by Senators Sandison and Guess)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education
Relating to postsecondary education.

ISSUE:
Current law limits reimbursement for travel expenses for regents and trustees of the state's institutions of higher education to each day or major portion thereof in which regents or trustees are actually engaged in business. Frequently, meetings last one full day and a portion of the day following. Consequently, board members are presently unable to collect per diem for the second day unless the meeting lasts a major portion of that day.

SUMMARY:
University boards of regents or college boards of trustees of state institutions of higher education may receive travel expenses for each full day or portion thereof in which they are engaged in board business.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	85	0	C 118 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2593

SPONSORS: Committee on Higher Education
(Originally sponsored by Senators Sandison and Guess)

COMMITTEE: Higher Education
Authorizing certain community college programs for military personnel and their dependents, Department of Defense civilians and their dependents and for U.S. veterans.

ISSUE:
Current law authorizing community college boards to conduct an education, training and service program for United States military personnel does not permit the extension of such program to the dependents of United States military personnel, or to Department of Defense civilians and their dependents.

SUMMARY:
Current education, training and service programs conducted by community college boards are extended to the dependents of United States military personnel, and to Department of Defense civilians and their dependents at any geographical location. Such programs, however, shall be limited to those colleges which conducted programs for United States military personnel prior to January 1, 1977.

Senate: (a)	42	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	87	0	C 131 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2608

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by Senators Francis, Buffington and Marsh)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary
Revising laws relating to privacy of information about crimes and criminals.

ISSUE:
The U. S. Department of Justice in May, 1975, issued regulations to protect the privacy of persons named in criminal history records kept at the federal and state level. Under the regulations, each state is required to prepare a state plan describing the procedures which would be implemented to ensure the completeness, accuracy, security, and privacy of criminal record history information in accordance with the minimum requirements of the regulations.

The state plan must be implemented by the end of 1977.

SUMMARY:

Senate Bill 2608 implements the State plan to bring the State of Washington into conformance with the requirements of the federal regulations.

It imposes completeness and accuracy requirements on, and restricts the dissemination of, criminal history record information collected by criminal justice agencies concerning adults. Any dissemination by an agency after January 1, 1978 must contain the record of any disposition of the offense charged. An agency is required to check with the State Patrol to update their information before making any dissemination except in certain emergency circumstances. Conviction records and information pertaining to an incident for which the person is currently being processed through the system can be freely disseminated. Nonconviction information, which is defined as information relating to an incident which has not led to a conviction or other disposition adverse to the subject and for which proceedings are no longer pending, can only be disseminated to another criminal justice agency; to individuals or agencies pursuant to a contract or for research; or to any person pursuant to a statute, ordinance, executive order, or court rule or decision authorizing such dissemination. An individual has a right to inspect his or her criminal record file (not including intelligence, investigative or related files) and challenge the accuracy and completeness of information contained in the file. An individual has a right to have nonconviction data deleted from any criminal records upon request when two years have elapsed since the record became nonconviction data or three years have elapsed since the original arrest and there has been no conviction, the subject is not a fugitive from justice, and there is no active prosecution in progress. Law enforcement can, in certain specified circumstances, refuse to delete the nonconviction data.

The state planning agency within the Governor's office is delegated specific administrative responsibilities including rule making power in several areas. Violation of the provisions of the bill constitutes a misdemeanor and creates a civil right of action for damages or injunctive relief for the injured party.

Senate: 42 4 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 91 0 C 314 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 38 4

SSB 2619

SPONSORS: Committee on Agriculture
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Benitz and Morrison)

COMMITTEE: Agriculture
 Relating to irrigation projects.

ISSUE:

When irrigation districts sell voter approved bonds under the present law to finance a project, the bonds must be in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Further, each bond must contain a genuine signature by the president and secretary of the district and by the county treasurer before issuance.

Proponents of this bill state that the \$1,000 limitation is an outdated practice in today's bond market and that facsimile signatures should be allowed.

SUMMARY:

This bill eliminates the \$1,000 limitation on irrigation district bonds and allows the irrigation district's board of directors to determine the denomination in which bonds will be issued. Authority is granted to use the facsimile signature of the county treasurer. The use of a facsimile signature is also authorized for either the president or the secretary of the irrigation district board and therefore one signature on each bond must be manual. Unauthorized use of facsimile signatures by an engraver, lithographer, or printer with intent to defraud is a felony.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 38 0 Effective: May 31, 1977
 House: 87 0 C 119 L 77 1st ex. sess.

2nd SSB 2620

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Benitz and Morrison)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Granting emergency powers to the Department of Ecology because of the impending drought.

ISSUE:

Emergency water supply conditions are forecast due to the lack of snowpack and precipitation for the State of Washington during the summer and fall of 1977. Proponents contend that this bill is necessary to alleviate the anticipated hardships.

SUMMARY:

The State Finance Committee is authorized to issue \$18 million in general obligation bonds for the withdrawal of public surface and ground waters to alleviate drought conditions.

Temporary permits may be issued by the Department of Ecology for agricultural purposes and by the Department of Social and Health Services for municipal and industrial water supply facilities. These temporary permits to withdraw surface and ground waters expire by September 30, 1977 and replace all

statutory requirements for zoning, bidding, and environmental impact statements.

The Department of Ecology is authorized to make loans, grants or combinations thereof for emergency agricultural irrigation facilities to eligible applicants as defined in RCW 43.83B.050. These loans, grants or combinations thereof may be used as matching funds where federal, local, or other funds are available on a matching basis. They may be for an amount of up to 100% with the grant portion of a combination loan and grant for any single proposed project not to exceed 15 percent of the eligible project cost.

The Department of Social and Health Services is also authorized to make grants of up to 40 percent of the cost of construction of any of its eligible projects for emergency municipal and industrial water facilities.

The Department of Ecology may levy civil penalties of up to \$100 per day for violation of the provisions of this chapter.

The bill appropriates for the biennium ending June 30, 1977, \$15 million of Referendum 27 bonds for municipal and industrial water facilities to the Department of Social and Health Services, \$7 million for identified projects, \$5 million for well construction, and \$6 million to meet contingency needs to the Department of Ecology.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 43 0 Effective: March 25, 1977
House: (a) 85 1 C 1 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 38 0

SSB 2634

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by Senator Peterson)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Revising the legislative intent statement on environmental protection of the Columbia River Gorge.

ISSUE:

Under current law, certain areas in the Columbia River Gorge are designated to be of statewide significance because they are a valuable natural resource. Revisions of the statutes have been recommended to clarify the protection and management of such areas.

SUMMARY:

This bill adds the designation of "unique aesthetic quality" to the planning requirements for certain areas in the Columbia River Gorge. Local and state agencies must give full consideration to environmental

protection of these areas in issuing permits and variances as well as in planning and management.

Senate: 48 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 87 0 C 132 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2638

SPONSORS: Committee on Social and Health Services
(Originally sponsored by Senator Day)

COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

Authorizing certain alternative systems for correcting septic tank failures.

ISSUE:

The failure of large numbers of septic tank systems has resulted in significant health hazards, loss of property values, and water quality degradation. Failure of such systems could be reduced by utilization of non-water-carried sewage disposal systems, or other alternative methods of effluent disposal, as correctional measures.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that local boards of health shall identify failing septic tank systems and, upon discovery, require non-water-carried or other alternative methods of disposal. The local boards of health, with the advice of the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services, are authorized to waive local plumbing and/or building codes to allow the use of alternative methods of correcting septic tank failures.

Senate: 37 6 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 6 C 133 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 39 5

SSB 2654

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology
(Originally sponsored by Senator Bottiger)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Modifying public notice and judicial review provisions of the Environmental Policy Act.

ISSUE:

Under the present State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), the statute of limitations for challenging any governmental action is sixty days for a private action. The period begins to run with either the filing of notice with the Department of Ecology, the date of final newspaper publication, or, if applicable, the date

of mailing, whichever is later. No subsequent governmental action, where the regulations of the acting governmental agency permit the same detailed statement to be utilized, shall be challenged on grounds of an inadequate environmental impact statement (RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c)) unless there is a substantial change in the project. Also, under court decisions, a nonelected official is deemed to have the discretion to condition or deny a governmental action based solely upon SEPA.

There is a need to shorten the statute of limitations period for private actions, to have the period begin for both procedural and substantive challenges with a definite governmental action, and to have one definite type of action, instead of three different actions, to trigger the beginning of the limitation period. There is also a need to provide some definite guidelines to be utilized by nonelected officials in reaching a decision based upon SEPA.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends SEPA to shorten the time period in which a private action can be challenged. Any challenge based upon RCW 43.21C.030(2)(a) through (h), including challenges to the adequacy of an environmental impact statement, shall be commenced within thirty days from the date of last newspaper publication of the governmental action that initiated compliance with these provisions of the Act. Once this challenge period has run there may be no challenge of subsequent governmental action based upon RCW 43.21C.030(2)(a) through (h) unless there has been a substantial change in the project or unless the subsequent governmental action was identified as requiring further study in an earlier environmental document.

The bill provides that any action to challenge either the initial or subsequent governmental action based upon any other provisions of SEPA, except for RCW 43.21C.030(2)(a) through (h), shall be commenced within thirty days of last newspaper publication of that subsequent governmental action.

The bill specifies that any challenge shall be commenced only from the date of last newspaper publication which must follow the filing of notice with the Department of Ecology and the mailing or posting of notice, if applicable.

The bill mandates further that any governmental action not requiring a legislative decision can only be conditioned or denied on the basis of "specific adverse environmental impacts" both identified in environmental documents and stated in writing. To assist the nonelected official in reaching a decision, counties with a population of more than 70,000 and cities with a population of more than 37,000 must develop policies concerning the environmental values to be considered. These values must be incorporated into the local governmental resolutions, ordinances, or plans within one year of this 1977 amendatory act. Cities and counties with less than these populations

shall have three years to incorporate their policies. It is intended that the formulation of policies will provide guidance to the nonelected official in reaching a decision and some measure of predictability to the applicant concerning what are the environmental policies of the local government. Also when a decision is made by a nonelected official to condition or deny any governmental action, the local government must provide for an appeal from that decision to the legislative authority of the acting local governmental agency. In order to prevent any time consuming repetition of the appeal process, the appeal requirement does not apply to SEPA considerations involved in any Shoreline Management Act proceeding.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 89 3 C 278 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur
(Partial)
H. Recede: 91 2
Senate: 41 0

SB 2662

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen and Henry

COMMITTEE: State Government

Revising the membership of the Veterans' Affairs Advisory Committee.

ISSUE:

The state Veterans' Affairs Advisory Committee was created to advise the Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Committee is composed of seven representatives of congressionally chartered veterans' organizations and two veterans at large. Concern has been expressed that veterans who are members of the Soldiers' Home at Orting and the Veterans' Home at Retsil are not sufficiently represented on the Committee.

SUMMARY:

The number of members on the Advisory Committee is increased from nine to eleven by adding one representative each from the Soldiers' Home and the Veterans' Home. The first members from the Soldiers' Home and the Veterans' Home shall have four year terms.

The Advisory Committee is to advise and make recommendations to both the Governor and the Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Committee and its duties shall terminate on June 30, 1983, unless extended by law.

Senate: (a) 26 21 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 64 26 C 285 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 42 0

SB 2667

SPONSORS: Senators Morrison and Matson

COMMITTEE: Labor

Providing for the continued operation of the Yakima migrant labor housing project.

ISSUE:

There is no provision in present state law for continuing the Yakima migrant labor housing demonstration project beyond the end of the 1975-77 biennium.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for the continued operation of the Yakima migrant labor housing project until December 1, 1978.

Senate: (a)	37	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	89	2	C 287 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	42	0	

SB 2668

SPONSORS: Senators Marsh, Francis and Buffington

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Enacting a landlord/tenant act for mobile home lots.

ISSUE:

Many mobile home park residents are in the unique position of owning their homes while renting the land on which the homes are placed. Because the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act applies only to tenancies of dwelling units, and not to tenancies of lots, the protections afforded by this Act are not now available to the landlords and tenants of mobile home lots. Because many of the problems of the mobile home lot tenant are unique from those of the residential tenant, a separate act regulating this kind of tenancy has been sought. The most difficult problem currently experienced by the mobile home plot tenant is eviction from a lot with insufficient notice and without cause. Eviction can often be more devastating for a mobile home plot tenant than for the traditional residential tenant because the tenant of a mobile home plot must not only move all of his or her personal possessions, but must also expend in the vicinity of \$1,000 - \$2,000 to move his or her mobile home and, what is sometimes even more difficult, find a mover and a new lot.

SUMMARY:

The bill seeks to offer the renter of a mobile home lot protection against eviction during a rental agreement and miscellaneous other protections.

The bill requires that every mobile home plot tenant be offered a rental agreement for a term of one year or more on or after the effective date of the bill. All other rental agreements are to be on a month-to-month basis. Mobile home park landlords whose parks have been condemned for public works projects or who rent to employees or transients (tenants for less than 30 days), however, are exempted from this requirement.

Any rental agreement must state the terms of the rent and any other charges, the rules for guest parking, the rules of the mobile home park, the name and address of the landlord and his or her agent, and the reasons any rental deposit may be withheld. If may not authorize the landlord to charge a fee for guest parking unless a violation of the park rules governing guest parking occurs, tow or impound a vehicle without notice to the owner, increase the tenant's rent by more than a pro rata share of any increase or decrease in the mobile home park's real property taxes or utility assessments or charges, charge an entrance or exit fee, or include any provision by which the tenant agrees to waive or forego any right or remedy.

A landlord is specifically prohibited from unduly limiting a tenant's right to sell his or her mobile home and may not restrict a tenant's freedom of choice in purchasing goods or services. The landlord, however, may restrict door-to-door solicitation and is given the right to approve or disapprove any exterior structural improvements on a mobile home lot.

Grounds for eviction during the term of a rental agreement are limited to (1) substantial or repeated violation of the park rules, (2) nonpayment of rent or other charges, or (3) conviction of the tenant of a crime which threatens the health, safety or welfare of other park tenants.

All rental agreements for a term of one year will be automatically renewed for a six-month term unless the rental agreement provides otherwise; unless the landlord gives three months advance notice to the tenant that the agreement will not be renewed or will only be renewed with new terms; or unless the tenant gives one month's advance notice to the landlord that he or she does not wish to renew the rental agreement for a six month term.

The bill permits a tenant who must move because of a change in employment to terminate an agreement during its term with 30 days written notice, although the tenant may be held responsible for the rent for the entire term if the landlord is unable to rent the lot. A tenant who is in the armed services may also terminate a rental agreement during its term with less than 30 days notice if reassignment orders do not permit greater notice.

Other miscellaneous provisions of the bill make any improvements by a tenant to a mobile home lot (except a natural lawn) the permanent property of the tenant; entitle the prevailing party in any action under the bill to reasonable attorney's fees; place venue for

any court action in the county where the lot is located; place jurisdiction over any actions in either the district or superior court; and provide that the forcible entry or detainer or unlawful detainer provisions of the Residential Landlord/Tenant Act apply to a mobile home lot tenancy.

Senate: (a) 42 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 67 23 C 279 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 H. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 81 1
 S. Conf.
 Rpt. Adopt: 40 0

SB 2675

SPONSORS: Senators Francis and Clarke

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Modifying the penalty for the taking of certain merchandise.

ISSUE:

In 1975 the Legislature authorized special civil actions against adult shoplifters and against parents of minor shoplifters. The shoplifter or parent of the shoplifter could be found liable for actual damages to a shop owner and the costs of the suit, and could in addition be required to pay a penalty equal to the retail value of the items shoplifted (although that amount could never be more than \$1,000).

SUMMARY:

SB 2675 imposes an additional penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 in lieu of the requirement that the person liable pay the costs of the suit which were set at a minimum of \$100 and at a maximum of \$200.

Senate: 41 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 87 2 C 134 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2678

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Bailey and Newschwander

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Authorizing additional distribution of the computer tape on statewide registered voters.

ISSUE:

Under present law, the Secretary of State is authorized to arrange for a master computer tape or data file of the records of all the registered voters of the state to be compiled. The Secretary of State is further required to provide a duplicate of the master

statewide tape or file to the state central committee of each major political party at actual duplication cost. Duplicate copies of the tape or file are available to other political parties at duplication cost upon written request to the Secretary of State.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for an additional duplicate copy of the master tape or file to be provided without cost to the Statute Law Committee.

Senate: 36 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 83 0 C 226 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2681

SPONSOR: Ways and Means

(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue and Odegaard)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Amending the appropriations law to direct transfers of certain funds of the State Treasurer.

ISSUE:

General fund investments were estimated to earn \$10.7 million for the investment reserve account during the 1975-77 biennium. This estimate, contained in the 1975-77 biennial appropriations bill, was too high and without an amendment reflecting the true balance of the account, the State Treasurer would be required by law to transfer everything in that account to the general fund, leaving nothing to fund the operations of the State Finance Committee (Chapter 50, Laws of 1969).

The State Treasurer's service fund contains an additional \$4.8 million. Such revenues were estimated and counted in the 1976 supplemental appropriation and in current 1975-77 biennium balances, but were not included in the supplemental appropriation bills.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends the 1975-77 biennial appropriations bill relating to transfers by the State Treasurer. The appropriation of \$10.7 million from the investment reserve account is reduced to \$8.25 million, and an additional appropriation from the State Treasurer's service fund is made of \$4.8 million. Both of these appropriations are for transfer to the general fund.

This act results in a gain of \$3.35 million to the general fund for the 1975-77 biennium.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 39 0 Effective: May 24, 1977
 House: 86 0 C 65 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2697

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators
Donohue and Odegaard)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Relating to property tax limitation.

ISSUE:
Proponents of this legislation feel that the money a school district can raise from special levies should be restricted as to possible uses, since the amount of money provided by the state for basic education will be increasing over the next few years.

SUMMARY:
The bill provides that excess property tax levies for a school district may not be used to increase the average compensation levels for certificated and classified employees. However, a school district whose average salary level is below the statewide average for the previous year may use excess property tax levies to increase salaries up to the statewide average.

A school district whose average salary level is above the statewide average for the previous year will lose state appropriated funds in the amount of any salary increases funded by the use of excess property tax levies.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 38 8
House: (a) 65 29
S. Concur: 29 9

VETO SUMMARY:
The Governor vetoed this bill for technical reasons.
(See VETO MESSAGE)
(NOTE: See HB 1086 – school levy limitations)

SB 2714

SPONSOR: Senator Odegaard
COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
Timber tax distribution.

ISSUE:
In 1971, a state timber excise tax was enacted which placed a 6.5 percent tax on the value of harvested timber. An effect of this law was to exempt timber from property tax assessments while freezing the assessment at the 1970 level. The tax distribution system was designed to replace revenues' cost

pursuant to the exemption by channeling state school support funds and revenues generated by the timber (harvest) tax through a special "Fund A". The law provided for the phasing out of the Fund A system in 1979 through 1982 and replacing this system with a new Fund B system. This transition was to be accomplished by gradually (25 percent per year) reducing the deposits in Fund A and correspondingly decreasing the assessment level on the timber roll. However, this transitional period will excessively increase distributions (which may seriously deplete the Fund A reserve account) in 1978 because of the increased valuations authorized in 1977. After 1978, the distributions from Fund A will sharply decline due to the reduction in assessment levels and deposits in Fund B. This will impose a burden on timber-rich local school districts since the abrupt increase followed by sharp reductions may hamper the passage of special levies which are the only means by which these districts can gain access to the reserve fund. If this transition period were prolonged, this fluctuation problem could be mitigated and the legislature could in the interim develop a long-range, stable and dependable timber tax distribution system.

SUMMARY:
Fund B is replaced by a reserve account. The transition from Fund A to the reserve account shall be accomplished over five years (1979-1983) at a rate of 20 percent per year. A ceiling is established on the amount of funds that may be withdrawn and distributed from the reserve account so that the percentage of increase in distribution is limited to the total statewide increase in the total timber excise tax collection.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 38 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: 79 2 C 347 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2731

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce
(Originally sponsored by Senators
Ridder, Morrison and Grant)

COMMITTEE: Commerce
Providing for designation of specialty plumbers and revising other laws on plumbing.

ISSUE:
Present law does not require plumbers other than journeymen to be licensed. Thus, specialty plumbers are not required to be licensed.
Currently, eligibility to take an examination for a certificate of competency requires only that the applicant for journeyman licensing has worked under

a licensed journeyman or has completed an approved course of study in plumbing (military or accredited).

Violations of the present act are punishable by a fine of up to \$50 per day for violation of the chapter or of department rules and regulations.

SUMMARY:

The substitute bill requires a person engaged in the trade of plumbing as a specialty plumber to have a certificate of competency. An applicant is required to submit an application and deliver evidence to the Department of Labor and Industries of sufficient experience and demonstrated general competency in the trade of specialty plumbing. Completion of a military or other approved trade course meets the requirement of sufficient experience and competency. Three years of practical experience may be substituted for the educational requirement.

The grandfather clause contained in RCW 18.106.080 for certification without exam of persons who were journeyman plumbers as of the date of the act (1973) is unchanged. There is no grandfather clause for specialty plumbers.

As to eligibility of applicants for journeyman licensing to take the exam, the bill adds a requirement of four years experience under the direct supervision of a licensed plumber. Present law simply specifies that an applicant must have "worked under" a licensed plumber. The alternative remains the same, i.e., completion of a military or other approved trade course. The bill adds to present law a requirement that the applicant must provide "written evidence" of meeting these requirements to be eligible.

A provision is added to present law authorizing the Department to enter into "reciprocal agreements" with other states as long as those states' statutes equal or exceed Washington standards.

Senate: (a) 40 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 90 4 C 149 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2747

SPONSORS: Senators Rasmussen, Donohue and Buffington

COMMITTEE: State Government

Providing for disposal of surplus property.

ISSUE:

Under state law the only institutions eligible to acquire surplus federal personal property are public health care facilities, public school systems, private-nonprofit health care facilities, youth camp facilities, and schools. However, in October, 1976, federal law

was amended (Public Law 94-519) to increase the types of institutions eligible to acquire surplus federal personal property.

SUMMARY:

This bill makes state law consistent with federal law concerning the institutions eligible to receive surplus federal personal property. Eligible institutions include any nonprofit educational or public health institution or organization, or any public agency carrying out or promoting a public purpose for a particular political area. "Public agency" is defined as the state, any Indian tribe or group located on a state reservation, and any subdivision of the state including any instrumentality created by agreement between the state and a political subdivision.

The Director of General Administration may promulgate rules necessary to carry out the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, which permits the federal government to transfer surplus property to the states.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 88 0 C 135 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 43 1

SB 2769

SPONSORS: Senators Ridder, von Reichbauer and Sellar

COMMITTEE: Labor

Increasing the registration fees for contractors.

ISSUE:

The Department of Labor and Industries requests an increase in the registration fees for general and specialty contractors to allow the hiring of more staff to (1) process registration applications and renewals, (2) review bonding requirements, and (3) monitor complaints and judgments for possible suspension of a contractor's registration. The registration fee funds all departmental activity in this area.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the registration or renewal fee for general and specialty contractors from \$15 to \$20.

The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 39 5 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: 89 1 C 66 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2810

SPONSOR: Senator McDermott

COMMITTEE: Education

Implementing law relating to existing educational service districts and the election of board members thereof.

ISSUE:

The core services provided by educational service districts, upon which their budgetary needs may be measured, have not been statutorily defined.

SUMMARY:

Educational service districts are required by law: to provide cooperative and informational services to local districts; to assist the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education and educational agencies; and to assist in providing pupils with an equal educational opportunity. Educational service districts are required to execute any project or portion thereof delegated to them by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education upon its own initiative, upon petition of the district superintendent within an educational service district or at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction may make changes in the number and boundaries of educational service districts. However, no reduction in the number of educational service districts will take effect without a majority approval vote of the affected directors.

The budget for each educational service district, set by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall include the following factors: core services cost, weighted factors based on geographical factors, and number and size of school districts within each educational service district. Core services, upon which educational service districts shall be budgeted, shall specifically include administrative costs, cooperative administrative services, personnel services, learning resource services, cooperative curriculum services, and special needs of local agencies.

Each educational service district must hire a superintendent. Candidates for employment must meet legislatively determined requirements for a school district superintendent. A review committee established by this bill shall submit the names of three applicants to an Educational Service District Board, which shall hire one or reject all three and call for a new list to be submitted. The Board shall set the salary of the supervisor.

The contract nonrenewal and discharge procedures that apply to public school employees shall also apply to educational service district employees and superintendents.

Educational Service District Board members shall be elected by school directors from school districts within each educational service district.

When a vacancy occurs on the Educational Service District Board, the empty seat shall be filled by an election among district school directors called by the secretary to the State Board of Education. Candidates must file with the secretary, and the position shall be filled by majority vote. Should a candidate fail to receive a majority vote, a runoff will be held between the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. Any member may contest the election.

Senate: (a)	30	7	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	79	14	C 283 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2811SPONSORS: Committee on Education
(Originally sponsored by Senator McDermott)

COMMITTEE: Education

Providing for disposal of moneys in associated student body program fund, including moneys received by students for private purposes.

ISSUE:

Article 8, Section 7 of the Washington State Constitution prohibits the granting public funds for private purposes, except for the "necessary support of the poor and infirm." This provision has been interpreted to forbid the use of moneys raised by associated student body groups for charitable or scholarship purposes.

The law also requires that imprest accounts be used only for the payment of "minor or unexpected obligations, or obligations which require immediate payment." School administrators are unsure of the amounts of money that legally may be deposited in imprest accounts. Consequently, payments for purchases made or payment of debts incurred by student organizations may be delayed.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the creation of accounts into which nonassociated student body program fund moneys, generated and received by students for private purposes including charitable and/or scholarship purposes, are to be deposited.

The condition that imprest accounts created and replenished from the associated student body program fund be used only for the payment of minor or unexpected obligations or obligations which require immediate payment has been removed.

Senate:	39	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	91	0	C 160 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2825

SPONSOR: Senator Day

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Imposing an annual license fee on vehicles using propane in accordance with vehicle tonnage.

ISSUE:

Current law imposes a special fuel users tax of 9¢ per gallon on each 100 cubic feet of compressed natural gas. Motor vehicles using natural gas or propane are exempt from this tax until July 1, 1977.

SUMMARY:

This bill exempts commercial vehicles using natural gas and propane from the special fuel users tax through July 1, 1979, but imposes an annual license fee on such vehicles ranging from \$60 to \$250, depending on vehicle weight. A \$5.00 handling charge is added to the license fee.

Senate: (a)	44	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	66	17	C 335 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	0	

SB 2831

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott, Gould, Gaspard, Murray and Grant
(By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

COMMITTEE: Education

Making changes in the RCW code to reflect other laws relating to education.

ISSUE:

Where a summons is served in an action against a school district, current law demands that the summons be delivered to the clerk of the district. The term clerk is now outdated, having been stricken from the code with the elimination of the third class district classification.

Since the observance of Veterans' Day in the common schools was not changed when the official date of that holiday was moved from the fourth Monday in October to the eleventh day of November, an update of the code is necessary to reflect current law.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that where a summons is served in an action against a school district, the summons is served by delivering a copy to the superintendent of the district.

The bill changes the day for special programs to observe Veterans' Day in the common schools to the school day preceding the eleventh day of November.

Senate:	46	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	87	0	C 120 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2839

SPONSORS: Senators Marsh, Henry and Talley

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Exempting certain transmission and reception property of non-profit corporations from property taxation.

ISSUE:

Proponents of this legislation feel that a non-profit corporation which broadcasts and amplifies the transmission of radio and television signals originally broadcast by governmental agencies for reception by the general public should be exempt from property taxation.

SUMMARY:

The bill exempts from property taxes property owned or leased to a non-profit corporation and used exclusively for rebroadcast, transmission, and reception of radio or television signals originally broadcast by foreign or domestic governmental agencies for public reception. If the property is leased the benefit of the exemption must inure to the user.

The general administrative provisions for the property tax exemption will apply, such as application requirements, use and dedication requirements, penalties, etc.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate:	40	0	Effective: July 1, 1977
House:	54	23	C 348 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2851

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Walgren, Bailey and Donohue)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Revising state employees' insurance and health care.

ISSUE:

The 1975-77 biennial budget provides \$72.50 per month per eligible employee (SSB 3109) to fully fund a health care plan which would provide coverage for all state officials and employees and their dependents.

SUMMARY:

The bill amends Chapter 41.05 RCW to provide, as a part of the state employee insurance benefits program, for a single health insurance plan in addition to the panel medicine plan currently offered. State officials and employees will choose between two alternative health care plans rather than the three types now offered. The intent of the bill is to fully fund health care plan coverage for all state officials and employees and their dependents. In order to accomplish this, those parts of the bill mandating the establishment of two medical insurance plans, fully funded by the employer, are made contingent on appropriation of the amount necessary to fully fund the benefit program established by the State Employees' Insurance Board.

The bill revises the method of calculating rates charged retired or disabled employees who continue to contract for state-provided health care and insurance plans. Since regular employees will not be charged, language requiring the retired or disabled to pay the identical rates is deleted. Instead, rates for the retired or disabled will be developed from the same experience pool as active employees. The retired or disabled will, as before, continue to pay the full premium resulting from this calculation.

Active employees eligible for medicare benefits shall have the option of continuing in programs the same as other employees or participation in medicare supplemental programs developed by the Board.

Beneficiaries of panel medicine plans may utilize the services of the same health practitioners as are available to beneficiaries of other health plans.

The bill contains an emergency clause and is effective July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 46 1 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: 73 0 C 136 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2858

SPONSORS: Committee on Ecology
(Originally sponsored by Senators
Woody, Fleming and Buffington)

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Changing the law on solid waste.

ISSUE:

The city of Seattle is presently in the process of negotiating agreements with private industry for setting up a solid waste conversion system. In order to gain the necessary assistance from private industry to develop the new process and have a definite buyer for the end product, Seattle needs to eliminate the requirement of "competitive written offerings" for any agreement relating to the processing, conversion, maintenance or operation of any solid waste system and plant. Also, Seattle's bond counsel has advised the

city that the term "competitive written offerings" in the present law is so legally vague and overbroad, that it would be inadvisable to issue any bonds for the construction of a solid waste conversion plant. Since the process being developed is experimental, there are constant on-going negotiations between Seattle and the private corporations involved and these negotiations could be challenged on grounds that every agreement was subject to "competitive written offerings".

SUMMARY:

The bill eliminates the requirement that a city or town must receive "competitive written offerings" before it issues a contract relating to the maintenance, operation, processing, conversion or sale of end products created from the solid waste.

The bill further provides that agreements relating to the sale of solid materials recovered during the processing of solid waste shall be entered into only after the receipt and evaluation of "competitive written bids" and public advertisement for "competitive written bids".

The bill finally stipulates that any documentary material concerning the negotiation or formulation of agreement terms for the sale of products recovered both during or as the end result of the processing of solid waste, or for the maintenance and operation of a solid waste facility, shall become matters of public record.

Senate: 43 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 1 C 164 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2864

SPONSORS: Senator Bausch

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Requiring an accident report when a legally standing vehicle is involved in an accident.

ISSUE:

Current law which provides for procedures for accident reporting includes the terms "legally parked" and "moving" to describe the disposition of vehicles at the time of an accident, but does not include the term "legally standing" (stationary, but not parked).

SUMMARY:

This bill adds to accident reporting forms the words "legally standing" as a possible description of the disposition of vehicles at the time of an accident.

Senate: 46 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 86 2 C 68 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 2868

SPONSORS: Senators von Reichbauer, North, Sellar and Fleming

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Providing for new boards of commissioners for merged fire districts.

ISSUE:

Present law does not, as to the manner of constituting boards of fire commissioners, provide for certain mergers of fire protection districts. For example, as to the merger of two fire protection districts, it provides only for mergers of two districts with three commissioners apiece. This is not always the case, as some fire protection districts have five commissioners and others may have over three commissioners if they were formed by a recent merger. Under present law, when two three-member districts are merged, the new board consists of the six members from the old board. That number is reduced to three by electing only one instead of two commissioners in each of the three subsequent elections. (Fire commissioners normally are elected for six year terms.)

Also, the law as to merger of more than two fire protection districts sets out a procedure for merger that is completely different from that for merger of two districts. As to mergers of more than two fire protection districts, one commissioner from each district is selected by the present commissioners of each district to serve until the next general election. At this election three commissioners are elected, the number of votes received by each determining whether he shall serve six, four or two years, with normal procedures for reelection occurring thereafter.

SUMMARY:

The bill adopts procedures for mergers identical to those set forth for the merger of two districts. Thus, no matter how many districts are merged or the respective number of commissioners on each of the old boards, all of the commissioners from the old districts serve on the new board until the next election. At that election and thereafter, notwithstanding the number of commissioners whose terms expire (the terms of all will expire naturally over a six year period), only one position is filled until the board is reduced to the proper number, whether it be five or three members.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 0 C 121 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2872

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Judiciary
(Originally sponsored by Senator Marsh)

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Revising out-dated and offensive language pertaining to the physically, mentally and sensory handicapped and providing a defined process to determine mental status due to incompetency or disability.

ISSUE:

State laws contain numerous out-dated and offensive references to mentally and physically handicapped individuals. They are often referred to in the statutes as idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or defective persons. Such references are not only objectionable, but also imprecise in that they do not refer to any specific legal standard or definition.

SUMMARY:

The bill deletes offensive references to the handicapped throughout the Revised Code of Washington and substitutes terminology which has a specific meaning in state law. The new terminology adopted includes "incompetent or disabled persons" which is defined in the guardianship and limited guardianship statutes, "developmentally disabled" which is defined in the law providing services for mentally retarded persons, and "mental, physical, or sensory handicap" which is used in the human rights law.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 91 0 C 80 L 77 1st ex. sess.

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed several sections of the bill which would have eliminated the present prohibition against certain persons marrying unless procreation is impossible. In her message, she stated that she felt that the effects of these sections went far beyond the intent of the bill. The persons subject to the prohibition in these sections include common drunkards, habitual criminals, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, idiots and insane persons. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 2873

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections
(Originally sponsored by Senators Goltz, Bailey, Sellar and Newschwander)

(By Joint Board of Legislative Ethics Request)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Revising laws relating to legislative ethics.

ISSUE:

In 1967 the Senate and House Legislative Ethics Boards were established by the Legislature to develop and enforce ethical standards for legislators and legislative employees. The statutory procedures under which the boards have functioned in the intervening years have been criticized because board deliberations and resulting decisions are not open to public view. Also no clear procedures exist by which a member of the public can file a complaint or request a board's opinion on an ethical issue.

SUMMARY:

I. Investigation of Unethical Conduct

The bill revises the procedure relating to a board's investigation of unethical conduct as follows:

- a. Filing a complaint: Anyone may file a written complaint, signed under oath, with the chairman of the appropriate ethics board. The identity of the complainant shall be made public at the time an investigation is undertaken.
- b. Summary dismissal of a complaint: A board may dismiss a complaint if it either lacks jurisdiction or insufficient facts are alleged to support a finding of unethical conduct. A complaint may also be dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous or made for the purpose of harassment. A copy of the complaint and a board's reasons for dismissal shall be made public.
- c. Investigative hearing: If a complaint is not dismissed then an investigative hearing is held. The person charged has the right to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses and be represented by counsel at the hearing. Investigative hearings are closed to the public unless at least seventy-two hours prior to the hearing the chairman receives a written request from the person charged that the hearing be open to the public.
- d. Disqualification of board members from participating in an investigation: A board member may disqualify himself or be disqualified upon the filing of an affidavit of prejudice by the person charged. The person charged is permitted one opportunity to disqualify members at which time any member or members, including the entire board may be disqualified.
- e. Findings of fact: At the conclusion of its investigation a board shall adopt a statement of findings to which the person charged shall be permitted to offer a written rebuttal.

- f. Preliminary report: On the basis of the findings of fact, written rebuttal and applicable standards of ethical conduct, a board shall issue a preliminary report. The report shall be sent to the person charged and he will be permitted at least two weeks to respond.
- g. Final public hearing: The final hearing shall be open to the public, who shall be provided with copies of a board's findings of fact, preliminary report, and written rebuttals by the person charged. A board shall render a final decision agreed to by at least six of its eight members, as to whether the facts justify a finding of unethical conduct. If a board finds that there exist reasonable grounds to believe that a crime has occurred, it shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.
- h. Transmittal of findings: If a board determines the facts support a finding of unethical conduct, such decision shall be transmitted to the appropriate house for such action as that house deems appropriate.
- i. Status sheets: Each board is to maintain for public inspection a status sheet regarding the progress of complaints.

II. Advisory Opinions

Members of the public may submit hypothetical questions relating to legislative ethics to the Joint Board of Legislative Ethics. Requests concerning a particular member of the Legislature shall be referred to the appropriate House or Senate Board. A status sheet, available to the public, is established to enable the public to monitor a board's progress on requests. A board may reject a request for an advisory opinion if it finds the request is beyond its jurisdiction, there are insufficient facts upon which an opinion can be based, the request is frivolous or is made for the purpose of harassment.

III. Annual Public Meetings

Each board shall hold one public meeting annually at which the public will be given an opportunity to testify on matters relating to legislative ethics and the functioning and operations of each board.

Senate: (a)	43	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	95	0	C 218 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	0	

SSB 2877

SPONSORS: Committee on Constitution and Elections
(Originally sponsored by Senators Goltz, Bailey, Sellar and Newschwander)

(By Joint Board of Legislative Ethics Request)

COMMITTEE: Constitution and Elections

Revising laws on ethics and disclosure.

ISSUE:

Present law does not limit the manner in which surplus campaign funds can be spent nor the extent to which a candidate may expend campaign contributions for his personal use.

Also, present law does not require elected or appointed officials to report noncampaign contributions received for the purpose of defraying nonreimbursed office related expenses.

Further, present law does not specifically prohibit payments made to or accepted by elected or appointed officials or candidates in a manner which conceals the identity of the source.

SUMMARY:

This bill mandates that surplus campaign funds may only be distributed in the following ways:

1. Return to contributors;
2. Transfer to a candidate's personal account as reimbursement for earnings lost due to participation in a campaign. The lost earnings must be verified and documented and a record maintained by the candidate or political committee and reported by the committee to the Public Disclosure Commission;
3. Transfer to one or more candidates or to a political committee or party. The total of these transfers may not exceed \$2,000 per year;
4. Transfer to a charitable organization registered with the DMV;
5. Transfer to the State Treasurer for deposit in the general fund; or
6. Hold in a campaign depository for use in a future campaign, for political or community activity, or for nonreimbursed office related expenses, provided that the appropriate reports are filed pursuant to RCW 42.17.080 and RCW 42.17.090. If the candidate subsequently announces or files for office, reports as required by RCW 42.17.040-.090 must be filed.

Candidates are permitted to transfer campaign contributions to their personal account to reimburse lost earnings, direct out-of-pocket campaign or post campaign expenses or to repay personal loans made by the candidate to his political committee.

Language is added to Chapter 42.17 RCW to prohibit payments made to or accepted by elected or appointed officials or candidates in a manner which conceals the identity of the source, unless the Public Disclosure Commission determines that there are legitimate

business reasons why the source should not be disclosed.

Elected and appointed officials who file financial disclosure statements with the PDC are required to report annually contributions received for their use in defraying nonreimbursed office related expenses. The aggregate of these contributions shall be designated as a "Public Office Fund" and expenditures from it for political purposes are restricted. Contributions in the form of meals, refreshments or entertainment are exempt from this reporting requirement, when given in connection with official appearances or occasions where public business is discussed.

Persons who file financial statements are presently required to report the names of customers who pay more than \$2,500 to any business in which the person, or a member of his immediate family, is an officer or has more than a 10% ownership interest. The bill directs the PDC to find that a "manifestly unreasonable hardship" exists if it finds that disclosure of the customer names would be likely to adversely affect the competitive position of the business. The PDC may then grant an exemption unless it would "frustrate the purposes of the chapter (Initiative 276)" to do so.

Senate: (a)	34	7	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	95	0	C 336 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	84	2	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	34	0	

SSB 2889

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

COMMITTEE: Education

Enumerating RCW sections governing allocation and distribution of funds for common school plan facilities.

ISSUE:

Current authorization for the purpose of furnishing funds for state assistance to school districts in providing common school plant facilities and modernization of existing plant facilities is found in the code section that applies to the 1969 bond issue for construction. Because revenues from the 1969 bond issues expire in 1978, legislation has been proposed that will permit the continuation of that appropriation method.

SUMMARY:

The allocation and distribution of funds, appropriated by the State Board of Education for the purposes of

providing assistance in the construction of school plant facilities shall be governed by those sections of the RCW relating to the 1969 appropriation for construction and modernization of school plant facilities.

Senate: 48 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 89 0 C 227 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2910

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Energy and Utilities
(Originally sponsored by Senators Bottiger, Bailey, Rasmussen, Beck, Lewis, Hayner, Sellar and Benitz)
(By Executive Request of Governor Ray)

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Revising statutes relating to energy facility site selection.

ISSUE:

Proponents contend that the statute providing for energy facility site certification, Chapter 80.50 RCW, should be revised and updated.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) will conduct a public informational meeting in each county within which the facility is proposed to be located within 60 days of receipt of the application. In the case of a proposed facility with a multi-county site, the series of meetings in the counties are required to begin within 60 days of receipt of the application. Before conducting a contested case hearing, EFSEC will determine whether the site is consistent with applicable land use plans and zoning ordinances. If an inconsistency is found, it is the applicant's responsibility to apply for change in, or permission under, the land use plans or zoning ordinances. Further processing of the application will terminate if the application for change or permission is denied. The concept of state preemption of local land use regulation is deleted from the chapter.

