

subsequent adjustments are made shall be the amount of compensation determined after the initial adjustment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. For persons under the age of 62 receiving compensation for temporary or permanent total disability pursuant to the provisions of chapter 51.32 RCW, such compensation shall be reduced by an amount equal to the benefits payable under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance act as now or hereafter amended not to exceed the amount of the reduction established pursuant to 42 USC 424a. However, such reduction shall not apply when the combined compensation provided pursuant to chapter 51.32 RCW and the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance act is less than the total benefits to which the federal reduction would apply, pursuant to 42 USC 424a.

***NEW SECTION.** Sec. 4. *This act shall take effect on July 1, 1975.*

*Sec. 4. was vetoed, see message at end of chapter.

Passed the Senate June 8, 1975.

Passed the House June 8, 1975.

Approved by the Governor July 2, 1975 with the exception of section 4 which is vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State July 2, 1975.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2401 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to adjustment of workmen's compensation payments."

This bill provides for certain cost of living increases for workmen's compensation payments.

Section 4 sets an effective date for the act of July 1, 1975. Without such a designated date, the act would go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature. The effect of the July 1, 1975 date in this case is to cut short the ninety-day period during which the people have the right pursuant to Article II, section 1(d) of our Constitution, to subject the measure to referendum. I have serious reservations about the constitutionality of an effective date of this kind, inasmuch as the Constitution provides that an act shall not be subject to referendum if it is necessary for the "immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions." See Article II, section 1(b). Whether or not the bill would ever be subjected to a referendum effort, it simply does not measure up to that standard of urgency.

With the exception of section 4, which I have vetoed for the foregoing reasons, the remainder of the bill is approved."

CHAPTER 287

[Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2403]

MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS— PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS

AN ACT Relating to motor vehicles; amending section 3, chapter 1, Laws of 1969 and RCW 46.61-.506; amending section 62, chapter 155, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 130, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 46.61.515; amending section 46.56.040, chapter 12, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 2, chapter 38, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 46.61.520; amending section 1, chapter 1, Laws of 1969 and RCW 46.20.308; adding a new section to chapter 46.61 RCW; repealing section 61, chapter 155, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 46.61-.510; and declaring an emergency.

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

Section 1. Section 3, chapter 1, Laws of 1969 and RCW 46.61.506 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or of any ((narcotic)) drug to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state.

(2) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of his blood, breath or other bodily substance shall give rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If there was at that time 0.05 percent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(b) If there was at that time in excess of 0.05 percent but less than 0.10 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(c) If there was at that time 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(d) Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(e) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(3) Chemical analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose. The state toxicologist is directed to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to supervise the examination of individuals to ascertain their qualifications and competence to conduct such analyses, and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the state toxicologist.

(4) When a blood test is administered under the provisions of RCW 46.20.308, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

(5) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(6) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney.

Sec. 2. Section 62, chapter 155, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 130, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 46.61.515 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who is convicted of a violation of (a) driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or (b) driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of a ~~((narcotic)) drug~~~~(, or under the influence of any other drug)~~ to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

On a second or subsequent conviction of either offense within a five year period he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year and by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and neither the jail sentence nor the fine shall be suspended: PROVIDED, That the court may, for a defendant who has not previously had a jail sentence suspended on such second or subsequent conviction, suspend such sentence and/or fine only on the condition that the defendant participate in and successfully complete a court approved alcohol treatment program: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the suspension shall be set aside upon the failure of the defendant to provide proof of successful completion of said treatment program within a time certain to be established by the court. If such person at the time of a second or subsequent conviction is without a license or permit because of a previous suspension or revocation, the minimum mandatory sentence shall be ninety days in jail and a two hundred dollar fine. The penalty so imposed shall not be suspended.

(2) There shall be levied and paid into the highway safety fund of the state treasury a penalty assessment in the minimum amount of twenty-five percent of, and which shall be in addition to, any fine, bail forfeiture, or costs on all offenses involving a violation of any state statute or city or county ordinance relating to driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor: PROVIDED, That all funds derived from such penalty assessment shall be in addition to and exclusive of assessments made under RCW 46.81.030 and shall be for the exclusive use of the department for driver services programs and for a state-wide alcohol safety action program, or other similar programs designed primarily for the rehabilitation or control of traffic offenders. Such penalty assessment shall be included in any bail schedule and shall be included by the court in any pronouncement of sentence.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in chapters 3.16, 3.46, 3.50, 3.62 or 35.20 RCW, or any other section, the penalty assessment provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall not be suspended, waived, modified, or deferred in any respect and all moneys derived from such penalty assessments shall be forwarded to the highway safety fund to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege of any person convicted of either of the offenses named in subsection (1) above shall:

(a) Be suspended by the department for not less than thirty days;

(b) On a second conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be suspended by the department for not less than sixty days after the termination of such person's jail sentence;

(c) On a third or subsequent conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be revoked by the department.

