

Final  
Legislative Report

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1980

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Regular Session



Forty-Sixth Legislature  
of Washington State



**Final  
Legislative  
Report  
1980**

**46th Regular Session**

This final edition of the 1980 Legislative Report is available upon request\* from the House Office of Program Research and the Senate Research Center.

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WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

*Senate*

*House of Representatives*

March 31, 1980

Lt. Governor John A. Cherberg and  
Members of the Legislature

This final edition of the Legislative Report is a compilation and summary of action taken during the 1980 Regular Session of the 46th Legislature. It provides a brief description of the legislation which passed the Legislature, the status of that legislation, and a record of gubernatorial action.

The report is organized into four major sections preceded by a subject and numerical index:

Analyses of bills which passed the Legislature;

Gubernatorial vetoes;

Budget data; and,

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

More technical and legal information on bills of specific interest is available from the House Office of Program Research or the Senate Research Center.

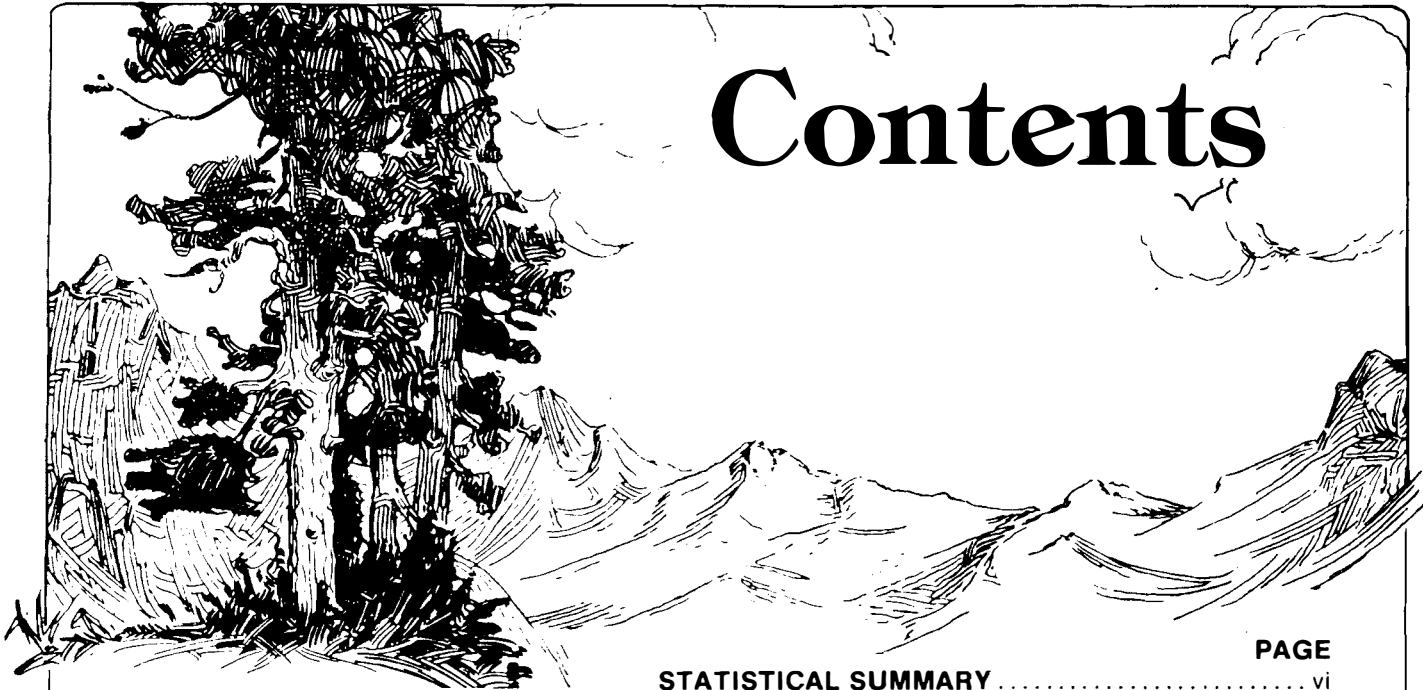
Sincerely,

John Bagnariol  
Democratic Speaker

Duane Berentson  
Republican Speaker

Gordon L. Walgren  
Senate Majority Leader

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 ((January 14 – March 13))