This legislation also provides that the Chairman of EFSEC will be a gubernatorial appointee who shall serve a term coextensive with that of the Governor. A representative of the State Energy Office will replace a representative of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation as a member of EFSEC.

The appropriate city legislative authority will appoint a member to the Council in the case of an energy plant within the corporate limits of a city.

The expenses of an enforcement action may be charged to any person found to be in violation of

Chapter 80.50 RCW. Costs incurred for the counsel for the environment will be charged to the office of the Attorney General. Objections to procedural error by the Council must be filed with the Council within 60 days of the commission of the error or the objection will be deemed waived.

If EFSEC recommends approval of an application, it will also submit a draft certification agreement with its report to the Governor. The Governor will, within 60 days, approve the application (and execute the draft certification agreement), or reject the application, or direct the Council to reconsider certain aspects of the draft certification agreement. If the last alternative is chosen, the Council will reconsider the issues raised by the Governor and resubmit the draft certification agreement, including any amendments deemed necessary upon reconsideration. The Governor will, within 60 days, approve (and execute the draft certification agreement) or reject the application.

At the time an application is filed, in addition to the \$25,000 consultant fee, the applicant will deposit \$20,000 with the state treasurer to cover reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Council for a hearing examiner, a court reporter, additional staff salaries, wages and employee benefits, goods and services, travel expenses within the state and miscellaneous expenses, as arise directly from processing the application. At the end of each calendar quarter, the Council will provide each applicant with a detailed list of expenditures relating to the application. The applicant will then pay the state treasurer an amount sufficient to restore the deposit to its original level. Within 30 days after the issuance of certification, the certificate holder is required to deposit \$20,000 with the state treasurer to cover the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Council for monitoring the site. At the end of each calendar quarter the Council will provide each certificate holder with a detailed list of expenditures for monitoring. The applicant will then pay the state treasurer an amount sufficient to restore the deposit to its original level. These cost provisions are applicable to current applicants and certificate holders.

Any person required to file an application for certification pursuant to Chapter 80.50 RCW may request expedited processing of the application. EFSEC is authorized to grant an application expedited processing after analyzing the area affected by the facility, the degree to which the facility represents a change in the use of the site, and the cost, magnitude and environmental impact of the facility.

This bill appropriates \$116,317 to the Council; \$96,200 for a full-time Chairman, and \$20,117 for rule making proceedings in relation to applications for expedited processing.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 30 16 Effective: July 15, 1977
House: (a) 78 9 C 371 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 40 2

VETO SUMMARY:

Governor Ray vetoed three sections which dealt with local governments' power regarding the location and operation of energy facilities. She felt that the provisions of these three sections would shift the balance of power too far in favor of local governments, contrary to established policy. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 2924**PARTIAL VETO**

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senators Henry, Beck, Bottiger, Peterson, Keefe, Sellar, Wanamaker and Talley)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Creating a Department of Transportation.

ISSUE:
Currently, there are a number of departments, commissions and agencies responsible for transportation management and administration. Proponents believe there is a need for the creation of a single, unified transportation authority.

SUMMARY:
This bill places most elements of state transportation management and administration into a single department. Jurisdictionally, all agency powers of the Highway Commission, Department of Highways, State Toll Bridge Authority, Aeronautics Commission, Director of Aeronautics, Canal Commission, and transportation related powers of the Planning and Community Affairs Agency are transferred to the new Department of Transportation created in this bill. The Urban Arterial Board shall be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation for purposes of staff support and administration, but all policy making powers of the Board shall remain with the Board.

The governing body of the Department of Transportation shall be the Transportation Commission. The Commission shall be composed of seven members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Initially, the Commission shall consist of five members of the Highway Commission, with the remaining two members being appointed by the Governor. No elective state official, state officer or state employee shall be a member of the Commission, and not more than four members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party. No more than two members shall reside in the same county and four members shall be from west and three members from east of the Cascade Mountains. Commissioners shall remain in office unless, on petition to the Thurston County Superior Court, they are found to be

incapacitated, neglectful in the discharge of their duties or incompetent. The powers and duties of the Commission shall be to generally: (1) develop and maintain a comprehensive and balanced statewide transportation system; (2) harmonize state transportation policy with national transportation policy; (3) recommend a budget and other legislation for the operation of the Department; (4) adopt rules, regulations and policy directives as may be necessary to carry out all transportation related functions; (5) review and authorize all departmental requests for legislation; and (6) approve issuance and sale of bonds authorized by the Legislature.

The Commission shall be responsible for directing the preparation and completion by January 1, 1980 of a comprehensive and balanced statewide transportation plan, which, after public notice and hearing, shall be submitted to the Legislature for enactment.

The chief executive officer of the Department will be the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, who shall be appointed by the Transportation Commission and who shall serve until removed by the Transportation Commission. The Secretary may only be removed for incapacity, incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or failure to carry out the Commission's policies. The Secretary (or his or her designee) shall also be the Chairman of the Board of Pilotage Commissioners. In addition, two members of the public are added to the Board.

The Department, through the Commission, shall be in charge of all toll bridge and other toll facilities, including Washington State Ferries, and will be responsible for establishing tolls and charges thereon plus bond financing and construction. The Commission, as successor to the Canal Commission, shall have complete authority, through the right of eminent domain and other powers, to locate, construct, finance and regulate navigational canal systems. The Department has the power to prohibit or restrict the operation of vehicles on state highways; to issue special permits for school buses or motor trucks; and to issue special annual additional tonnage permits for commercial fleet vehicles exceeding maximum gross weight limits, where safe to do so.

The Secretary, in addition to executing the policy formulated by the Transportation Commission, shall also be able to appoint advisory councils; establish transportation districts; adopt departmental rules and maintain and safeguard official records of the Department; designate a uniform system of road signing; fix and regulate the speed of vehicles within the maximum speed limit allowed by law for state highways; and close or restrict the use of state highways where emergency conditions so require.

Initially, the Department shall be organized into primarily modal divisions with the same sub-headings as those possessed by the merged agencies prior to the creation of the Department of Transportation. However, the Secretary is given authority to reorganize these divisions in order to attain the

SSB 2924

maximum possible efficiency of the Department, and may appoint assistant secretaries to head the divisions. A deputy secretary may be appointed to assist the Secretary.

All agency rules and regulations existing prior to the creation of the Department shall remain in full force and effect and shall be enforced by the divisions created in the bill until such time as changed by the Secretary. All funds appropriated to the agencies prior to the effective date of this bill shall be transferred to the Department on the effective date of the bill. Any outstanding bonds or other obligations of the agency shall be assumed by the Department.

The Secretary, deputy secretary, assistant secretaries and confidential secretaries shall be exempt from the operation of the state civil service law. All other employees of divisions classified under Chapter 41.06 RCW of the state civil service law shall perform their usual duties during transition into the Department without any loss of rights. Nothing in the bill alters existing collective bargaining rights or agreements until such agreements have expired.

The bill contains an emergency clause and sets an effective date of July 1, 1977.

Senate: (a) 38 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 79 9 C 151 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 40 2

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the emergency clause of the bill, stating that because the bill creates a new state agency, time for careful study and implementation is needed. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 2927

SPONSOR: Senator von Reichbauer

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Changing the time when animals are deemed abandoned.

ISSUE:

Under present law those who treat, board or care for animals and who accept animals for an unspecified period of time, must give notice to remove and then wait up to thirty days before the animals may be deemed abandoned and turned over to the humane society or local authorities. Thirty days may be an unnecessarily long period of time to require animal caretakers to retain abandoned animals at their own expense.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that those who treat, board or care for animals and who accept animals for an unspecified

period of time, must wait fifteen days after giving notice to remove before they can be deemed abandoned and turned over to a humane society or local authorities.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 88 0 C 67 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 2956

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation
Relating to outdoor advertising.

ISSUE:

Counties, cities or towns, through zoning regulations, may order the removal of roadway advertisement signs. Compensation is not paid for those signs found by the counties, cities or towns to be public nuisances or nonconforming land uses, and ordered removed.

SUMMARY:

This bill establishes a compensation award formula for existing signs ordered removed by local governments. Signs must be compensated for if (a) they were in lawful existence prior to the Scenic Vistas Act (May 10, 1971), or (b) after the effective date of such Act they conform to existing state and local law when installed. Compensation includes the value of the property interest in the sign itself, plus the value of the right to erect the sign, which right belongs to the owner of the land upon which the sign is located.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 35 9 Effective: June 1, 1977
House: (a) 61 30 C 141 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 32 8

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the emergency clause of the bill, stating that although the bill requires compensation when signs are removed, no true emergency exists. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 2975

SPONSORS: Committee on Parks and Recreation
(Originally sponsored by Senators Bluechel, Gould, Murray, Goltz and Hayner)

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Relating to the liability of ski resort operators.

ISSUE:

Presently, there are no laws directed specifically to the responsibilities and duties of skiers and ski resort operators. The present liability of an operator to a skier is the common law duty owed to an invitee to exercise reasonable care. Because skiing is an inherently dangerous sport, the responsibilities and duties of both the operator and the skier should be clearly indicated.

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the establishment of a sign system in ski areas, specifies the signs required and the locations for the signs, and requires that they be adequately lighted for night skiing.

No action shall be maintained against any operator by reason of the condition of the track or slope unless the condition results from negligence of the operator.

Because of the inherent risk in the sport of skiing, all persons using the ski hill shall exercise reasonable care. Skiers shall ski according to their ability and conduct themselves in a manner that doesn't contribute to the injury of themselves or another person. The downhill skier shall have the primary duty to avoid any collision with a person or object below. In addition, persons skiing on other than improved trails or slopes shall be responsible for injuries or losses resulting from their own actions.

The bill also prohibits persons from embarking or disembarking upon ski lifts except at designated areas; throwing objects from ski lifts; interfering with the safe operation of ski lifts; wilfully engaging in any conduct which may injure any person; placing objects in uphill ski tracts; and crossing uphill tracks of ski equipment except at designated locations.

Persons who use ski lifts or tows are presumed to have sufficient abilities to use such equipment. No liability shall attach to any operator or attendant for failure to instruct persons on the use of ski lifts or tows, but persons using such equipment are directed to follow any written or verbal instructions that are given regarding its use.

A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if he leaves the scene of an accident without leaving identification before notifying the proper authorities or obtaining assistance, knowing medical or other assistance is needed. A person is guilty of trespassing if he embarks on a lift or tow without authority.

Tramway, ski lift, ski tow and commercial skimobile operators are required to maintain specified levels of liability insurance. Tramway operators are exempted from this requirement if tramways are not open to the general public, are operated without charge and are not operated by schools, ski clubs or similar organizations.

Senate: 27 14 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 82 5 C 139 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 44 0

SB 2990

SPONSOR: Senator Francis

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Exempting from the gambling laws antique slot machines if not used for gambling purposes.

ISSUE:

Presently all slot machines are considered "gambling devices" and are subject to seizure and destruction by law enforcement authorities. Possession is a felony punishable by a maximum fine of \$100,000 and/or imprisonment for five years.

SUMMARY:

When an individual is in possession of an antique slot machine which is not used for gambling purposes the above penalties shall not apply. Machines manufactured prior to January 1, 1940 are conclusively presumed to be antiques although the bill allows the person in possession of a slot machine manufactured after that date to show that the machine is an antique.

Senate: (a) 37 3 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 75 15 C 165 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 31 13

SB 3002

SPONSORS: Senators McDermott and Bluechel

COMMITTEE: Ecology

Providing for the creation and management of a scenic river system.

ISSUE:

Due to the increased recreational use of Washington's rivers there is a need to establish management plans for certain rivers to insure maximum public use without endangering the river's natural character.

SUMMARY:

The bill establishes a scenic river system and directs the Parks and Recreation Commission, with the approval of a committee of other participating agencies, to adopt and administer management policies for publicly owned or leased land on any river designated by the Legislature to be part of the scenic river system. The management plan shall include, among other considerations, the protection of

SB 3002

ecological, recreational, scenic and animal life features of the river.

The committee is given the responsibility of designating boundaries of the river areas in the system, identifying and excluding from any management policies public lands not suitable to fall under the act, and recommending to the Legislature potential additional rivers to be added to the act. No management policies shall limit recreational use of the river even if there is a threat of over use.

The bill authorizes the Commission, subject to approval by the committee, to (1) purchase and acquire property rights within the scenic river area to carry out the intent of the act, (2) purchase, outside of a river area, public access to the river; and (3) obtain injunctions in carrying out the provisions of the bill. The use of eminent domain proceedings is prohibited to purchase any property rights. Also, no governmental entity may restrict the use of private property without the express written consent of the landowner.

Local governments are instructed to pursue the policies of the bill, but the Shoreline Management Act is specifically excluded from any of its provisions. The Department of Natural Resources is given full authority to carry out its responsibilities and obligations in the management of state trust lands. In addition, there shall be no interference with the authority of the Departments of Fisheries and Game to manage the harvest of fish or wildlife within an area designated under the bill.

The bill designates the Skykomish River, Beckler River and Tye River as the first rivers to be included.

Senate: (a) 25 21 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a) 59 29 C 161 I. 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 31 15

SB 3004

SPONSORS: Senators Francis, Marsh and Walgren

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Adding three members to the judicial council.

ISSUE:

The Washington State Judicial Council is composed of the following representatives:

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one other Supreme Court justice;

Two Court of Appeals judges;

Two superior court judges;

The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a senator of the same political party as the chairman, and one senator of the political party opposite the chairman's (both are appointed by the chairman);

The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, one representative of the same political party as the chairman, and one representative of the political party opposite the chairman's (both are appointed by the chairman). If the House Judiciary Committee is divided into two sections, the section chairmen and a representative designated by the chairmen are to be the representatives;

The deans of each law school in the state;

Five members of the bar, one of whom must be a prosecuting attorney. Three of the five are appointed by the Chief Justice, and two are appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association;

The Attorney General;

Two judges from the Magistrates Association; and

A county clerk.

SUMMARY:

SB 3004 increases the number of senators on the Council from three to four. An identical change is made regarding the members of the House of Representatives on the Council. The senator and additional representative are to be selected by the Chief Justice.

The number of representatives from the Bar is increased from five to eight. At least one of these eight must be a public defender or legal services attorney and that public defender or legal services attorney is to be selected by the Chief Justice. The other two new members are to be selected by the Bar Association.

The bill also permits the annual meeting at the Council to be held anywhere within the state, instead of in Olympia; and deletes the requirement that the Council report on the condition of business in the court since that function is now the responsibility of the state court administrator.

Senate: (a) 46 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 83 3 C 112 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 3009

SPONSOR: Senator Peterson

COMMITTEE: Parks and Recreation

Authorizing parks and recreation districts to issue interest bearing warrants.

ISSUE:

Parks and recreation districts have no specific authority to issue interest bearing warrants which are used to cover the operating costs of existing facilities.

SUMMARY:

The act authorizes the parks and recreation districts to issue interest bearing warrants to the extent of voter approved excess levies in the year in which the excess levy was approved.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: May 26, 1977
 House: (a) 91 0 C 90 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 43 0

SSB 3010

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue and Matson)
 (By Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Making an appropriation to the tort claims revolving fund.

ISSUE:

There has been no appropriation to the tort claims revolving fund since its creation from the tort claims account in 1969. This has, in part, resulted from reimbursement to the fund by those agencies over which the Budget Director has authority to revise allotments (Chapter 43.88 RCW). However, agencies over which the Budget Director does not have authority to revise allotments are under no obligation to reimburse the fund for payments made from it in their behalf.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$150,000 from the state general fund to the tort claims revolving fund. All agencies will be required to reimburse the fund for all payments made from such fund on behalf of claims relating to their particular agency.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 40 0 Effective: June 14, 1977
 House: 91 0 C 228 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 3015

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Senators Tailey, Goltz, Peterson, Murray and Rasmussen

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Providing for a liquefied natural gas hazards management study.

ISSUE:

Proponents contend that a study should be conducted concerning the safety and jurisdictional problem of liquefied natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas ports and liquefied natural gas regasification sites on the waters of Washington State.

SUMMARY:

This bill appropriates \$76,500 from the general fund to the Oceanographic Commission of Washington to study the nature of typical liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and regasification facilities; representative sites for such facilities; hazardous properties of liquefied natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, and appropriate safeguards; responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in siting and operating such facilities; and ability of the state and local governments to manage the hazards arising from such facilities.

The Commission's findings shall be reported to the Legislature by the second Monday in January, 1979.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 45 2 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 63 23 C 315 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 36 2

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the emergency clause of the bill. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SB 3017

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard and Monohon

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Authorizing transfer of property owned by one port district but located in another.

ISSUE:

In the case where real property is owned by one port district and located within the boundaries of a port district adjacent to it, along their common border, the port districts may wish, by a unanimous joint resolution, to redraw their boundaries so as to have such real property included within the boundaries of the owning port district. There is no present statutory authority to do so.

SUMMARY:

The bill gives such statutory authority to adjacent port districts.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: (a) 90 0 C 91 L 77 1st ex. sess.
 S. Concur: 41 0

SB 3019

SPONSORS: Senators Odegaard, Donohue, Jones, Fleming, McDermott, Walgren and Ridder

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Making an appropriation to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for disbursement to certain school districts.

ISSUE:

Some school districts have not been able to operate a student transportation system because of levy failures.

SUMMARY:

The bill makes an appropriation of \$15,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for disbursement to school districts which meet the following criteria by April 30, 1977:

1. The district has not operated a student transportation program for at least one continuous month during the 1976-77 school year; and
2. The district has raised funds from private sources for student transportation purposes by April 1, 1977 which equals at least twice what the district qualifies for under this act.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	42	1	Effective: April 25, 1977
House:	90	0	C 12 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 3028

SPONSORS: Committee on Local Government (Originally sponsored by Senator Bausch)

COMMITTEE: Local Government

Permitting proceeds from port district revenue bonds to be used for funding reserve accounts.

ISSUE:

Counties, cities and other political subdivisions are presently not all authorized to include in a revenue bond issue an amount to fund reserve accounts. Since purchasers of this type of bond usually demand such accounts to be built up, there is a drain on the cash flow during the first few years. Those entities having the authority to include amounts for funding reserve accounts in their bond issues (e.g. metropolitan municipal corporations) use this reserve account amount for investment and draw enough interest to fund the debt service for the reserve account amount with something left over.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes counties, cities and other political subdivisions to include in their revenue bond issues an amount for funding reserve accounts for debt service, renewal or repair of facilities, or contingencies, which amount shall not exceed 15% of the bond issue.

Senate: (a)	42	0	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House:	79	1	C 229 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 3036

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Commerce (Originally sponsored by Senators Van Hollebeke and Mardesich)

COMMITTEE: Commerce

Authorizing class H licenses for facilities on the premises of domestic wineries.

ISSUE:

Wine producers are presently prevented from holding a financial interest in retail outlets, with the exception that a winery may sell its own product at the winery.

SUMMARY:

SSB 3036 allows a domestic winery to hold a Class H liquor license for a facility on the winery grounds. The bill permits the Ste. Michelle Winery in Woodinville to operate a restaurant.

Senate: (a)	32	14	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	88	4	C 219 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	34	4	

VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed a provision which would have allowed persons under the age of 21 to be lawfully on the premises of a tavern during non-business hours. The Governor's veto message expressed her sympathy with allowing teenagers to clean taverns, but she felt the language used was broad enough to provide for a loophole for tavern operators by allowing an owner to declare his tavern closed upon the discovery of an underage drinker. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 3044

SPONSORS: Committee on Labor (Originally sponsored by Senators Sellar and Ridder)

COMMITTEE: Labor

Regulating services and fees of physicians' assistants in support of industrial insurance recipients.

ISSUE:

Present industrial insurance law and Department of Labor and Industries' regulations do not provide for medical aid payments to physicians' assistants. This is a particular problem in some rural areas where there are no regular doctors or hospitals.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides for medical aid payments for physicians' assistants as defined in Chapter 18.71A RCW and for osteopathic physicians' assistants as defined in Chapter 18.57A, when they are acting under a supervising physician.

Senate: (a) 44 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 88 1 C 239 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 3054

FULL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
 (Originally sponsored by Senators Odegaard, Sandison, Morrison, Benitz and Donohue)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means
 Modifying timber tax distribution.

ISSUE:

In 1971, a state timber excise tax was enacted which placed a 6.5 percent tax on the value of harvested timber. An effect of this law was to exempt timber from property tax assessments while freezing the assessment at the 1970 level. The tax distribution system was designed to replace revenues' cost pursuant to the exemption by channeling state school support funds and revenues generated by the timber (harvest) tax through a special "Fund A". The law provided for the phasing out of the Fund A system in 1979 through 1982 and replacing this system with a new Fund B system. This transition was to be accomplished by gradually (25 percent per year) reducing the deposits in Fund A and correspondingly decreasing the assessment level on the timber roll. However, this transitional period will excessively increase distributions (which may seriously deplete the Fund A reserve account) in 1978 because of the increased valuations authorized in 1977. After 1978, the distributions from Fund A will sharply decline due to the reduction in assessment levels and deposits in Fund B. This will impose a burden on timber-rich local school districts since the abrupt increase followed by sharp reductions may hamper the passage

of special levies which are the only means by which these districts can gain access to the reserve fund. If this transition period were prolonged, this fluctuation problem could be mitigated and the legislature could in the interim develop a long-range, stable and dependable timber tax distribution system.

SUMMARY:

Fund B is replaced by a reserve account. The transition from Fund A to the reserve account shall be accomplished over five years (1979-1983) at a rate of 20 percent per year. A ceiling is established on the amount of funds that may be withdrawn and distributed from the reserve account so that the percentage of increase in distribution is limited to the total statewide increase in the total timber excise tax collection.

Senate: (a) 45 0
 House: (a) 82 10
 S. Concur: 33 0

VETO SUMMARY

The Governor vetoed the bill for technical reasons. (See VETO MESSAGE)

(Note: SB 2714 - Timber tax distribution)

SB 3058

SPONSORS: Senators Sellar, Wilson and Wanamaker

COMMITTEE: Labor

Authorizing coverage of volunteer law enforcement officers under the industrial insurance laws.

ISSUE:

There is no provision in present industrial insurance law for coverage of disability and death benefits for volunteer law enforcement officers. Volunteer law enforcement officers are now eligible for medical aid benefits only.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that any municipal corporation may elect to insure its volunteer law enforcement officers under the state industrial insurance law. A municipal corporation may also elect to provide only medical benefits for its volunteer law enforcement officers with no disability or death benefits.

Senate: (a) 41 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
 House: 84 1 C 113 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SB 3060

SPONSORS: Senators Beck, Cunningham and Henry

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Permitting motor vehicle headlamps which meet international standards.

ISSUE:

Under current law, the state Commission on Equipment is authorized to select and approve motor vehicle lighting devices and define their proper installation, adjustment and aiming. Such regulations, so far as practical, are to conform to the standards and specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers applicable to such equipment.

SUMMARY:

This bill provides that the sale, installation and use of any headlamp meeting the standards of either the Society of Automotive Engineers or the United Nations agreement of March 20, 1958, as amended, shall be lawful in this state.

Senate: 42 1 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 93 0 C 20 L 77 1st ex. sess.

2nd SSB 3067

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Walgren, Rasmussen, Clarke and Wilson)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Establishing the Washington State Register.

ISSUE:

Concern has been expressed that the public does not receive adequate information about the activities of state government and that public participation in the conduct of state government is hindered thereby. Proponents contend that information about state government activities should be available to the public in a single publication.

SUMMARY:

The Washington State Register is created. The Statute Law Committee is directed to publish the Register once a month. The Register shall contain but shall not be limited to: (1) the text of any proposed rule or proposed amendatory rule and the citation to any rule proposed to be repealed; (2) the text of any new or amendatory rule adopted and the citation to any rule repealed; (3) executive orders and emergency declarations of the Governor; (4) notices of regular

public meetings of state agencies and elected officials of the executive branch; and (5) rules of the State Supreme Court which are not yet published.

Publication of information in the Register is deemed official notice of such information, including any agency notice of intention to adopt rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act or the Higher Education Administrative Procedure Act. No proceeding to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule, other than an emergency rule, shall be held until 20 days after the distribution of the Register in which the notice is contained. For purposes of the State Register a state institution of higher education is considered a state agency.

Registers are to be made available without charge to state elected officials of the legislative and executive branches, to county boards of law library trustees, to the Olympia representatives of the Associated Press and United Press International, and to other persons at a price fixed by the Code Reviser.

The measure appropriates \$73,000 to the Code Reviser for implementation of its provisions.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 1978.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: Jan. 1, 1978
House: (a) 79 8 C 240 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 42 0

SB 3068

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

COMMITTEE: Education

Allowing school districts to start terms in August with apportionment credit therefor in succeeding school year beginning in September.

ISSUE:

In 1976, the school fiscal year was changed from July 1-June 30 to September 1-August 31. As the result, school districts that begin school before September 1 are not eligible for state apportionment funds for those days of operation in August since they fall in the preceding school year.

SUMMARY:

Any school district is permitted to begin its school term during the month of August and may credit its apportionment funds for the August days to the new school year.

Senate: 38 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 87 0 C 286 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 3071

SPONSORS: Committee on Natural Resources
(Originally sponsored by Senator Peterson)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Extending and updating the commercial fishing gear reduction program.

ISSUE:

Presently, the Department of Fisheries may purchase from Puget Sound fisheries fishing vessels and gear together with the appropriate current commercial fishing licenses and delivery permits if the owner or holder was licensed in 1974 and his fishing season was substantially restricted because of departmental compliance with a specified federal court decision. The Department is also authorized to purchase the licenses or permits without purchase of the vessels.

Federal funding as well as the proceeds obtained from the disposition of purchased property is to be administered by the Director of Fisheries for this buy-back program.

SUMMARY:

This bill extends the present buy-back program beyond the 1977 expiration date to 1980. The buy-back program is expanded to include the appropriation of all licenses, charter boats and charter boat licenses, and vessels from all waters of and offshore the Western District of Washington. The federal court decisions made after the enactment of the present law are included.

Senate: (a)	43	3	Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: (a)	76	18	C 230 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	40	1	

SSB 3093

SPONSORS: Committee on Transportation
(Originally sponsored by Senator Henry)

COMMITTEE: Transportation

Establishing procedures for the construction of state ferries.

ISSUE:

Under current law, the State Highway Commission has full authority over the construction of Washington State ferries and must utilize the same bid procedures for ferry construction as is followed for highway construction projects.

SUMMARY:

The bill directs the Washington Toll Bridge Authority to negotiate a contract for the construction of state ferry vessels no later than January 1, 1980. As an alternative to the bid procedures used for state highway construction, the Authority may negotiate a contract with a shipbuilding firm. Firms interested in constructing vessels under the terms of this bill must prequalify by submitting a financial statement and evidence of technical competence to the Authority. Denial of prequalification is appealable to Thurston County Superior Court. Prequalified firms may submit a complete ferry construction proposal to the authority, conforming to the specifications laid out by the Authority in a Request for Proposal. The Authority shall rank the submitted proposals in order of their advantage to the state, and negotiate with that firm presenting the most advantageous proposal. In the event that the Authority is unable to complete satisfactory negotiations with that firm the Authority may proceed in negotiations with the next highest ranked firm, until the list of firms is exhausted.

In negotiating construction contracts, the Department may authorize the use of foreign made materials and components, where costs would be reduced by such measure.

A contractor's performance bond would have to be posted in an amount of not more than 25 percent of the total contract price of two or more ferries, nor more than 50 percent of the total price for a single vessel. A bid bond of 5 percent of the proposed contract price will be posted at the time a proposal is submitted to the Toll Bridge Authority.

The retained percentage withheld pursuant to RCW 60.20.010 (covering possible tax liens or materialmen's liens) could be released and final payment made on the vessel 30 days after completion and final acceptance thereof.

Sales of ferry vessels to the state are exempt from the retail sales tax, and the use of state ferry vessels are exempt from the use tax.

In awarding a contract, the Department may, as purchaser of the vessel, make the award to a Washington shipyard providing the in-state shipbuilder's bid or negotiated price was within 6 percent of the lowest comparable out-of-state shipyard's bid or negotiated price.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a)	48	0	Effective: June 6, 1977
House: (a)	82	4	C 166 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur:	38	2	

2nd SSB 3097

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senator Benitz)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Authorizing bonds for building and equipping of state fire service training center for Commission for Vocational Education.

ISSUE:

The Senate capital budget (ESSB 3110) appropriated funds to the Commission for Vocational Education for construction and equipping of a state fire service training center.

SUMMARY:

The bill authorizes the State Finance Committee to issue \$1 million in general obligation bonds of the state (HJR 52) to finance the construction of a state fire service training center.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: 38 0 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: 64 5 C 349 L 77 1st ex. sess.

SSB 3098

SPONSORS: Committee on Financial Institutions
(Originally sponsored by Senator Herr)

COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions

Excluding certain information from driving record abstracts furnished to insurance companies.

ISSUE:

Under present law the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles is required to keep and to make available to both insurance companies and prospective employers an abstract of each licensed driver's accident history. This information is also available to the licensed driver and to any person who may have been injured by the licensed driver in a motor vehicle accident.

SUMMARY:

The bill provides that abstracts on law enforcement officers, fire fighters, and members of the State Patrol may not include any information relating to accidents in which those individuals were involved while driving official vehicles in the performance of their duties. As a condition of this exclusion, the chief of the officer's department must certify that the actions of the officer were reasonable under the circumstances as they existed at the time of the accident.

Senate: (a) 39 0 Effective: Sept. 21, 1977
House: 92 0 C 140 L 77 1st ex. sess

SSB 3105

SPONSORS: Committee on State Government
(Originally sponsored by Senator Rasmussen)

COMMITTEE: State Government

Increasing the penalty for threatening to bomb or injure property.

ISSUE:

Under present law it is a gross misdemeanor to make bomb threats. It is also a gross misdemeanor to communicate any information concerning a bomb threat, knowing the information to be false and intending to alarm the person or persons to whom the information is communicated. Concern has been expressed that this penalty is an insufficient deterrent to persons making bomb threats.

SUMMARY:

The bill increases the penalty for making a bomb threat from a gross misdemeanor to a felony. It also more clearly states that this penalty applies to threats relating to government property.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate: (a) 39 0 Effective: June 14, 1977
House: (a) 93 1 C 231 L 77 1st ex. sess.
S. Concur: 45 0

SSB 3109

PARTIAL VETO

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Odegaard, Scott and Newschwander)
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Adopting the 1977-79 operating budget.

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

Senate: 40 6 Effective: July 1, 1977
House: (Fail) 38 56 C 339 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Recon: 53 43
H. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 65 19
S. Conf.
Rpt. Adopt: 36 6

VETO SUMMARY:

A discussion of the partial veto of SSB 3109 is presented in the budgetary highlights section of this report. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SSB 3110**PARTIAL VETO**

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally sponsored by Senators Donohue, Odegaard, Scott and Newschwander)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Adopting the 1977-79 capital budget.

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

Senate: (a)	38	7	Effective: July 1, 1977
House: (a)	59	27	C 338 L 77 1st ex. sess.
H. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	65	8	
S. Conf.			
Rpt. Adopt:	30	11	

VETO SUMMARY:

A discussion of the partial veto of SSB 3110 is presented in the budgetary highlights section of this report. (See VETO MESSAGE)

SJM 109

SPONSORS: Senators Talley and Murray
(By Oceanographic Commission Request)

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

Requesting the federal government to develop a program of standards for marine measurements.

ISSUE:

Presently, there are national standard measurements for only a few marine measurements. Uniformity is needed to provide comparable marine standards to assist in the development of state and federal water programs.

SUMMARY:

This memorial requests the federal government to recognize the need for uniform measurements and to require the National Bureau of Standards to develop a national program of standards for marine measurements.

Senate:	47	0
House:	90	0

SJM 110

SPONSORS: Senators Bottiger, Morrison, Gaspard, Benitz, Sellar, Washington, Matson and Walgren
(By Governor Ray Request)

COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

Requesting that the federal government accept retroactive applications for drought relief grants.

ISSUE:

The current drought in Eastern Washington and throughout the western United States precipitated state and federal legislation providing emergency authority and funding to avert potential disaster. Following the introduction of recent federal legislation providing federal cost-sharing grants to citizens undertaking water production and conservation projects, many such projects were commenced in Washington State. However, the Federal Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has decided to provide such grants to only those projects begun subsequent to the federal enactment. Proponents feel that this decision denies assistance to those projects commenced prior to passage of the federal legislation.

SUMMARY:

The memorial requests that the Department of Agriculture allow citizens to make applications retroactive to March 1, 1977 for federal cost-sharing grants for water projects undertaken to relieve the effects of the current drought.

Senate:	40	0
House:	91	1

SJR 113

SPONSORS: Senators Van Hollebeke, Francis, Washington, Jones, Day, Mardesich, Marsh, Murray, Goltz, Bailey, Benitz, von Reichbauer, Grant, Ridder, Bluechel, Walgren, Matson, Hayner, Bottiger, Sellar, Henry, Gaspard, Newschwander, Lewis, Woody and Bausch

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

Amending the Constitution to increase the jurisdictional limits of justices of the peace.

SJR 113

ISSUE:

The state Constitution provides that the Legislature may not grant jurisdiction to courts of limited jurisdiction over cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$1,000. This restriction prohibits the Legislature from shifting some of the court system's increasing workload from the superior courts to the courts of limited jurisdiction (district courts, municipal courts, police courts).

SUMMARY:

The proposed constitutional amendment would permit the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of courts of limited jurisdiction to cases in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$3,000 or a higher amount as may be determined by the Legislature.

Senate:	46	0
House: (a)	84	0
S. Concur:	36	2

veto

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

House Bills Vetoed or Partially Vetoed

HB 49	Industrial ins. 'worker'	Partially Vetoed
HB 271	UW med. sch., transfer prog.	Vetoed
2SHB 391	Speech path., audiologists	Vetoed
HB 559	Insurance brd. retired person	Partially Vetoed
SHB 743	Marine transfer facilities	Vetoed
SHB 821	Crosswalk curb ramps	Partially Vetoed
SHB 912	Unclaimed personal property	Vetoed
SHB 928	Energy emergency powers	Partially Vetoed
SHB 1348	Uninsured motorist coverage	Vetoed

Senate Bills Vetoed or Partially Vetoed

SB 2042	Pilotage license changes	Partially Vetoed
SSB 2082	Regulatory reform act	Vetoed
SSB 2107	Drinking establishments, occupancy	Vetoed
SSB 2113	Tuition, nonresident aliens	Partially Vetoed
SB 2133	Reports, agencies, officials	Partially Vetoed
SB 2156	Health care professionals, self-insur.	Vetoed
SSB 2197	Escrow officers, agents	Partially Vetoed
SB 2325	Fiscal notes, local governments	Partially Vetoed
SSB 2383	Salary surveys, pub. emp.	Partially Vetoed
SB 2512	Historic bldgs., state use	Vetoed
SSB 2697	School excess levy limitations	Vetoed
SSB 2872	Disabled persons, language	Partially Vetoed
SSB 2910	Energy fac. site council	Partially Vetoed
SSB 2924	Transportation department	Partially Vetoed
SSB 2956	Outdoor advertising, compensation	Partially Vetoed
SB 3015	Liquified natural gas, study	Partially Vetoed
SSB 3036	Wineries, class H license	Partially Vetoed
SSB 3054	Timber tax distribution	Vetoed
SSB 3109	General state gov't. budget	Partially Vetoed
SSB 3110	Capital budget	Partially Vetoed



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

July 1, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

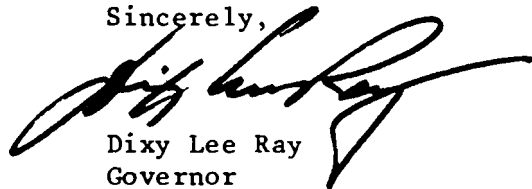
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section
House Bill No. 49 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to industrial insurance;"

Section 30 of the bill purports to amend RCW 51.24.010 to change
"workman" to "worker". Because Senate Bill No. 2154, codified in
Chapter 85, Laws of 1977, 1st Extraordinary Session, approved by me
on May 26, 1977, repealed that section of the RCW and made other
substantive changes in the law dealing with the same subject and
using the term "worker", section 30 is therefore unnecessary.

With the exception of section 30 which I have vetoed, the remainder
of House Bill No. 49 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

July 7, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval House Bill No. 271 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to health; adopting procedures for the establishment of transfer and clinical training programs at the University of Washington School of Medicine for Washington residents attending foreign medical schools; creating new sections; adding a new section to chapter 18.71 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and to chapter 28B.20 RCW; making an appropriation; and declaring an emergency."

This bill mandates the University of Washington to adopt policies that provide both transferring and clinical training opportunities for Washington State residents attending foreign medical schools outside the United States, Canada, or Puerto Rico. In fulfilling this mandate, the School of Medicine at the University of Washington is required to fill all third and fourth year vacancies with Washington State residents attending foreign medical schools. This effectively bases selection and matriculation criteria on the place where the student is enrolled and not on student qualifications.

The proposed foreign medical student policy also eliminates admission opportunities and appears to discriminate against other resident medical students. All vacancies are filled with resident students in certain foreign countries, thereby eliminating enrollment opportunities for Washington State residents attending medical schools within the United States. This policy does not provide full and fair consideration to all students because there are no transfer provisions to accommodate the admission of potentially more qualified medical students enrolled in programs within the United States over less qualified medical students enrolled in foreign medical programs.

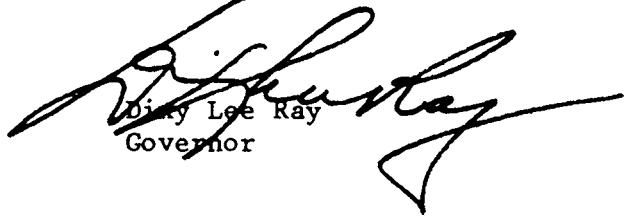
In addition, after contact with administrators at the School of Medicine, and with reference to written assurance that the matter of the admission of students

Page 2

from foreign medical schools will be voluntarily and satisfactorily handled, I am persuaded to allow a program to be developed. I am reluctant to approve a legislative mandate forcing certain steps to be taken; however, I, as Governor, will keep a close watch on the actions of the University of Washington School of Medicine during the next two years and if the warning as sounded by this Legislature in House Bill No. 271 is not heeded, I will be convinced that statutory persuasion may be necessary.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto House Bill No. 271.

Respectfully submitted,



Dinky Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

July 7, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

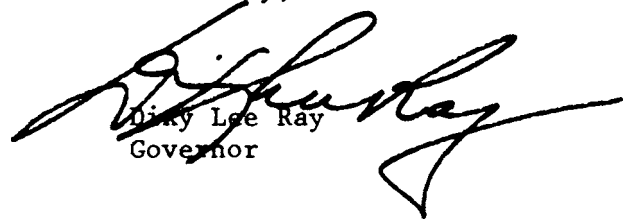
I am returning herewith without my approval Second Substitute House Bill No. 391 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to speech pathologists and audiologists; adding a new chapter to Title 18 RCW; prescribing a termination date; and prescribing penalties."

It is with some reluctance I veto Second Substitute House Bill No. 391; however, there are several areas of concern. First of all, I am not fully persuaded that there is an immediate need for a board of speech pathology and audiology examiners. It is my position that unless such need is clearly required in the public interest, the creation and addition of a new board to the already overburdened operation of state government is questionable. Further, it would appear that the professionalism of the contemplated board should require the service of a medical doctor as a member. The bill makes no such provision. Other general provisions of the bill would indicate that the board is self-serving in nature. I would think the proposal needs additional careful legislative scrutiny.

For these reasons, I have respectfully vetoed Second Substitute House Bill No. 391.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 8, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

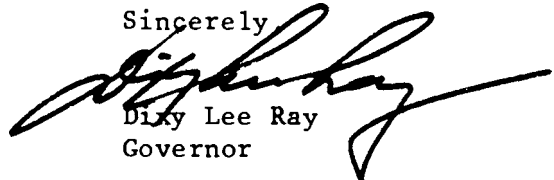
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section House
Bill No. 559 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the state employees' insurance board; reenacting
and amending section 1, chapter 6, Laws of 1977 and section 34,
chapter ... (ESB 2133), Laws of 1977 and RCW 41.05.020; and
declaring an emergency."

Section 2 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to
take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections
1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause does two things. First, it
alters the time when a particular piece of legislation becomes effective,
thereby eliminating what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected
persons. Second, it excepts the legislation from the important referendum
right reserved by the people. Because of these effects, the use of the
clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly
warranted due to the urgency of the situation. For these reasons, I have
vetoed this section.

With the exception of section 2, which I have vetoed, the remainder of
House Bill No. 559 is approved.

Sincerely



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

July 7, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, Substitute House Bill No. 743
entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to petroleum transfer and safety; creating new
sections; and declaring an emergency."

Were this bill to become law, it would limit "...future additional marine bulk
crude petroleum shipment transfer facilities to one such facility." (Sec. 1.)
That single facility, as required by Section 2(1), could be constructed and
operated only on the Strait of Juan de Fuca at or west of Port Angeles. SHB
743 also requires that "...a crude petroleum transmission pipeline connecting
with such a facility (can be approved) only if such a pipeline is designed to
be located entirely within the United States..." and prohibits any portion of
such pipeline from crossing the Cedar or Green River watersheds. Finally,
Section 2(3) allows modification of existing receiving or transfer facilities
only for repair, maintenance, or to make the facility safer.