(5) In any case provided for in this section, where a driver's license is to be revoked or suspended, such revocation or suspension shall be stayed and shall not take effect until after the determination of any appeal from the conviction which may lawfully be taken, but in case such conviction is sustained on appeal such revocation or suspension shall take effect as of the date that the conviction becomes effective for other purposes.

Sec. 3. Section 46.56.040, chapter 12, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 2, chapter 38, Laws of 1973 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 46.61.520 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When the death of any person shall ensue within three years as a proximate result of injury received by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or ~~((narcotic))~~ drugs ~~((as defined in chapter 69.50 RCW, Uniform Controlled Substances Act))~~, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner or with disregard for the safety of others, the person so operating such vehicle shall be guilty of negligent homicide by means of a motor vehicle.

(2) Any person convicted of negligent homicide by means of a motor vehicle shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. Section 1, chapter 1, Laws of 1969 and RCW 46.20.308 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a chemical test or tests of his breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Such officer shall inform the person of his right to refuse the test, and of his right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his choosing as provided in RCW 46.61.506. The officer shall warn the driver that his privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he refuses to submit to the test. Unless the person to be tested is unconscious, the chemical test administered shall be of his breath only: PROVIDED, That if an individual is under arrest for the crime of negligent homicide by motor vehicle as provided in RCW 46.61.520, or if

an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.506, which arrest results from an accident in which another person has been injured and there is a reasonable likelihood that such other person may die as a result of injuries sustained in the accident, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual so arrested. In such circumstances, the provisions of subsections 2 through 6 of section 5 of this 1975 amendatory act shall not apply.

(2) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506.

(3) If, following his arrest, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test of his breath, after being informed that his refusal will result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, no test shall be given. The department of motor vehicles, upon the receipt of a sworn report of the law enforcement officer that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer after being informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, shall revoke his license or permit to drive or any nonresident operating privilege. If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the department shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of six months after the date of the alleged violation, subject to review as hereinafter provided.

(4) Upon revoking the license or permit to drive or the nonresident operating privilege of any person, or upon determining that the issuance of a license or permit shall be denied to the person, as hereinbefore in this section directed, the department shall immediately notify the person involved in writing by personal service or by registered or certified mail of its decision and the grounds therefor, and of his right to a hearing, specifying the steps he must take to obtain a hearing. The person upon receiving such notice may, in writing and within ten days therefrom request a formal hearing. Upon receipt of such request, the department shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing as provided in RCW 46.20.329 and RCW 46.20.332. The scope of such hearing for the purposes of this section shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, whether the person was placed under arrest and whether he refused to submit to the test upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive. The department shall order that the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance either be rescinded or sustained. Any decision by the department revoking a person's driving privilege shall be stayed and shall not take effect while a formal hearing is pending as herein provided or during the pendency of a subsequent appeal to superior court: PROVIDED, That this stay shall be effective

only so long as there is no conviction for a moving violation during pendency of the hearing and appeal.

(5) If the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege or permit is so affected shall have the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county wherein he resides, or, if a nonresident of this state, where the charge arose, to review the final order of revocation or denial by the department in the manner provided in RCW 46.20.334.

(6) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he has a license.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. There is added to chapter 46.61 RCW a new section to read as follows:

The word "drugs", as used in RCW 46.61.500 through 46.61.535, shall include but not be limited to those drugs and substances regulated by chapters 69.41 and 69.50 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Section 61, chapter 155, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 46.61.510 are each repealed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate June 8, 1975.

Passed the House June 7, 1975.

Approved by the Governor July 2, 1975.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State July 2, 1975.

CHAPTER 288

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 2500]

EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT

AN ACT Relating to employer-employee relations in the public sector; providing for an educational employment relations act; amending section 1, chapter 105, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 28A.01.130; amending section 22, chapter 34, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.67.065; creating a new chapter in Title 41 RCW; repealing section 28A.72.010, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.010; repealing section 28A.72.020, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.020; repealing section 28A.72.030, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.030; repealing section 28A.72.050, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.050; repealing section 28A.72.060, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., section 3, chapter 52, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.060; repealing section 28A.72.070, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., section 4, chapter 52, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.070; repealing section 28A.72.080, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.080; repealing section 28A.72.090, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.090; repealing section 1, chapter 115, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 28A.72.100; prescribing penalties; and establishing effective dates.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. This chapter may be cited as the educational employment relations act.