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Senate:	<u>965</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>1,464</u>
Legislature:	2,133	1,096	3,229

Bills passed by the Legislature

	Passed	Signed	Vetoed	Partially Vetoed
House:	117	112	5	4
Senate:	<u>74</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Legislature:	191	185	6	10

Joint Memorials and Joint Resolutions  
Before the Legislature

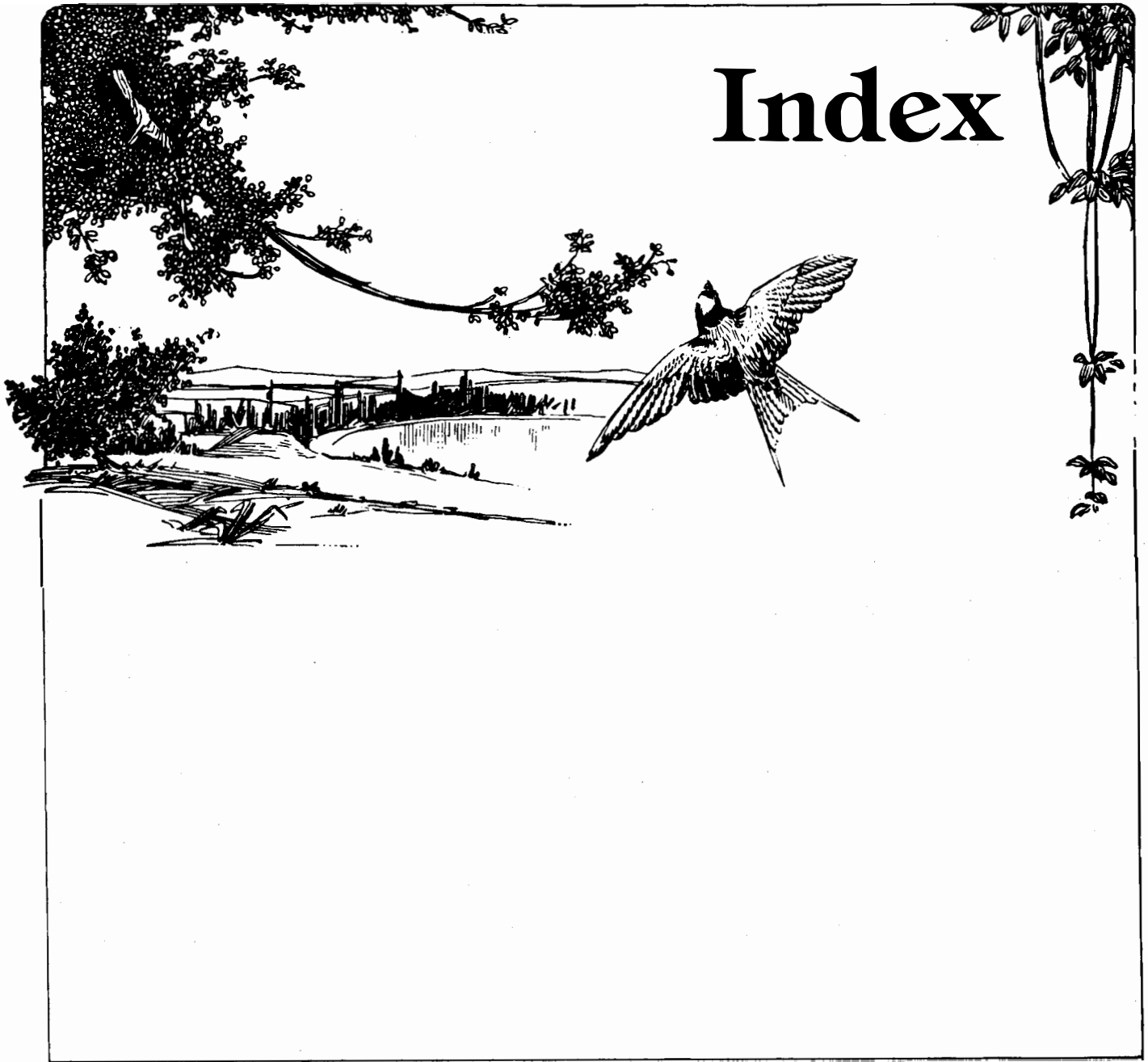
Passed by the  
Legislature

	Retained from 1979 Sessions	Newly Introduced	Total	Filed
House:	53	26	79	4
Senate:	<u>32</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1</u>
Legislature:	85	36	121	5