In my judgment all of these requirements are unduly restrictive. Moreover,
neither the economic nor the environmental consequences of these restrictions
have been adequately analyzed. This is all the more surprising since a mechanism
exists in law for thorough fact finding and thoughtful review for the siting
of all energy facility proposals.

In 1970 the Washington State Legislature passed the enabling statute that
created the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, now operating under RCW ch.
80.50. In taking this action, "the legislature finds that the present and
predicted growth in energy demands in the State of Washington requires the
development of a procedure for the selection and utilization of sites for energy
facilities and identification of a state position with respect to each proposed
site." The Legislature reaffirmed this policy last year with the passage of
Substitute Senate Bill No. 3172 which expanded the scope of the original Thermal
Facility Siting Council to other major energy facilities including crude
petroleum transfer facilities and transmission pipelines.

The Legislative intent in enacting the siting law is clear: "...to ensure
through available and reasonable methods, that the location and operation of
such facilities will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment, ecology
of the land and its wildlife, and the ecology of state waters and their aquatic
life.

"It is the intent to seek courses of action that will balance the increasing
demands for energy facility location and operation in conjunction with the broad
interests of the public. Such action will be based on these premises:

"(1) To assure Washington state citizens that, where applicable, operational safeguards are at least as stringent as the criteria established by the federal government and are technically sufficient for their welfare and protection.

"(2) To preserve and protect the quality of the environment; to enhance the public's opportunity to enjoy the esthetic and recreational benefits of the air, water, and land resources; to promote air cleanliness; and to pursue beneficial changes in the environment."

The procedure that the Council has established in accordance with this legislative intent provides for the orderly review of the complex technical issues surrounding the siting of an energy facility through contested case hearings. Only after these extensive hearings and review of the entire transcript does the Council make its recommendation on the proposed site. This orderly, deliberative, fact-finding quasi judicial procedure should be followed before any final decision is made on a major oil port in this state.

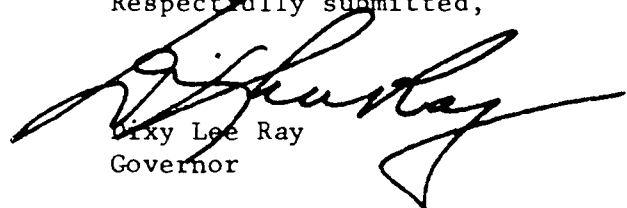
It is particularly important that a deliberative procedure be followed so as to make available all the facts and conjectures, both those that are supportive as well as those in opposition -- only then will the public know the full basis for any final recommendation.

The Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, as created by the legislature is an independent body. Its authority and membership is determined by law. It cannot be controlled by the Governor despite some effort in the past to do so. Its procedures are open and orderly, the hearings are factual and fair. Following the proper procedure will also be the most expeditious way to determine what is in the public's best interest.

Substitute House Bill No. 743 has been one of the most heavily lobbied bills in the recent history of the legislature. This fact alone warrants that proper procedures be scrupulously followed. I am particularly concerned that one group of oil companies may be given a monopoly before technical studies are completed and adequate time is allowed for complete public disclosure of detailed plans. I am sure that all would agree that full disclosure through the careful process of the Siting Council is in the public interest. The practical effect of any final action on a major oil port is to grant an exclusive franchise, worth many millions of dollars, to the corporation finally certified. With the stakes so high, competitive applications should be considered with full public scrutiny.

Finally, I want to assure the legislature that I will take no action under the Energy Siting Act without consultation with its members. I earnestly solicit the legislature's continuing support of and participation in an orderly site selection process for an oil transshipment port. Only in this way will we best protect the environmental and economic interests of this state, and at the same time, serve vital national interests. A veto of this bill is not a rejection of the Port Angeles site; rather it is reaffirmation of established law and of the legislative purpose in creating the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council whose duty is to conscientiously consider and examine all alternatives as to site location.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 1, 1977

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, Substitute House Bill No. 821 entitled:

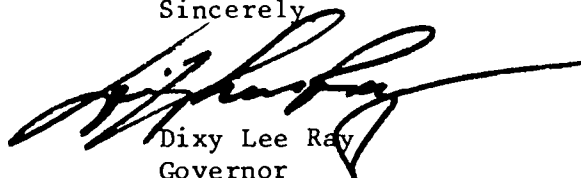
"An Act Relating to sidewalks; amending section 1, chapter 83, Laws of 1973 and RCW 35.68.075; adding a new section to chapter 35.68 RCW; and declaring an emergency."

Section 3 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

In this case, not only is the use of the clause unwarranted by the urgency of the situation, but the use also eliminates the adjustment period that would be helpful for affected units of local government. For these reasons, I have vetoed this section.

With the exception of section 3, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute House Bill No. 821 is approved.

Sincerely



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

DIXY LEE RAY
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

July 15, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute House Bill No. 912
entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to lost and unclaimed personal property;"

It is with some reluctance that I veto Substitute House Bill No. 912 for
there is a need for improvement in the area of lost or unclaimed property.
A careful review of the bill, however, causes me to question whether it
merits the potential financial burden on the law enforcement agencies in
the state. Further, I would hope additional interim study might produce
legislation that would be less cumbersome, thus encouraging the surrender
of lost or unclaimed property.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute House Bill
No. 912.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1977

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 Substitute House Bill No. 928 entitled:

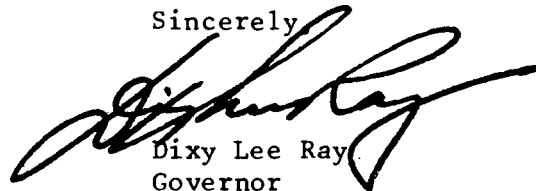
"AN Act Relating to energy."

A careful review of Substitute House Bill No. 928, dealing with emergency energy powers, reveals that Section 10 makes many unsubstantive changes in Section 43.06.010 and RCW 43.06.010. The legislature has passed and I have already signed Substitute House Bill No. 564, the Washington Sunset Law which made similar unsubstantive changes but which added to existing laws certain required executive powers concerned with sunset legislation.

To allow Section 10 of this bill to become law would be duplication of earlier legislation and, in fact, might very well effect a portion of the sunset bill which I deem of prime importance within the executive powers of the Governor. For this reason, I have vetoed Section 10 of this bill.

With the exception of section 10, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute House Bill No. 928 is approved.

Sincerely



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98501

July 15, 1977

To the Honorable, the House
of Representatives of the
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, Substitute House Bill No. 1348 entitled:

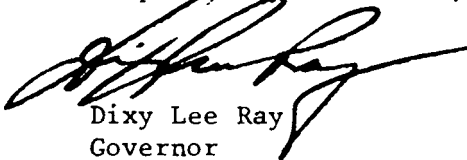
"AN ACT relating to casualty insurance; and amending section 27, chapter 150, Laws of 1967 and RCW 48.22.030."

I am persuaded to veto Substitute House Bill No. 1348 if, for no other reason than the vigorous objection raised by the Office of the Insurance Commissioner. Although there may be desirable aspects in the bill, I am advised that the Commissioner's office can, by regulation, make improvements in the field.

In addition, some of the new language in the bill is difficult of interpretation and should be more clearly defined.

For the above reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute House Bill No. 1348.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

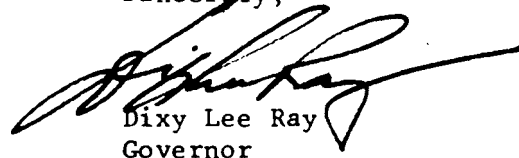
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section, Senate Bill No. 2042 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to pilotage;"

Senate Bill No. 2042 is a most desired piece of legislation making significant improvements in the area of marine pilotage. A part of its provisions, however, relates to the formation of a pilotage commission and grants rule making authority. In view of the fact that the pilotage commission is to be consolidated with the new state department of transportation, whose secretary will be the chairman of the commission, both acts of the Legislature should become effective at the same time. The department of transportation becomes effective on September 21, 1977; thus, I am vetoing Section 19 of Senate Bill No. 2042, the emergency clause, so that these two important measures become law at the same time.

With the exception of section 19 which I have vetoed, the remainder of Senate Bill No. 2042 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 3, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute Senate Bill No. 2082 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to State Government" further identified as
the "Regulatory Reform Act of 1977"

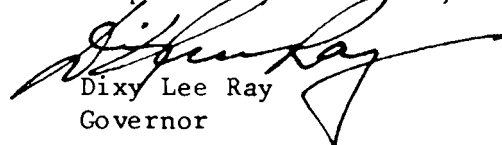
This bill provides for a method of performance review of state agencies at certain time intervals with the purpose of eliminating or modifying the operations of agencies reviewed.

I am initially concerned that this bill is totally lacking in executive participation or involvement. Legislation of this proposed magnitude suggesting a phaseout of state agencies and reduction in the state bureaucracy is meritorious and I generally subscribe to such purpose. It is my judgment, however, that the executive branch must be not only consulted, but be a part of any attempt to reorganize state government.

I am compelled to veto this bill for other significant reasons. This version of the "Sunset Laws" presented in Substitute Senate Bill No. 2082 does not provide the resources to make a credible review of an agency's performance. Without adequate resources, this review process would add an additional bureaucratic layer to government operations which is contrary to the intent of the act. Moreover, the additional bureaucracy would be added to the Legislative branch of government since this bill requires the Legislative Budget Committee to conduct the review. Neither the bill, nor the fiscal note filed by the Legislative Budget Committee provides any resources to accomplish this task. The range of issues and associated analysis that the bill would require the Legislative Budget Committee to look into could not be considered thorough or sufficient if done by current staff. If meaningful regulatory reform is to occur, it follows that detailed analysis be performed upon which to make accurate decisions. The key to regulatory reform lies with the quality of the analysis and must involve the Executive branch.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute Senate Bill No. 2082.

Respectfully submitted,


Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 3, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute Senate Bill No. 2107 entitled:

"AN ACT relating to the state building code."

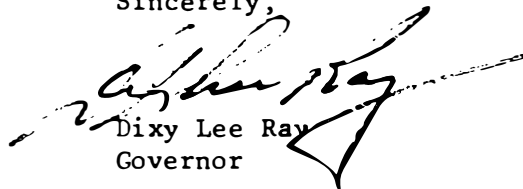
This bill would allow occupancy loads in the drinking area of a drinking or dining establishment to be modified based on the number of exits in that area.

Although the language of the bill does not precisely say so, it is clear that based on the number of exits rather than the amount of square feet in a drinking area, more people will be permitted in a drinking area than is currently authorized by the building code. In effect, this bill would change the formula of 15 square feet for each person to something less. Conceivably, it might even halve that number.

In my opinion, this bill would legalize overcrowding in areas in which space is already severely limited and in which tables and chairs are so placed that every available square inch is used. To authorize exceeding those limits now regarded as safe, especially in view of the recent Southgate fire in Kentucky, requires far more justification than is provided by this bill.

For the foregoing reason, I have determined to veto Substitute Senate Bill No. 2107.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 6, 1977

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. 2113 entitled:

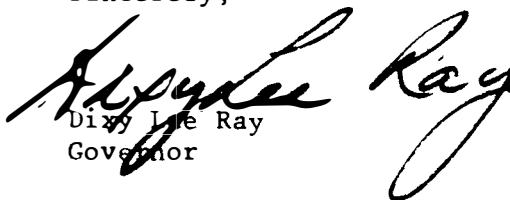
"AN ACT Relating to institutions of Higher Education; creating new sections; and adding new sections to Chapter 223, Laws of 1969 Extraordinary Session, and to Chapter 288.15 RCW."

Section 2 of the bill restricts the resident tuition and fee classification to nonimmigrant aliens and dependents who are nationals of countries having comparable public institutions of higher education and extending the same resident tuition and fee policy to residents of the State of Washington who attend institutions of higher education in such countries. This would effectively require institutions in the State of Washington to first determine comparability and then ascertain by surveying Washington State citizens or institutions in affected foreign countries the tuition and fee rates charged to our citizens. This poses numerous measurement problems in determining comparability of foreign educational systems with our state educational system and unnecessarily increases the administrative workload associated with the enrolling and granting of residency status to the affected nonimmigrant alien.

Section 2 of the bill is also considered to be inconsistent with legislative intent as stipulated in Section 3. The main reason for extending residency status to this select group of nonimmigrant aliens and dependents is because they are viable members of the community, pay taxes, and contribute to the economic, social and cultural welfare of this state. It seems inappropriate and inconsistent to link that level of state contribution and involvement in community affairs to the higher educational system and tuition and fee policies of that person's country.

With the exception of Section 2, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2113 is approved.

Sincerely,


Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

March 30, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

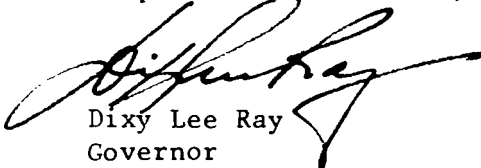
I am returning herewith, without my approval of one section, Senate Bill No. 2133 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to state government reports and publications."

The specific section I have vetoed is New Section 35 at page 40, lines 15 through 25, which requires each state and local agency to purge its mailing lists each year of all persons not responding positively to inquiries on whether they wish to remain on such lists. The scope of this section is unnecessarily broad, and would, for example, require some agencies which mail valuable but unsolicited information to large segments of the population to curtail such activities. In many cases such mailings are required by law. Furthermore, section 35 would severely restrict the ability of our state institutions of higher learning to regularly solicit donations from their alumni or to keep their large constituencies informed of continuing educational opportunities. Even members of the legislature and other state and local elected officials would have to curtail their mailings.

For the reasons stated above, and because I am confident that the legislature will pass appropriate legislation to deal with the problem of unnecessary mailing expenses because of the use of stale mailing lists, I have vetoed section 35 of Senate Bill No. 2133. The remainder of the bill is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 3, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Senate Bill No. 2156
entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to health care professionals."

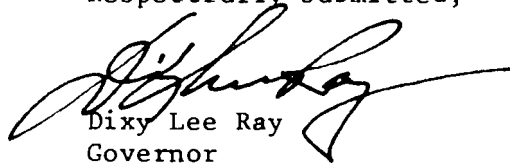
This will would allow selected health care professionals to create mutual corporations to provide malpractice insurance in the event the Insurance Commissioner determines that such insurance is not available or is prohibitive in cost.

There is the potential of serious problems with the availability of malpractice insurance. However, the problem does not exist presently, and the Legislature has very recently created measures that should go a long way toward correcting the problem. We should first determine the impact of that legislation before initiation of new bills that only provide the appearance of adequate protection to practitioners in the health care industry and the public.

If health care professionals desire to establish their own insurance companies they can readily do so under the existing statutes which fully protect the public.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto Senate Bill No. 2156.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 6, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

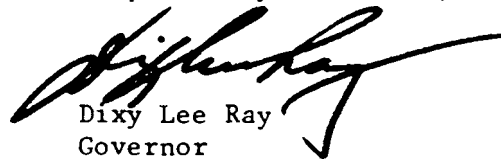
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Substitute Senate Bill No. 2197 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to escrow"

Section 34 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect on June 15, 1977. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause does two things. First, it alters the time when a particular piece of legislation becomes effective, thereby eliminating what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected persons. Second, it excepts the legislation from the important referendum right reserved by the people. Because of these effects, the use of the clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

With the exception of Section 34, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2197 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

May 6, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Senate Bill No. 2325 entitled:

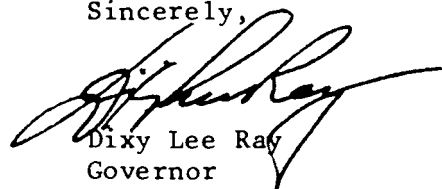
"An Act Relating to cities, towns, counties, and other units of local government; adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW; and declaring an emergency."

Section 8 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause does two things. First, it alters the time when a particular piece of legislation becomes effective, thereby eliminating what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected persons. Second, it excepts the legislation from the important referendum right reserved by the people. Because of these effects, the use of the clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

In this case, not only is the use of the clause unwarranted by the urgency of the situation, but the use also eliminates the adjustment period that would be helpful for affected units of local government. For these reasons, I have vetoed this section.

With the exception of section 8, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Senate Bill No. 2325 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 3, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

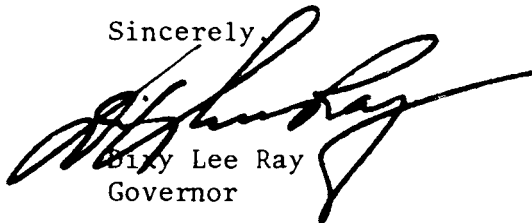
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Substitute Senate Bill No. 2383 entitled:

"An Act Relating to public employment; providing salary surveys; providing for local administration and management by institutions of higher education and related boards; mandating the higher education personnel board to adopt rules for training programs and regular increment pay increases."

Section 15 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause does two things. First, it alters the time when a particular piece of legislation becomes effective, thereby eliminating what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected persons. Second, it excepts the legislation from the important referendum right reserved by the people. Because of these effects, the use of the clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

With the exception of Section 15, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2383 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 10, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Senate Bill No. 2512
entitled:

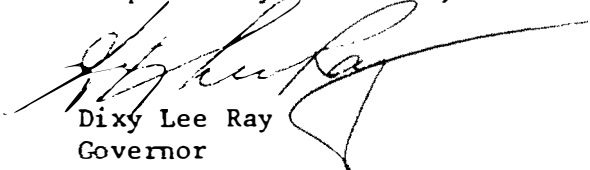
"AN ACT Relating to state agency housing; and adding a new section
to chapter 8, Laws of 1965 and to chapter 43.82 RCW."

This bill is not acceptable for it requires the Department of General
Administration to subject all future real estate transactions entered
into by the department to the state conservator for review in determining
whether historic sites or buildings can be used. It requires the Director
of General Administration to justify his failure to utilize such historic
considerations.

I see no practical way this procedure could work but can envision much
delay, unnecessary expense and severe environmental problems if the bill
is allowed to become law. The heavy workload of the Department of General
Administration in administering to the acquisition of needed state purchases
and leases is already burdensome and in many instances, time is of the
essence in such transactions.

The preservation of historic landmarks is laudable and I support such con-
cept; however, SB 2512 would so seriously hamper the operation of the
Department of General Administration while, at the same time, any benefit
to be achieved by passage of the bill would be negligible, I am constrained
to veto the measure.

Respectfully submitted,


Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 21, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute Senate Bill No. 2697 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to revenue and taxation for the common schools; amending section 84.52.052, chapter 15, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 1, chapter 4, Laws of 1977 and RCW 84.52.052; amending section 84.52.054, chapter 15, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 2, chapter 4, Laws of 1977 and RCW 84.52.054; adding new sections to chapter 15, Laws of 1961 and to chapter 84.52 RCW; prescribing an effective date; and declaring an emergency."

Substitute Senate Bill No. 2697, placing a lid on special levies, reached my office on June 15, 1977. The bill, as passed by action of both houses, contained a serious legal defect in that the Speaker of the House had not affixed his signature as required by law. Article II, Section 32 of the Washington State Constitution provides as follows:

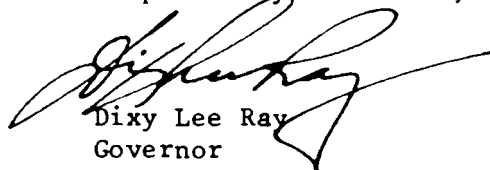
"32 Laws, How Signed. No bill shall become law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session and under such rules as the legislature shall prescribe."

Clearly then, there is a legal cloud over the final passage of the bill.

In addition to this factor, House Bill No. 1086 has passed the legislature and is on my desk. Although this bill does differ from Substitute Senate Bill No. 2697 in its provisions, it appears to have been passed in accord with the constitution and the rules of the respective houses.

For the above reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute Senate Bill No. 2697.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

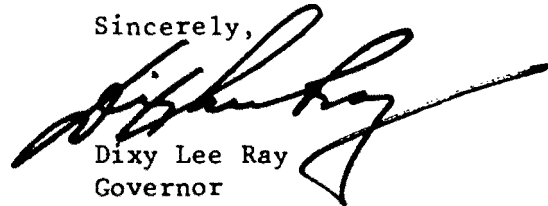
I am returning herewith, without my approval as to several sections, Substitute Senate Bill No. 2872 entitled:

An Act Relating to social and health services.

In making much needed revisions in the law to eliminate language offensive to certain of our citizens, the legislature has inadvertently made substantial changes in the law relating to marriage by repealing, in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of this bill, the basic prohibitions to be set forth by affidavit of persons desiring to marry. These alterations go far beyond the intent of this bill and should be given close attention by the legislature at some future date.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto sections 17, 18, 19, and 20. With the exception of those sections, I have approved the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2872.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

July 15, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to certain sections, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 2910 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to energy facility sites;"

This bill makes a number of changes to Chapter 80.50 RCW relative to the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council. Section 1 amends existing legislative intent, as set out in Section 80.50.010 RCW, to require the Council to comply with local land use plans and zoning ordinances, in balancing the broad interests of the public with the increasing demands for energy facility location and operation.

Section 7 amends Section 80.50.090 RCW, relating to public hearings. The amendatory language is basically non-substantive except for the provision that prohibits the Council from recommending site certification if the local legislative authority decides not to change the provisions of its land use plan or zoning ordinance with which the application is inconsistent.

Section 9 amends existing preemption language in Section 80.50.110 RCW to specifically preclude the state from preempting local land use plans and zoning ordinances.

The original Senate Bill No. 2910, an Executive Request bill, contained provisions that required the applicant to "...exhaust all reasonable, available methods and remedies to reach agreement with the city and/or county governments before the state [would] consider preemptive action". The purpose of that language was to codify the Council's operating policy established during the Satsop hearings, which policy encouraged the applicant and local governmental authorities to deal with each other at arm's length. I strongly endorse this policy because I believe state government should become involved in these issues, only when there are overriding state concerns that are being handled unreasonably at the local governmental level. The provisions of the three sections mentioned above would shift the balance of power too far in favor of local government, contrary to the established policy.



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 2, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

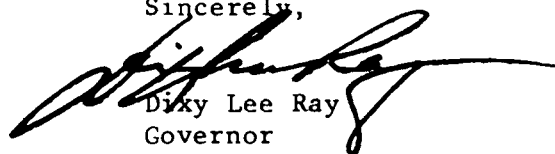
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section, Substitute Senate Bill No. 2924 entitled:

"An Act Relating to transportation; creating a department of transportation and prescribing its general structure, personnel, powers, duties, and functions; transferring to the jurisdiction of the department of transportation and/or the secretary of transportation certain powers, duties and functions of the department of highways, the highway commission, the toll bridge authority, the aeronautics commission, the planning and community affairs agency, and the canal commission; transferring to the jurisdiction of the secretary of transportation certain powers, duties, and functions of certain state officials, boards, and commissions; providing the procedure for the aforesaid transfers; saving certain rights; abolishing certain state agencies and offices;"

Section 81 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect July 1, 1977. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

This bill creates a new state agency with great responsibilities. Many provisions of the bill must be carefully studied and will require implementation. In addition, the selection of commissioners and consolidation of other agencies within the department of transportation will necessitate some time. For these reasons I see no need for the emergency clause and thus have respectfully vetoed the same. With the exception of section 81 which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2924 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 1, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning to you herewith without my approval as to one section, Substitute Senate Bill No. 2956, entitled:

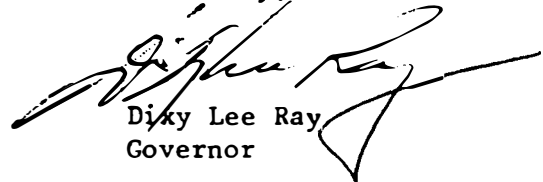
"An Act Relating to outdoor advertising; and adding a new section to chapter 47.42 RCW; and declaring an emergency."

Section 3 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

Although the intent of this bill requires compensation to be paid in those situations where signs are removed, there is no true emergency involved. For these reasons, I have vetoed this section.

With the exception of section 3, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 2956 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 21, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

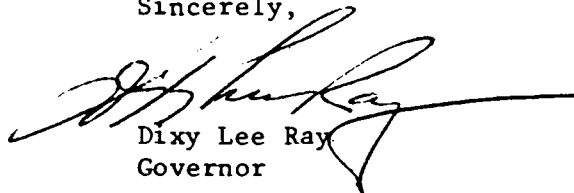
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Senate Bill No. 3015 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to energy facilities; creating new sections; making an appropriation; and declaring an emergency."

Section 4 of the bill declares an emergency and provides for the act to take effect immediately. Under the constitution, Article II, Sections 1(b) and 41, the use of an emergency clause does two things. First, it alters the time when a particular piece of legislation becomes effective, thereby eliminating what may be a desirable adjustment period for affected persons. Second, it excepts the legislation from the important referendum right reserved by the people. Because of these effects, the use of the clause should be restricted to those instances where the use is clearly warranted due to the urgency of the situation.

With the exception of section 4, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Senate Bill No. 3015 is approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 10, 1977

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. 3036 entitled:

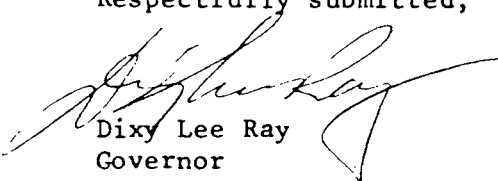
"AN ACT Relating to alcoholic beverage control; amending section 3, chapter 208, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. and RCW 66.04.011; amending section 90, chapter 62, Laws of 1933 ex. sess. as last amended by section 3, chapter 74, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 66.28.010; amending section 1, chapter 245, Laws of 1943 and RCW 66.44.310; and amending section 2, chapter 13, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 245, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 66.24.420."

A careful reading of this bill reveals that section 3 as amended could create problems beyond the intent of the sponsor. The amendment was submitted as a floor amendment and thus did not have the benefit of committee deliberation. Although the purpose of the change was to allow those under 21 years of age to assist in clean-up duties in their parents taverns, in itself not particularly objectionable, the amended section could be interpreted as allowing teenage "coke" parties or other social events in a contrived atmosphere.

Another problem exists involving the ability of the Washington State Liquor Control Board to enforce the statute. It is a valid argument that a tavern operator might be able to take advantage of the law if a minor was found on the premises by quickly suspending sales and claiming no violation.

For these reasons, section 3 of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3036 is vetoed and the remainder of the bill is approved.

Respectfully submitted,


Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DIXY LEE RAY
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

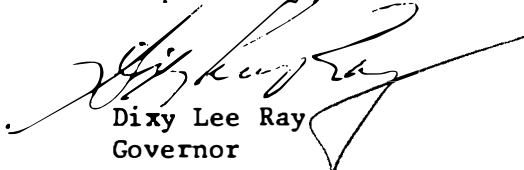
I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute Senate Bill No. 3054 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to revenue and taxation; reenacting and amending section 7, chapter 294, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 33, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 82.04.291; amending section 6, chapter 294, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as amended by section 91, chapter 195, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 84.33.060; and amending section 8, chapter 294, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as last amended by section 8, chapter 123, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 84.33.080."

This bill is an extremely important piece of taxing legislation involving harvested timber. Quite by oversight the legislature failed to incorporate an emergency clause in the bill which would have allowed the bill to take effect immediately and place the administration of the act with the Department of Revenue.

The legislature has corrected the dilemma by passing an identical bill with an emergency clause appended Senate Bill No. 2714. In view of this, I am vetoing Substitute Senate Bill No. 3054 with the intention of signing Senate Bill No. 2714.

Respectfully;



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

June 30, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to certain sections and items
Substitute Senate Bill No. 3109 entitled:

"AN ACT Adopting the budget; making appropriations and authorizing
expenditures for the operations of state agencies for the fiscal
biennium beginning July 1, 1977, and ending June 30, 1979; making
other appropriations; designating effective dates for certain
appropriations; and declaring an emergency."

The specific items and sections which I have vetoed are as follows:

1. For the Department of Personnel.

On page 11, section 25, line 22, I have vetoed the Data Processing Revolving
Fund appropriation in the amount of \$2,930,000. A full explanation of the
rationale for vetoing this appropriation is set forth in the veto message for
Section 27 which follows.

On page 12, Section 27, lines 10 and 11, and subsections (2) through (5),
are vetoed.

Appropriation of the Data Processing Revolving fund results in appropriating
the same funds twice. This requires maintaining duplicate accounting records,
creates unnecessary paper work, and contradicts the function of a revolving
fund. Real improvement in fiscal control will not be achieved through this change.

Second, this change to appropriated status does not coincide with the current
Data Processing Authority and Service Center organizational lines of responsi-
bility and authority. Without statutory change or revised functional lines of
responsibility there is confusion as to who has the final decision-making
authority.

Finally, the wording in subsection (5) is unclear as to what is intended by an
integrated management and budget plan for Service Centers #1 and #3. If the
intent is to integrate Services Centers #1 and #3 then there is a contradiction
in the direction of Washington State Data Processing.

Because of the reasons cited above, and the apparent need for further study,
the Data Processing Revolving Fund should remain as it currently exists.

2. For the Finance Committee

In section 28, on page 13, I have vetoed subsection (1) which gives the Finance Committee "full responsibility for the investment management of the state trust and retirement funds."

This change in responsibility for investment management is in direct conflict with House Bill No. 619 which I recently signed. House Bill No. 619 provides the Department of Retirement Systems and the Finance Committee with joint investment authority subject to approval by the retirement boards.

Second, the proviso language does not describe a "condition or limitation" on the Finance Committee's appropriation as was intended, but rather, constitutes a major shift in responsibility from one executive agency to another.

3. For the Planning and Community Affairs Agency

On page 42, Section 64, I have vetoed subsection (2) appropriating federal Law Enforcement Assistant Administration (LEAA) funds to specific agency projects. Although I agree that the criminal justice projects identified in this section are worthwhile, this legislative appropriation contradicts projects selected through the federally mandated planning process. Violation of the state plan would result in the loss of \$18 million of federal funds.

4. For the State Energy Office

On page 45, Section 72, I have vetoed: "The appropriation contained in this section shall be subject to the following condition or limitation: Not more than \$500,000 of this appropriation shall be used as matching funds for energy-related studies as determined by the House and Senate Energy and Utilities Committees."

The Legislature apparently contemplated providing an additional \$500,000 to the Energy Office for energy related studies. However, the final amount appropriated to the Energy Office does not include the additional \$500,000. Therefore, since the funds referenced in this proviso are not included in the final appropriation, I am vetoing this item. I will direct the Energy Office to work closely with the House and Senate Energy and Utilities Committees on all energy related studies during the next biennium.

5. For the Department of Agriculture

On page 54, Section 86, I have vetoed subsection (2): "\$150,000 of the general fund appropriation--state shall be expended within the seed branch division for the purpose of maintaining seed certification activities."

I am vetoing this subsection because I believe establishing a precedent of using general funds to support a dedicated fund activity is inappropriate. I will direct the Department of Agriculture to evaluate, identify and recommend a solution to the seed certification funding problem.

6. For K-12 Program

On page 56, Section 94, I have vetoed subsection (2) which provides that "no

funds shall be expended for purposes of advancing the development of occupational skill centers not operated in conjunction with a community college or vocational technical institute. Operations of skill centers in existence or those which have had their capital funds approved on the effective date of this act may be continued."

I support the notion that surplus space should be used whenever possible. The construction of unnecessary, duplicative facilities is wasteful and should be discouraged. I also support the notion that vocational education is a keystone to a vital and prosperous populace. Subsection (2) precludes contiguous districts from joining to provide for improved vocational programs regardless of their proximity to existing facilities. This requirement can lead to one of two things, costly and inefficient programs operated by individual districts or limited and low quality vocational education programs.

On page 56, Section 94, I have vetoed subsection (4) which directs "the State Board of Education to restore all educational service district boundaries as they existed prior to September 1, 1976."

RCW 28.21.020 clearly grants discretionary authority to the State Board to revise Educational Service District boundaries. The legal Board action of December 3, 1976, and resulting administrative implementation of a system of 9 ESDs, is expected to result in increased economy and efficiency in educational management. I firmly believe that this and similar actions must be encouraged and supported. This appropriate action, if overturned at this time, can only result in unnecessary duplication and increased cost of educational management.

7. For Community College Education

On page 72, Section 110, I have vetoed subsection (3) which directs that "Olympia Technical Community College shall not become a comprehensive community college and shall offer only those courses essential to vocational education."

Subsection (3) amends 28B.52.030 RCW which gives the academic employee organization within its community college district the right to negotiate with the board of trustees of the community college district on policies relating to curriculum. This attempt to modify existing statutes and in effect create substantive law through an appropriation act is inappropriate.

In Section 110 I have vetoed subsection (5) which requires that "the average full-time faculty classroom contact hours for the community college system shall be at least 19 hours per week."

Subsection (5) amends 28B.52.030 RCW which gives the academic employee organization within its community college district the right to negotiate with the Board of Trustees of the community college district on policies relating to hiring and assignment practices. This attempt to modify existing statutes and, in effect, create substantive law through an appropriation act is inappropriate.

On pages 72 and 73, I have vetoed Section 110A which provides that "The State Board for Community College Education and the Boards of Trustees for community college districts thirteen and fourteen may waive the payment of non-resident fees by residents of Clatsop, Columbia, Washington, Multnomah, and Hood River Counties, Oregon, for the duration of the 1977-79 biennium, contingent upon evidence that similar waivers are made for residents of Cowlitz, Clark, Pacific

or Wahkiakum Counties, Washington, to attend any of the following Oregon institutions: Clatsop, Portland, or Mount Hood Community Colleges, or Portland State University."

Sections 110A amends Chapter 28B.15 RCW (College and University Fees). This modification of existing statutes through an appropriation act is inappropriate.

8. For Higher Education

On page 76, Section 117 for the institutions of higher education, I have vetoed subsection (5) requiring "The average full-time faculty direct classroom contact hours shall be at least 12 hours per week for the two universities and 14 hours per week for the four state colleges."

Introducing substantive legislation in an appropriation act is an inappropriate method for formulating new or modifying existing state policies. This subsection is substantive because it stipulates new personnel duties and responsibilities for a certain group of higher educational employees.

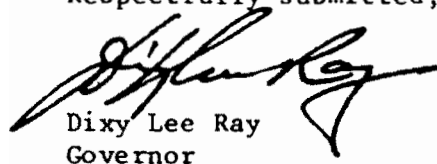
9. Operating Appropriations Bill

I have vetoed section 164 on page 95 which reads as follows: "Unless prohibited by federal law the receipt of federal or other funds which are not anticipated in the appropriation bill enacted by the Legislature shall be used to support regular programs instead of using funds appropriated from state taxes or similar revenue sources." This section further provides that any state funds replaced by such federal or other receipts shall be placed in reserve and shall not be expended unless authorized by the Legislature.

The use of non-restricted, unanticipated federal funds as an offset against state General Fund appropriations is common practice and one which I endorse. The assumption that all unanticipated non-federal receipts are unrestricted and can be used for any purpose is erroneous. To require that increases in certain forms of revenue, such as patient fees, be available to an institution only if an equivalent amount of state General Fund money is placed in reserve, is not reasonable. This requirement effectively limits the capability of an agency to accommodate unanticipated increases in workload and associated revenue. In addition, this proposed restriction inhibits institutions from taking advantage of various non-federal grants that were not anticipated in the budget development process and thus tends to eliminate benefits that might otherwise accrue to the state.

With the exception of the foregoing sections and items which I have vetoed for the reasons stated, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3109 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor



STATE OF
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

June 30, 1977

To the Honorable, the Senate
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

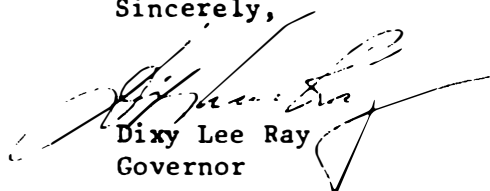
I am returning herewith without my approval as to one item Substitute Senate Bill No. 3110 entitled:

"AN ACT Adopting the capital budget; making appropriations and authorizing expenditures for capital improvements; authorizing certain projects; prescribing an effective date; and declaring an emergency."

In Section 7, beginning with line 19 through line 37, page 12, I have vetoed all of subsection (13). The initial concept of mini-prisons to implement the present maximum security facilities of our prison system was proposed by the previous administration. Although I recognize the extreme and immediate need for the improvement in our prisons, we have and will continue to take steps to alleviate the situation using present facilities. The mini-prison approach needs additional study, principally as to its high cost factor in relation to inmate capacity. I believe it would be to the best interests of the state at this time to delay the initiation of additional new facilities until other alternatives have been exercised and additional studies conducted.

For the above reasons, I have vetoed subsection (13) of Section 7, as described above. The remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3110 is hereby approved.

Sincerely,



Dixy Lee Ray
Governor

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

budget

1977-79 BIENNIAL BUDGET

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

1977-79 BIENNIAL BUDGET

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS.....	259
OPERATIONAL BUDGET GRAPHICS	
Funds By Source - "Pie" Chart	
Operational Budget - All Funds By Function - "Bar" Graph	
Operational Budget - General Funds By Function - "Bar" Graph	
BUDGETARY COMMENTS BY FUNCTIONAL AREAS.....	265
General Government	
Human Resources	
Education	
Natural Resources and Recreation	
Transportation	
Salary Compensation	
REVENUE RECONCILIATION AS AFFECTED BY APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.....	279
Adjusted General Fund Balance	
1977-79 Projected Revenues	
Detailed Notes	
Revised Revenue Estimates	
Balance of Legislation Affecting Revenues	
All Other Legislation with Appropriations	
Revenue Summary	
OPERATIONAL BUDGET TABLES - ALL FUNDS - SSB 3109.....	289
CAPITAL BUDGET TABLES - SSB 3110.....	307
COMPARISON OF PENSION SYSTEM REVISIONS.....	325
GUBERNATORIAL VETOES OF BUDGET SECTIONS - SSB 3109 and SSB 3110.....	333

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

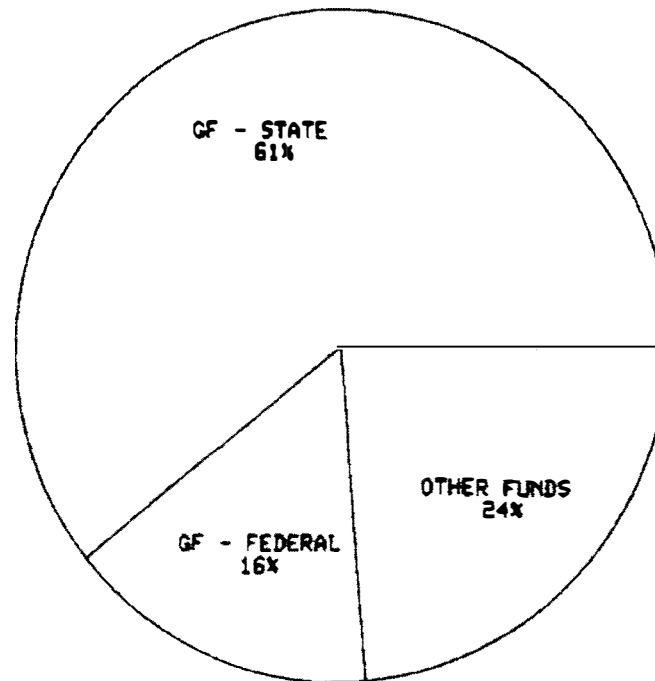


WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET TIME 15:27
DATE 07/11/77

JOINT LEGISLATURE OPERATING BUDGET
FUNDS

TOTAL STATE BUDGET
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

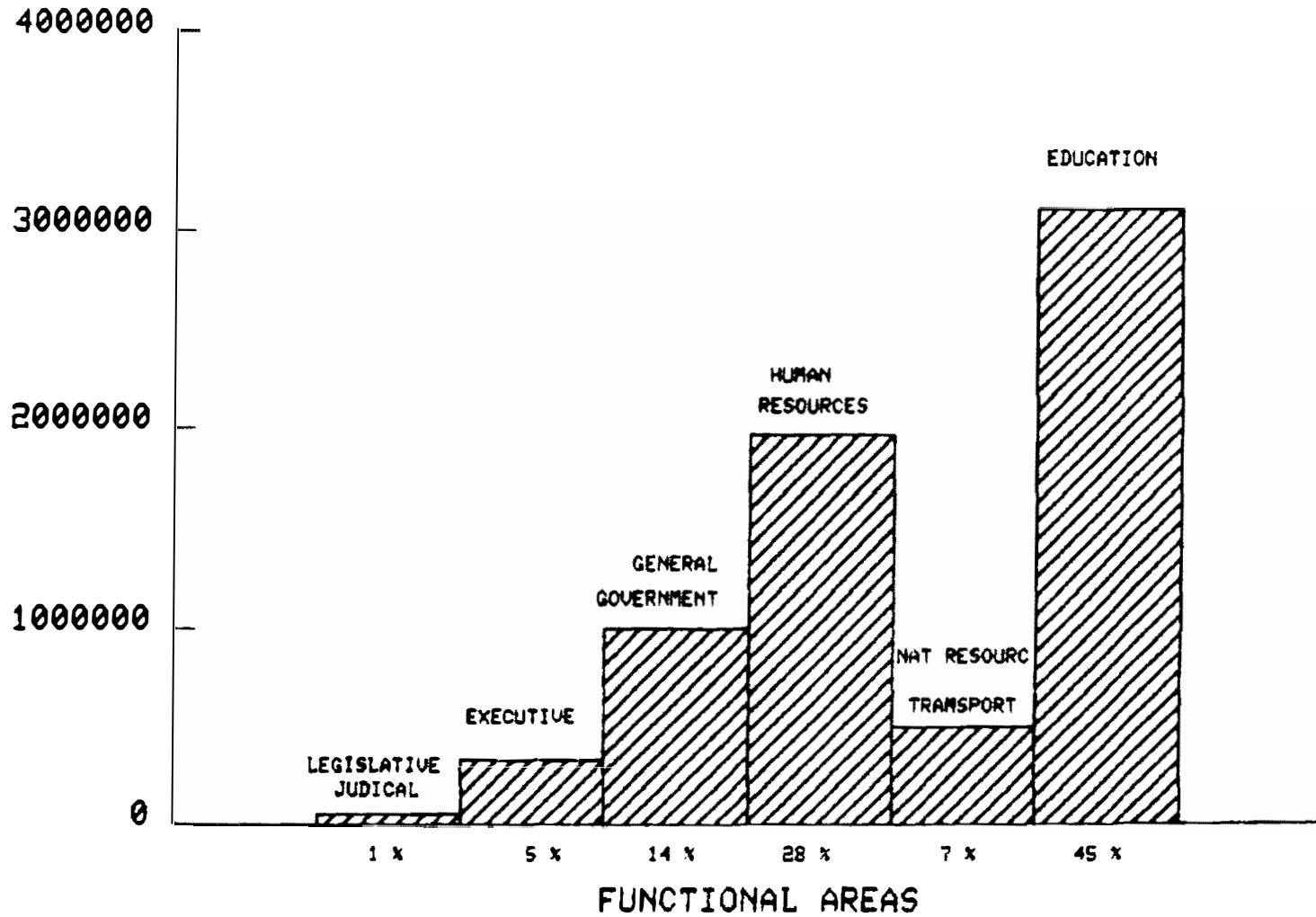
GENERAL FUND STATE	4,228,742	61%
GENERAL FUND FEDERAL	1,077,479	16%
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	1,638,007	24%
	-----	----
TOTAL	6,944,228	100%



WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET
JOINT LEGISLATURE OPERATING BUDGET
TOTAL ALL FUNDS
FUNCTIONAL AREA DISTRIBUTION
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

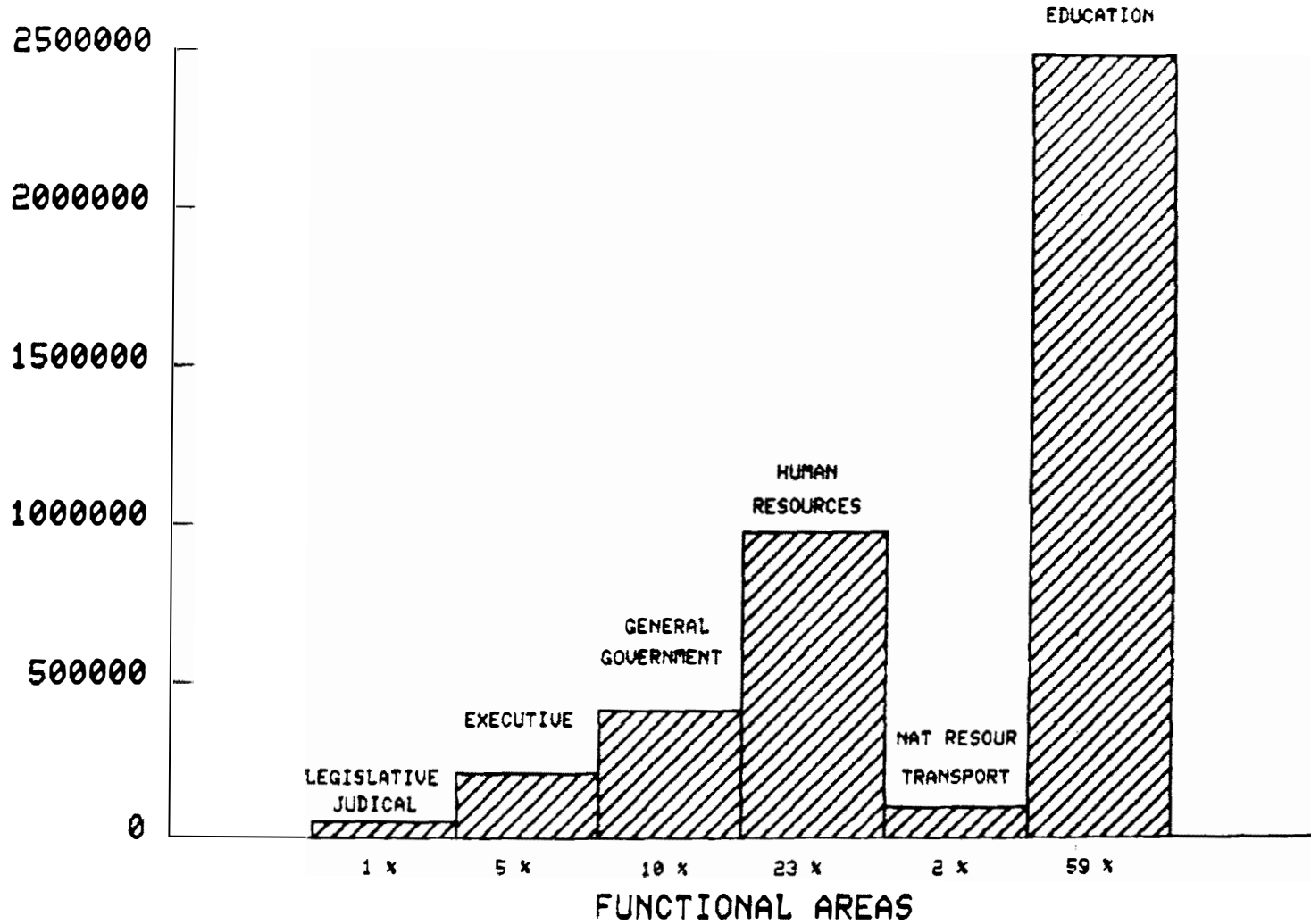
DATE 07/18/77

TIME 14:59



WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET
 JOINT LEGISLATURE OPERATING BUDGET
 GENERAL FUND STATE
 FUNCTIONAL AREA DISTRIBUTION
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

DATE 07/18/77
 TIME 15:11



This Page Intentionally Left Blank

BUDGETARY COMMENTS BY FUNCTIONAL AREAS*

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Within the operational budget, the functional area of General Government shows a \$503 million increase (or 55.4%) over the current biennium.

The increases, by major divisions, are as follows:

Legislative	\$ 17.8 million
Judicial	\$ 3.3 million
Executive	\$264.3 million
All Other	\$217.6 million

Particular areas of increase or decrease which may be of interest are noted as follows:

Administrator for the Courts

An increase of \$940,000 over the past biennium reflects the provision of \$685,000 in state general funds to fund the Judicial Information System. The purpose of the Judicial Information System (JIS) is to assist the courts in managing their increasingly complex and voluminous administrative duties through the use of computer processing technology. Specifically, JIS will provide assistance to the clerical operations of the courts at all levels and be implemented, statewide, over the next four bienniums.

Court of Appeals

The budget for the Court of Appeals shows an increase of \$1,398,000 over the past biennium. The increase granted to the Court of Appeals and the addition of four judges will enable the Court to add twenty additional persons to its professional staff. The assistance should enable the Court to keep pace with its growing caseloads for the next two years.

Special Appropriations to the Governor

\$227.6 million of the General Government increase is reflected here, primarily to provide a salary increase for state employees of 10% in the first year and 5% in the second year of the biennium. (See Salary Compensation Plan narrative.) For the past biennium, salary increases were spread throughout individual agency budgets, which resulted in the current increase shown here.

* NOTE: The following comparisons and discussions include all budgeted funds. (See Operational Budget Tables for greater detail.)

Department of Retirement Systems

An increase of \$123 million over the past biennium has been provided to fund the administration of the public retirement systems, the funding required by the state for its employer contributions, and the amortization of the unfunded supplemental present value. Two noteworthy implications of the appropriations are: first, the assumption of a 7% return on investments which lowers the required state contribution level; and, second, the ad hoc provisions of a two-year cost-of-living increase for teachers retired prior to April 1973. For this group, the minimum benefit floor per individual will be \$8.00 in comparison with the \$7.50 provided in the current biennium.

The Legislature appropriated a total of \$309,375,000 to the Department of Retirement Systems. A breakdown of appropriations for the various systems follows:

Increase minimum pension for retired teachers to \$8.00 per month per year of service . . . \$	2,840,000
Teachers Retirement System	\$175,851,000
LEOFF	\$125,433,000
PERS (Administration Only)	\$ 2,773,000
Judicial Retirement System	\$ 120,000
Judges Retirement System	\$ 584,000
Washington State Patrol Retirement System (Administration Only)	\$ 25,000

Employer contributions from state agencies to PERS will be \$70.7 million and the WSP Retirement Systems will equal \$6.1 million and are paid as a percentage of payroll.

For member information, comparative data are presented in the seven comparison tables, relative to changes in pension systems enacted by the Legislature in Substitute House Bills 865, 866, and 867 at the end of this section.

Liquor Control Board

An increase of \$5.9 million will allow for the opening of 27 new retail outlets as well as an increased service level to meet growing demand. This should result in substantial revenue gains.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Department of Social and Health Services

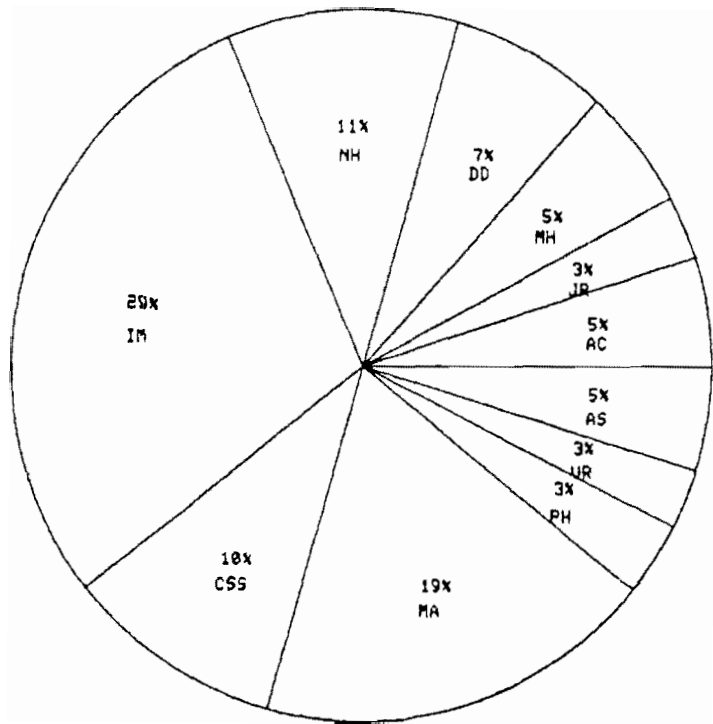
The following indicates the overall view of the 1977-79 appropriation rounded to the nearest million dollars, together with staff years, and the overall growth from the previous biennium:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Staff Years</u>		<u>Funding Sources</u>				<u>Growth</u>
	<u>(FTE)</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Adult Corrections	3,780	16.2%	82.2	-0-	-0-	82.2	19.2%
Juvenile Rehabilitation	2,084	7.8	44.6	2.2	0.5	47.3	19.8
Mental Health	2,597	(3.9)	76.0	12.9	1.1	89.9	13.4
Developmental Disabilities	6,053	1.0	88.7	32.4	-0-	121.1	9.9
Nursing Homes	198	10.0	86.5	91.0	-0-	177.5	16.7
Income Maintenance	3,098	(2.3)	269.1	213.0	-0-	482.1	5.8
Community Social Services	3,380	(2.6)	64.3	102.3	-0-	166.6	32.3
Medical Assistance	785	(13.8)	171.1	136.3	-0-	307.4	2.4
Public Health	729	(4.2)	16.7	38.0	0.4	55.0	10.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	775	3.6	6.8	37.5	-0-	44.3	11.3
Administration and Supporting Services	<u>3,055</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>76.9</u>	<u>22.3</u>
TOTAL	26,489	2.0	947.7	700.5	2.0	1,650.2	11.2

(See Pie Chart on next page)

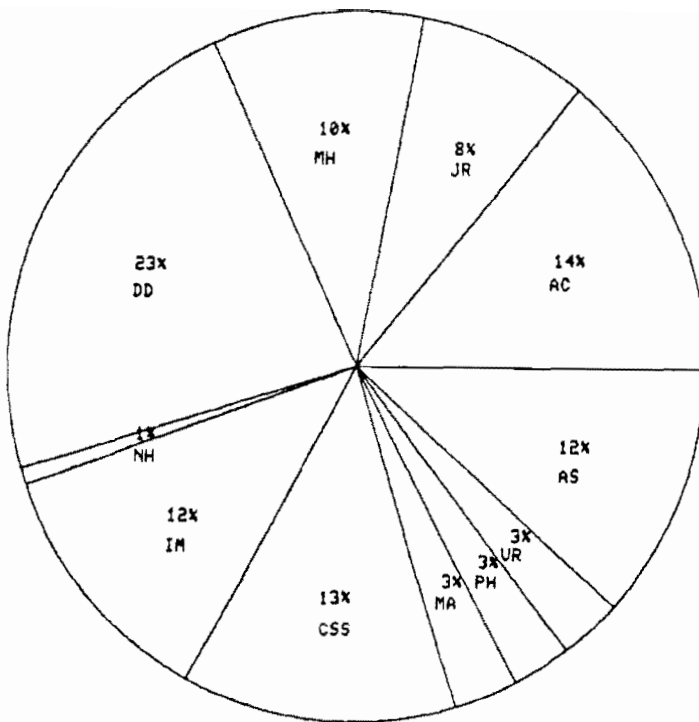
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
 BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM

FUNDS



	<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>FTE</u>
ADULT CORRECTION	82.2	3780
JUVENILE REHABIL	47.3	2084
MENTAL HEALTH	89.9	2597
DEVEL DISABILITY	121.1	6053
NURSING HOMES	177.5	198
INCOME MAINT	482.1	3098
COMM SOC SERV	166.6	3380
MEDICAL ASSIST	307.4	785
PUBLIC HEALTH	55.0	729
VOC REHABIL	44.3	775
ADMIN SUPP SERV	76.9	3055

FTE'S



Adult Corrections (\$82.2 million and 3,780 FTE)

This program budget reflects a three-fold approach to an interim solution of the problems created by the increased commitment rate being experienced in the state:

1. funding for additional beds;
2. added custody and counseling staff; and
3. enhancement of community diversion programs.

From the above approach, a specialized treatment program for drug abuse, eight additional work/training release programs, a new 100-bed honor camp and completion of staff of two other facilities will provide for at least 350 additional beds. This release of the "population-pressure" at the large penal institutions plus the added safety and rehabilitation staff will substantially ease the current threatening condition.

Juvenile Rehabilitation (\$47.2 million and 2,084 FTE)

The budget for this program responds to the growing population in the juvenile institutions by providing increased funds and FTE to adequately staff the institutions and to provide programming for the residents. In addition, the Legislature provided state funding to continue several successful programs for the treatment and diagnosis of juveniles which had previously been funded by the federal government.

Mental Health (\$89.8 million and 2,597 FTE)

The budget for this program reflects the Legislature's concern with the problems of mentally-ill children and adults, both in the institutions and in the community.

For the first time the Legislature has focused on the unmet needs of the mentally ill children of the state. \$1.3 million has been provided for their treatment in local hospitals in both eastern and western Washington.

Additional funds have been provided for community treatment of the seriously mentally ill, enhancing the level of treatment currently available.

Programs for the treatment of mentally ill offenders at both Eastern State Hospital and Western State Hospital have been increased. In addition, the alcoholism program for state employees will be extended.

Developmental Disabilities (\$121.1 million and 6,053 FTE)

This program budget provides funding to augment the continuum of services offered to the developmentally disabled citizens of our state. Increases are provided for group homes, developmental centers and institutions.

Funding is also included for the three new state residential treatment centers which were authorized by the 1976 Legislature and are expected to begin operation during the latter part of the 1977-79 biennium in Spokane, Ephrata and the Tri-Cities.

The Home Aide program initiated in the last biennium has been enthusiastically received by families of developmentally disabled individuals. Responding to the needs of these family units to be given respite from the daily pressures of caring for the developmentally disabled in the home, the Legislature has enhanced the funding level for this service by 32%.

Nursing Homes (\$177.5 million and 198 FTE)

Because of the increased interest by both the public and the Legislature in the problems of the nursing home industry, this function has been made a separate program within the Department. The budget provides funds to bring the salaries of all nonprofessional nursing home employees to a rate approximately 8% above the anticipated \$2.50 minimum wage rate. In addition, the current level expenditure for the cost reimbursement system has been expanded 5.5% per annum.

Income Maintenance (\$482.1 million and 3,098 FTE)

Two major increases in grant standards were provided in this program budget: (1) all public assistance recipients received a 2.6% increase in standard plus a 5.5% annual increase in grant amount, and (2) \$6 million was included to equalize non-continuing general assistance grant standards with those for continuing general assistance. \$1.3 million was provided for special rates to congregate care facilities for the care of mentally ill, developmentally disabled and alcoholic clients. These facilities also received a 5.5% per year vendor rate increase. For the first time, the budget provides increases in the state supplementation to SSI, which at the same time allows the federal increase to pass through to the recipients. (Due to the lateness of the passage of the budget, SSI cost of living increases will not be reflected in recipients' grants until October 1, 1977. They will be retroactive to July 1, 1977, however.)

Community Social Services (\$166.6 million and 3,380 FTE)

In addition to the 5.5% per year increase provided to all vendors within this program, several other changes were made.

1. Funds were provided for services to incorrigible youth.
2. Day care services were enhanced by an additional \$6.4 million.
3. \$900,000 and 56 FTE were provided to expand 24-hour child protective services to areas not currently covered.

Medical Assistance (\$307.4 million and 785 FTE)

The Legislature, while providing necessary inflationary increases for hospitals, physicians, pharmacists and other vendors, has implemented provisions which will bring about a slowdown in the rapidly increasing cost of

providing medical services. Additional funding has also been provided for medical payment staff to increase the efficiency of vendor payment.

Public Health (\$55.0 million and 729 FTE)

Funds were provided in this program budget for testing for the early detection of metabolic disorders and birth defects. The budget also provides funds to assure the state's compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. In addition to vendor increases for crippled children's services and child dental hygiene services, enhancement was provided for kidney centers to assure that this life support function will be available to those who need it. Increases were provided for the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and for family planning services. It is expected that \$3.1 million will be expended in Title X, \$4.3 million in Title XIX, and \$0.6 million in Title XX for these services.

Vocational Rehabilitation (\$44.3 million and 775 FTE)

The budget provides 5.5% annual vendor increases in this program and increases the capacity of the sheltered workshops throughout the state to accommodate additional clients.

Administrative and Support Services (\$76.9 million and 3,055 FTE)

The budget provides funds for increased support enforcement staff which ultimately reduces the level of AFDC payments. In addition, a 5% reduction in the staffing level of this program was imposed.

HUMAN RESOURCES - OTHER

Veterans Affairs

This Department was created by the Legislature last biennium, separating it from DSHS. Upon its establishment, it was divided into three categories of activities: Administration, Field Services, and Institutions. In the current budget, the Administration category was reduced by 6 positions, reflecting legislative concern of excessive staffing. The Field Services category, which supports the state operated Veterans' Offices and the offices operated by nationally chartered veterans' organizations, was reduced by one state office (Olympia). Funds for the Institutional category, which supports the veterans' homes at Retsil and Orting, were increased to provide a higher level of nursing care to the senior and disabled veterans.

Planning and Community Affairs Agency

The rapidly increasing growth in this agency was stemmed, but the current level of support in community assistance and planning is maintained.

Human Rights Commission

This quasi-judicial agency was provided with a staffing level to resolve the problem of an increasing backlog of cases and complaints. With this staffing level, the backlog is to be reduced to a workable level in the 1979-81 biennium.

Labor and Industries

The significant aspect of this departmental appropriation was the addition of 25 positions in industrial safety inspection and a staffing increase for the various construction inspectors.

Board of Prison Terms and Parole

This agency was funded at a level which assures the staffing required to meet the increasing number of criminal convictions in our state and the consequent burden of sentence determination and review. It also assures continuance of the important federal grant which will provide sentencing guidelines.

Hospital Commission

The appropriation confirms the federal grant to this state which is intended to reduce the rapid increase in hospital costs.

Employment Security

This Department is almost entirely funded from federal sources and generally governed by federal rules and regulations. The principal programs of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Services reflect the federal funding formula anticipated by the agency based on the activities of these programs during the current biennium.

Work Orientation also received continuing funding. This highly successful project is accomplished through personal service contracts with private vendors and strong performance standards. Those assisted by these programs are ex-convicts and the mentally retarded.

Also of note, the Legislature has directed the Department to develop an integrated method of accounting which will satisfy both the federal and state requirements. This will enable the Office of Financial Management and the Legislature to monitor the activities of the agency more accurately.

EDUCATION

The 1977-79 biennial budget for K-12 of \$1.9 billion reflects an increase of \$383.2 million or 25.8% over 1975-77.

K-12 Education Funding

The 1977-79 appropriation to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for school districts is one segment of a three-part package the 45th Legislature has adopted to meet the state's constitutional mandate to adequately provide for common school education. The three parts relating to basic education are:

- (1) SHB 960, a definition that specifies the state's responsibility in broad curriculum and financial terms;

- (2) SHB 1096, a limitation on special property tax levies as to purpose and amount to insure that their utilization for basic education will be phased out as full state funding is phased in. The result will be that special levies will be authorized only for special programs by 1980-81; and
- (3) The biennial budget, which provides sufficient state dollars to fund the first two years of a four-year cycle toward full state funding.

The budget for basic education proposed a \$600 weighted pupil guarantee for the 1977-78 school year. This is an increase of \$62 per weighted pupil from the 1976-77 school year. For the 1978-79 school year, the state will be implementing a new distribution formula based on student/staff ratios, funded at 85%. It is anticipated that the state formula funding will increase to 92% in 1979-80 and to 100% in 1980-81, thus achieving full state funding.

Salary increases for K-12 employees are included in the overall basic education appropriation for both years of the 1977-79 biennium. These increases will average approximately 7% per year statewide. The funds will be variably distributed, however, with districts whose average salaries are below the statewide average receiving a larger salary percentage than those currently above the statewide level. The purpose of this differential distribution is to decrease the disparity in salaries paid by school districts and at the same time to insure that all employees will receive at least cost of living increases.

The total dollar increase for basic education during 1977-79 is \$269 million, which represents a 23% increase from the 1975-77 biennium.

The Legislature has also proposed that student transportation be included as part of basic education. The 1977-79 budget therefore provides a \$25.9 million or 42% increase to reimburse transportation at 85% for 1977-78 and 90% at 1978-79. This program will also achieve 100% of funding during 1980-81.

The handicapped-special education appropriation of \$92.8 million is sufficient to maintain the current program and increase the percentage of learning language disability students served from the current 1.5% of the total student population to 1.75% in 1977-78 and 2% in 1978-79. To fund this increase and maintain the current program requires an increase of \$11.8 million or 12.7%.

Funds are also included for gifted programs; bilingual education; urban, rural, racial, or disadvantaged children; and children in state institutions.

Higher Education

General

The Higher Education appropriations were based upon the following policy enactments:

- (1) Tuition and fees, which had not been revised since 1971, are increased, providing additional revenues totaling \$30.8 million-- the increase is phased in over two years: (a) the rates for resident undergraduates at the universities will rise from \$564 to \$660 the first year and \$687 the second year; and (b) resident rates for the other institutions are increased similarly, with a greater increase for nonresidents;
- (2) Operating fee revenues, which had previously been retained locally, will now be collected and budgeted by the state;
- (3) New student services and plant operations and maintenance formulas have been adopted; and
- (4) The contracted enrollment policy is continued.

Four-Year Colleges and Universities

The 1977-79 budget for the four-year institutions reflects an increase of \$71.4 million or 8.8% above the estimated expenditures for 1975-77.

Community Colleges

The 1977-79 budget for the community colleges represents an increase of \$27.7 million or 10.3% above the estimated expenditures of the 1975-77 biennium.

Education - Other

Excluding the appropriation for the Teachers Retirement System, a total of \$55,191,000 million in all funds is allocated to the Compact for Education, the Council for Postsecondary Education, the Commission for Vocational Education, the Higher Education Personnel Board, the State Library, the Arts Commission and the historical societies. Funds are included in the State Library budget to capitalize the Washington Library Network revolving fund which supports the network. Three million dollars for increased student financial aid are provided in the Council for Postsecondary Education budget to reflect the tuition and fee increase.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATION

The final appropriation in the functional area of Natural Resources and Recreation totals \$386,711,000 and reflects an overall increase of \$118,180,000 or 44.0% above the estimates for the current biennium. The increases may be generalized as follows:

Department of Ecology

The total appropriation is for \$174.7 million which includes funding for Washington Futures Referendum 26 (water pollution control/waste disposal) and Referendum 27 (water supply) grants. Included in the above amount is a \$30.4 million operating budget, covering funding for administration of

Washington Futures. Hiring authority was granted for 144.0 FTE (no additional fiscal impact) to consolidate the Youth Litter Corps in the Department. This was previously handled as grants to local governmental units and State Parks Youth Development Conservation Corps.

The Legislature earmarked not more than \$1.1 million in state funds from the Ecology appropriation for matching purposes for activated air pollution control authorities, and not more than \$1.5 million from federal air pollution control grant funds for activated air pollution control authorities. The appropriation is intended to comply with regulations of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

The Department of Ecology is also directed to report a master project list every six months of the 1977-79 biennium to the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate, and the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The master list shall contain those projects proposed for funding during the 1977-79 biennium from the appropriations for waste disposal facilities and municipal and industrial water supply facilities.

State Parks and Recreation Commission

The final legislative appropriation level for Parks and Recreation is \$27.5 million representing an increase of \$5.3 million or 24.0% over the current biennium expenditures. This funding level will allow the Parks and Recreation Commission to maintain services to existing state parks.

Department of Fisheries

The Department of Fisheries appropriation is \$31.9 million, representing an increase of \$5.3 million or 20.0% above current expenditures. The Fisheries budget reflects continuation of enforcement and management activities that have received increased emphasis as a result of the recent federal court opinions regarding Indian fishing rights.

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation

The IAC appropriation in the operating budget is \$16.2 million, representing an increase of \$1.5 million or 10% over current expenditures, and is directed toward grants to state and local agencies for outdoor recreation. \$5.9 million is appropriated in the capital budget for grants to local agencies.

Department of Game

The budget for the Game Department is \$27.8 million. This represents an increase of \$2.6 million and 10.1% over current expenditures. These additional funds will pay for increased operational costs related to staff workload requirements, fish rearing facilities, and the maintenance of other on-going game programs.

Department of Natural Resources

The final legislative version of the operational budget for the Department of Natural Resources is \$79.3 million, including \$13.7 million from non-appropriated sources. This represents an increase of \$10.9 million or 16.0% over current biennium expenditures, reflecting increased management activities associated with state-owned lands.

The budget also includes sufficient funding to better enable the Department to take advantage of favorable timber market conditions. \$230,000 is earmarked in the Department of Natural Resources budget for continuation of the program directed toward the eradication of yellow star thistle, knapweed, and bindweed. The Department provides a one-third share for problem areas where participating counties and individual landowners provide equal one-third shares.

The Legislature also directed the Department to expend \$1.9 million within the Forest Rehabilitation program for the operation of the Clearwater, Larch Mountain, Indian Ridge, and Northern State Hospital (Douglas Hall) honor camps.

Department of Agriculture

The total funds budget for the Department of Agriculture is \$21.7 million, including \$7.2 million from non-appropriated sources. This represents an increase of \$2.6 million and 13.7%. The budget includes 4.0 FTE and \$82,534 for continuation of the direct marketing program, and \$160,000 for the Department of Agriculture's one-third share for the special tansy ragwort control program in conjunction with those county noxious weed control boards which have placed tansy ragwort on their noxious weed lists.

TRANSPORTATION

The total appropriation for the state's transportation function is approximately \$872.9 million, from three sources:

- (1) The transportation operating and capital budget (SSB 2543) - \$679.2 million;
- (2) The special appropriation for the Highway Department (SSB 2544) - \$79 million (providing pass-through funds directed to local and city street projects); and
- (3) The regular operating budget (SSB 3109) - \$114.7 million.

The Forty-Fifth Legislature did enact several items of legislation having fiscal impact. SSB 2537 provided a variable gas tax formula, increasing this revenue source from 9¢ to a total of 11¢ and generating some \$111 million in additional highway funds. SSB 2522 increased the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax 2/10ths of 1%, which will generate \$14 million. The funds generated by SSB 2522 will support the final major item of legislation, SHB 980, which is a ferry bond bill authorizing \$135 million for 12 new ferry vessels and other costs over an extended period of 12 years.

Under SSB 2924, a Department of Transportation was authorized. It will absorb the former Department of Highways, Highway Commission, Toll Bridge Authority, Aeronautics Commission, Canal Commission, and the transportation functions currently carried out in the Planning and Community Affairs Agency. Correspondingly, the funds appropriated to these agencies will be transferred to the D.O.T.

Related General Budget items include:

State Patrol - Total appropriation of \$64.7 million, representing an increase of \$5.7 million (9.6%) over 75-77 expenditures.

Department of Motor Vehicles (newly named the Department of Licensing) - Total appropriation of \$44.7 million, an increase of \$6.0 million (15.5%) over 75-77 expenditures. Included in the appropriation is sufficient funding for equipment and administration costs related to (a) the staggered license program, (b) data processing costs, and (c) inflationary increases in other programs.

SALARY COMPENSATION PLAN

Salary increases of an average of 10%, effective July 1, 1977, and an additional 5%, effective July 1, 1978, were granted to all classified and exempt employees under the jurisdiction of the State Personnel Board, Higher Education Personnel Board, State Patrol, and faculty and exempt personnel of the University of Washington, Washington State University, Western Washington State College and the community colleges.

Faculty and exempt personnel were granted the following increases at other institutions: Eastern Washington State College, 8% the first year, and 5% the second year; Central Washington State College and The Evergreen State College, 6% the first year and 4% the second year.

Certificated and classified employees of the common schools will receive an average salary increase of 7% for each year of the biennium. The increases will be granted within a sliding scale of 4% to 9%; i.e., employees whose salaries are at or below the state-wide average salary level will receive the higher percentage increases.

State elected officials and judges at all levels of the court system received varying salary increases, effective July 1, 1977 (see analysis of SSB 2086). Effective January 8, 1978 newly elected legislators will receive \$9,800 per year.

All state employees will receive an increase in state contributions from \$35 to \$72.50 to provide a single health insurance benefit plan funded entirely by employer contributions (see analysis of SSB 2851).

SALARY PLAN COMPARISON

SENATE/HOUSE/FINAL
General Fund-State

- 278 -

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	- - - SENATE - - -		- - - - HOUSE - - - -		- - FINAL APPROPRIATION - -	
	<u>% Amount</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>% Amount</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>% Amount</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
	(78/79)		(78/79)			
SPB & EXEMPT	7/6	\$ 38,197,000	10.1 /6	\$ 50,143,000	10/5	\$ 47,696,000
HEPB	7/6	19,248,000	9.35/6	24,409,075	10/5	24,037,000
WSP	7/6	135,000	10/7	183,000	10/5	169,000
UofW FAC. & EX.	9/6	16,031,000	9/6	16,031,000	10/5	16,658,000
WSU FAC. & EX.	9/6	7,467,000	9/6	7,467,000	10/5	7,759,000
WWSC FAC. & EX.	9/6	2,598,000	9/6	2,598,000	10/5	2,702,000
EWSC FAC. & EX.	7/4	1,671,000	7/4	1,671,000	8/5	1,957,000
CWSC FAC. & EX.	5/3	1,301,000	5/3	1,301,000	6/4	1,606,000
TESC FAC. & EX.	5/3	474,000	5/3	474,000	6/4	584,000
CC FAC. & EX.	9/6	<u>17,451,000</u>	9/6	<u>20,236,196</u>	10/5	<u>18,134,000</u>
SUBTOTAL		\$104,573,000		\$124,513,271		\$121,302,000
HEALTH INS. INCREASE	30,112 FTEs	<u>27,101,000</u>	30,112 FTEs	<u>27,101,000</u>	30,112 FTEs	<u>27,101,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$131,674,000</u>		<u>\$151,614,271</u>		<u>\$148,403,000</u>

REVENUE RECONCILIATION AS AFFECTED BY APPROPRIATION BILLS

GENERAL FUND-STATE

1977-79

Adjusted General Fund Balance 1975-77

	(Millions)
1975-77 - June 30 Ending Balance in Printed Budget Document	\$ 44.0
*1. Less Tax Increase proposed by Governor Evans (not adopted)	<u>(20.6)</u>
Estimated Balance	\$ 23.4
 <u>Adjustments</u>	
2. Motor Vehicle Excise Distribution	\$16.0
3. Transfers:	
A. Additional War Veterans Fund	.7
B. Community College Bond Fund	13.4
C. Investment Reserve Account	(1.0)
D. State Treasurer's Service Fund	(0.06)
4. Savings by E0-77-2	25.0
5. Increased Revenues	43.1
6. Supplemental Budget - HB 169	(9.2)
7. Cloud Seeding - ESB 2561	<u>(0.1)</u>
	 <u>87.84</u>
1975-77 Estimated Fund Balance June 30, 1977	 \$111.24

* Item numbers refer to Notes following.

1977-79 Projected Revenues

(Millions)

8. Printed Budget Document less Tax Increases and Required Legislation	\$3,770.2
---	-----------

Adjustments

9. Revised Revenue Estimates	\$113.8	
10. Treasury Fund Transfer	3.5	
11. Accrued Revenue Deduction	37.9	
12. Local Fund Adjustment	(5.4)	
13. Excess Federal Revenue over Federal Expenditure	4.1	
14. Higher Education - Local Funds Transfer plus Tuition Increase	100.6	
15. Expenditure Reduction	8.5	
16. Appropriation Transfers in SSB 3109	(37.3)	
17. Additional Revenue Sharing	20.0	
18. SSI Audit Recovery	4.6	
19. Horse Racing Commission Transfer	0.9	
20. Trust Land Purchase Account Transfer	3.2	
21. Higher Education Refund Bonds	11.0	
22. Additional Audit Recovery	2.0	
23. Additional Debt Service	(0.5)	
24. Savings Health Care	1.5	
25. Savings Pensions	9.8	
26. Highway Reimbursement	<u>0.5</u>	
		<u>278.7</u>
Total General Fund-State Revenues		\$4,160.14

Plus Revenues Resulting from Legislation

(Millions)

27. Extension of Temporary Tax Increase	\$ 82.0
28. Balance of Legislation Affecting Revenues	<u>4.6</u>
Total General Fund-State Revenues Available	\$4,246.74

1977-79 - General Fund-State Appropriations

SSB 3109 - Basic Operating Budget	\$4,228.7
SSB 3110 - Capital Budget	3.6
29. All Other Legislation with Appropriations	<u>14.0</u>
Total General Fund Appropriations	\$4,246.3
Balance	\$.44

Detailed Notes

1. Less Tax increases proposed by Governor Evans were to be effective on June 1, 1977, but were not adopted. They would have provided \$20.6 million in the one remaining month of the 1975-77 biennium.

2. Motor Vehicle Excise Distribution to Mass Transit

During fiscal 1977 \$18 million in motor vehicle excise taxes will be collected for local mass transit operations, but will not be distributed by law until the 1977-79 biennium. The printed budget document includes \$16 million for the July 1977 distribution as a charge against the 1975-77 biennium. Since this amount will be included in the Treasurer's 1975-77 biennium ending balance, it should also be recognized as a part of the ending balance by the Legislature.

3. Transfers

- A. The War Veterans' Compensation Program has expired. The Treasurer has abolished the account and transferred all funds to the General Fund as required in RCW 73.32.130 in March 1977. The transfer of \$7.4 million was recognized in the 1976 supplemental budget -- the \$0.7 million is the unexpended balance of appropriation not previously counted.

- B. Community College Bond Fund. In 1975 the Legislature authorized the refunding of community college bonds through the use of general obligation bonds (HJR 52) in order to take advantage of lower interest rates and guarantee requirements. These bonds were refunded in the fall of 1976, leaving \$14 million in the old bond fund which is not needed. \$825,000 of this amount is appropriated for community college facilities, leaving \$13.4 million for transfer to the General Fund (SB 2161).

- C. Investment Reserve Account. The 1975-77 appropriations bill requires the transfer of \$10.7 million from this account to the General Fund before June 30, 1977. There will not be more than \$9 million in the account at that time and if the entire amount is transferred there will be nothing in the account for the required operating expenses of the State Finance Committee. \$8.25 million is transferred in SSB 2681. Amount reduced (by \$1.0 million) as some reduction already accounted for in the budget document.

- D. Reduction - State Treasurer's Service Fund. The 1977-79 budget document shows a transfer from the service fund to the General Fund of \$6,856,820 for the 1975-77 biennium. \$2 million was transferred in the 1975-77 omnibus appropriation bill, plus an additional \$4.8 million in SSB 2681 passed in this session, making a total transfer of \$6.8 million and reducing the original General Fund estimate by \$0.06 million.

4. Savings by E0-77-2

Amount of savings anticipated by Governor Ray as a result of her freeze on staffing, travel, etc., and lapsing unexpended balance to reserve in executive order on state expenditures reduction in January 1977 -- OPP&FM, 3/2/77.

5. Increased Revenues

A. Insurance premiums tax receipts are higher than estimates by \$4 million.

B. Revenue Act receipts higher than estimates in published budget document by \$39.1. Memo to OPP&FM, 6/24/77.

6. Supplemental Budget - HB 169

The total General Fund appropriation for the remainder of this biennium was \$11.2 million, but \$2 million had been deducted for the supplemental in the budget document, leaving a balance of 9.2 million.

7. Cloud Seeding - ESB 2561

\$125,000 was appropriated for cloud seeding in February 1977.

8. Printed Budget Document Less Tax Increases not Adopted and Required Legislation

	(Millions)
A. Printed budget total General Fund revenues	\$5,393.8
B. less federal revenues	(984.1)
C. Plus patient receipts (federal reimbursement)	2.3
D. Less tax increases proposed by Governor Evans but not adopted (1.1% increase in sale and use taxes - \$473 million plus 25% surtax on B&O tax - \$151.4 million)	(624.4)
E. Less revenues requiring legislation (Treasurer's transfer, \$3.5 million; Community College Bond Fund, \$12.9 million; increase in energy site application fees, \$1 million)	(17.4)
	<u>\$3,770.2</u>

9. Revised Revenue Estimates

- A. Legislative Budget Committee higher estimate -- \$43.3 million.
- B. Licenses, Permits and Fees -- \$2.0 million -- OPP&FM -- 4/1/77.
- C. Liquor Profits -- \$.3 million due to increase number of outlets allowed in Senate appropriation.
- D. Increased Insurance Premiums Tax -- collections currently running above estimates by \$4 million. Assume \$9.0 million increase for 1977-79. Insurance Commissioner's Office -- 4/11/77.
- E. Public Utilities Tax -- increase of \$1.0 million from outside purchases and rate increases for Seattle and Tacoma City Light.

- F. Revised Department of Revenue estimate for 1977-79 -- by letter May 27, 1977. Estimate is for an additional \$85 million -- \$43.3 million counted in Legislative Budget Committee higher estimate (see A), leaving an additional increase of \$41.7 million.
 - G. Sales, Use and B&O increases related to additional highway construction as a result of ESSB 2537 -- Fuel Tax increase -- \$11.5 million.
 - H. Revised Motor Vehicle Excise revenues -- \$5.0 million -- OPP&FM 6/10/77.
10. Treasury Fund Transfer. Transfer of \$3.5 million from the State Treasurer's Service Fund to the General Fund -- required legislation so had been deducted previously in Item 5. In Section 158 of SSB 3109.
 11. Plus Accrued Revenue Account Deduction. Printed budget document has a deduction of \$37.9 from General Fund revenues for the accrued revenue account. The statute required an appropriation by the Legislature. In addition, the amount is too large as it included tax increases projected by Governor Evans. See Item 8 above.
 12. Local Fund Adjustment. Certain local funds were inadvertently included in General Fund-State revenues in the revenue tables in budget document. OPP&FM -- 4/1/77.
 13. Excess Federal Revenues. Over Federal expenditures -- OPP&FM -- 4/1/77. Prior biennium recoveries.
 14. Higher Education - Local Funds Transfer Plus Tuition Increase. \$100.6
 - A. Local Funds Transfer - SSB 2435
 - B. Tuition increases - SHB 312
 15. Expenditure reduction of \$8.5 million related to maximum contribution to retirement systems based on higher earning assumption of long-term interest at 7%.
 16. Appropriation Transfers in SSB 3109
 - A. From the General Fund to the Accrued Revenue Account as required by Chapter 70, Laws of 1975-76, 2nd Ex. Sess. -- (\$33.5). Amount should be (\$36.1) \$(36.1)
 - B. From the General Fund to the Washington Library Network Data Processing System Revolving Fund (1.2)

\$(37.3)

Deduction from General Fund revenues made here to avoid double appropriation in LEAP data.
 17. Additional Revenue Sharing. Extension of the anti-recession fiscal assistance to state and local governments. Washington state can expect to receive \$20 million. Letter from OPP&FM, May 24, 1977.

18. SSI Audit Recovery. As a result of audits, DSHS will receive \$1.1 million for overpayment of Supplemental Security Income to Washington recipients for January 1974 through June 1974. The State Auditor estimates an additional \$3.5 million audit return from audit of period from July 1974 through June 1975. By letter, May 27, 1977.
19. Horse Racing Commission Transfer. Excess amount in Horse Racing Commission Fund transferred to General Fund - \$0.9 million.
20. Trust Land Purchase Account Transfer. Parks Department camping fees are used to purchase appropriate state trust lands for recreational purposes. More than the required amounts have accumulated in the trust account allowing a transfer to the General Fund of \$3.2 million.
21. Higher Education Refund Bonds. SHB 1265 allows the refunding of higher education bonds, releasing \$11 million of reserves required by the bond covenants for transfer to the General Fund.
22. Additional Audit Recovery. Additional recovery of \$2.0 million directly related to increased revenue estimates. Department of Revenue, June 4, 1977.
23. Additional Debt Service Requirement. Changes in proposed capital outlay from 1977-79 budget document in ESSB 3110 (capital budget), emergency drought bonds (2SSB 2620) and changed construction schedules have increased debt service requirements by \$0.5 million. OPP&FM, May 27, 1977.
24. Savings Health Care. Because the state contribution for employee health care of \$35 covered only part of the cost and employees paid the rest, the total payment was required in advance. Under the new plan with the state paying the entire cost, pre-payment will not be required for a savings of \$1.5 million.
25. Savings Pensions. Changes in the pension systems for new employees in SHB 865, SHB 866 and SHB 867 will result in lower pension contributions and savings of \$9.8 million.
26. Highway Reimbursement. The appropriation from the General Fund of \$477,000 in SSB 2543, Highways operating budget, is to be reimbursed from federal receipts.
27. Extension of Temporary Tax Increase. The temporary tax increase of .1% on the sales tax and .6% surtax on the B&O tax would have expired on June 30, 1977. The taxes have been extended through the 1977-79 biennium and are now scheduled to expire on June 30, 1979 -- \$82 million.
28. Balance of Legislation Affecting Revenues - General Fund Only

SHB 225	Tuition, Immigrant Refugees	(163,000)
HB 286	Humane Society, Sodium P	2,000
SHB 314	Pharmacy Assistants	4,500
SHB 327	Water Supply Systems Operators	10,500
SHB 340	Securities, Religious Denomination	(18,000)
HB 355	Senior Citizen Tax Relief	(900,000)

HB 382	Drugs, Government Agencies, Exempt	(30,000)
SHB 391	Audiologists, Speech, Reg.	38,750
SHB 618	Securities Sales, Regulation	266,500
SHB 839	Historic Sites, Leasehold Exempt	(85,680)
3SHB 1188	Fisheries, Revenues	4,472,000
HB 1260	Insurance Bonds, Fee, License	790,000
SB 2172	Acupuncturists Licensing	19,750
SB 2184	Contractors, Registration	20,188
SSB 2197	Escrow Officers, Agents	17,200
SB 2286	Funeral Business, Regs.	18,100
SB 2315	Real Estate License Fees	(29,440)
SB 2429	Charitable Solicitations	(19,000)
SB 2441	Horse Race Tracks, Counties	(16,400)
SSB 2537	DMV, Fuel Tax Rates	40,000
SB 2769	Contractors, Reg. Fees	165,000
		<u>\$4,602,968</u>

29. All Other Legislation With Appropriations -- General Fund Only

SHB 27	Small, Minority Business	99,800
SHB 138	Asian-American Commission	105,340
2SHB 251	Senior Citizen Services	9,940,000
3SHB 371	Juvenile Justice Act	983,000
2SHB 449	Women's Commission	2,000
HB 573	Session Laws Publication	95,494
SHB 837	Mount Si, Study	41,500
2SHB 1306	Legislative, Judicial, Elected Officials, Salaries	1,200,000
2SSB 2040	Jails, Standards	50,000
2SSB 2104	Salmon License Limits	10,000
SSB 2143	Superior Court Judges	446,000
SB 2166	Print Dupl., Mgt. Center	166,265
SSB 2543	Highways Budget	477,000
SSB 2910	Energy Facility Site Council	116,317
SSB 3010	Tort Claims	150,000
SB 3015	Liquified Gas, Study	76,500
SB 3019	SPI, Transportation	15,000
2SSB 3067	Washington State Register	<u>73,000</u>
	TOTAL OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	\$14,047,216

REVENUE SUMMARY

Total revenues from all funds for the 1977-79 biennium are estimated at \$8 billion, reflecting an increase of \$1.43 billion, or 22% over revenues currently estimated for the 1975-77 biennium. Of total revenues, state taxes for the 1977-79 biennium are estimated at \$4.5 billion, or 56% of the total; federal grants, \$1.78 billion or 22%; and all other revenue sources, \$1.71 billion, or 21%.

Revenues to the state General Fund for the 1977-79 biennium are estimated at \$5.3 billion, reflecting a net growth of \$1.1 billion, or 26% over the total estimated for the 1975-77 biennium. The total General Fund revenue estimate for the 1977-79 biennium consists of \$3.8 billion, or 72% from taxes; \$1.1 billion, or 21% from federal grants; and \$370 million, or 7% from all other sources.

Total revenues assumed in the budget bills (General Operating, Highways and Capital) includes legislation which has been passed by both houses of the Legislature affecting revenues as follows: \$82 million in General Fund revenues from extension of the temporary increases in sales and B&O taxes (.1% sales and use, .6% surtax on B&O); \$104.8 million in increased gasoline taxes for highways; and \$14.3 million in increased motor vehicle excise taxes for ferry construction and operation.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

OPERATIONAL BUDGET TABLES
(SSB 3109)

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGETS LEAP
COMPARISON OF PLANS

TIME 10:32 TOTAL STATE BUDGET DATE 07/15/77
10:32 TOTL TOTAL STATE BUDGET

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS ---

	GOV RAY OF 1977-79	JT-LEG 1977-79	NET DIFF.	PERCENT DIFF.
GENERAL FUND STATE	4,156,833	4,228,745	71,912	1.73
GENERAL FUND FEDERAL	1,059,373	1,077,480	18,107	1.71
UNANTICIPATED RECEIPTS		57,968	57,968	
OTHER FUNDS	1,889,150	1,580,040	-309,110	-16.36
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	7,105,356	6,944,233	-161,123	-2.27

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS DETAIL ---

001 GENERAL FUND	5,222,405	5,370,395	147,990	2.83
002 HOSPITAL COMMISSION	609	609		
003 ARCHITECTS LICENSE	116	117	1	0.86
004 CEMETERY ACCOUNT	43	42	-1	-2.33
005 TRUST LAND PURCHASE	4,522	5,985	1,463	32.35
006 COMM DRIVER TRAIN SC	4	3	-1	-25.00
009 FOREST FIRE SUPPRESS	1,330	845	-485	-36.47
011 ELECTRICAL LICENSE A	4,395	4,394	-1	-0.02
012 FEED & FERTILIZER	15	15		
014 FOREST DEVELOPMENT	8,622	9,582	960	11.13
015 HARBOR IMPROVEMENT	244	244		
016 INVESTMENT RESERVE	767	768	1	0.13
017 LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	26	27	1	3.85
019 STATE TIMBER RESERVE	41,124	41,534	410	1.00
020 OPTICIANS	23	23		
021 OPTOMETRY	57	57		
022 ECONOMIC ASSIST REV	746		-746	-100.00
023 SPL CRG SEED BURN RE	20	20		
024 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	357	359	2	0.56
025 PUCET SOUND PILOTAGE	8	8		
026 REAL ESTATE COMMISSI	1,814	1,828	14	0.77
027 RECLAMATION REVOLVIN	540	541	1	0.19
028 SANITARIANS LICENSIN	13	13		
029 STATE TIMBER TAX ACC	26,580	26,580		
030 LAND COM1 FOR FIRE S	1,000		-1,000	-100.00
036 CAPITOL BLDG CONST.	20	20		
037 MOTOR TRANSPORT ACCT	4,368	4,266	-102	-2.34
038 STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM	46	46		
039 AERONAUTICS ACCOUNT	740	740		
040 SEARCH & RESCUE ACCO	48	48		
041 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	31,449	34,075	2,626	8.35
044 LITTER CONTROL ACCOU	2,989	2,989		
046 TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUC	13,079	13,079		
050 REGARD OF PSYCH EXAMI	28	28		
051 LIR ACC WASTE DISP F	108,329	108,329		

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET
COMPARISON OF PLANS

LEAP

TIME TOTAL STATE BUDGET DATE
10:37 TOT TOTAL STATE BUDGET 07/15/77

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS DETAIL (CONTINUED) ---

	GOV RAY GP 1977-79	J1-LEG 1977-79	NET DIFF.	PERCENT DIFF.
056	ST HIGHER ED CONSTR			
062	WASH ST BLDG ACCOUNT			
068	CC CAP CONSTR ACCT-1	47	-47	-100.00
069	STATE TIMBER TAX FUN	2,950	-2,950	-100.00
070	OUTDOOR RECREATION	23,457	-5,825	-24.83
072	LIR ACC WATER SUPP F	41,593	-15,000	-36.06
073	LIR ACC PUBLIC REC F	843	-1	-0.12
077	INDIAN CULTURAL EDUC		1,000	
080	GRADE XING PROTECTIV	1,078	1,078	
088	VEH TITLE GUARANTEE	100	-100	-100.00
089	FERT-AGRIC MIN/LIME	268	1	0.37
090	COMMERCIAL FEED	269	269	
091	SEED	618	-1	-0.16
092	NURSERY INSPECTION F	231	1	0.43
093	VESSEL/GEAR/LIC/PERM	3,500	3,500	
095	MARINE TRANSPORTATIO	12,234	-12,234	-100.00
097	STATE TIMBER TAX FUN			
103	FOREST RESERVE	34,498	34,498	
104	GAME FUND	27,511	67	0.24
105	GRAIN/HAY INSPECTION	7,202	-600	-8.33
106	HIGHWAY SAFETY	23,688	23,701	0.05
107	LIQUOR EXCISE TAX	16,360	16,360	
108	MOTOR VEHICLE	360,968	-151,401	-41.94
110	GAME SPEC WILDLIFE A	134	8	5.97
111	PUBLIC SERVICE REVOL	10,160	10,160	
112	URBAN ARTERIAL TRUST	12,860	-12,860	-100.00
115	PUGET SOUND RESERVE	4,036	-4,036	-100.00
116	BASIC DATA	180	180	
119	UC ADMINISTRATIVE FU	90,470	-1,547	-1.71
120	ADMIN CONTINGENCY	400	400	
124	HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTIO	5,000	-5,000	-100.00
126	AGRIC LOCAL FUND ACC	2,756	-40	-1.45
127	HORTICULTURAL DISTRI	4,590	-103	-2.24
132	TRADE FAIR FUND	30	30	
143	FEDERAL APPROPRIATIO	11,005	11,005	

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL BUDGET LEAF
 COMPARISON OF PLANS

TIME TOTAL TOTAL STATE BUDGET DATE
 10:39 TOTAL STATE BUDGET 07/15/77

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS DETAIL (CONTINUED) ---

	GOV RAY OF 1977-79	JI-LEG 1977-79	NET DIFF.	PERCENT DIFF.
145 GRANTS & CONTRACTS	258,283	258,283		
149 GENERAL LOCAL	229,229	130,664	-98,565	-43.00
155 INS CO REIMBURSEMENT	256	269	13	5.08
164 SP IND INS ATOMIC EG	134		-134	-100.00
169 HORSE RACING COMMISS	1,572	1,452	-120	-7.63
184 LOCAL MUSEUM	30	30		
185 LOCAL MUSEUM	60	60		
188 INSECT & DISEASE	260	260		
189 CLARK MCNARY	2,567	2,568	1	0.04
190 FOREST ASSESSMENT	3,476	3,476		
192 LOG PATROL	105	104	-1	-0.95
193 FOREST NURSERY	2,811	2,811		
195 SLASH CLEARANCE	14	14		
196 UNCLAIMED PERSONAL P	111		-111	-100.00
197 STATUTE LAW COMM PUB	194	194		
198 ACCESS ROAD REVOLVIN	4,104	4,104		
301 GEN ADMINIST BOND RE	674	674		
303 HIGHWAY BOND RETIREM	66,286	66,286		
304 INST BLDG BOND REDEM	1,017	1,017		
305 INST BLDG BOND REDEM	3,570	3,569	-1	-0.03
306 PUB SCH BLD BOND RED	391		-391	-100.00
307 STATE BLD & HIGH ED	8,544	8,544		
311 COMMON SCH BLDG BOND	6,926	6,925	-1	-0.01
312 WATER POLLUTION BOND	3,856	3,855	-1	-0.03
313 STATE BLDG CON BD 19	652	651	-1	-0.15
314 ST BLDG & HI ED 1967	9,758	9,757	-1	-0.01
315 PUB SCH BLD BOND RED	4,777	4,776	-1	-0.02
316 ST BLDG & PARKG BD RE	2,451	2,451		
317 PUB SCH BOND RED OF	7,384	7,384		
318 PSE CON BD RED CF 19	8,657	8,657		
321 SCHOOL BLDG BOND OF	2,446	2,446		
322 ST BLDG BD RED FD 1973	389	389		
323 ST BLDG BD RED FD 1973	3,938	3,938		
324 ST HI ED BD RED FD 1	4,394	4,393	-1	-0.02
325 STATE BLDG CONST BON	5,668	5,668		

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET LEAP
COMPARISON OF PLANS

TIME TOTAL STATE BUDGET DATE
10:42 TO1 TOTAL STATE BUDGET 07/15/77

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS DETAIL (CONTINUED) ---

	GOV RAY OP 1977-79	JT-LEG 1977-79	NET DIFF.	PERCENT DIFF.
326	JUV COR INST BLD 196	624	624	
327	ST BLG AUTH BD RED F	9,917	9,916	-1
329	GEN OBL REF BD SER A	9,731	9,731	-0.01
330	UW HOSPITAL BOND RET	993	849	-144
331	CC CAP IMP BD RED FD	7,517	7,516	-1
332	WSU BOND RETIREMENT	298	298	-0.01
334	ST HE BD RED FD 1974	1,234	1,234	
336	WASTE DISP FAC BD RE	8,740	8,740	
337	WATER SUPP FAC BD RE	8,565	8,166	-399
338	RECREATION IMP BD RE	4,776	4,775	-1
339	DSHS FACILITY BD RED	3,002	3,001	-1
341	E C BOND RETIREMENT	939	938	-1
342	C C BOND RETIREMENT	873	873	-0.11
343	W C BOND RETIREMENT	1,277	1,277	
344	EVERGREEN ST C BD RE	374	374	
345	OUTDOOR REC BOND RED	2,323	2,323	
346	OUTDOOR REC BOND REL	6,290	6,290	
347	W S U BOND RETIREMEN	2,366	2,365	-1
348	U W BOND RETIREMENT	3,304	3,304	-0.04
349	CC CAP COM BD RET FD	7,419	7,033	-386
351	INDIAN CCC BD RED FD		104	104
352	FISHERIES BD RED FL	778	777	-1
353	ST HI ED BD RET FD T	2,028	2,028	-0.13
354	ST BLG ED REL FD 75	798	797	-1
356	DSHS BOND RED FD 197	3,215	1,496	-1,719
404	STATE TREAS SERVICE	2,834	2,940	106
405	GEN LEGAL SERV REVL	10,808	11,377	569
408	COASTAL PROTECTION A	100		-100
411	EQUIPMENT REVOLVING	332	331	-1
414	D P GA FC SERV REV F	8,646	8,688	42
415	DEPT OF PERSONNEL SE	6,157	6,488	331
417	HI EDUC PERS BRD SER	909	910	1
418	STATE EMPLOYEES INS	1,066	1,078	12
419	DATA PROCESSING REV			1.13
424	ANTI-TRUST REV FD-1R			

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIUM BUDGET LEAP
 COMPARISON OF PLANS

TIME TOTAL STATE BUDGET DATE
 10:44 TGI TOTAL STATE BUDGET 07/15/77

--- SOURCE OF FUNDS DETAIL (CONTINUED) ---

	GCV RAY GP 1977-79	JT-LEG 1977-79	NET DIFF.	PERCENT DIFF.
501 LIQUOR BOARD REVOLVI	90,997	90,773	-224	-0.25
600 RETIREMENT SYST EXPE	3,150	3,150		
608 ACCIDENT	25,139	24,569	-570	-2.27
609 MEDICAL AID	22,407	22,532	125	0.56
612 TEACHERS RETIREMENT	1,362	1,362		
614 VOL FIREMENS' REL &	83	86	3	3.61
884 GAMBLING REVOLVING F	2,363		-2,363	-100.00
885 PLUMBING CERTIF FUND	125	125		
891 WN LIB NW COM SYS RE	5,650	5,691	41	0.73
XFUN LAPSED FUNDS	15,351	17,646	2,295	14.95

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

LEAP

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME

TOTAL STATE BUDGET

DATE

11:40

PAGE 1 OF 10

07/11/77

--OPERATING BUDGET-- PAG	----GENERAL FUND STATE----			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF
2 LEGISLAT & JUDICA	31,253	52,425	21,172				226	194	-32	31,479	52,619	21,140
LEGISLATIVE	19,336	37,199	17,863				226	194	-32	19,562	37,393	17,831
JUDICIAL	11,917	15,226	3,309							11,917	15,226	3,309
3 EXECUTIVE	56,209	209,164	152,954		21,213	21,213	35,345	96,007	60,662	91,554	326,383	234,829
4 GEN GOV OTHER	201,684	410,977	209,292	64,877	2,417	-62,460	518,025	587,758	69,732	784,587	1001,151	216,564
5 HUMAN RESOURCES	862,563	976,317	113,753	714,140	839,130	124,990	151,367	145,394	-5,973	1728,069	1960,840	232,771
DSHS	836,936	947,741	110,804	627,320	700,545	73,224	18,686	1,952	-16,734	1482,943	1650,237	167,294
VETERANS AFFAIR	9,691	10,483	792				869	881	12	10,560	11,364	804
HUMN RESOUR OTH	15,936	18,093	2,157	86,820	138,585	51,765	131,811	142,561	10,750	234,567	299,239	64,672
6 NAT RESOUR & TRAN	85,915	98,615	12,700	12,859	17,266	4,407	272,951	385,521	112,571	371,724	501,402	129,678
NATURAL RESOURC	76,591	85,333	8,742	10,962	17,096	6,134	180,979	284,283	103,304	268,531	386,711	118,180
TRANSPORTATION	9,324	13,282	3,958	1,897	170	-1,727	91,972	101,239	9,267	103,193	114,691	11,498
TOTAL EDUCATION	2022,513	2479,946	457,433	115,990	197,454	81,464	471,811	423,103	-48,708	2610,315	3100,503	490,188
7 SUP PUBLIC INST	1378,206	1681,287	303,081	93,670	173,515	79,845	12,827	13,079	252	1484,703	1867,880	383,177
8 COMM COLLEGES	203,901	259,956	56,055				64,695	36,349	-28,346	268,596	296,305	27,709
9 FOUR YR INST HE	421,390	516,028	94,638				388,305	365,098	-23,207	805,696	881,127	71,431
10 EDUCATION OTHER	19,017	22,675	3,658	22,320	23,939	1,619	5,983	8,577	2,594	47,320	55,191	7,871
1 TOTAL STATE BUDGET	3260,138	4227,442	967,304	907,866	1077,479	169,614	1449,723	1637,976	188,253	5617,725	6942,896	1325,170
10 SUNDRY CLAIMS	351	1,300	949					30	30	351	1,330	978
T-BUD/SUNDRY	3260,489	4228,742	968,253	907,866	1077,479	169,614	1449,723	1638,007	188,283	5618,073	6944,223	1326,149

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

LEAP

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

DATE

11:43

PAGE 2 OF 10

07/11/77

SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF
* TOTAL LEGISLATIVE	19,336	37,199	17,863				226	194	-32	19,562	37,393	17,831
002 ST LEG HOUSE OF	8,119	16,882	8,763							8,119	16,882	8,763
003 SENATE	7,726	15,193	7,467							7,726	15,193	7,467
004 LEGIS BUDGET CO	742	917	175							742	917	175
005 LEAP ADMINISTRATION		890	890								890	890
006 STATE ACTUARY		304	304								304	304
007 STATUTE LAW COM	2,748	3,013	265				226	194	-32	2,974	3,207	233
* TOTAL JUDICIAL	11,917	15,226	3,309							11,917	15,226	3,309
008 SUPREME COURT	3,074	3,810	736							3,074	3,810	736
009 LAW LIBRARY	839	1,056	217							839	1,056	217
010 COURT OF APPEAL	2,830	4,228	1,398							2,830	4,228	1,398
011 COURT ADMINISTRATOR	5,006	5,946	940							5,006	5,946	940
012 JUDICIAL COUNCIL	169	186	17							169	186	17
* TOTAL LEG & JUD	31,253	52,425	21,172				226	194	-32	31,479	52,619	21,140

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

LEAP

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 13:20 PAGE 3 OF 10 GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE

DATE 07/11/77

SEC	--OPERATING BUDGET--			---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----			
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	
013	OFF OF THE GOVE	1,968	2,437	469			200	200		278		-278	2,246	2,637	391	
014	SPC APP TO GOVE	817	149,824	149,007			20,598	20,598				57,968	57,968	817	228,390	227,573
015	LIEUTENANT GOVE	119	148	29									119	148	29	
016	SEC. OF STATE	2,216	2,439	223									2,216	2,439	223	
017	JAIL COMMISSION		200	200										200	200	
018	INDIAN ADVISORY	183	156	-27									183	156	-27	
	ASIAN-AMERICAN	98		-98									98		-98	
019	WN ST WOMENS CO	97	198	101									97	198	101	
020	MEXICAN-AMERICA	94	107	13									94	107	13	
021	STATE TREASURER	18	3	-15					3,922	2,982	-940		3,940	2,985	-955	
022	STATE AUDITOR	4,204	4,772	568			415	415	260	150	-110		4,464	5,337	873	
023	ATTORNEY GLNERA	2,032	2,127	95					10,037	11,377	1,340		12,069	13,504	1,435	
024	PROG PLAN & FIS	5,453	7,090	1,637					99		-99		5,552	7,090	1,538	
025	DEPT OF PERSONN	5		-5					7,314	7,566	252		7,319	7,566	247	
026	ST CAPITOL COMM								20	20			20	20		
027	DATA PROCESS AU	3,375	855	-2,520					380		-380		3,755	855	-2,900	
028	STATE FINANCE C								559	768	209		559	768	209	
029	DEPT OF REVENUE	23,006	25,595	2,589					1,723	1,966	243		24,729	27,561	2,832	
030	BOARD OF TAX AP	597	604	7									597	604	7	
031	DEPT OF GEN ADM	7,466	7,897	431					10,490	12,941	2,451		17,956	20,838	2,882	
032	INSURANCE COMBI	4,462	4,712	250					263	269	6		4,725	4,981	256	
*	TOT EXECUTIVE	56,209	209,164	152,954			21,213	21,213	35,345	96,007	60,662		91,554	326,383	234,829	

* GOVERNOR RAY VETO

1- Dept. of Personnel other funds \$2,930,000
 2- Data Processing Auth. " " \$26,396,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 13:25 PAGE 4 OF 10 GENERAL GOVERNMENT OTHER DATE 07/11/77

SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----			
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	
033	ST REVENUES FOR	76,954	98,086	21,132			221,947	259,086	37,139	298,901	357,172	58,271	
034	FED REVENUES FO				56	63	7	31,840	34,498	2,658	31,897	34,561	2,664
035	BOND RETIREMENT							203,651	230,646	26,995	203,651	230,646	26,995
036	PUBLIC DISCLOSU	576	746	170							576	746	170
037	DEPT OF RETIREM	117,092	304,838	187,746	63,100		-63,100	4,231	4,537	306	184,423	309,375	124,952
038	MUNICIPAL RESEA	735	792	57							735	792	57
039	UNIFORM LEGISLA	16	20	4							16	20	4
040	ST BOARD OF ACC	302	381	79							302	381	79
041	ATHLETIC COMMIS	43	48	5							43	48	5
042	CEMETERY BOARD							40	42	2	40	42	2
043	HORSE RACING CO							1,340	1,452	112	1,340	1,452	112
044	LIQUOR CONTROL							40,266	46,173	5,907	40,266	46,173	5,907
045	PHARMACY BOARD	587	603	16							587	603	16
046	UTILITY & TRANS							9,143	11,238	2,095	9,143	11,238	2,095
047	BRD FOR VOL FIR							87	86	-1	87	86	-1
048	DEPT EMERG SERV	511	423	-88	1,721	1,862	141	5,038		-5,038	7,270	2,285	-4,985
049	MILITARY DEPART	4,343	4,200	-143		492	492	442		-442	4,785	4,692	-93
050	PUBLIC EMP RELA	524	840	316							524	840	316
	* TOT GLN GOV OTH	201,684	410,977	209,292	64,877	2,417	-62,460	518,025	587,758	69,732	784,587	1001,151	216,564

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

HUMAN RESOURCES

TIME
13:29

PAGE 5 OF 10

DATE
07/11/77

SEC	OPERATING BUDGET	GENERAL FUND STATE			GENERAL FUND FEDERAL			ALL OTHER FUNDS			TOTAL ALL FUNDS		
		CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF
51 *	TOTAL DSHS	836,936	947,741	110,804	627,320	700,545	73,224	18,686	1,952	-16,734	1482,943	1650,237	167,294
052	ADULT CORRECTIO	67,323	82,187	14,864	1,603		-1,603	6		-6	68,932	82,187	13,255
053	JUVENILE REHABI	38,293	44,617	6,324	674	2,153	1,479	390	500	110	39,357	47,270	7,913
054	MENTAL HEALTH	69,286	75,963	6,677	9,115	12,862	3,747	814	1,083	269	79,215	89,908	10,693
055	DEVELOPMENT DIS	92,775	88,733	-4,042	13,988	32,383	18,395	3,429		-3,429	110,192	121,116	10,924
056	NURSING HOMES		86,475	86,475		90,991	90,991					177,466	177,466
057	INCOME MAINTENA	236,820	269,063	32,243	219,003	212,994	-6,009				455,822	482,057	26,235
058	COMMUNITY SOCIA	51,588	64,268	12,680	71,619	102,306	30,687	2,737		-2,737	125,944	166,574	40,630
059	MEDICAL ASSISTA	227,678	171,077	-56,601	218,905	136,293	-82,612	3,846		-3,846	450,430	307,370	-143,060
060	PUBLIC HEALTH	13,236	16,674	3,438	31,160	37,981	6,821	6,002	358	-5,644	50,398	55,013	4,615
061	VOCATIONAL REHA	5,266	6,818	1,552	34,100	37,502	3,402	411	11	-400	39,777	44,331	4,554
062	ADMIN/SUPPORTIN	34,672	41,866	7,194	27,154	35,080	7,926	1,049		-1,049	62,875	76,946	14,071
063 *	VETERANS AFFAIR	9,691	10,483	792				869	881	12	10,560	11,364	804
	* TOT HUM RES OTH	15,936	18,093	2,157	86,820	138,585	51,765	131,811	142,561	10,750	234,567	299,239	64,672
064	PLAN & COMM AFF	4,462	4,250	-212	84,480	137,456	52,976	3,286	253	-3,033	92,228	141,959	49,731
065	HUMAN RIGHTS CO	1,603	2,431	828	84	96	12	72	72		1,759	2,599	840
066	BOARD OF IND IN							1,994	2,326	332	1,994	2,326	332
067	CRIMINAL JUSTIC	392	100	-292	2,156		-2,156		2,180	2,180	2,547	2,280	-267
068	DEPT LABOR & IN	5,328	6,180	852	60	100	40	43,496	47,798	4,302	48,884	54,078	5,194
069	PRISON TERMS &	1,287	1,539	252				352		-352	1,639	1,539	-100
070	HOSPITAL COMMIS	276		-276		708	708	328	609	281	603	1,317	714
071	DEPT EMPLOYMENT	2,589	3,593	1,004	40	225	185	82,284	89,323	7,039	84,913	93,141	8,228
	* TOTAL HUM RESCU	862,563	976,317	113,753	714,140	839,130	124,990	151,367	145,394	-5,973	1728,069	1960,840	232,771

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME
13:34

NATURAL RESOURCES & TRANSPORTATION

DATE
07/11/77

SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF
* TOTAL NAT RESOU	76,591	85,333	8,742	10,962	17,096	6,134	180,979	284,283	103,304	268,531	386,711	118,180
072 ST ENERGY OFFIC	110	738	628	44	1,335	1,291	131		-131	285	2,073	1,788
073 OCEANOGRAPHIC C	238	210	-28							238	210	-28
074 COL RIV GORGE C	4	4		16		-16	10		-10	30	4	-26
075 DEPT. OF ECOLOG	15,195	15,795	600	6,883	9,149	2,266	64,204	149,721	85,517	86,282	174,665	88,383
076 POLLUTION CONT	436	499	63							436	499	63
077 ENERGY FAC SITE	183	347	164				269	968	699	452	1,315	863
078 SHORELINES HEAR	44	45	1							44	45	1
079 PARKS & RECREAT	18,013	19,390	1,377	148	463	315	3,990	7,622	3,632	22,150	27,475	5,325
080 OUTDOOR RECREAT							14,708	16,193	1,485	14,708	16,193	1,485
081 DEPT OF COMM &	3,332	3,067	-265	200	32	-168	891	305	-586	4,424	3,404	-1,020
082 DEPT OF FISHERI	18,341	23,410	5,069	2,963	3,824	861	5,311	4,695	-616	26,615	31,929	5,314
083 DEPT. OF GAME	36	42	6				25,240	27,785	2,545	25,276	27,827	2,551
084 DEPT OF NAT RES	14,793	15,228	435	620	2,293	1,673	52,948	61,787	8,839	68,361	79,308	10,947
085 FOREST PRACT AP	143	67	-76							143	67	-76
086 DEPT OF AGRICUL	5,725	6,491	766	89		-89	13,275	15,207	1,932	19,089	21,698	2,609
* TOTAL TRANSPORT	9,324	13,282	3,958	1,897	170	-1,727	91,972	101,239	9,267	103,193	114,691	11,498
087 AERONAUTICS COM		93	93				1,580	788	-792	1,580	881	-699
088 BRD PILOTAGE CO							13	8	-5	13	8	-5
089 STATE PATROL	5,060	7,957	2,897	1,897	170	-1,727	52,128	56,616	4,488	59,085	64,743	5,658
090 VEHL EQUIP SAFE							6	7		6	7	
091 TRAFFIC SAFETY							3,658	4,211	553	3,658	4,211	553
092 DEPT OF MOTOR V	4,264	5,232	968				34,426	39,437	5,011	38,690	44,669	5,979
093 COUNTY ROAD ADM							161	172	11	161	172	11
* TOTAL NR & TRAN	85,915	98,615	12,700	12,859	17,266	4,407	272,951	385,521	112,571	371,724	501,402	129,678

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

DATE

TIME

13:39

PAGE 7 OF 10

07/11/77

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

--OPERATING BUDGET--		---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
SEC		CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF
095	SPI ADMIN	9,516	9,644	128	3,816	5,333	1,517	2,822	313	-2,509	16,154	15,290	-864
096	GENERAL APPORTI	1171,800	1440,774	268,974							1171,800	1440,774	268,974
098	TRANSPORTATION	61,674	87,553	25,879							61,674	87,553	25,879
099	VOC-TECH INSTIT	22,624	28,375	5,751							22,624	28,375	5,751
100	FOOD SERVICES	7,651	4,941	-2,710	41,796	55,199	13,403	418		-418	49,865	60,140	10,275
101	HANDICAPPED	77,992	80,208	2,216	2,989	12,594	9,605				80,981	92,802	11,821
102	TRAFFIC SAFETY							9,135	12,436	3,301	9,135	12,436	3,301
103	EDUC SERVICE DI	4,362	5,894	1,532					330	330	4,362	6,224	1,862
104	URBAN-RURAL-RAC	9,611	9,980	369							9,611	9,980	369
105	INSTITUTIONAL E	9,755	10,864	1,109	2,955	3,654	699				12,710	14,518	1,808
106	CULTURAL ENRICH	1,112	979	-133							1,112	979	-133
107	PACIFIC SCIENCE	583	261	-322							583	261	-322
A	GIFTED EDUCATIO	845	986	141							845	986	141
B	COMPREHENSIVE P		828	828								828	828
108	FEDERAL EDUCAT				65,184	72,728	7,544	161		-161	65,346	72,728	7,382
109	ED ENCUMBRANCE				-24,007	24,007	48,014				-24,007	24,007	48,014
110	OTHER	680		-680	937		-937	290		-290	1,907		-1,907
	* TOTAL SPI	1378,206	1681,287	303,081	93,670	173,515	79,845	12,827	13,079	252	1484,703	1867,880	383,177

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

LEAF

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME
13:43

PAGE 8 OF 10

COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION

DATE
07/11/77

SLC	--OPERATING BUDGET--			---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF			
111	BOARD FOR ADMIN	2,666	2,204	-462			324		-324	2,990	2,204	-786			
112	INSTRUCT SERV	131,172	159,411	28,239			9,546	6,362	-3,184	140,717	165,773	25,056			
113	LIBRARIES	8,950	13,841	4,891			2,110	556	-1,554	11,060	14,397	3,337			
114	STUDENT SERVIC	21,442	22,836	1,394			2,193	916	-1,277	23,636	23,752	116			
115	INSTITUTIONAL	20,415	28,621	8,206			6,459	1,143	-5,316	26,874	29,764	2,890			
116	PLANT OPERATIO	19,256	33,043	13,787			4,975	1,318	-3,657	24,231	34,361	10,130			
	SPONSORED RESE						39,088	26,054	-13,034	39,088	26,054	-13,034			
*	TOTAL CC COLL	203,901	259,956	56,055			64,695	36,349	-28,346	268,596	296,305	27,709			

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

HIGHER EDUCATION

TIME

13:47

PAGE 9 OF 10

DATE

07/11/77

--OPERATING BUDGET--			---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
SEC	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF		
* TOTAL UW	209,382	248,525	39,143				290,756	288,305	-2,451	500,138	536,829	36,692		
118 INSTRUCT SERV	129,278	151,398	22,120				48,475	38,836	-9,639	177,753	190,234	12,481		
119 LIBRARIES	13,258	15,993	2,735				3,816	3,501	-315	17,074	19,494	2,420		
120 STUDENT SERVIC	7,912	8,980	1,068				2,007	1,042	-965	9,919	10,022	103		
121 HOSPITALS	15,241	16,207	966				42,659	49,913	7,254	57,900	66,120	8,220		
122 INSTITUTIONAL	17,676	24,709	7,033				11,811	5,409	-6,402	29,407	30,118	631		
123 PLANT OPERATIO	26,018	31,238	5,220				9,587	7,504	-2,083	35,606	38,742	3,136		
SPONSORED RESE							172,400	182,100	9,700	172,400	182,100	9,700		
* TOTAL WS	105,821	131,746	25,925				62,663	58,944	-3,719	168,484	190,690	22,206		
124 INSTRUCT SERV	75,171	89,821	14,650				21,713	18,127	-3,586	96,884	107,948	11,064		
125 LIBRARIES	5,629	7,478	1,849				1,514	660	-854	7,143	8,138	995		
126 STUDENT SERVIC	5,120	5,609	489				501	377	-124	5,621	5,986	365		
127 INSTITUTIONAL	8,296	11,227	2,931				3,238	911	-2,327	11,535	12,138	603		
128 PLANT OPERATIO	11,605	17,611	6,006				5,054	1,404	-3,650	16,659	19,015	2,356		
SPONSORED RESE							30,642	37,465	6,823	30,642	37,465	6,823		
* TOTAL EW	28,885	38,024	9,139				8,641	4,721	-3,920	37,526	42,745	5,219		
129 INSTRUCT SERV	18,112	22,214	4,102				2,026	794	-1,232	20,138	23,008	2,870		
130 LIBRARIES	1,508	2,243	735				559	61	-508	2,078	2,304	226		
131 STUDENT SERVIC	1,784	2,378	594				558	62	-496	2,342	2,440	98		
132 INSTITUTIONAL	2,722	4,303	1,581				1,448	117	-1,331	4,170	4,420	250		
133 PLANT OPERATIO	4,758	6,886	2,128				840	187	-653	5,598	7,073	1,475		
SPONSORED RESE							3,200	3,500	300	3,200	3,500	300		
* TOTAL CW	29,768	35,368	5,600				10,727	5,514	-5,213	40,495	40,882	387		
134 INSTRUCT SERV	18,503	20,475	1,972				3,356	782	-2,574	21,859	21,257	-602		
135 LIBRARIES	1,945	2,876	931				795	110	-685	2,739	2,986	247		
136 STUDENT SERVIC	2,032	2,316	284				516	89	-427	2,547	2,405	-142		
137 INSTITUTIONAL	3,281	4,266	985				885	164	-721	4,166	4,430	264		
138 PLANT OPERATIO	4,008	5,435	1,427				1,361	209	-1,152	5,369	5,644	275		
SPONSORED RESE							3,814	4,160	346	3,814	4,160	346		
* TOTAL ES	13,668	17,942	4,274				4,065	1,214	-2,851	17,732	19,156	1,424		
139 INSTRUCT SERV	5,933	8,053	2,120				1,372	79	-1,293	7,305	8,132	827		
140 LIBRARIES	1,561	2,174	613				392	16	-376	1,953	2,190	237		
141 STUDENT SERVIC	70	996	126				147	7	-140	1,017	1,003	-14		
142 INSTITUTIONAL	2,335	2,717	382				288	20	-268	2,623	2,737	114		
143 PLANT OPERATIO	2,969	4,002	1,033				361	28	-333	3,330	4,030	700		
SPONSORED RESE							1,505	1,064	-441	1,505	1,064	-441		
* TOTAL WW	33,867	44,424	10,557				11,454	6,401	-5,053	45,321	50,825	5,504		
144 INSTRUCT SERV	22,375	26,651	4,276				2,920	1,004	-1,916	25,296	27,655	2,359		
145 LIBRARIES	1,995	3,178	1,183				977	120	-857	2,972	3,298	326		
146 STUDENT SERVIC	2,242	3,279	1,037				595	120	-479	2,841	3,399	558		
147 INSTITUTIONAL	3,354	5,431	2,077				1,365	205	-1,160	4,720	5,630	910		
148 PLANT OPERATIO	3,901	5,885	1,984				1,391	222	-1,169	5,292	6,107	815		
SPONSORED RESE							4,202	4,730	528	4,202	4,730	528		
	421,390	516,028	94,638				388,305	365,098	-23,207	809,696	881,127	71,431		

*

LLAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME		GENERAL EDUCATION OTHER									DATE		
13:56	PAGE 10 OF 10										07/11/77		

--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----			
SEC	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	CURRENT	JT-LEG	DIFF	

149	COMPACT FOR EDU	35	34	-1						35	34	-1	
150	CNCL POST SECON	8,655	12,476	3,821	860	2,290	1,430	543	-543	10,057	14,766	4,709	
151	COMMISSION FOR	1,543	2,806	1,263	19,674	18,310	-1,364	2,161	-2,161	23,378	21,116	-2,262	
152	HIGHER EDUC PER							785	910	125	785	910	125
153	STATE LIBRARY	7,201	5,433	-1,768	960	2,494	1,534	1,282	6,531	5,249	9,443	14,458	5,015
154	WASH STATE ARTS	518	675	157	825	845	20	1,101	1,000	-101	2,444	2,520	76
155	WASH STATE HIST	437	455	18				25	30	5	461	465	24
156	EAST WN ST HIST	327	408	81				56	60	4	383	468	85
157	STATE CAPITOL B	301	388	87				31	46	15	332	434	102
	* TOT EDUCAT OTHE	19,017	22,675	3,658	22,320	23,939	1,619	5,983	8,577	2,594	47,320	55,191	7,871
159	SUNDRY CLAIMS	351	1,300	948					30	30	351	1,330	978

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CAPITAL BUDGET TABLES
(SSB 3110)

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET

TIME 13:41 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS) DATE 07/08/77

Table with columns: SECTION, PAGE 1 OF 1, JT-LEG RE-APPRO, JT-LEG NEW-APPRO, JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79. Rows include categories like GENERAL GOVERNMENT, HUMAN RESOURCES, NATURAL RESOURCES, EDUCATION, and TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

LEAP

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

TIME
13:49

DATE
07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 1 OF 1	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
04	DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINIST	7,276,000	10,562,000	17,838,000
01	OB2, LEG BLDG, INS BLDG	1,300,000		1,300,000
02	RENOVATE INS BLDB	554,000		554,000
03	HANDICAPPED ACCESS	200,000		200,000
04	MODIFY COMPUTER AREA	50,000		50,000
05	STEAM LINES	25,000		25,000
06	REPL HEATING, COOLING COILS	200,000		200,000
07	REPLACE OIL FACILITY	225,000		225,000
08	LANDSCAPE OB2	50,000		50,000
09	RENOVATE OLD CAPITOL BLDG	3,558,000		3,558,000
10	CAPITOL CAMPUS REMODELING	160,000	1,240,000	1,400,000
11	MAINTAIN DESCHUTES BASIN	10,000	25,000	35,000
12	DREDGE CAPITOL LAKE	105,000	1,917,000	2,022,000
13	EXTEND CENTRAL CNTRL SYSTEM	513,000	392,000	905,000
14	STREET REVISION		575,000	575,000
15	WEST CANPUS AIR-COND	160,000	927,000	1,087,000
16	POWLR SOURCE OB 2		236,000	236,000
17	CHILLER PLANT	166,000		166,000
18	SHORELINE PROPERTY		5,250,000	5,250,000
05	MILITARY DEPARTMENT	679,000	1,107,000	1,786,000
01	ABERDEEN ARMORY	285,000	33,000	318,000
02	EPHRATA ARMORY	220,000		220,000
03	PRE-CONSTRUCTION MONEY	39,000		39,000
04	SCHEMATIC PLANNING FUNDS	20,000		20,000
05	VANCOUVER ARMORY	50,000	513,000	563,000
06	MINCR CONSTRUCTION	65,000	36,000	101,000
07	CAMP MURRY ARMORY		525,000	525,000
	TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	7,955,000	11,669,000	19,624,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

TIME

13:52

DATE

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 1 OF 3	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
	HUMAN RESOURCES			
06	DEPT OF SOC & HLTH SERVS	46,403,984	17,054,992	63,458,976
07	ADULT CORRECTIONS	10,661,000	10,079,000	20,740,000
01	SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS WSP	136,000		136,000
02	DENTAL AREA DRAWINGS WSP		145,000	145,000
03	DESIGN KITCHEN AREA WSP		1,993,000	1,993,000
04	MINIMUM CUSTODY UNIT WSP		300,000	300,000
05	MOD LAUNDRY FACILITY WSR	60,000		60,000
06	MOD LIVING AREA WSR	341,000		341,000
07	MAX SECURITY UNIT WSR	10,000,000		10,000,000
08	FIRE SAFETY IMPROVE		377,000	377,000
09	REPAIR ROOFS WCC	35,000	626,000	661,000
10	INDIAN RIDGE UNIT	89,000		89,000
11	GEIGER FLD WORK FACILITY		620,000	620,000
12	CONST 2 100-BED HON CMP		5,108,000	5,108,000
13	DSGN 2 MAX SEC FACILITIES			
14	SECURITY MENTALLY ILL ESH		100,000	100,000
15	RENOVATE FACILITIES ESH		810,000	810,000
08	JUVENILE REHABILITATION	1,381,000	100,000	1,481,000
01	GREEN HILL SAFETY IMPROV	15,000		15,000
02	NASELLE LIVING UNITS	1,366,000		1,366,000
03	MAPLE LANE BOILER PLANT		40,000	40,000
04	MISSION CREEK DRAWINGS		15,000	15,000
05	MISSION CREEK WATER SYSTE		45,000	45,000

**

** Governor Ray Veto
new appropriation for \$ 1,487,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

TIME

13:54

DATE

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 2 OF 3	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
09	MENTAL HEALTH	1,374,000	1,924,000	3,298,000
01	CILDRENS ORTHOPEDIC WING	374,000		374,000
02	RESIDENCE FACILITY WSH			
03	DESIGN PSYCH WARD WSH	700,000		700,000
04	RENOVATE WESTERN STATE		1,500,000	1,500,000
05	WSH RENOVATION DRAWING		20,000	20,000
06	DESIGN FUEL STORAGE WSH		354,000	354,000
07	DESIGN WATER TOWER		50,000	50,000
08	DESIGN PSYCH WARD ESH	300,000		300,000
10	DEVELOPMENT DISABILITY	12,781,000	1,719,000	14,500,000
01	FIRCREST BOILERS	292,000		292,000
02	REPAIR FIRCREST UTILITIES	133,000	1,309,000	1,442,000
03	FIRCREST COURTYARD DRAWIN		10,000	10,000
04	UPGRADE RANIER UTILITIES	3,055,000		3,055,000
05	RENOVATE LAKELAND VILLAGE	4,612,000		4,612,000
06	DSGN LAKELAND VILL PH III			
07	YAKIMA VALLEY ELEVATOR	125,000		125,000
08	BLIND SCH FIRE ALARMS	50,000		50,000
09	BLIND SCH RENOVATIONS	280,000		280,000
10	BLIND SCH RENOV DRAWINGS		400,000	400,000
11	DEAF SCH SAFETY IMPROVEME	42,000		42,000
12	DEAF SCH POWER SOURCE	44,000		44,000
13	DEAF SCH SUPERS RESIDENCE	30,000		30,000
14	DEMOLISH WATSON HALL DEAF	18,000		18,000
15	TRAINING CENTERS	4,100,000		4,100,000

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

LEAP

HUMAN RESOURCES

TIME 13:56 DATE 07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 3 OF 3	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
11	ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SRVS	20,206,992	3,233,000	23,439,984
01	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	18,444,992		18,444,992
02	OMNIBUS REPAIRS	1,200,000	1,000,000	2,200,000
03	CONTINGENCY EXPENSES	202,000	300,000	502,000
04	PREPLANNING FUNDS	200,000		200,000
05	ENERGY CONSERVATION	160,000	433,000	593,000
06	NORTHERN STATE CONVERSION		1,500,000	1,500,000
12	DEPT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	6,178,000	1,631,000	7,809,000
01	SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	5,785,000	1,097,000	6,882,000
02	SOLDIERS HOME SEWER	209,000		209,000
03	SOLDIERS HOME BOILER		484,000	484,000
04	VETS HOME BOILER	184,000		184,000
05	OMNIBUS REPAIRS		50,000	50,000
13	PLANNING & COMM AFFAIRS		20,000,000	20,000,000
01	CONST P NW FES FACILITIES		20,000,000	20,000,000
TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCES		52,581,984	38,685,984	91,267,968

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

NATURAL RESOURCES

TIME 13:58 DATE 07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 1 OF 4	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
14	NATURAL RESOURCES			
	DEPT OF ECOLOGY	2,853,000	2,449,800	5,302,800
01	GROUND WATER WELLS	124,000		124,000
02	SANITARY FACILITIES	2,037,000	2,071,200	4,108,200
03	WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES	492,000	378,600	870,600
04	WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	200,000		200,000
15	PARKS & RECREATION COMM	6,626,000	4,955,250	11,581,250
01	UNANTIC RSTRE ST PRK FACIL		222,000	222,000
02	PARK IMPROVEMENTS	179,000		179,000
03	PREPLANNING	120,000		120,000
04	EBEY CAMPGROUND DEV	272,000	200,000	472,000
05	MANCHESTER DEVELOPMENT	345,000		345,000
06	FORT COLUMBIA BLDG		80,000	80,000
07	PASS LAKE AQUISITION		400,000	400,000
08	REED ISLAND PARK DEVELOPME		12,000	12,000
09	PARK IMPROVEMENT	3,569,000	2,616,250	6,185,250
10	HALEY PROP AQUISTION		300,000	300,000
11	AQUISTION & DEVELOPMENT	1,861,000		1,861,000
12	AQUISTION SCENIC CORRIDOR		750,000	750,000
13	MERCER SLOUGH ACUIS	280,000		280,000
14	DASH POINT AQUISITION		375,000	375,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

NATURAL RESOURCES

TIME 14:02 DATE 07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 3 OF 4	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
17	DEPT OF GAME	1,735,000	3,013,082	4,748,082
01	RESCURCE AQUISITION	230,000		230,000
02	LAND AQUISITION	20,000		20,000
03	RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	240,000		240,000
04	FRESHWATER SHORE DEVELOPME	210,000		210,000
05	MAJOR REPAIRS		100,000	100,000
06	SNOW CREEK STATION	530,000		530,000
07	L COLUMBIA STUDY	65,000		65,000
08	NACHES HATCHERY	115,000		115,000
09	OLYMPIA ANNEX LANDSCAPING	2,500		2,500
10	SUNNYSIDE IRRIGATION SYSTE	16,000		16,000
11	SKAMANIA POLLUTION FACILIT	175,000		175,000
12	BEAVER CR POLLUTION FACILI		581,000	581,000
13	WRA IRRIGATION SYSTEM		89,000	89,000
14	WRA FENCE	15,000	83,000	98,000
15	WRA SHOP		32,000	32,000
16	VANCOUVER HATCHERY SEWER		16,000	16,000
17	CONSTRUCTION RESIDENCES		90,000	90,000
18	SHERMAN CR IRRIG SYSTEM		32,000	32,000
19	MCNARY SEED STORAGE FACILI		2,800	2,800
20	LT MURRY BARN		55,725	55,725
21	CALAWAH-RAYONIER POND	8,000		8,000
22	CHAMBERS CREEK SYSTEM	6,000		6,000
23	DINGELL-JOHNSON STUDY		6,000	6,000
24	SEEPS IRRIGATION SYSTEM		21,000	21,000
25	STATE-WIDE FENCING		187,010	187,010
26	MT VALE STORAGE SHOP		19,500	19,500
27	RAISE GRIFFIN LAKE		19,500	19,500
28	SKAGIT DIKE CONSTRUCTION		21,000	21,000
29	MCNARY STORAGE SHOP		18,000	18,000
30	SKAGIT STORAGE SHOP		24,700	24,700
31	COLUMBIA BASIN STORAGE SHE	17,500		17,500
32	SINLAHEKIN IRRIGATION SYST		22,000	22,000
33	SNOQUALMIE STORAGE BLD		26,700	26,700
34	WAIKIKI POND SPOKANE	70,000	414,000	484,000
35	SKOODER & HOLDING PENS		262,000	262,000
36	SURVEYING		33,250	33,250
37	FENCE MAINTENANCE	15,000	186,897	201,897
38	ARLINGTON AREATOR		15,000	15,000
39	S TACOMA GARAGE		14,000	14,000
40	CONCRETE TROUGHS		7,000	7,000
41	NACHES HATCHERY RESIDENCE		45,000	45,000
42	REMODEL OLYMPIA WAREHOUSE		80,000	80,000
43	AUBURN GAME FARM		235,000	235,000
44	RELOCATE AUBURN SHOP		200,000	200,000
45	CONSTRUCTION LINES		25,000	25,000
46	SITE IMPROVEMENTS		11,000	11,000
47	PORTABLE & PUYALLUP LAB		25,000	25,000
48	REMODEL VANCOUVER OFFICE		13,000	13,000

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

LEAP

NATURAL RESOURCES

TIME 13:59 DATE 07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 2 OF 4	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
16	LEPT OF FISHERIES	4,517,000	41,078,928	45,595,920
01	SAFETY IMPROVEMENT		1,974,000	1,974,000
02	PRODUCTION ALTERATIONS		2,402,000	2,402,000
03	OPERATION IMPROV PROJECTS		1,368,000	1,368,000
04	SHELLFISH RESEARCH PROJECT		258,000	258,000
05	RECREATION ACTIVITIES	1,017,000	1,785,000	2,802,000
06	ENHANCEMENT LAND PURCHASE		2,165,000	2,165,000
07	PRELIMINARY WORK		386,000	386,000
08	SKYKOMISH WATER PROJECT		137,000	137,000
09	PERCIVAL COVE PROJECT		348,000	348,000
10	JOHNS CREEK PROJECT	380,000	370,000	750,000
11	GRAVEL INCUBATORS		339,000	339,000
12	KLICITAT POND		354,000	354,000
13	LEWIS RIVER POND		844,000	844,000
14	SCHORNO SPRING POND		1,008,000	1,008,000
15	BEAR SPRINGS PROJECT		456,000	456,000
16	CEDAR RIVER SPRING PONDS		471,000	471,000
17	ICY CREEK PONDS		459,000	459,000
18	HUNTER SPRINGS HATCHERY		1,408,000	1,408,000
19	CEDAR RIVER INCUBATORS		103,000	103,000
20	SATSOP SPRING PON		299,000	299,000
21	TOUTLE RIVER HATCHERY		570,000	570,000
22	CASE INLET PROJECT		685,000	685,000
23	WEYCO POND		168,000	168,000
24	HUPP SPRINGS POND	116,000	336,000	452,000
25	COWLITZ HATCHERY POND		1,160,000	1,160,000
26	MCCALLISTER SPRINGS HATCHE		2,278,000	2,278,000
27	NOOKSACK HATCHERY PROJECT		3,239,000	3,239,000
28	LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY		1,969,000	1,969,000
29	WYNOOCHEE RIVER PONDS		1,131,000	1,131,000
30	L SKAGIT RIVER PROJECT		1,790,000	1,790,000
31	SPAWNING GRAVEL PROJECT	45,000	520,000	565,000
32	SIMPSON HATCHERY PUMPS		145,000	145,000
33	S FORK WILLAPA HATCHERY		1,767,000	1,767,000
34	ALLISON SPRINGS HATCHERY		538,000	538,000
35	SKOOKUMCHUCK CREEK PROJECT		615,000	615,000
36	CEDAR RIVER CHANNEL		1,718,000	1,718,000
37	MURD CREEK WATER SUPPLY		262,000	262,000
38	KALAMA FALLS POND		656,000	656,000
39	STILLAQUAMISH HATCHERY		1,144,000	1,144,000
40	GARRISON SPRINGS HATCHERY		139,000	139,000
41	WASALLE COMPLEX		3,315,000	3,315,000
42	STATE WIDE ENHANCEMENT	2,959,000		2,959,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

NATURAL RESOURCES

TIME

DATE

14:06

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 4 OF 4	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
17	DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	6,816,000	13,522,278	20,338,272
01	ELLENSBURG OFFICE		518,000	518,000
02	NW BLDG RENOVATION	71,000	280,000	351,000
03	ROADS & BRIDGES	2,301,000	2,017,000	4,318,000
04	IRRIGATION SYSTEM	2,845,000	4,923,000	7,768,000
05	RIGHT OF WAY ACQUISITION		940,000	940,000
06	SEEDLING STORAGE	8,000		8,000
07	LAND DEVELOPMENT	385,000	1,660,000	2,045,000
08	LOOKOUT REPLACEMENT		10,000	10,000
09	HYDRAULIC HOIST		6,000	6,000
10	LARCH MT STORAGE FACILITIES		20,000	20,000
11	LARCH MT FIRE FACILITY		12,000	12,000
12	CLEARWATER OFFICES		55,000	55,000
13	BODY SHOP ADDITION		3,500	3,500
14	CAMP ROAD MATERIALS		150,000	150,000
15	CONSTRUCTION ROADS		612,000	612,000
16	RECREATION	865,000	1,945,278	2,810,278
17	HUMPTULIPS GARAGE		16,000	16,000
18	CLEARWATER COLD STORAGE FAC		47,000	47,000
19	SW AREA SHOP		80,000	80,000
20	CENTRALIZED STORAGE	105,000		105,000
21	CONCRETE WATER HOLES	8,500		8,500
22	CONSTRUCT WELLS	73,000		73,000
23	BELLINGHAM PLANT HANDLING	15,000	5,000	20,000
24	HOSE DRYING FACILITIES	17,000		17,000
25	BELLINGHAM PACKING SHED	10,000	10,000	20,000
26	OFFICE & LAB SPACE	105,000		105,000
27	WEBSTER NURSERY LAND		50,000	50,000
28	PAVING		23,000	23,000
29	BELLINGHAM LATHE HOUSE	7,500	60,000	67,500
30	ENLARGE SHOP		20,000	20,000
31	CENTRAL AREA FIRE STORAGE		25,500	25,500
32	LARCH MT GAS STATION		10,000	10,000
33	WEATHER INSTRUMENT VAULTS		10,000	10,000
34	MGMENT CENTER PAVING		14,000	14,000
18	INTER COMM FOR OUTDOOR RECRE	1,916,000	4,000,000	5,916,000
01	LOCAL PROJECTS	1,916,000	4,000,000	5,916,000
	TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES	24,462,992	69,019,312	93,482,304

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

EDUCATION - HIGHER EDUCATION

TIME

DATE

14:08

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 1 OF 5	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
20	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	17,858,992	19,002,992	36,861,984
01	HOSPITAL TEACHING FACILITY	9,000,000		9,000,000
02	JOHNSON HALL RENOVATION	892,000		892,000
03	BAGLEY HALL RENOVATION	1,550,000	3,900,000	5,450,000
04	KANE HALL AV CENTER	950,000		950,000
05	SMITH HALL RENOVATION	200,000		200,000
06	HEALTH SCIENCES RENOVATIONS	800,000	2,500,000	3,300,000
07	RCTS TV EQUIPMENT	725,000		725,000
08	EDMUNDSON PAVILLION ADDITION	40,000	1,976,000	2,016,000
09	SOCIAL & HEARING CONSTRUCTIO	333,000	6,144,000	6,477,000
10	EICLOGY BUILDING	229,000	248,000	477,000
11	PLANNING MARINE FACILITY	300,000		300,000
12	GENERAL RENOVATION	2,800,000	4,235,000	7,035,000
13	GOWEN HALL RENOVATION	20,000		20,000
14	MORE HALL RENOVATION	20,000		20,000
21	WASH STATE UNIVERSITY	8,271,000	18,602,000	26,872,992
01	BIOSCIENCES OFF SPACE	870,000		870,000
02	LIBRARY ADDITION	103,000		103,000
03	USDA AND WEATHER LABS	949,000		949,000
04	VEI SCIENCE CONSTRUCTION	3,860,000		3,860,000
05	CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE	79,000		79,000
06	ANIMAL LABORATORY	411,000		411,000
07	SWINE CENTER	966,000		966,000
08	MINOR RENOVATIONS	683,000	1,983,000	2,666,000
09	UTILITIES SYSTEM MODIFICATIO	345,000	4,605,000	4,950,000
10	COMPUTER & MATH BLDG		9,400,000	9,400,000
11	RECEIVING & DELIVERY FACIL	5,000		5,000
12	NURSING EDUCATION CENTER		2,226,000	2,226,000
13	DESIGN WEGNER HALL RENNOVATI		388,000	388,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

EDUCATION - HIGHER EDUCATION

TIME

14:10

DATE

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 2 OF 5	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
22	EASTERN WA STATE COLLEGE	2,034,000	2,299,000	4,333,000
01	MINOR SAFETY IMPROVEMENT		456,000	456,000
02	GENERAL IMPROVEMENT	125,000	678,000	803,000
03	ENERGY IMPROVEMENT	700,000	165,000	865,000
04	PURCH RADIO-T.V. EQUIP		1,000,000	1,100,000
05	P.E. FIELDHOUSE	1,207,000		1,207,000
06	DESIGN MAINT BLDG	2,000		2,000
23	CENTRAL WA ST COLLEGE	1,195,000	2,665,000	3,860,000
01	BARGE HALL RENOV SCHEMATICS	25,000		25,000
02	GENERAL RENOVATIONS	293,000		293,000
03	UTILITIES REPAIRS	485,000		485,000
04	DEAN HALL WATER	100,000		100,000
05	ART BLDG SAFETY		84,000	84,000
06	CORR SAFETY DEFICIENCIES		119,000	119,000
07	BOTANY GREENHOUSE	4,000	200,000	204,000
08	HANDICAPPED ACCESS		162,000	162,000
09	MINOR RENOVATIONS		100,000	100,000
10	REMOD BOUILLON HALL	115,000	2,000,000	2,115,000
11	BOILER PLANT	7,000		7,000
12	LIBRARY AREA	6,000		6,000
13	MCCONNELL HALL	160,000		160,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

EDUCATION - HIGHER EDUCATION

TIME

14:12

DATE

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 3 OF 5	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
24	EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE	2,102,000	165,000	2,267,000
01	COMMUNICATIONS LABORATORY	1,750,000		1,750,000
02	LAB & OFFICE BLDG	337,000		337,000
03	LIGHTING, FIELDS & UTILITIES	15,000	165,000	180,000
25	WESTERN WA ST COLLEGE	7,119,000	1,496,000	8,615,000
01	MUSIC BLDG ADDITION	1,837,000		1,837,000
02	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CENTER	46,000		46,000
03	ARTS/SCIENCES CONSTRUCTION	177,000		177,000
04	RENOVATE OLD MAIN	3,072,000		3,072,000
05	SOUTH CAMPUS FLDS & GRNDS	38,000		38,000
06	FACILITIES CAMPUS	354,000	200,000	554,000
07	HANDICAPPED ACCESS		331,000	331,000
08	DESIGN SHOPS & WAREHOUSE	41,000		41,000
09	UTILITIES & ENERGY IMPROVE	1,554,000	150,000	1,704,000
10	OLD MAIN & AUD/MUSIC BLDG		815,000	815,000
TOTAL HIGHER EDUC		38,579,968	44,229,968	82,809,936

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

LEAP

EDUCATION - COMMUNITY COLLEGES

TIME
14:14

DATE
07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 4 OF 5	J1-LEG RE-APPRO	J1-LEG NEW-APPRO	J1-LEG TOTAL 77-79
26	ST ERD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES	23,861,952	6,947,000	30,808,944
01	SEATTLE CLNTRAL PARKING	444,000		444,000
02	SPOKANE LIBRARY	161,000		161,000
03	LOWER COLUMBIA LEARNING CENT	1,153,000		1,153,000
04	EVERETT LEARNING CENTER	393,000		393,000
05	PENINSULA VOCATIONAL FACILIT	92,000		92,000
06	SPOKANE FALLS LEARNING CENTE	306,000		306,000
07	S SEATTLE VOCATIONAL FACILIT	73,000		73,000
08	YAKIMA STUDENT CENTER ADDITI	179,000		179,000
09	OLYMPIC ARTS BLD	334,000		334,000
10	WALLA WALLA STUDENT CENTER	80,000		80,000
11	LAND ACQUISITION & REMODELIN	308,000		308,000
12	REMODEL EDISON SCHOOL	304,000		304,000
13	HAZARDOUS COND REPAIRS	477,000		477,000
14	MISC ALTERATIONS	46,000		46,000
15	SPOKANE TRADE & IND BLDG	1,266,000		1,266,000
16	EDMONDS FACILITY	370,000		370,000
17	EVERETT GREENHOUSE	292,000		292,000
18	EDMONDS FACILITIES	1,624,000		1,624,000
19	FI STEILACOOM PL FACIL	30,000		30,000
20	HIGHLINE LEARNING CENTER	5,836,000		5,836,000
21	SHORELINE MUSIC BLDG	489,000		489,000
22	S SEATTLE LEARNING CENTER	4,024,000		4,024,000
23	FI STEILACOOM ARTS BLDG	211,000		211,000
24	REMODEL HIGHLINE GEOLOGY BLD	6,000		6,000
25	CLARK LLARNING CENTER	179,000		179,000
26	HIGHLINE UTIL CONSTRUCTION	321,000		321,000
27	SEATTLE CENTRAL AUDITORIUM	1,851,000		1,851,000
28	RMODEL EBREI HALL-CENTRALIA	22,000		22,000
29	GREEN RIVER SHOP	130,000		130,000
30	EVERETT GREEN HOUSE	81,000		81,000
31	CLARK VOC FACILITY	706,000		706,000
32	REMODEL OLYMPIC OFFICE	90,000		90,000
33	CODE COMPLIANCE		1,585,000	1,585,000
34	HANDICAPPED ACCESS		864,000	864,000
35	REPAIR BELLEVUE ROOF		268,000	268,000
36	MINOR REPAIRS		876,000	876,000
37	RELOCATABLES	746,000	500,000	1,246,000
38	EMERGENCY REPAIRS	413,000	325,000	738,000
39	MINOR IMPROVEMENTS		1,867,000	1,867,000
40	SEATTLE CENT AUDITORIUM	625,000	489,000	1,114,000
41	WALLA WALLA PE FACILITY	200,000	173,000	373,000

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

EDUCATION - SPI / EDUC OTHER & SUMMARY

TIME

14:17

DATE

07/08/77

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

SECTION	PAGE 5 OF 5	JT-LEG RE-APPRO	JT-LEG NEW-APPRO	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
27	SUPT OF PUBLIC INST	91,467	149,049	240,516
01	PUBLIC SCHCOL PROJECTS	91,467	149,049	240,516
28	EDUCATION OTHER		194	194
01	FIRE SERVICE TRAINING CNTR		194	194
	HIGHER ED TOTAL	38,580	44,230	82,810
	COMMUNITY COLLEGE TOTAL	23,862	6,947	30,809
	TOTAL EDUCATION	153,909	200,420	354,329

LEAP

WASHINGTON STATE 1977-79 CAPITAL BUDGET

DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIME

14:13

DATE

07/08/77

SECTION	PAGE 1 OF 1	JT-LEG RE-APPRC	JT-LEG NEW-APPRC	JT-LEG TOTAL 77-79
TRANSPORTATION				
29	STATE PATROL	178,000	1,273,000	1,451,000
01	DIST V HDQTRS VANCOUVER		807,000	807,000
02	NORTH BEND WEIGH STATION	35,000		35,000
03	PORT ANGELES WEIGH STATION	35,000		35,000
04	PLYMOUTH WEIGH STATION		83,000	83,000
05	REPAIRS		120,000	120,000
06	VANCOUVER WEIGH STATION		58,000	58,000
07	GRAYS HARBOR RADIO STATION		66,000	66,000
08	SO KING INSPECTION BLDG		76,000	76,000
09	GASOLINE FACILITY		63,000	63,000
10	GOLD MTN RADIO STATION	8,000		8,000
11	E KING HEADQUARTERS	35,000		35,000
12	COLUMBIA RIVER RADIO LAND	40,000		40,000
13	POBERGY RADIO STATION LAND	10,000		10,000
14	COLVILLE & CLARKSTON RADIO L	15,000		15,000
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION		178,000	1,273,000	1,451,000

COMPARISON OF
PENSION SYSTEM REVISIONS

COMPARISON OF PRESENT PERS (PUBLIC EMPLOYEES) AND SHB 865 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 865
Requirements for Service Retirement	5 years of service and age 60; 25 years of service and age 55; or 30 years of service and any age.	5 years of service and age 65; or 20 years of service and age 55 with benefit actuarially reduced.
Computation of Average Final Compensation - AFC	AFC = 2-year average.	Average over highest 60 months and shall exclude certain lump sum payments.
Allowance on Service Retirement	2% of AFC for each year of service.	2% of AFC for each year of service.
Allowance for Legislative Service	3% of AFC for each year of such service.	Same as other employees except that full contract salary may be used if higher than actual.
Disability Benefits	<p><u>Duty</u> -- Must be disabled from accident in performance of duty. Application must be made within 2 years of injury.</p> <p><u>Allowance</u> -- From time of disability until age 60, allowance of 2/3 of AFC or \$4,200 per year, whichever is less. After age 60, retirement allowance is paid.</p> <p><u>Nonduty</u> -- If member with 5 or more years of service becomes totally disabled, service retirement allowance is reduced by 2% for each year member is under age 55.</p>	A member who is totally disabled will receive earned service retirement allowance actuarially reduced.
Survivorship Benefits - Active Member	If member had less than 10 years of service, a refund of contributions plus interest is made. With 10 years or over, surviving spouse may elect refund or lifetime allowance.	If member had less than 10 years of service, a refund of contributions plus interest is made. With 10 or over, the surviving spouse or children, if no spouse, may elect a refund or monthly allowance. For spouse, the allowance is payable for life; for children, it is payable to age 18.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT PERS (PUBLIC EMPLOYEES) AND SHB 865 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 865
Survivorship Benefits - Retired Member	To provide survivorship benefit, member's allowance is reduced and either the same allowance or half member's allowance is paid the beneficiary.	To provide survivorship benefit, member's allowance is reduced and either same allowance or half member's allowance is paid the beneficiary.
Postretirement - Cost of Living Adjustments	An increase is payable each year if the CPI has increased and the asset growth of the system will pay the cost. The maximum annual increase is 3%.	Annual adjustment based on changes in CPI but limited to 3% in any year.
Service Credit for Leave of Absence	No provision.	A member who takes an authorized leave of absence may, upon return to service, make the member and employer contributions and thereby receive up to 2 years of service credit. Service in the military shall be considered an authorized leave of absence.
Military Service	A member who leaves and returns shall receive credit for military service up to 5 years. A member with 25 years of service may receive credit for military service with a 5-year maximum.	Military service credit covered under service credit granted for leave of absence.
Vesting	A member who terminates service after 5 or more years of service may leave member contributions in fund and shall receive earned service retirement allowance at age 65. An actuarially reduced allowance is payable at age 60.	A member who terminates with 5 or more years of service may leave member contributions in fund and shall receive earned service retirement allowance at age 65 or at age 55 with 20 years of service for reduced allowance.
Contributions	Employee 6.0% of salary Local Govt. Employer 6.9% State Agencies 7.0% Legislators and State Elected Officials 7.5% Agency 12.0%	The contribution rate shall be established by the director upon advice of the State Actuary. The rates shall be equal and may be adjusted as necessary. Member 5.51% Employer 5.51% Employer Liability for Present System 1.50%

COMPARISON OF PRESENT TRS (TEACHERS) AND SHB 866 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 866
Requirements for Service Retirement	5 years service and age 60; 25 years service and age 55; or 30 years service at any age.	5 years service and age 65; or 20 years and age 55 with benefit actuarially reduced.
Computation of Average	AFC = 2-year average.	Average over highest 60 months and shall exclude certain lump sum payments.
Allowance on Service Retirement	2% of AFC for each year of service.	2% of AFC for each year of service.
Allowance for Legislative Service	A system member who has been a legislator for 5 or more years may pay contributions on contract salary rather than actual salary if a leave of absence was taken to serve in legislature. In addition, such member may add \$3,600 to compensation earned in highest two years.	Same as other employees except that full contract salary may be used if higher than actual.
Disability Benefits	A temporary disability allowance of \$180 per month is payable to totally disabled members for up to 2 years. For long term either a refund of contributions is made or a service retirement allowance actuarially reduced is paid.	A member who is totally disabled will receive earned service retirement allowance actuarially reduced.
Survivorship Benefits - Active Member	If member had less than 10 years service a refund of contributions plus interest is made. With 10 or over the surviving spouse may elect a refund or a lifetime allowance.	If member had less than 10 years service a refund of contributions plus interest is made. With 10 or over the surviving spouse or children, if no spouse, may elect a refund or monthly allowance. For spouse the allowance is payable for life; for children it is payable to age 18.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT TRS (TEACHERS) AND SHB 866 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 866
Survivorship Benefits - Retired Member	To provide survivorship benefit member's allowance is reduced and either same allowance or 1/2 member's allowance is paid the beneficiary.	To provide survivorship benefit member's is reduced and either same allowance or 1/2 member's allowance is paid the beneficiary.
Postretirement Cost of Living	An increase is payable each year if the CPI has increased and the asset growth of the system will pay the cost. The maximum annual increase is 3%.	Annual adjustment based on changes in CPI but limited to 3% in any year.
Service Credit for Leave of Absence	A member may receive out of state teaching if an official leave of absence was taken and the member returns to teaching in this state. Credit may be allowed for professional preparation for attendance at institutions of higher learning or for a scholarship or grant under an established foundation subsequent to becoming a teacher but limited to no more than 2 years of such credit.	A member who takes an authorized leave of absence may upon return to service make the member and employer contributions and thereby receive up to 2 years service credit. Service in the military shall be considered an authorized leave of absence.
Retirement System Service Credit for Military Service	A member who leaves and returns shall receive credit for military service upon payment of contributions. Such credit is limited to 5 years except during time of war.	Military service credit covered under service credit granted for leave of absence.
Vesting	A member who terminates with 5 or more years service may leave member contributions in fund and shall receive earned service retirement allowance at age 60 or at age 55 with 25 years service.	A member who terminates with 5 or more years of service may leave member contributions in fund and shall receive earned service retirement allowance at age 65 or at age 55 with 20 years service for reduced allowance.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT TRS (TEACHERS) AND SHB 866 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 866
Contributions	Member 6% of salary	The contribution rate shall be established by the director upon advice of the State Actuary. The rates shall be equal and may be adjusted as necessary.
	Employer No contribution	
	State 13.20% of salary 1977-79 biennium	
	Legislator Members 7.5% contribution	Member 5.66%
		State 5.66%
		State liability for present system . . 5.80%

COMPARISON OF PRESENT LEOFF AND SHB 867 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 867
Requirements for Service Retirement	5 years of service and age 50.	5 years of service and age 58; or 20 years of service and age 50 with benefit actuarially reduced.
Computation of Average Final Salary	Final salary if same rank held for one year. Otherwise, average over 24 months in last 10 years of service.	Average over 60 months and shall exclude certain payments made at time of retirement.
Allowance on Service Retirement	5-10 years of service, 1% of AFC for each year of service; 10-20 years of service, 1.5% of AFC for each year of service; and 20 or more years of service, 2% of AFC for each year of service; no benefit in excess of 60%.	2% of AFC for each year of service.
Disability Benefits	A member found to be physically or mentally unfit for duty shall be granted 6 months leave at full pay and then retired at 50% of AFC plus 5% of AFC additional for each child, subject to a maximum benefit of 60%.	A member who is totally disabled will receive earned service retirement allowance actuarially reduced.
Survivorship Benefits - Active Member	If an active member dies, the spouse is eligible to receive an allowance equal to 50% of AFC plus 5% for each child, with 60% maximum benefit. If there is no surviving spouse, the first child shall receive 30% plus 10% for each additional child, with maximum benefit of 60%.	If member had less than 10 years of service, a refund of contributions plus interest is made. With 10 or over, the surviving spouse or children, if no spouse, may elect a refund or monthly allowance. For spouse, the allowance is payable for life; for children, it is payable to age 18.
Survivorship Benefits - Vested Member	If a vested member with less than 20 years of service dies, a refund of contributions is made. If the member had 20 or more years of service, the surviving spouse shall receive an allowance equal to what the member would have received at age 50.	No special provisions.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT LEOFF AND SHB 867 AS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

	Present System	SHB 867
Postretirement Cost of Living Adjustments	An adjustment is made each year equal to the change in the CPI.	An annual adjustment based on changes in CPI but limited to 3% in any year.
Service Credit for Leave of Absence	No provision.	A member who takes an authorized leave of absence may, upon return to service, make the member and employer contributions and thereby receive up to 2 years of service credit.
Military Service Credit	Members who leave the system to enter the military service and return shall receive up to 5 years of credit for such service.	Service in the military shall be considered an authorized leave of absence.
Vesting	A member who terminates service after 5 or more years of service may leave all member contributions on deposit and become eligible to receive the earned service retirement allowance at age 50.	A member who terminates with 5 or more years of service may leave member contributions in fund and shall receive earned service retirement allowance when eligible.
Contributions	Member 6.00% of salary Employer 6.00% State 51.57%	The contribution rate shall be established by the director upon the advice of the State Actuary. The rates shall be equal and adjusted as necessary. Initial rates are: Members 8.14% Employers 4.88% State 3.28% Plus state liability for present system = 20%.
Disability Leave	A disabled member remains at full salary for 6 months disability leave, which is paid by the employer.	No provisions for disability leave.
Medical Services	Full medical services are provided active and retired members by the employer.	Covered by Workmen's Compensation for on-duty injury.
Sick Leave	Provided by some employers but not all. In some cases, it is combined with disability leave to exceed 6 months.	

GUBERNATORIAL VETOES OF BUDGET SECTIONS
(SSB 3109 and SSB 3110)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

COMMENTARY

GUBERNATORIAL VETOES

OPERATING BUDGET - SSB No. 3109

1. Department of Personnel/Data Processing

The Governor vetoed Section 25, the Data Processing Fund appropriation made to the Department of Personnel in the amount of \$2,930,000. The Data Processing Fund appropriation of \$26,396,000 made to the Data Processing Authority (Section 27), with related line item amounts, was also vetoed. Included in the DPA veto is a proviso requiring Service Centers #1 and #3 to develop integrated management and budget plans to be submitted to the Office of Financial Management and the Legislative Budget Committee.

The primary reasons the above sections were vetoed were listed by the Governor as follows: (1) appropriation of the Data Processing Revolving Fund results in appropriating the same funds twice. This requires maintaining duplicate accounting records, creates unnecessary paper work, and contradicts the function of a revolving fund; (2) without statutory change or revised functional lines of responsibility, there is confusion as to who has the final decision-making authority; (3) it is unclear as to what is intended by an integrated management and budget plan for Service Centers #1 and #3.

2. State Finance Committee

Section 28(1) required the State Finance Committee to assume full responsibility for the investment management of the state trust and retirement funds.

The Governor vetoed this proviso because it was in direct conflict with SHB 619 which states that both the Finance Committee and the Department of Retirement Systems have joint investment authority.

3. Planning and Community Affairs Agency

The Governor vetoed Subsection (2), Section 64, providing \$5,623,000 in federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Funds to specific agency programs. Her reason for doing so was that legislative appropriation of these funds circumvented the federally mandated planning process and could result in the loss of \$18 million in federal funds.

4. State Energy Office

The Governor vetoed the language in Section 72, providing that not more than \$500,000 of the Energy Office appropriation be used as matching funds for energy-related studies as determined by the House and Senate Energy and Utilities Committees. The rationale given by the Governor was that the appropriation to the Energy Office did not include the additional \$500,000.

5. Department of Agriculture

The Governor vetoed the proviso language in Section 86, providing \$150,000 of the general fund appropriation for the maintenance of seed certification activities within the Seed Branch Division. The rationale given by the Governor was that this proviso establishes a precedent of supporting a dedicated fund activity with general funds. The Governor feels that this would be inappropriate and will direct the Department of Agriculture to evaluate and recommend a solution to the seed certification problem. In addition, the Governor has directed the Department to put \$150,000 in reserve in the event a reasonable solution to the problem cannot be found.

6. K-12 Education

- A. Subsection (2), Section 94, intending to prohibit the proliferation of skill centers, was vetoed.

The rationale stated was that contiguous districts were precluded from conducting joint programs, thus leading to either costly and inefficient programs operated by single districts; or to limited or low quality vocational educational programs.

- B. Subsection (4), Section 94, which intended to reverse the State Board of Education's action of consolidating ESD's, was also vetoed.

The rationale given stated that RCW 28A.21.020 gives the Board discretionary authority to revise ESD boundaries. The December action of the Board, pursuant to statutory authority, will result in increased economy and efficiency in educational management. The language of the bill would negate these ends.

7. Community Colleges

- A. Section 110, Subsection 3, mandating that Olympia Technical Community College remain vocational, was vetoed as being substantive language, reasoning that the proviso was an indirect amendment to RCW 28B.52.030 which provides that academic employees can negotiate with the districts concerning ". . . curriculum, textbook selection, in-service training, student teaching programs, personnel, hiring and assignment practices, leaves of absence, salaries and salary schedules and non-instructional duties."

- B. Section 110, Subsection 5, mandating 19 faculty direct classroom contact hours per week, was vetoed as substantive law amending RCW 28B.52.030 as cited above.

8. Four-Year Institutions

- A. Section 117, Subsection 5, mandating 12 faculty direct classroom contact hours per week, was also vetoed as an introduction of substantive law into the appropriation bill. The proviso was interpreted as substantive since ". . . it stipulates new personnel duties and responsibilities for a certain group of higher education employees."

9. Section 164 required that unanticipated federal or other receipts should be substituted for state funds to support regular state programs. The state funds which were replaced by federal funds were to be placed in reserve and not expended by an agency unless authorized by the legislature.

The Governor vetoed this section in the belief that the requirement unduly hampered the ability of agencies to function properly by receiving federal or other funds to meet unanticipated increases in workloads, without reducing total available revenues to an agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET - SSB No. 3110

Social and Health Services

The Governor vetoed Subsection (13) of Section 7 which appropriated \$1,487,000 for planning, design and site selection for two maximum security adult correction facilities. Her reason for doing so was to provide time to study the mini-prison concept originally proposed by the Evans administration with special emphasis on its cost in relation to inmate capacity. She also expressed a desire to utilize all existing facilities before beginning new construction.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

appendix

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

BILL NO. SESSION LAW TABLE

HOUSE

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>
HB 1	Port dists., rent security	C 41 L 77
SHB 3	Nuclear power gen., federal	C 366 L 77 E 1
HB 12	School bus warning lights	C 45 L 77
HB 23	Dental disciplinary board act	C 5 L 77 E 1
2SHB 24	B & O deduct. foreign articles	C 105 L 77 E 1
HB 27	Small business office	C 70 L 77 E 1
HB 30	Water, sewer hook-up charges	C 72 L 77
HB 35	PUD commissioners, election	C 53 L 77
HB 45	Crop liens, filing period	C 21 L 77
HB 46	Workmen's comp. payments	C 202 L 77 E 1
HB 49	Industrial ins. 'worker'	C 350 L 77 E 1 PV
SHB 50	Locomotive equip. penalties	C 263 L 77 E 1
HB 55	Stream patrolmen, regulation	C 22 L 77
HB 57	Environ. coor. proced. act	C 54 L 77
SHB 68	Cemetery board	C 351 L 77 E 1
HB 69	Cost data, boards, comm.	C 23 L 77
SHB 70	Historic preservation office	C 195 L 77 E 1
HB 95	'Roadway' redefined, transit	C 24 L 77
HB 98	Thermal performance standard	C 14 L 77 E 1
HB 104	Min. wage, voluntary service	C 69 L 77 E 1
HB 105	Econ. dev. definition, corr.	C 296 L 77 E 1
HB 106	Farm veh. lic., parade float	C 25 L 77
HB 108	Fuel tax, special, revisions	C 26 L 77
HB 110	Driver's license fees distr.	C 27 L 77
HB 111	MV fuel tax interest refunds	C 28 L 77
HB 113	Foreign trade zones	C 196 L 77 E 1
SHB 120	Business license center	C 319 L 77 E 1
HB 122	Ferry rates, county review	C 29 L 77
SHB 125	Soldiers, veterans homes	C 186 L 77 E 1
HB 136	Ag. conser. plans, repealed	C 30 L 77
HB 138	Asian-American comm. cont'd.	C 297 L 77 E 1
HB 146	Bus transit, contig. state	C 46 L 77
HB 148	Puget Island Ferry, approp.	C 37 L 77
HB 150	Public works, prevailing wage	C 177 L 77 E 1
SHB 153	Public works resident employees	C 187 L 77 E 1
SHB 161	Mutual savings banks	C 104 L 77 E 1
SHB 165	Pub. water sys. coord. act	C 142 L 77 E 1
HB 167	Bank, trust comp. reports	C 38 L 77
SHB 169	Supplemental budget	C 1 L 77
HB 172	Higher ed., code corr.	C 5 L 77
HB 173	PERS, Ins. brds., code corr.	C 6 L 77
HB 174	Departments code corr.	C 7 L 77
HB 175	MV licenses code corr.	C 8 L 77
HB 176	Athletic comm., code corr.	C 9 L 77

HB	177	Solid waste comm. code corr.	C	10	L	77		
HB	180	Long-arm stat., dissolution	C	39	L	77		
SHB	181	Emergency technicians	C	55	L	77		
SHB	183	Disabled, guardian. proceed.	C	309	L	77	E	1
SHB	194	Mutual savings bank "funds"	C	241	L	77	E	1
HB	195	Wash. futures program, bonds	C	242	L	77	E	1
HB	199	Arson invest. WSP records	C	30	L	77	E	1
SHB	200	Petty cash account limit	C	40	L	77		
HB	208	Contract disputes, atty. fees	C	203	L	77	E	1
SHB	209	Voter's pamph., party proced.	C	56	L	77		
HB	216	Superintendent, candidates	C	73	L	77		
SHB	217	Auto trans. co., insurance	C	298	L	77	E	1
SHB	225	Tuition, immigrant refugees	C	265	L	77	E	1
SHB	228	Motor vehicle towing	C	167	L	77	E	1
HB	230	Winter rec. parking violation	C	57	L	77		
HB	236	Officials, budgetary violat.	C	320	L	77	E	1
HB	237	Psychologists, con't. ed.	C	58	L	77	E	
SHB	238	Public works, wages penalties	C	71	L	77	E	1
HB	240	Railroads employee transport	C	2	L	77	E	1
HB	245	Counties, bi-weekly pay	C	42	L	77		
2SHB	251	Senior citizens, services	C	321	L	77	E	1
SHB	255	Treasurers, cert. districts	C	367	L	77	E	1
HB	262	Game, game fish, protection	C	74	L	77		
SHB	267	Highways, land acquisition	C	103	L	77	E	1
HB	274	Trapping license requirement	C	43	L	77		
SHB	277	Bear, cougar hunt., penalty	C	44	L	77		
HB	280	Dogs, injuring deer, elk	C	275	L	77	E	1
HB	285	Vic Meyers golf course, lake	C	266	L	77	E	1
HB	286	Animals sodium pentobarbital	C	197	L	77	E	1
HB	287	County roads, elec equipment	C	32	L	77	E	1
SHB	291	Schools, student transfers	C	50	L	77		
SHB	292	Water districts, finances	C	299	L	77	E	1
SHB	293	Sewer districts, finances	C	300	L	77	E	1
SHB	294	Historic bldgs., wood burning	C	38	L	77	E	1
HB	298	Forest protection	C	102	L	77	E	1
HB	301	Public works, bids, adver.	C	267	L	77	E	1
SHB	312	Tuition, portion, ed. costs	C	322	L	77	E	1
HB	313	Blood withdrawal, liability	C	143	L	77	E	1
SHB	314	Pharmacy assistants	C	101	L	77	E	1
HB	316	Nursing home administrators	C	243	L	77	E	1
HB	321	VD, venipuncture, authority	C	59	L	77		
SHB	323	Finan. inst. disclosure act	C	301	L	77	E	1
SHB	327	Water supply sys. operators	C	99	L	77	E	1
HB	335	Cities, towns, public bids	C	41	L	77	E	1
HB	338	Banks, trust co. practices	C	178	L	77	E	1
SHB	340	Securities	C	188	L	77	E	1
SHB	348	Nursing homes, assess. system	C	244	L	77	E	1
SHB	353	Victims, crimes compensation	C	302	L	77	E	1
HB	355	Retirees, prop. tax, income	C	268	L	77	E	1
3SHB	371	Basic juvenile court act	C	291	L	77	E	1

HB	376	Ocean fishing regulations	C	100	L	77	E	1
HB	382	Drugs, gov't. agency, tax ex.	C	179	L	77	E	1
SHB	384	Financial inst., reports, confid.	C	245	L	77	E	1
SHB	385	Life insur. purchase, cancel	C	60	L	77		
HB	386	Property insurance revisions	C	61	L	77		
SHB	387	Insurers, reinsurance	C	180	L	77	E	1
2SHB	388	Solar energy prop. tax exempt	C	364	L	77	E	1
HB	389	RR cross. traffic device reg.	C	168	L	77	E	1
SHB	393	Banks, trust co., control	C	246	L	77	E	1
SHB	395	Claims by and against state	C	144	L	77	E	1
SHB	402	State budget document	C	247	L	77	E	1
HB	414	Jury fees, increase	C	248	L	77	E	1
HB	417	Gambling, local taxation	C	198	L	77	E	1
HB	424	Blind commission established	C	40	L	77	E	1
SHB	427	Ferries, county, funding	C	51	L	77		
HB	438	Property appraisals, notice	C	181	L	77	E	1
SHB	440	Homesteads	C	98	L	77	E	1
HB	444	Parental liability	C	145	L	77	E	1
HB	445	Eminent domain, costs	C	72	L	77	E	1
SHB	446	Real estate licenses, revis.	C	370	L	77	E	1
HB	447	Real estate sales licenses	C	204	L	77	E	1
HB	448	Real estate cease and desist	C	261	L	77	E	1
2SHB	449	Women's commission, estab.	C	288	L	77	E	1
HB	459	Indust. ins, situation change	C	199	L	77	E	1
SHB	470	In-service training act	C	189	L	77	E	1
SHB	472	Regional universities	C	169	L	77	E	1
HB	474	Pub. works liens, funds	C	205	L	77	E	1
HB	495	Unemployment compensation	C	73	L	77	E	1
HB	506	PUD, sewer system operation	C	31	L	77	E	1
SHB	508	Hypodermic needles, sale	C	249	L	77	E	1
SHB	512	Salaries, direct deposits	C	269	L	77	E	1
SHB	531	Risk management system	C	270	L	77	E	1
HB	553	Theater employees, overtime	C	74	L	77	E	1
HB	559	Insurance brd. retired person	C	190	L	77	E	1 PV
SHB	563	Unemployment compensation	C	33	L	77	E	1
SHB	564	Sunset act, enacted	C	289	L	77	E	1
SHB	572	Life insurance policy loans	C	250	L	77	E	1
HB	573	Session laws publication	C	23	L	77	E	1
HB	580	Telephones, fraudulent use	C	42	L	77	E	1
SHB	581	Prescript. drugs, substitute	C	352	L	77	E	1
HB	582	Yakima river conservation	C	75	L	77	E	1
HB	583	Senior citizens school fees	C	170	L	77	E	1
HB	584	Reemploy., higher ed. age 70	C	276	L	77	E	1
HB	585	College boards, treasurers	C	52	L	77		
SHB	601	Gambling	C	76	L	77	E	1
SHB	604	Industrial ins. revisions	C	323	L	77	E	1
HB	613	Tax equal. proced. repealed	C	29	L	77	E	1
HB	615	Death penalty	C	206	L	77	E	1
HB	617	Mutual savings bank expenses	C	171	L	77	E	1
HB	618	Securities regulation	C	172	L	77	E	1

HB	619	Pub. retire. sys. investments	C	251	L	77	E	1
HB	623	Nonprofit water associations	C	368	L	77	E	1
SHB	625	Central credit unions	C	207	L	77	E	1
HB	627	Irrigation, sewer districts	C	208	L	77	E	1
HB	642	Taxes, destroyed property	C	200	L	77	E	1
SHB	643	Child visitation rights	C	271	L	77	E	1
HB	649	Cosmetology regulations	C	310	L	77	E	1
HB	653	Land dev. add. improve. pmts	C	252	L	77	E	1
SHB	656	Surplus textbooks, equipment	C	303	L	77	E	1
HB	657	PERS board, public members	C	34	L	77	E	1
SHB	660	LEAP committee	C	373	L	77	E	1
SHB	662	High. ed. professional leaves	C	173	L	77	E	1
SHB	674	Ag. products, sale, transfer	C	304	L	77	E	1
SHB	675	Pay toilets	C	97	L	77	E	1
SHB	678	Livestock theft, damages	C	174	L	77	E	1
HB	683	Fraternal soc., insurance	C	96	L	77	E	1
HB	691	Public depository liability	C	95	L	77	E	1
HB	694	State patrol, prop. disposal	C	191	L	77	E	1
SHB	697	Learning objectives, K-12	C	305	L	77	E	1
HB	703	Motor vehicle wreckers	C	253	L	77	E	1
HB	727	Vehicle accident reports	C	369	L	77	E	1
HB	733	Transporter plates, misuse	C	254	L	77	E	1
SHB	737	Sch. dists. students insurance	C	255	L	77	E	1
SHB	741	Property tax-exemptions	C	209	L	77	E	1
HB	753	Sewer dist. poll. contr. bonds	C	146	L	77	E	1
HB	755	Tamperproof licenses	C	27	L	77	E	1
HB	768	Higher ed. degree programs	C	201	L	77	E	1
HB	778	St. patrol, retire. allowance	C	256	L	77	E	1
HB	779	Labor liens, group filing	C	176	L	77	E	1
HB	797	Habitual traffic offenders	C	138	L	77	E	1
SHB	798	Discriminatory boycotts act	C	192	L	77	E	1
HB	816	Highway prop. tenant purch.	C	37	L	77	E	1
SHB	821	Crosswalk curb ramps	C	137	L	77	E	1
HB	825	County road admin., good prac.	C	257	L	77	E	1
HB	828	Collection agency penalties	C	194	L	77	E	1
SHB	837	Mount Si, Little Si preserve	C	306	L	77	E	1
SHB	839	Historic sites, pub. tax ex.	C	35	L	77	E	1
HB	842	Business corporations	C	193	L	77	E	1
HB	852	Nuclear generating contracts	C	28	L	77	E	1
SHB	865	PERS revised, established	C	295	L	77	E	1
SHB	866	TRS, revised	C	293	L	77	E	1
SHB	867	LEOFF, revised sys. created	C	294	L	77	E	1
SHB	873	Forest products-cedar	C	147	L	77	E	1
2SHB	874	Probation services, funds	C	307	L	77	E	1
HB	878	PUD classification, reclass.	C	36	L	77	E	1
HB	879	Highways, shoulder driving	C	39	L	77	E	1
SHB	880	School dists. principals	C	272	L	77	E	1
HB	921	Fork lifts, licenses, brakes	C	148	L	77	E	1
HB	927	Community college employees	C	94	L	77	E	1

PV

SHB 928	Energy emergency powers	C 328	L 77	E 1	PV
HB 933	Roadside information panels	C 258	L 77	E 1	
SHB 936	Library dist. cities, towns	C 353	L 77	E 1	
SHB 952	Motor vehicle, fed. standards	C 355	L 77	E 1	
SHB 960	Education act of 1977	C 359	L 77	E 1	
SHB 980	Ferry vessels, bonds	C 360	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1009	Sales, use, B & O tax increase	C 324	L 77	E 1	
HB 1086	School levy limitations	C 325	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1120	Water adjudication	C 357	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1132	Commercial driving record	C 356	L 77	E 1	
HB 1133	Gambling revisions	C 326	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1142	Felony judgment fingerprints	C 259	L 77	E 1	
HB 1153	Handicapped employment serv.	C 273	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1184	Salmon facility bonds	C 308	L 77	E 1	
3SHB 1188	Salmon enhancement program	C 327	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1189	Nursing home audits	C 260	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1213	Housing authorities, public	C 274	L 77	E 1	
HB 1229	Boiler inspection revisions	C 175	L 77	E 1	
HB 1232	Catalytic converters removed	C 264	L 77	E 1	
HB 1260	Insurance bonds fee license	C 182	L 77	E 1	
HB 1262	Insurance guaranty assn.	C 183	L 77	E 1	
HB 1263	Power commission, deletions	C 184	L 77	E 1	
HB 1264	Public body refunding bonds	C 262	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1265	High ed. limited bonds refund	C 354	L 77	E 1	
HB 1266	Gen. ad. deputy supervisors	C 185	L 77	E 1	
HB 1284	UW, metropolitan tract	C 365	L 77	E 1	
2SHB 1306	State officials' salaries	C 318	L 77	E 1	
SHB 1310	Shoreline mgt. date of filing	C 358	L 77	E 1	

BILL NO. SESSION LAW TABLE

SENATE

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>
SB 2002	Controlled sub., penal instit.	C 43 L 77 E 1
SB 2005	County equal. board, payment	C 33 L 77
SB 2014	Indians, obsolete laws	C 81 L 77 E 1
SSB 2019	Legal publications, require.	C 34 L 77
SB 2021	Puget Island ferry, SR 4 alt.	C 11 L 77
SB 2024	County equip. rental funds	C 67 L 77
SB 2029	Bicentennial comm. abol.	C 17 L 77 E 1
SSB 2032	Minor political parties	C 329 L 77 E 1
SSB 2034	Election laws, revisions	C 361 L 77 E 1
2SSB 2040	Jail standards	C 316 L 77 E 1
SB 2042	Pilotage license changes	C 337 L 77 E 1 PV
SSB 2052	Mobile homes, permits, taxes	C 22 L 77 E 1
SB 2055	Anti-monopoly brd. abolished	C 82 L 77 E 1
SSB 2056	Excess school levy elections	C 4 L 77
SB 2057	Traffic offense records	C 3 L 77 E 1
SB 2060	Carey Act, repealed	C 12 L 77
SB 2061	Proprietary hospitals	C 154 L 77 E 1
SSB 2063	Fiscal impact, legislation	C 25 L 77 E 1
SB 2065	County homesites, repealed	C 13 L 77
SB 2066	Township guideposts repealed	C 14 L 77
SB 2067	Traffic safety ed. courses	C 76 L 77
SB 2068	Town sup. obsol. repealers	C 15 L 77
SB 2069	Youth services corps act	C 83 L 77 E 1
SB 2071	Health care prac. immunity	C 68 L 77
SB 2074	Hospital comm. staff	C 35 L 77
SB 2075	Convents, not nursing homes	C 48 L 77
SB 2078	Cremation, redefined	C 47 L 77
SB 2079	Funeral dir., unfair prac. act	C 49 L 77
SB 2081	Warrant servers, mun. court	C 108 L 77 E 1
SB 2083	Autopsies, authorized	C 79 L 77
SB 2088	Highways, supp. approp.	C 2 L 77
SB 2090	Legend drugs, prescrip. auth.	C 69 L 77
SB 2091	Hospital commission terms	C 36 L 77
SB 2095	State treas. receipts, issue	C 16 L 77
SB 2096	State treas. deposits, loans	C 16 L 77 E 1
SB 2097	Aliens, ob. restrict. repeal	C 16 L 77 E 1
SB 2098	Judges' retirement fund, adm.	C 18 L 77
2SSB 2104	Fishing vessels, licenses	C 106 L 77 E 1
SB 2106	Internal revenue serv. liens	C 62 L 77
SB 2108	Pub. transportation, benefit areas	C 44 L 77 E 1
SB 2110	Superior ct. litigants' fund	C 63 L 77
SB 2111	County officials assn. reimb.	C 221 L 77 E 1
SSB 2113	Tuition, nonresident aliens	C 155 L 77 E 1 PV

SB 2114	State parks, concessions	C 123	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2121	State government publications	C 232	L 77	E 1	
SB 2122	Foreign judgments	C 45	L 77	E 1	
SB 2123	Fire commission, vacancies	C 64	L 77		
SB 2124	Highway bids, postponement	C 65	L 77		
SSB 2125	Railway bridges, walkways	C 46	L 77	E 1	
SB 2126	Train emp. working hours	C 70	L 77		
SSB 2129	Agency rules, purpose	C 84	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2130	WAC rules, drafting style	C 19	L 77		
SSB 2132	PUD comm. salaries	C 157	L 77	E 1	
SB 2133	Reports, agencies, officials	C 75	L 77		PV
SSB 2143	Superior court judges	C 311	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2154	Indust. ins. action 3rd party	C 85	L 77	E 1	
SB 2157	Medical disciplinary board, publ. mem.	C 71	L 77		
SB 2159	Malic. pros. counterclaim	C 158	L 77	E 1	
SB 2160	Sch., ed. serv. dist. contracts	C 210	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2161	Community college bond funds	C 223	L 77	E 1	
SB 2164	Public lands, crops, livestock	C 20	L 77		
SB 2166	Print. dupl. manage. center	C 86	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2169	Sand, gravel, shorelines	C 87	L 77	E 1	
SB 2171	RR crossings, vehicles stop.	C 78	L 77		
SB 2172	Acupuncturists licensing	C 233	L 77	E 1	
SB 2175	Alcohol, bev. sales, dispens.	C 9	L 77	E 1	
SB 2180	Small water companies	C 47	L 77	E 1	
SB 2181	Surface mining, bond req.	C 66	L 77		
SB 2182	Transporter companies	C 48	L 77	E 1	
SB 2184	Contractors' bonds	C 11	L 77	E 1	
SB 2185	Aliens, teachers, schools	C 340	L 77	E 1	
SB 2189	MV-Reciprocity commission	C 92	L 77	E 1	
SB 2190	Veterans, veterans' affairs	C 31	L 77		
SB 2196	Superior court clerks, fees	C 107	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2197	Escrow officers, agents	C 156	L 77	E 1	PV
SB 2199	Alcoholism, driver's license	C 162	L 77	E 1	
SB 2200	Resource land manage. bank	C 109	L 77	E 1	
SB 2201	Sch. transport. routes costs	C 80	L 77		
SB 2202	Public lands, accounts	C 159	L 77	E 1	
SB 2208	Agriculture, misc. revisions	C 26	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2210	Funeral, cemetery services	C 163	L 77	E 1	
SB 2211	Harbor lines comm. authority	C 124	L 77	E 1	
SB 2215	Probate, revisions	C 234	L 77	E 1	
SB 2217	Hosp. dists., job candidates	C 211	L 77	E 1	
SB 2222	Appeals court judges	C 49	L 77	E 1	
SB 2225	Tree fruit center, funds	C 32	L 77		
2SSB 2232	Educational clinics	C 341	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2235	Social, health fac. bonds	C 342	L 77	E 1	
SB 2241	Laetrile use, permitted	C 122	L 77	E 1	
SB 2242	Fisheries, cap. proj. bonds	C 343	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2244	MV dealers licensing	C 125	L 77	E 1	
SSB 2245	School cert. emp. contract rights	C 7	L 77	E 1	

SB 2251	Ag. fairs, seasonal employees	C	4	L	77	E	1	
SB 2254	Blood samples, traffic fatal	C	50	L	77	E	1	
SB 2258	Public funds transference	C	15	L	77	E	1	
SB 2263	Employment agency regulation	C	51	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2268	OPP & FM, per diem rates, est.	C	312	L	77	E	1	
SB 2272	WSU construction, bonds	C	344	L	77	E	1	
SB 2273	Tuition, joint programs	C	126	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2274	Higher ed. facilities, bonds	C	345	L	77	E	1	
SB 2277	Comm. colleges, fac. bonds	C	346	L	77	E	1	
SB 2282	Political finances	C	313	L	77	E	1	
SB 2286	Funeral establishments	C	93	L	77	E	1	
SB 2288	Census procedures, reg.	C	110	L	77	E	1	
SB 2295	Administrative decis. review	C	52	L	77	E	1	
SB 2300	Jury fees, increased	C	53	L	77	E	1	
SB 2301	Witness fees, mileage	C	54	L	77	E	1	
SB 2302	Garnishment writ, fee	C	55	L	77	E	1	
SB 2310	Salaries, public officials	C	127	L	77	E	1	
SB 2314	County auditor fees	C	56	L	77	E	1	
SB 2315	Real estate license fees	C	24	L	77	E	1	
SB 2324	Materialman's lien, notice	C	57	L	77	E	1	
SB 2325	Fiscal notes, local govern.	C	19	L	77	E	1	PV
SB 2338	Sheltered workshops, costs	C	10	L	77	E	1	
SB 2341	Hunt. season, spec. drawing	C	58	L	77	E	1	
SB 2344	Game, fines, forfeit. distr.	C	59	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2356	Precincts	C	128	L	77	E	1	
SB 2365	Highways, real property	C	78	L	77	E	1	
SB 2371	Model traffic ordinance	C	60	L	77	E	1	
SB 2374	Low clearance, weight limit	C	81	L	77			
SB 2378	State route 290, Spokane	C	6	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2382	State parks, senior citizens	C	330	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2383	Salary surveys, publ. emp.	C	152	L	77	E	1	PV
SB 2384	Contractors regis. renewal	C	61	L	77	E	1	
SB 2385	Highways, design procedures	C	77	L	77			
SB 2387	Mobile home regulations	C	21	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2399	Saturday holidays, Friday	C	111	L	77	E	1	
SB 2400	Fiscal management office	C	114	L	77	E	1	
SB 2408	Liquor control board, regs.	C	115	L	77	E	1	
SB 2416	Controlled sub. forfeit hear.	C	77	L	77	E	1	
SB 2418	Criminal justice training	C	212	L	77	E	1	
SB 2419	Communications recording	C	363	L	77	E	1	
SB 2421	Hearing examiners, zoning	C	213	L	77	E	1	
SB 2426	Employment security records	C	153	L	77	E	1	
SB 2429	Charitable solicitations	C	222	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2430	Metro. merger	C	277	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2431	Statue, national capitol	C	13	L	77	E	1	
SSB 2435	High. ed. operating fees	C	331	L	77	E	1	
SB 2437	School bus safety compact	C	88	L	77	E	1	
SB 2439	Urban arterial funds, extended	C	214	L	77	E	1	

SB 2441	Horse race courses, counties	C 372 L 77 E 1
SB 2443	Elect. examiners brd. duties	C 79 L 77 E 1
SB 2444	Recidivist alcoholics, prog.	C 129 L 77 E 1
SSB 2445	Automotive repair regulation	C 280 L 77 E 1
SB 2447	Soft tree fruits assess.	C 8 L 77 E 1
SB 2451	Equalization board appeals	C 290 L 77 E 1
SB 2452	Alcoholics custod. restraint	C 62 L 77 E 1
SB 2453	Small loan companies	C 150 L 77 E 1
SB 2460	Hostels, authorized	C 281 L 77 E 1
SB 2472	Off-road vehicles	C 220 L 77 E 1
SB 2478	Higher ed. debt collections	C 18 L 77 E 1
SB 2479	PA, earned income exemption	C 215 L 77 E 1
SB 2480	Unemployment comp. revisions	C 292 L 77 E 1
SB 2484	Motor freight carriers	C 63 L 77 E 1
SB 2485	Highways, classifications	C 130 L 77 E 1
SB 2486	Highways, closing, traffic	C 216 L 77 E 1
SSB 2489	PUD, contracts, purchases	C 116 L 77 E 1
SB 2493	Comm. colleges, revisions	C 282 L 77 E 1
SB 2500	State route 285, Wenatchee	C 224 L 77 E 1
SSB 2502	Assessments, equalization	C 284 L 77 E 1
SB 2510	Transportation centers	C 217 L 77 E 1
SB 2516	Apiaries, revisions	C 362 L 77 E 1
SSB 2522	MV excise tax increase	C 332 L 77 E 1
SSB 2525	Transportation studies	C 235 L 77 E 1
SSB 2527	MV, criminal possession	C 236 L 77 E 1
SSB 2529	Highway construction plans	C 225 L 77 E 1
SSB 2530	School bus length increased	C 64 L 77 E 1
SSB 2537	DMV, fuel tax rates	C 317 L 77 E 1
SSB 2543	Highways, appropriations	C 333 L 77 E 1
SSB 2544	Highways, special appropriation	C 237 L 77 E 1
SSB 2558	Motor vehicles dept. renamed	C 334 L 77 E 1
SB 2561	Emergency cloud seeding	C 3 L 77
SB 2563	Presidential electors, vote	C 238 L 77 E 1
SSB 2565	UCC duties, transferred	C 117 L 77 E 1
SB 2570	Sch. facilities, cost prog.	C 89 L 77 E 1
SSB 2591	High. ed. brds. travel expense	C 118 L 77 E 1
SSB 2593	Comm. coll. military prog.	C 131 L 77 E 1
SSB 2608	Criminal records privacy act	C 314 L 77 E 1
SSB 2619	Irrigation districts, LIDs, bonds	C 119 L 77 E 1
2SSB 2620	Emergency powers, drought	C 1 L 77 E 1
SSB 2634	Columbia River Gorge permits	C 132 L 77 E 1
SSB 2638	Sewage disposal	C 133 L 77 E 1
SSB 2654	Environmental policy actions	C 278 L 77 E 1
SB 2662	Veterans' advisory comm.	C 285 L 77 E 1
SB 2667	Yakima migrant housing	C 287 L 77 E 1
SB 2668	Mobile home land./tenant	C 279 L 77 E 1
SB 2675	Shoplifting, penalties	C 134 L 77 E 1
SB 2678	Computer tape, voters lists	C 226 L 77 E 1
SSB 2681	Funds, treasurer, transfers	C 65 L 77 E 1

SB 2714	Timber tax modified	C 347 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2731	Plumbers, cert. fees penalty	C 149 L 77 E 1	
SB 2747	Surplus fed. property disposal	C 135 L 77 E 1	
SB 2769	Contractors, reg. renewal fees	C 66 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2810	Ed. Serv. Dist., existing	C 283 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2811	Non-ASB program funds	C 160 L 77 E 1	
SB 2825	Vehicles, propane usage	C 335 L 77 E 1	
SB 2831	Sch. dist. summons, Vets day	C 120 L 77 E 1	
SB 2839	Nonprofit, transmission prop.	C 348 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2851	Health care, state employees	C 136 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2858	Solid waste disposal	C 164 L 77 E 1	
SB 2864	Accident reports	C 68 L 77 E 1	
SB 2868	Fire districts merger, brd. mem.	C 121 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2872	Disabled persons, language	C 80 L 77 E 1	PV
SSB 2873	Legislative ethics	C 218 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2877	Ethics, disclosure	C 336 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2889	School plant facilities aid	C 227 L 77 E 1	
SB 2910	Energy fac. site council	C 371 L 77 E 1	PV
SSB 2924	Transportation department	C 151 L 77 E 1	PV
SB 2927	Abandoned animals, removal	C 67 L 77 E 1	
SSB 2956	Outdoor advertising, comp.	C 141 L 77 E 1	PV
SSB 2975	Skiers, ski resort operators	C 139 L 77 E 1	
SB 2990	Antique slot machines	C 165 L 77 E 1	
SB 3002	Scenic river system	C 161 L 77 E 1	
SB 3004	Judicial council members	C 112 L 77 E 1	
SB 3009	Park, recreation ex. levies	C 90 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3010	Tort claims fund, approp.	C 228 L 77 E 1	
SB 3015	Liquified natural gas, study	C 315 L 77 E 1	PV
SB 3017	Ports, property transfer	C 91 L 77 E 1	
SB 3019	SPI, transportation approp.	C 12 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3028	Port dist. revenue bonds, reserv.	C 229 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3036	Wineries, class H license	C 219 L 77 E 1	PV
SSB 3044	L & I, phys. ass't., fee bill	C 239 L 77 E 1	
SB 3058	Vol. law enforce. indust. ins.	C 113 L 77 E 1	
SB 3060	MV headlamps, int'l. standard	C 20 L 77 E 1	
2SSB 3067	Washington state register act	C 240 L 77 E 1	
SB 3068	School dist. August start	C 286 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3071	Fishgear reduction, update	C 230 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3093	Ferry construct. procedures	C 166 L 77 E 1	
2SSB 3097	Fire service train. center	C 349 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3098	Driving record abstracts	C 140 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3105	Bomb threat penalty	C 231 L 77 E 1	
SSB 3109	General state gov't. budget	C 339 L 77 E 1	PV
SSB 3110	Capital budget	C 338 L 77 E 1	PV

SESSION LAW BILL NO. TABLE
REGULAR SESSION

<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>
C 1 L 77	Supplemental budget	SHB 169
C 2 L 77	Highways, suppl. approp.	SB 2088
C 3 L 77	Emergency cloud seeding	SB 2561
C 4 L 77	Excess school levy elections	SSB 2056
C 5 L 77	Higher ed., code corr.	HB 172
C 6 L 77	PERS, Ins. brds., code corr.	HB 173
C 7 L 77	Departments code corr.	HB 174
C 8 L 77	MV licenses code corr.	HB 175
C 9 L 77	Athletic comm., code corr.	HB 176
C 10 L 77	Solid waste comm. code corr.	HB 177
C 11 L 77	Puget Island ferry, SR 4 alt.	SB 2021
C 12 L 77	Carey Act, repealed	SB 2060
C 13 L 77	County homesites, repealed	SB 2065
C 14 L 77	Township guideposts repealed	SB 2066
C 15 L 77	Town sup. obsol. repealers	SB 2068
C 16 L 77	State treas. receipts, issue	SB 2095
C 17 L 77	State treas. deposits, loans	SB 2096
C 18 L 77	Judges' retirement fund, adm.	SB 2098
C 19 L 77	WAC rules, drafting style	SSB 2130
C 20 L 77	Public lands, crops, livestock	SB 2164
C 21 L 77	Crop liens, filing period	HB 45
C 22 L 77	Stream patrolmen regulation	HB 55
C 23 L 77	Cost data, boards, comm.	HB 69
C 24 L 77	'Roadway' redefined, transit	HB 95
C 25 L 77	Farm veh. lic., parade float	HB 106
C 26 L 77	Fuel tax, special, revisions	HB 108
C 27 L 77	Driver's license fees distr.	HB 110
C 28 L 77	MV fuel tax interest refund	HB 111
C 29 L 77	Ferry rates, county review	HB 122
C 30 L 77	Ag. conser. plans, repealed	HB 136
C 31 L 77	Veterans, veterans' affairs	SB 2190
C 32 L 77	Tree fruit center, funds	SB 2225
C 33 L 77	County equal. board, payment	SB 2005
C 34 L 77	Legal publications, require.	SSB 2019
C 35 L 77	Hospital comm. staff	SB 2074
C 36 L 77	Hospital comm. terms	SB 2091
C 37 L 77	Puget Island Ferry, approp.	HB 148
C 38 L 77	Bank, trust comp. reports	HB 167
C 39 L 77	Long-arm stat., dissolution	HB 180
C 40 L 77	Petty cash account limit	SHB 200
C 41 L 77	Port dists. rent security	HB 1
C 42 L 77	Counties, bi-weekly pay	HB 245
C 43 L 77	Trapping license requirement	HB 274
C 44 L 77	Bear, cougar hunt., penalty	SHB 277
C 45 L 77	School bus warning lights	HB 12

C 46 L 77	Bus transit, contig. state	HB 146
C 47 L 77	Cremation, redefined	SB 2078
C 48 L 77	Convents, not nursing homes	SB 2075
C 49 L 77	Funeral dir., unfair pract. act	SB 2079
C 50 L 77	Schools, student transfers	SHB 291
C 51 L 77	Ferries, county, funding	SHB 427
C 52 L 77	College boards, treasurers	HB 585
C 53 L 77	PUD commissioners, election	HB 35
C 54 L 77	Environ. coor. proced. act	HB 57
C 55 L 77	Emergency technicians	SHB 181
C 56 L 77	Voter's pamph., party proced.	SHB 209
C 57 L 77	Winter rec. parking violation	HB 230
C 58 L 77	Psychologists, con't. ed.	HB 237
C 59 L 77	VD, venipuncture, authority	HB 321
C 60 L 77	Life insur. purchase, cancel	SHB 385
C 61 L 77	Property insur. revisions	HB 386
C 62 L 77	Internal rev. serv. liens	SB 2106
C 63 L 77	Superior ct. litigants' fund	SB 2110
C 64 L 77	Fire commission, vacancies	SB 2123
C 65 L 77	Highway bids, postponement	SB 2124
C 66 L 77	Surface mining, bond req.	SB 2181
C 67 L 77	County equip. rental funds	SB 2024
C 68 L 77	Health care pract. immunity	SB 2071
C 69 L 77	Legend drugs, prescrip. auth.	SB 2090
C 70 L 77	Train emp. working hours	SB 2126
C 71 L 77	Medical disciplinary board, publ. mem.	SB 2157
C 72 L 77	Water, sewer hook-up charges	HB 30
C 73 L 77	Superintendent, candidates	HB 216
C 74 L 77	Game game fish, protection	HB 262
C 75 L 77 PV	Reports, agencies, officials	SB 2133
C 76 L 77	Traffic safety ed. courses	SB 2067
C 77 L 77	Highways, design procedures	SB 2385
C 78 L 77	RR crossings, vehicles stop.	SB 2171
C 79 L 77	Autopsies, authorized	SB 2083
C 80 L 77	Sch. transport. routes costs	SB 2201
C 81 L 77	Low clearance, weight limit	SB 2374

SESSIO NLAW BILL NO .TABLE
1ST EX. SESSIO N

<u>CHAPTER NO .</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BILL NO .</u>
C 1 L 77 E 1	Emergency powers, drought	2SSB 2620
C 2 L 77 E 1	Railroads employee transport	HB 240
C 3 L 77 E 1	Traffic offense records	SB 2057
C 4 L 77 E 1	Ag. fairs, seasonal employees	SB 2251
C 5 L 77 E 1	Dental disciplinary board act	HB 23
C 6 L 77 E 1	State route 290, Spokane	SB 2378
C 7 L 77 E 1	School cert. emp. contract rights	SSB 2245
C 8 L 77 E 1	Soft tree fruits assess.	SB 2447
C 9 L 77 E 1	Alcohol. bev. sales, dispens.	SB 2175
C 10 L 77 E 1	Sheltered workshops, costs	SB 2338
C 11 L 77 E 1	Contractors' bonds	SB 2184
C 12 L 77 E 1	SPI, transportation approp.	SB 3019
C 13 L 77 E 1	Statue, national capitol	SSB 2431
C 14 L 77 E 1	Thermal performance standard	HB 98
C 15 L 77 E 1	Public funds transference	SB 2258
C 16 L 77 E 1	Aliens, ob. restrict. repeal	SB 2097
C 17 L 77 E 1	Bicentennial comm. abol.	SB 2029
C 18 L 77 E 1	Higher ed. debt collections	SB 2478
C 19 L 77 E 1 PV	Fiscal notes, local govern.	SB 2325
C 20 L 77 E 1	MV headlamps, int'l. standard	SB 3060
C 21 L 77 E 1	Mobile home regulations	SB 2387
C 22 L 77 E 1	Mobile homes, permits, taxes	SSB 2052
C 23 L 77 E 1	Session laws publication	HB 573
C 24 L 77 E 1	Real estate license fees	SB 2315
C 25 L 77 E 1	Fiscal impact, legislation	SSB 2063
C 26 L 77 E 1	Agriculture, misc. revisions	SB 2208
C 27 L 77 E 1	Tamperproof licenses	HB 755
C 28 L 77 E 1	Nuclear generating contracts	HB 852
C 29 L 77 E 1	Tax equal. proced. repealed	HB 613
C 30 L 77 E 1	Arson invest. WSP records	HB 199
C 31 L 77 E 1	PUD, sewer system operation	HB 506
C 32 L 77 E 1	County roads, elect. equipment	HB 287
C 33 L 77 E 1	Unemployment compensation	SHB 563
C 34 L 77 E 1	PERS, board, public member	HB 657
C 35 L 77 E 1	Historic sites, pub. tax ex.	SHB 839
C 36 L 77 E 1	PUD classification, reclass.	HB 878
C 37 L 77 E 1	Highway prop. tenant purch.	HB 816
C 38 L 77 E 1	Historic bldgs., wood burning	SHB 294
C 39 L 77 E 1	Highways, shoulders driving	HB 879
C 40 L 77 E 1	Blind commission established	HB 424
C 41 L 77 E 1	Cities, towns, public bids	SB 335
C 42 L 77 E 1	Telephones, fraudulent use	HB 580
C 43 L 77 E 1	Controlled sub., penal instit.	SB 2002
C 44 L 77 E 1	Pub. transportation, benefit areas	SB 2108
C 45 L 77 E 1	Foreign judgments	SB 2122

C	46	L	77	E	1	Railway bridges, walkways	SSB	2125
C	47	L	77	E	1	Small water companies	SB	2180
C	48	L	77	E	1	Transporter companies	SB	2182
C	49	L	77	E	1	Appeals court judges	SB	2222
C	50	L	77	E	1	Blood samples, traffic fatal	SB	2254
C	51	L	77	E	1	Employment agency regulation	SB	2263
C	52	L	77	E	1	Administrative decis. review	SB	2295
C	53	L	77	E	1	Jury fees, increased	SB	2300
C	54	L	77	E	1	Witness fees, mileage	SB	2301
C	55	L	77	E	1	Garnishment writ, fee	SB	2302
C	56	L	77	E	1	County auditor fees	SB	2314
C	57	L	77	E	1	Materialman's lien, notice	SB	2324
C	58	L	77	E	1	Hunt. season, spec. drawing	SB	2341
C	59	L	77	E	1	Game, fines, forfeit. distr.	SB	2344
C	60	L	77	E	1	Model traffic ordinance	SB	2371
C	61	L	77	E	1	Contractors regis. renewal	SB	2384
C	62	L	77	E	1	Alcoholics custod. restraint	SB	2452
C	63	L	77	E	1	Motor freight carriers	SB	2484
C	64	L	77	E	1	School bus length increased	SSB	2530
C	65	L	77	E	1	Funds, treasurer, transfers	SSB	2681
C	66	L	77	E	1	Contractors, reg. renewal fees	SB	2769
C	67	L	77	E	1	Abandoned animals, removal	SB	2927
C	68	L	77	E	1	Accident reports	SB	2864
C	69	L	77	E	1	Min. wage, voluntary service	HB	104
C	70	L	77	E	1	Small business office	SHB	27
C	71	L	77	E	1	Public works, wages penalties	SHB	238
C	72	L	77	E	1	Eminent domain, costs	HB	445
C	73	L	77	E	1	Unemployment compensation	HB	495
C	74	L	77	E	1	Theater employees, overtime	HB	553
C	75	L	77	E	1	Yakima river conservation	HB	582
C	76	L	77	E	1	Gambling	SHB	601
C	77	L	77	E	1	Controlled sub. forfeit hear.	SB	2416
C	78	L	77	E	1	Highways, real property	SB	2365
C	79	L	77	E	1	Elect. examiners brd. duties	SB	2443
C	80	L	77	E	1	PV Disabled persons, language	SSB	2872
C	81	L	77	E	1	Indians, obsolete laws	SB	2014
C	82	L	77	E	1	Anti-monopoly brd. abolished	SB	2055
C	83	L	77	E	1	Youth service corps act	SB	2069
C	84	L	77	E	1	Agency rules, purpose	SSB	2129
C	85	L	77	E	1	Indust. ins. action, 3rd party	SSB	2154
C	86	L	77	E	1	Print. dupl. manage. center	SB	2166
C	87	L	77	E	1	Sand, gravel, shorelines	SSB	2169
C	88	L	77	E	1	School bus safety compact	SB	2437
C	89	L	77	E	1	Sch. facilities, cost prog.	SB	2570
C	90	L	77	E	1	Park, recreation ex. levies	SB	3009
C	91	L	77	E	1	Ports, property transfer	SB	3017
C	92	L	77	E	1	MV-Reciprocity commission	SB	2189

C 93	L 77	E 1	Funeral establishments	SB 2286
C 94	L 77	E 1	Community college employees	HB 927
C 95	L 77	E 1	Public depository liability	HB 691
C 96	L 77	E 1	Fraternal soc., insurance	HB 683
C 97	L 77	E 1	Pay toilets	SHB 675
C 98	L 77	E 1	Homesteads	SHB 440
C 99	L 77	E 1	Water supply sys. operators	SHB 327
C 100	L 77	E 1	Ocean fishing regulations	HB 376
C 101	L 77	E 1	Pharmacy assistants	SHB 314
C 102	L 77	E 1	Forest protection	HB 298
C 103	L 77	E 1	Highways, land acquisition	SHB 267
C 104	L 77	E 1	Mutual savings banks	SHB 161
C 105	L 77	E 1	B & O deduct. foreign articles	2SHB 24
C 106	L 77	E 1	Salmon license limitations	2SSB 2104
C 107	L 77	E 1	Superior court clerks, fees	SB 2196
C 108	L 77	E 1	Warrant servers, mun. court	SB 2081
C 109	L 77	E 1	Resource land manage. bank	SB 2200
C 110	L 77	E 1	Census procedures, reg.	SB 2288
C 111	L 77	E 1	Saturday holidays, Friday	SSB 2399
C 112	L 77	E 1	Judicial council members	SB 3004
C 113	L 77	E 1	Vol. law enforce. indust. ins.	SB 3058
C 114	L 77	E 1	Fiscal management office	SB 2400
C 115	L 77	E 1	Liquor control board, regs.	SB 2408
C 116	L 77	E 1	PUD, contracts, purchases	SSB 2489
C 117	L 77	E 1	UCC duties, transferred	SSB 2565
C 118	L 77	E 1	High. ed. brd. travel expense	SSB 2591
C 119	L 77	E 1	Irrigation districts, LIDs, bonds	SSB 2619
C 120	L 77	E 1	Sch. district summons, Vets day	SB 2831
C 121	L 77	E 1	Fire districts merger, brd. mem.	SB 2868
C 122	L 77	E 1	Laetrile use, permitted	SB 2241
C 123	L 77	E 1	State parks, concessions	SB 2114
C 124	L 77	E 1	Harbor lines comm. authority	SB 2211
C 125	L 77	E 1	MV dealers licensing	SSB 2244
C 126	L 77	E 1	Tuition, joint programs	SB 2273
C 127	L 77	E 1	Salaries, public officials	SB 3210
C 128	L 77	E 1	Precincts	SSB 2356
C 129	L 77	E 1	Recidivist alcoholics, prog.	SB 2444
C 130	L 77	E 1	Highways, classifications	SB 2485
C 131	L 77	E 1	Comm. coll. military prog.	SSB 2593
C 132	L 77	E 1	Columbia River Gorge permits	SSB 2634
C 133	L 77	E 1	Sewage disposal	SSB 2638
C 134	L 77	E 1	Shoplifting, penalties	SB 2675
C 135	L 77	E 1	Surplus fed. property disposal	SB 2747
C 136	L 77	E 1	Health care, state employees	SSB 2851
C 137	L 77	E 1	PV Crosswalk curb ramps	SHB 821
C 138	L 77	E 1	Habitual traffic offenders	HB 797
C 139	L 77	E 1	Skiers, ski resort operators	SSB 2975

C 140	L 77	E 1		Driving record abstracts	SSB 3098
C 141	L 77	E 1	PV	Outdoor advertising, comp.	SSB 2956
C 142	L 77	E 1		Pub. water sys. coord. act	SHB 165
C 143	L 77	E 1		Blood withdrawal, liability	HB 313
C 144	L 77	E 1		Claims by and against state	SHB 395
C 145	L 77	E 1		Parental liability	HB 444
C 146	L 77	E 1		Sewer dist. poll. contr. bonds	HB 753
C 147	L 77	E 1		Forest products-cedar	SHB 873
C 148	L 77	E 1		Fork lifts, licenses, brakes	HB 921
C 149	L 77	E 1		Plumbers, cert. fees penalty	SSB 2731
C 150	L 77	E 1		Small loan companies	SB 2453
C 151	L 77	E 1	PV	Transportation department	SSB 2924
C 152	L 77	E 1	PV	Salary surveys, publ. emp.	SSB 2383
C 153	L 77	E 1		Employment security records	SB 2426
C 154	L 77	E 1		Proprietary hospitals	SB 2061
C 155	L 77	E 1	PV	Tuition, nonresident aliens	SSB 2113
C 156	L 77	E 1	PV	Escrow officers, agents	SSB 2197
C 157	L 77	E 1		PUD comm. salaries	SSB 2132
C 158	L 77	E 1		Malic. pros. counterclaim	SB 2159
C 159	L 77	E 1		Public lands, accounts	SB 2202
C 160	L 77	E 1		Non-ASB program funds	SSB 2811
C 161	L 77	E 1		Scenic river system	SB 3002
C 162	L 77	E 1		Alcoholism, driver's license	SB 2199
C 163	L 77	E 1		Funeral, cemetery services	SSB 2210
C 164	L 77	E 1		Solid waste disposal	SSB 2858
C 165	L 77	E 1		Antique slot machines	SB 2990
C 166	L 77	E 1		Ferry construct. procedures	SSB 3093
C 167	L 77	E 1		Motor vehicle towing	SHB 228
C 168	L 77	E 1		RR cross. traffic device reg.	HB 389
C 169	L 77	E 1		Regional universities	SHB 472
C 170	L 77	E 1		Senior citizens school fees	HB 583
C 171	L 77	E 1		Mutual savings bank expenses	HB 617
C 172	L 77	E 1		Securities regulation	HB 618
C 173	L 77	E 1		Higher ed. professional leaves	SSB 662
C 174	L 77	E 1		Livestock theft, damages	SHB 678
C 175	L 77	E 1		Boiler inspection revisions	HB 1229
C 176	L 77	E 1		Labor liens, group filing	HB 779
C 177	L 77	E 1		Public works, prevailing wage	HB 150
C 178	L 77	E 1		Banks, trust co. practices	HB 338
C 179	L 77	E 1		Drugs, gov't. agency, tax ex.	HB 382
C 180	L 77	E 1		Insurers, reinsurance	SHB 387
C 181	L 77	E 1		Property appraisals, notice	HB 438
C 182	L 77	E 1		Insurance bonds fees license	HB 1260
C 183	L 77	E 1		Ins. guaranty assn.	HB 1262
C 184	L 77	E 1		Power commission, deletions	HB 1263
C 185	L 77	E 1		Gen. ad. deputy supervisors	SHB 1266
C 186	L 77	E 1		Soldiers, veterans homes	SHB 125

C 187	L 77	E 1		Public works resident employees	SHB	153
C 188	L 77	E 1		Securities	SHB	340
C 189	L 77	E 1		In-service training act	SHB	470
C 190	L 77	E 1	PV	Insurance brd. retired person	HB	559
C 191	L 77	E 1		State patrol, prop. disposal	HB	694
C 192	L 77	E 1		Discriminatory boycotts	SHB	798
C 193	L 77	E 1		Business corporations	HB	842
C 194	L 77	E 1		Collection agency penalties	HB	828
C 195	L 77	E 1		Historic preservation office	SHB	70
C 196	L 77	E 1		Foreign trade zones	HB	113
C 197	L 77	E 1		Animals sodium pentobarbital	HB	286
C 198	L 77	E 1		Gambling-local taxation	HB	417
C 199	L 77	E 1		Indust. ins, situation change	HB	459
C 200	L 77	E 1		Taxes, destroyed property	HB	642
C 201	L 77	E 1		Higher ed. degree programs	HB	768
C 202	L 77	E 1		Workmen's comp. payments	HB	46
C 203	L 77	E 1		Contract disputes, atty. fees	HB	208
C 204	L 77	E 1		Real estate sales license	HB	447
C 205	L 77	E 1		Pub. works liens, funds	HB	474
C 206	L 77	E 1		Death penalty	SHB	615
C 207	L 77	E 1		Central credit unions	SHB	625
C 208	L 77	E 1		Irrigation, sewer districts	HB	627
C 209	L 77	E 1		Property exemptions	SHB	741
C 210	L 77	E 1		Sch., ed. serv. dist. contracts	SB	2160
C 211	L 77	E 1		Hosp. dists., job candidates	SB	2217
C 212	L 77	E 1		Criminal justice training	SB	2418
C 213	L 77	E 1		Hearing examiners, zoning	SB	2421
C 214	L 77	E 1		Urban arterial funds, extended	SB	2439
C 215	L 77	E 1		PA, earned income exemption	SB	2479
C 216	L 77	E 1		Highways, closing, traffic	SB	2486
C 217	L 77	E 1		Transportation centers	SB	2510
C 218	L 77	E 1		Legislative ethics	SSB	2873
C 219	L 77	E 1	PV	Wineries, class H license	SSB	3036
C 220	L 77	E 1		Off-road vehicles	SB	2472
C 221	L 77	E 1		County officials assn. reimb.	SB	2111
C 222	L 77	E 1		Charitable solicitations	SB	2429
C 223	L 77	E 1		Community college bond funds	SSB	2161
C 224	L 77	E 1		State route 285, Wenatchee	SB	2500
C 225	L 77	E 1		Highway construction plans	SSB	2529
C 226	L 77	E 1		Computer tape, voters lists	SB	2678
C 227	L 77	E 1		School plant facilities aid	SSB	2889
C 228	L 77	E 1		Tort claims fund, approp.	SSB	3010
C 229	L 77	E 1		Port dist. revenue bonds, reserv.	SSB	3028
C 230	L 77	E 1		Fishgear reduction, update	SSB	3071
C 231	L 77	E 1		Bomb threat penalty	SSB	3105
C 232	L 77	E 1		State government publications	SSB	2121
C 233	L 77	E 1		Acupuncturists licensing	SB	2172

C 234	L 77	E 1	Probate, revisions	SB 2215
C 235	L 77	E 1	Transportation studies	SSB 2525
C 236	L 77	E 1	MV, criminal possession	SSB 2527
C 237	L 77	E 1	Highways, special appropriation	SSB 2544
C 238	L 77	E 1	Presidential electors, vote	SB 2563
C 239	L 77	E 1	L & I, phys. ass't., fee bill	SSB 3044
C 240	L 77	E 1	Washington state register act	2SSB 3067
C 241	L 77	E 1	Mutual savings bank "funds"	SHB 194
C 242	L 77	E 1	Wash. futures program, bonds	HB 195
C 243	L 77	E 1	Nursing home administrators	HB 316
C 244	L 77	E 1	Nursing homes, assess. system	SHB 348
C 245	L 77	E 1	Financial inst., reports, confid.	SHB 384
C 246	L 77	E 1	Banks, trust co., control	SHB 393
C 247	L 77	E 1	State budget document	SHB 402
C 248	L 77	E 1	Jury fees, increase	HB 414
C 249	L 77	E 1	Hypodermic needles, sale	SHB 508
C 250	L 77	E 1	Life insurance policy loans	SHB 572
C 251	L 77	E 1	Public retire. sys. investments	SHB 619
C 252	L 77	E 1	Land dev. add. improvements	HB 653
C 253	L 77	E 1	Motor vehicle wreckers	HB 703
C 254	L 77	E 1	Transporter plates, misuse	HB 733
C 255	L 77	E 1	Sch. dists. students insurance	SHB 737
C 256	L 77	E 1	St. patrol, retire. allowance	HB 778
C 257	L 77	E 1	County road admin., good prac.	HB 825
C 258	L 77	E 1	Roadside information panels	HB 933
C 259	L 77	E 1	Felony judgment fingerprints	SHB 1142
C 260	L 77	E 1	Nursing home audits	SHB 1189
C 261	L 77	E 1	Real estate cease and desist	HB 448
C 262	L 77	E 1	Public body refunding bonds	HB 1264
C 263	L 77	E 1	Locomotive equip. penalties	SHB 50
C 264	L 77	E 1	Catalytic converters removed	HB 1232
C 265	L 77	E 1	Tuition, immigrant refugees	SHB 225
C 266	L 77	E 1	Vic Meyers golf course, lake	HB 285
C 267	L 77	E 1	Public works, bids, adver.	HB 301
C 268	L 77	E 1	Retirees, prop. tax, income	HB 355
C 269	L 77	E 1	Salaries, direct deposits	SHB 512
C 270	L 77	E 1	Risk management system	SHB 531
C 271	L 77	E 1	Child visitation rights	SHB 643
C 272	L 77	E 1	School dists. principals	SHB 880
C 273	L 77	E 1	Handicapped employment serv.	HB 1153
C 274	L 77	E 1	Housing authorities, public	SHB 1213
C 275	L 77	E 1	Dogs, injuring deer, elk	HB 280
C 276	L 77	E 1	Reemploy. higher ed. age 70	HB 584
C 277	L 77	E 1	Metro. merger	SSB 2430
C 278	L 77	E 1	Environmental policy actions	SSB 2654
C 279	L 77	E 1	Mobile homes, land./tenant	SB 2668
C 280	L 77	E 1	Automotive repair regulation	SSB 2445
C 281	L 77	E 1	Hostels, authorized	SB 2460
C 282	L 77	E 1	Comm. colleges, revisions	SB 2493

C 283	L 77	E 1	Ed. Serv. Dist., existing	SSB 2810
C 284	L 77	E 1	Assessments, equalization	SSB 2502
C 285	L 77	E 1	Veteran's advisory comm.	SB 2662
C 286	L 77	E 1	School dist. August start	SB 3068
C 287	L 77	E 1	Yakima migrant housing	SB 2667
C 288	L 77	E 1	Women's commission, estab.	2SHB 449
C 289	L 77	E 1	Sunset act, enacted	SHB 564
C 290	L 77	E 1	Equalization board appeals	SB 2451
C 291	L 77	E 1	Basic juvenile court act	3SHB 371
C 292	L 77	E 1	Unemployment comp. revisions	SB 2480
C 293	L 77	E 1	TRS, revised	SHB 866
C 294	L 77	E 1	LEOFF, revised sys. created	SHB 867
C 295	L 77	E 1	PERS revised, established	SHB 865
C 296	L 77	E 1	Econ. dev. definition, corr.	SHB 105
C 297	L 77	E 1	Asian-American comm. cont'd.	SHB 138
C 298	L 77	E 1	Auto trans. co., insurance	SHB 217
C 299	L 77	E 1	Water districts, finances	SHB 292
C 300	L 77	E 1	Sewer districts, finances	SHB 293
C 301	L 77	E 1	Finan. inst. disclosure act	SHB 323
C 302	L 77	E 1	Victims, crimes compensation	SHB 353
C 303	L 77	E 1	Surplus textbooks, equipment	SHB 656
C 304	L 77	E 1	Ag. products, sale, transfer	SHB 674
C 305	L 77	E 1	Learning objectives, K-12	SHB 697
C 306	L 77	E 1	Mount Si, Little Si preserve	SHB 837
C 307	L 77	E 1	Probation services, funds	2SHB 874
C 308	L 77	E 1	Salmon facility bonds	SHB 1184
C 309	L 77	E 1	Disabled, guardian. proceed.	SHB 183
C 310	L 77	E 1	Cosmetology regulations	HB 649
C 311	L 77	E 1	Superior court judges	SSB 2143
C 312	L 77	E 1	OPP & FM, per diem rates, est.	SSB 2268
C 313	L 77	E 1	Political finances	SB 2282
C 314	L 77	E 1	Criminal records privacy act	SSB 2608
C 315	L 77	E 1	PV Liquified natural gas, study	SB 3015
C 316	L 77	E 1	Jail standards	2SSB 2040
C 317	L 77	E 1	DMV, fuel tax rates	SSB 2537
C 318	L 77	E 1	State officials' salaries	2SHB 1306
C 319	L 77	E 1	Business license center	SHB 120
C 320	L 77	E 1	Officials, budgetary violat.	HB 236
C 321	L 77	E 1	Senior citizens, services	2SHB 251
C 322	L 77	E 1	Tuition, portion, ed. costs	SHB 312
C 323	L 77	E 1	Industrial ins. revisions	SHB 604
C 324	L 77	E 1	Sales, use, B & O tax increase	SHB 1009
C 325	L 77	E 1	School levy limitations	HB 1086
C 326	L 77	E 1	Gambling revisions	HB 1133
C 327	L 77	E 1	Salmon enhancement program	3SHB 1188
C 328	L 77	E 1	PV Energy emergency powers	SHB 928
C 329	L 77	E 1	Minor political parties	SSB 2032

C 330	L 77	E 1	State parks, senior citizens	SSB 2382
C 331	L 77	E 1	High. ed. operating fees	SSB 2435
C 332	L 77	E 1	MV excise tax increase	SSB 2522
C 333	L 77	E 1	Highways, appropriations	SSB 2543
C 334	L 77	E 1	Motor vehicles dept. renamed	SSB 2558
C 335	L 77	E 1	Vehicles, propane usage	SB 2825
C 336	L 77	E 1	Ethics, disclosure	SSB 2877
C 337	L 77	E 1	PV Pilotage license changes	SB 2042
C 338	L 77	E 1	PV Capital budget	SSB 3110
C 339	L 77	E 1	PV General state gov't. budget	SSB 3109
C 340	L 77	E 1	Aliens, teachers, schools	SB 2185
C 341	L 77	E 1	Educational clinics	2SSB 2232
C 342	L 77	E 1	Social, health fac. bonds	SSB 2235
C 343	L 77	E 1	Fisheries, cap. proj. bonds	SB 2242
C 344	L 77	E 1	WSU construction, bonds	SB 2272
C 345	L 77	E 1	Higher ed. facilities, bonds	SSB 2274
C 346	L 77	E 1	Comm. colleges, fac. bonds	SB 2277
C 347	L 77	E 1	Timber tax modified	SB 2714
C 348	L 77	E 1	Nonprofit, transmission prop.	SB 2839
C 349	L 77	E 1	Fire service train. center	2SSB 3097
C 350	L 77	E 1	PV Industrial ins. 'worker'	HB 49
C 351	L 77	E 1	Cemetery board	SHB 68
C 352	L 77	E 1	Prescript. drugs, substitute	SHB 581
C 353	L 77	E 1	Library dist. cities, towns	SHB 936
C 354	L 77	E 1	High ed. limited bonds refund	SHB 1265
C 355	L 77	E 1	Motor vehicle, fed. standards	SHB 952
C 356	L 77	E 1	Commercial driving record	SHB 1132
C 357	L 77	E 1	Water adjudication	SHB 1120
C 358	L 77	E 1	Shoreline mgt. date of filing	SHB 1310
C 359	L 77	E 1	Education act of 1977	SHB 960
C 360	L 77	E 1	Ferry vessels, bonds	SHB 980
C 361	L 77	E 1	Election laws, revisions	SSB 2034
C 362	L 77	E 1	Apiaries, revisions	SB 2516
C 363	L 77	E 1	Communications recording	SB 2419
C 364	L 77	E 1	Solar energy prop. tax exempt	2SHB 388
C 365	L 77	E 1	UW, metropolitan tract	HB 1284
C 366	L 77	E 1	Nuclear power gen., federal	SHB 3
C 367	L 77	E 1	Treasurers, cert. districts	SHB 255
C 368	L 77	E 1	Nonprofit water associations	HB 623
C 369	L 77	E 1	Vehicle accident reports	HB 727
C 370	L 77	E 1	Real estate licenses, revis.	SHB 446
C 371	L 77	E 1	PV Energy fac. site council	SSB 2910
C 372	L 77	E 1	Horse race courses, counties	SB 2441
C 373	L 77	E 1	LEAP committee	SHB 660

CONFIRMED GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Vernon L. Barnes	Director, Department of General Administration
Lewis Belcher	Director, Department of Veterans' Affairs
Joseph E. Garcia	Director, Department of Employment Security
Wilbur G. Hallauer	Director, Department of Ecology
John C. Hewitt	Director, Department of Labor and Industries
Charles W. Hodde	Director, Department of Revenue
Dr. Robert Hollister	Director, Department of Retirement Systems
Betty McClelland	Director, Department of Emergency Services
Harlan McNutt	Secretary, Department of Social and Health Services
Gordon L. Sandison	Director, Department of Fisheries
Orin Smith	Director, Office of Fiscal Management
Gary Strohmaier	Director, Department of Agriculture
Kazuo Watanabe	Director, Department of Commerce and Economic Development
R. Y. Woodhouse	Director, Department of Motor Vehicles

MEMBERS OF BOARDS, COUNCILS, AND COMMISSIONS

Patricia McGlashan	Bellevue Community College Board of Trustees
Mary McKinley	Bellevue Community College Board of Trustees
Eloise Alvarez	Big Bend Community College Board of Trustees
Rowena Christenson	Big Bend Community College Board of Trustees
David T. Moody	Big Bend Community College Board of Trustees
David Ellsworth	Centralia Community College Board of Trustees
Merrily Knutsen	Centralia Community College Board of Trustees
Mary Louise Stough	Centralia Community College Board of Trustees
F. George Warren	Centralia Community College Board of Trustees
Don Broughton	Central Washington State College Board of Trustees
Linda Clifton	Central Washington State College Board of Trustees
Tom Galbraith	Central Washington State College Board of Trustees
James Hogan	Central Washington State College Board of Trustees
Sterling Munro	Central Washington State College Board of Trustees
James Caley	Clark Community College Board of Trustees
Yvonne C. Montchalin	Clark Community College Board of Trustees
Norman R. Miller	Columbia Basin Community College Board of Trustees
James E. Minor	Columbia Basin Community College Board of Trustees
Robert H. Hegamin	State Board for Community College Education
Helen N. Radke	State Board for Community College Education
Harvey D. Vernier	State Board for Community College Education

Fred C. Enlow	Eastern Washington State College Board of Trustees
Andrew P. Kelly	Eastern Washington State College Board of Trustees
Bruce McPhaden	Eastern Washington State College Board of Trustees
J. Grahame Bell	Everett Community College Board of Trustees
Margaret Hays	Everett Community College Board of Trustees
George Hieber	Everett Community College Board of Trustees
Jim Shipman	Everett Community College Board of Trustees
Robert J. Flowers	The Evergreen State College Board of Trustees
Ramon L. Barnes	Fort Steilacoom Community College Board of Trustees
Fred E. Haggard	State Gambling Commission
Mary Knibbs	State Gambling Commission
Elgin E. Olrogg	State Gambling Commission
Stanley C. Gilles	Grays Harbor Community College Board of Trustees
Lawrence W. Weinstein	Grays Harbor Community College Board of Trustees
Hugh Mathews	Green River Community College Board of Trustees
Mrs. Benay Nordby	Green River Community College Board of Trustees
Beverly Schoenfeld	Green River Community College Board of Trustees
Gerald R. Brunstom	Highline Community College Board of Trustees
Denese Pedersen	Highline Community College Board of Trustees
David C. Van Hoose	Highline Community College Board of Trustees
Ray Aardal	State Highway Commission
James G. Swinyard	State Highway Commission
Louis H. Pedersen	Liquor Control Board
Kenneth A. Farland	Lower Columbia Community College Board of Trustees
Rosemary Smith	Lower Columbia Community College Board of Trustees
Ernest W. Conrad	Olympic Community College Board of Trustees
Larry Finneman	Olympic Community College Board of Trustees
Phyllis Goldschmid	Olympic Community College Board of Trustees
Carolyn Powers	Olympic Community College Board of Trustees
M. Chandler Redman	Olympic Community College Board of Trustees
Robert Downing	Parks and Recreation Commission
Joe D. Haussler	Parks and Recreation Commission
Jane Hughes	Peninsula Community College Board of Trustees
Frederick B. Rosmond	Peninsula Community College Board of Trustees
Dr. William Scheyer	Peninsula Community College Board of Trustees

George L. Bradley	State Board of Pharmacy
Barbara Nelson	State Board of Pharmacy
Gertrude H. Reavis	State Board of Pharmacy
Dave J. Mooney	Pollution Control Hearing Board
Tommy W. Ambrose	Council for Postsecondary Education
Walter T. Hubbard	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
George Johnson	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Father Matthew Naumes	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Diane Oberquell	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Chairman
Alfred Harsch	Public Disclosure Commission
Malachy Scanlan	Public Disclosure Commission
Daniel V. Carbone	Seattle Community College Board of Trustees
Aurelia L. Del Fierro	Seattle Community College Board of Trustees
Arthur Siegal	Seattle Community College Board of Trustees
Cherry Jarvis	Shoreline Community College Board of Trustees
Ina V. Knutsen	Shoreline Community College Board of Trustees
Myron Stevens	Shoreline Community College Board of Trustees
Shirley Barrett Cobb	Skagit Valley Community College Board of Trustees
William Johnston	Skagit Valley Community College Board of Trustees
Jack Schuster	Skagit Valley Community College Board of Trustees
R. Stuart Kirk	Spokane Community College Board of Trustees
Dorothy M. Knechtel	Spokane Community College Board of Trustees
Elaine Y. Zakarison	Spokane Community College Board of Trustees
Mildred Jeynes	Tacoma Community College Board of Trustees
Sally Starke	Tacoma Community College Board of Trustees
Alan P. Vandevent	Tacoma Community College Board of Trustees
Barbara A. Welsey	Tacoma Community College Board of Trustees
Glenn E. Correa	Board of Tax Appeals
Robert M. Ford	Board of Tax Appeals
Joan Thomas	Board of Tax Appeals
Reverend Samuel B. McKinney	Commission on Vocational Education
Gordon C. Culp	University of Washington Board of Regents
Dr. J. H. Lehmann	University of Washington Board of Regents
Taul Watanabe	University of Washington Board of Regents
Robert C. Bailey	Utilities and Transportation Commission, Chairman
Bob J. Mickelson	Walla Walla Community College Board of Trustees
Jo Ann Schirmer	Walla Walla Community College Board of Trustees

D. Chakravarti
Jack Cole

Washington State University Board of Regents
Washington State University Board of Regents

F. Dan Bertrand
Mary Henrie

Wenatchee Valley Community College Board of Trustees
Wenatchee Valley Community College Board of Trustees

Dr. Robert Fernald
Jerrold W. Manley
John Whittaker

Western Washington State College Board of Trustees
Western Washington State College Board of Trustees
Western Washington State College Board of Trustees

Patricia Hite
Bob Partlow

Whatcom Community College Board of Trustees
Whatcom Community College Board of Trustees

Paul Edmondson
Ed Ellis
Mary Hersey
Mel Sampson

Yakima Valley Community College Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College Board of Trustees

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Senate

Democratic Leadership

Gordon L. Walgren, Majority Leader
Gary M. Odegaard, Majority Caucus Chairman
Gordon Sandison, Majority Caucus Chairman (resigned-6/21/77)
Robert C. Bailey, Majority Caucus Chairman (resigned-3/10/77)
Dan Marsh, Assistant Majority Leader
George Fleming, Majority Caucus Vice Chairman
Bruce A. Wilson, Majority Caucus Secretary

Republican Leadership

Jim Matson, Minority Leader
Charles Newschwander, Minority Caucus Chairman
George W. Clarke, Minority Floor Leader
R. H. (Bob) Lewis, Assistant Minority Floor Leader
John D. Jones, Minority Whip
F. "Pat" Wanamaker, Minority Caucus Vice Chairman

House of Representatives

Democratic Leadership

John A. Bagnariol, Speaker of the House
John L. O'Brien, Speaker Pro Tempore
Richard A. King, Majority Floor Leader
Albert Bauer, Majority Caucus Chairman
Marion Kyle Sherman, Majority Caucus Vice Chairwoman
Geraldine McCormick, Majority Caucus Secretary
Mary Kay Becker, Majority Whip
Jim Boldt, Assistant Majority Whip
Dan Grimm, Assistant Majority Whip
Rick Bender, Assistant Majority Floor Leader
Donn Charnley, Assistant Majority Floor Leader

Republican Leadership

Duane Berentson, Minority Leader
William Polk, Minority Caucus Chairman
E. G. "Pat" Patterson, Minority Whip
Irv Newhouse, Assistant Minority Leader
Earl F. Tilly, Minority Organization Leader
Alex A. Deccio, Assistant Minority Caucus Chairman
William Paris, Minority Caucus Vice Chairman
Scott Blair, Assistant Minority Whip
Simeon R. "Sim" Wilson, Assistant Minority Whip
Rod Chandler, Assistant Minority Organization Leader

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1977

HOUSE AGRICULTURE

Kilbury, Chairman
Erak, Vice Chairman
Amen
Becker
Boldt
Clayton
Fancher
Flanagan
Hansen

SENATE AGRICULTURE

Gaspard, Chairman
Benitz
Day
Wanamaker
Wilson

HOUSE COMMERCE

Warnke, Chairman
Salatino, Vice Chairman
Fancher
Gallagher
Greengo
Hansen
Hawkins
Owen
Paris
Shinoda
Struthers
Walk

SENATE COMMERCE

Van Hollebeke, Chairman
Wojahn, Vice Chairman
Bausch
Cunningham (resigned from Senate-6/2/77)
Morrison
Rohrbach (replaced Cunningham-6/21/77)

HOUSE CONSTITUTION

Fortson, Chairwoman
Gruger, Vice Chairwoman
Charette
Oliver
Patterson
Sommers

SENATE CONSTITUTION AND ELECTIONS

Grant, Chairman
Beck
Hayner
Lewis
Monohon
Pullen
von Reichbauer
Wojahn

HOUSE ELECTIONS & GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

Hawkins, Chairman
Nelson, D., Vice Chairman
Barnes
Blair
Fuller
Grimm
Heck
Hughes
Hurley, M.

(SENATE CONSTITUTION AND ELECTIONS)

HOUSE ECOLOGY

Valle, Chairwoman
Pruitt, Vice Chairman
Barr
Chandler
Douthwaite
Grier
Gruger
Hughes
Hurley, G.
Kreidler
Leckenby
Oliver
Tilly

HOUSE EDUCATION

Clemente, Chairman
Heck, Vice Chairman
Barnes
Bauer
Bender
Boldt
Craswell
Dunlap
Ehlers
Fortson
Fuller
Lee
McKibbin
Schmitten
Valle
Warnke
Whiteside

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

Lysen, Chairman
Sherman, Vice Chairwoman
Berentson
Bond
Charnley
Conner
Dunlap
Grimm
Kilbury
Leckenby
Martinis
McCormick
McKibbin
Pearsall
Williams
Wilson

SENATE ECOLOGY

Washington, Chairman
Donohue
Goltz
Guess
Murray
North
Ridder

SENATE EDUCATION

McDermott, Chairman
Francis
Gaspard
Gould
Hayner
Murray
Washington

SENATE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

Bottiger, Chairman
Bausch, Vice Chairman
Benitz
Gaspard
Hayner
Henry
Keefe
Lewis
Wilson

HOUSE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Eng, Chairman
Fischer, Vice Chairman
Deccio
Gaines
Hurley, M.
Knowles
Kreidler
Lux
Nelson, G.
Pardini
Polk
Winsley

HOUSE INSURANCE

Douthwaite, Chairman
Grier, Vice Chairman
Barnes
Blair
Erak
Erickson
Haley
Keller
Knedlik
Maxie
Sanders
Taller

HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION

Erickson, Chairwoman
Burns, Vice Chairman
Chandler
Enbody
Grimm
Haley
Moreau
Oliver
Patterson
Thompson

HOUSE INSTITUTIONS

Hanna, Chairman
Hurley, G., Vice Chairman
Barr
Becker
Deccio
Fischer
Greengo
Knowles
Salatino

SENATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INSURANCE

Woody, Chairman
Bluechel
Clarke
Herr
Jones
Mardesich
Walgren

(SENATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INSURANCE)

SENATE HIGHER EDUCATION

Odegaard, Chairman (resigned as Chairman-6/21/77)
Benitz
Donohue
Goltz (replaced Odegaard as Chairman-6/21/77)
Guess
Olson (replaced Sandison-7/16/77)
Sandison (resigned from Senate-6/21/77)
Scott

(SENATE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES)

HOUSE JUDICIARY

Knowles, Chairman
Enbody, Vice Chairman
Hanna
Knedlik
Leckenby
Newhouse
Sherman
Shinpoch
Smith
Tilly

HOUSE LABOR

Lux, Chairman
Pearsall, Vice Chairwoman
Bond
Clayton
Fischer
King
Nelson, D.
Pruitt
Sanders

HOUSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Thompson, Chairman
Owen, Vice Chairman
Adams
Bender
Douthwaite
Eng
Fancher
Gilleland
Keller
Lee
North
Shinoda
Vrooman
Whiteside
Zimmerman

SENATE JUDICIARY

Francis, Chairman
Marsh, Vice Chairman
Bottiger
Buffington
Clarke
Hayner
Jones
Van Hollebeke
Woody

SENATE LABOR

Ridder, Chairman
Grant
Mardesich
Matson
Morrison
Peterson
Sellar

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Wilson, Chairman
Bluechel
Fleming
McDermott
North
Sellar
Talley

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

Martinis, Chairman
Moreau, Vice Chairman
Clemente
Conner
Enbody
Fuller
Gilleland
Greengo
Lysen
May
Schmitt
Shinoda
Smith
Vrooman

HOUSE PARKS AND RECREATION

Hurley, M., Chairwoman
North, Vice Chairman
Craswell
King
Owen
Paris

HOUSE RULES

Bagnariol, Chairman
O'Brien, Vice Chairman
Amen
Bauer
Berentson
Charette
Charnley
Flanagan
Gaines
Gallagher
King
Maxie
May
McCormick
Newhouse
North
Pardini
Polk
Smith
Williams
Zimmerman

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

Peterson, Chairman
Bausch
Beck
Monohon (replaced Sandison-6/21/77)
Newschwander
Olson (appointed-7/16/77)
Pullen
Rasmussen
Rohrbach (replaced Wanamaker-6/21/77)
Sandison (resigned from Senate-6/21/77)
Talley
Wanamaker (resigned from committee-6/21/77)

SENATE PARKS AND RECREATION

von Reichbauer, Chairman
Lewis
Monohon
Odegaard
Scott

SENATE RULES

Cherberg, Chairman
Beck
Clarke
Fleming
Guess
Herr
Keefe
Mardesich
Marsh
Matson
Newschwander
Odegaard (replaced Sandison-6/21/77)
Sandison (resigned from Senate-6/21/77)
Sellar
Talley
Walgren

HOUSE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Adams, Chairman
 Kreidler, Vice Chairman
 Barr
 Fortson
 Gruger
 Haley
 Hanna
 Lux
 May
 Newhouse
 Pearsall
 Pruitt
 Schmitten

HOUSE STATE GOVERNMENT

Ehlers, Chairman
 Walk, Vice Chairman
 Burns
 Erak
 Nelson, G.
 O'Brien
 Salatino
 Sanders
 Sommers
 Struthers

HOUSE TRANSPORTATION

Conner, Chairman
 Hansen, Vice Chairman
 Bender
 Berentson
 Burns
 Charnley
 Clayton
 Clemente
 Dunlap
 Gallagher
 Gaines
 Grier
 Lysen
 Martinis
 McCormick
 Paris
 Patterson
 Sherman
 Walk
 Wilson

SENATE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Day, Chairman
 Goltz, Vice Chairman (resigned as V. Chmn-6/21/77)
 Buffington
 Cunningham (resigned from Senate-6/2/77)
 Francis
 Gould
 Herr
 McDermott (resigned from committee-6/21/77)
 Monohon (replaced Goltz as V. Chairman-6/21/77)
 North
 Olson (replaced McDermott-7/16/77)
 Pullen
 Rohrbach (replaced Cunningham-6/21/77)
 Van Hollebeke
 Wojahn

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT

Rasmussen, Chairman
 Bausch
 Buffington
 Cunningham (resigned from Senate-6/2/77)
 Day
 Gould
 Henry
 Wanamaker (replaced Cunningham-6/21/77)

SENATE TRANSPORTATION

Henry, Chairman
 Beck, Vice Chairman
 Bluechel
 Bottiger
 Guess
 Keefe
 Peterson
 Sellar
 Talley
 von Reichbauer
 Wanamaker

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

Shinpoeh, Chairman
McKibbin, Vice Chairman
Amen
Bauer
Becker
Blair
Boldt
Chandler
Charette
Deccio
Ehlers
Hawkins
Heck
Hughes
Keller
Lee
Maxie
Pardini
Polk
Taller
Thompson
Valle
Vrooman
Warnke
Williams
Zimmerman

HOUSE REVENUE

Sommers, Chairwoman
Knedlik, Vice Chairman
Bond
Craswell
Eng
Erickson
Flanagan
Hurley, G.
Kilbury
Moreau
Nelson, D.
Nelson, G.
O'Brien
Tilly
Winsley

SENATE WAYS AND MEANS

Donohue, Chairman
Odegaard, Vice Chairman (resigned as V. Chmn-6/21/77)
Clarke
Fleming
Grant
Jones
Mardesich
Marsh
Matson
McDermott (replaced Odegaard as V. Chmn-6/21/77)
Morrison
Murray
Newschwander
Rasmussen
Ridder
Sandison (resigned from Senate-6/21/77)
Scott
Walgren
Washington
Woody

(SENATE WAYS AND MEANS)

STATUTORY COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1977

ACTUARY, OFFICE OF, SPECIAL COMMITTEE
(RCW 44.44.010 & SCR 105, '77)

SENATORS

John D. Jones
August P. Mardesich
Ruthe Ridder

REPRESENTATIVES

Scott Blair
Helen Sommers
Frank Warnke

ARTS COMMISSION, WASHINGTON STATE
(RCW 43.46.020)

SENATORS

James A. McDermott

REPRESENTATIVES

A. N. "Bud" Shinpoch

BUDGET COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE
(RCW 44.28.010)

SENATORS

Alan Bluechel
George W. Clarke
Hubert F. Donohue
Gary Grant
Charles E. Newschwander
Gary M. Odegaard
George W. Scott
Frank J. Woody

REPRESENTATIVES

Otto Amen
Scott Blair
S. E. "Sid" Flanagan
John S. McKibbin
William Polk
A. N. "Bud" Shinpoch
Alan Thompson
Frank Warnke

(COLUMBIA) INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION
(RCW 43.57.010)

SENATORS

Al Henry
Jim Matson

REPRESENTATIVES

Dennis Heck
Rolland Schmitten

CRIME (ORGANIZED) INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD
(RCW 43.43.858)

SENATORS

George W. Clarke
Pete Francis
Jim Matson
Nat W. Washington

REPRESENTATIVES

Alex A. Deccio
Wayne Ehlers
Ron Hanna
Earl F. Tilly

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES
(RCW 28A.92.020)

SENATORS

Ruthe Ridder

REPRESENTATIVES

Phyllis K. Erickson

ENERGY AND UTILITIES, JOINT COMMITTEE ON
(SHB 928)

SENATORS

Del Bausch
Max Benitz
R. Ted Bottiger
Jeannette Hayner

REPRESENTATIVES

Dick Bond
Ron Dunlap
Charles Kilbury
King Lysen

ETHICS COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE BOARDS
(RCW 44.60.020)

SENATORS

H. A. Barney Goltz
Charles E. Newschwander
George L. Sellar
Bruce A. Wilson

REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. "Bill" Fuller
William J. S. "Bill" May
William "Bill" Paris
Paul Pruitt

GAMBLING COMMISSION, WASHINGTON STATE
(RCW 9.46.040)

SENATORS

Ray Van Hollebeke
F. "Pat" Wanamaker

REPRESENTATIVES

Robert E. "Bob" Gaines
Gene Struthers

INSURANCE BOARD, STATE EMPLOYEES
(RCW 41.05.020)

SENATORS

R. Lorraine Wojahn

REPRESENTATIVES

Jeff Douthwaite

JUDICIAL COUNCIL
(RCW 2.52.010 and SB 3004, Ch. 112, L. '77, E1)

SENATORS

George W. Clarke
Pete Francis
Ray Van Hollebeke
R. Lorraine Wojahn

REPRESENTATIVES

Joseph Enbody
Will Knedlik
Walt O. Knowles
Irving Newhouse

LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM COMMITTEE
(ESHB 660)

SENATORS

Hubert F. Donohue
John D. Jones
Charles E. Newschwander
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen

REPRESENTATIVES

John A. Bagnariol
Gary Nelson
Joe Taller
Alan Thompson

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
(RCW 43.110.010)

SENATORS

George Fleming
R. H. "Bob" Lewis
Lois North
Gordon L. Walgren

REPRESENTATIVES

Rod Chandler
William Leckenby
Frances C. North
Brad Owen

OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION OF WASHINGTON
(RCW 43.94.020)

SENATORS

John S. Murray
A. L. Rasmussen
Don L. Talley

REPRESENTATIVES

Mary Kay Becker
Ellen Craswell
Eleanor A. Fortson

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE
(RCW 1.08.001)

SENATORS

George W. Clarke
Pete Francis

REPRESENTATIVES

Will Knedlik
Walt O. Knowles
Jim Whiteside

(SUNSET) COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE
(SHB 564)

SENATORS

William S. Day
Susan E. Gould
Jim Matson
Carol Monohon
Bruce A. Wilson

REPRESENTATIVES

Otto Amen
Wayne Ehlers
Dick King
Earl Tilly
George Walk

TRADE FAIRS, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL
(RCW 43.31.080)

SENATORS

Hubert F. Donohue
R. H. "Bob" Lewis

REPRESENTATIVES

John Bagnariol
Duane Berentson

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE
(RCW 44.40.010)

SENATORS

C. W. "Red" Beck
Alan Bluechel
Sam C. Guess
Al Henry
James E. Keefe
Lowell Peterson
Peter von Reichbauer
George L. Sellar
Don L. Talley
Gordon L. Walgren
F. "Pat" Wanamaker

REPRESENTATIVES

Donn Charnley
Harold Clayton
Paul H. Conner
P. J. "Jim" Gallagher
James E. Gilleland
Frank "Tub" Hansen
John Martinis
Geraldine McCormick
E. G. "Pat" Patterson
Marion Sherman
George W. Walk
Simeon R. "Sim" Wilson

WOMEN'S COMMISSION, WASHINGTON STATE
(2SHB 449, Ch. 289, L. '77, E1)

SENATORS

Lois North
R. Lorraine Wojahn

REPRESENTATIVES

Audrey Gruger
Eleanor Lee

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1977

FISHERIES COMMITTEE, TRI-STATE LEGISLATIVE
(HCR 2)

SENATORS

Lowell Peterson

REPRESENTATIVES

John Martinis

WASHINGTON/BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION, JOINT COMMITTEE
(SCR 101)(SCR 124)

SENATORS

Alan Bluechel
George W. Clarke
H. A. "Barney" Goltz
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen
Bruce A. Wilson

REPRESENTATIVES

Duane Berentson
Helen Fancher
King Lysen
Art Moreau
Jerry Vrooman

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS
(HFR 1977-29)

REPUBLICANS

Richard O. Barnes
Rod Chandler
Jim Whiteside

DEMOCRATS

A. A. Adams
Mary Kay Becker
Robert L. Charette
Art Clemente
Dennis Heck
Eugene V. Lux

SENATE FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
(SFR 1975-154)(SFR 1977-118)

REPUBLICANS

George W. Clarke
Jim Matson
Charles E. Newschwander

DEMOCRATS

Gary M. Odegaard
Lowell Peterson
Don L. Talley
Gordon L. Walgren

SENATE STATE EMPLOYEE INSURANCE PLAN REVIEW COMMITTEE
(SFR 1977-97)

REPUBLICANS

John D. Jones

DEMOCRATS

Marcus Gaspard
Gary Grant
August P. Mardesich
Peter von Reichbauer

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NURSING HOME FISCAL AUDIT
(SFR 1977-10)

REPUBLICANS

Nancy Buffington
John Jones
Sid Morrison
Lois North

DEMOCRATS

William S. Day
George Fleming
Gordon Herr
James A. McDermott