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Human Resources and Health Care

Labor

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Local Government

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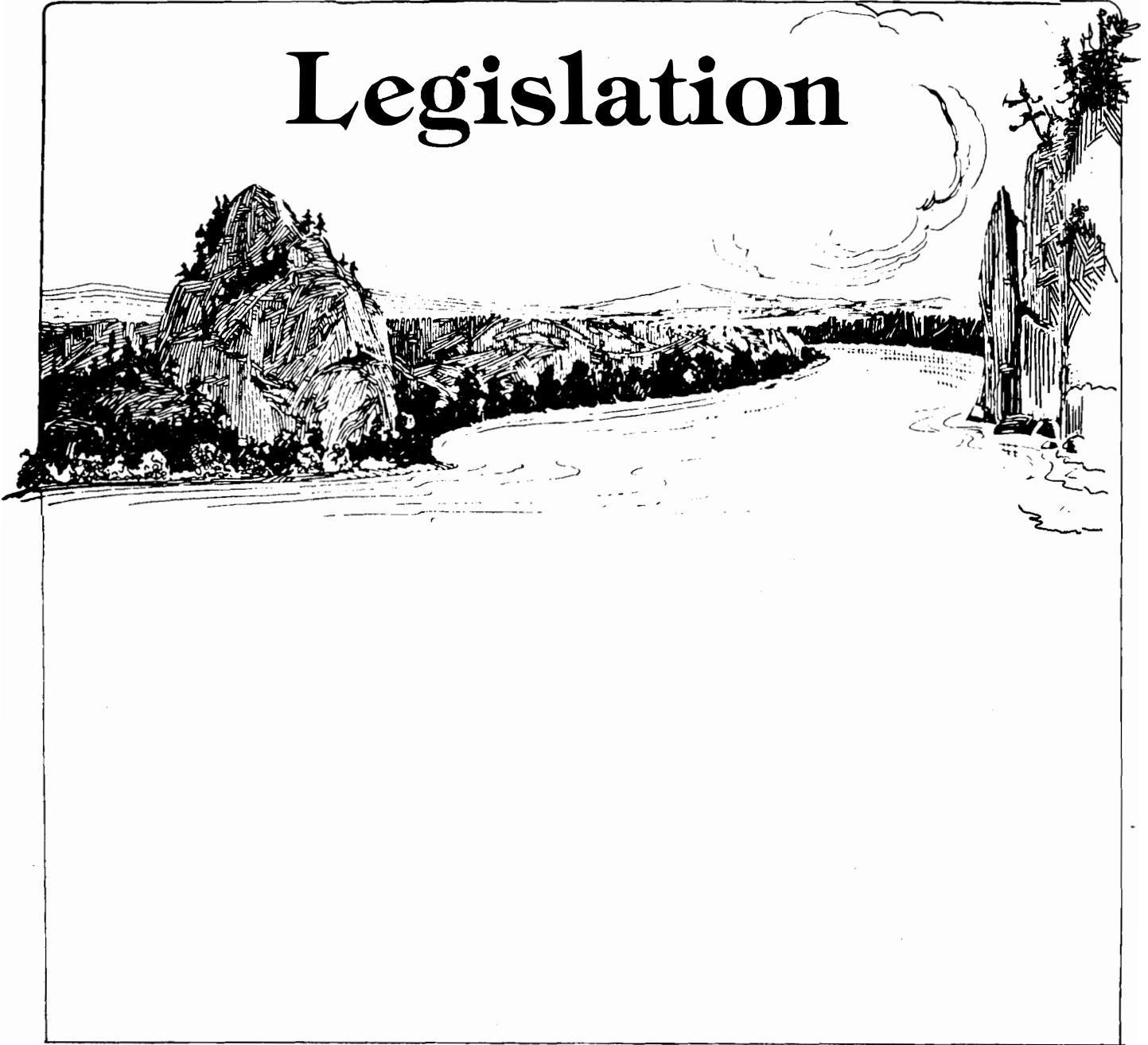
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# Legislation





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**SHB 19**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Restoring the civil rights of persons convicted of infamous crimes upon their final discharge by the parole board.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Nelson (D.), Knowles, Pruitt and Brekke)  
(By House Committee on Judiciary of the 45th Legislature Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Exoffenders are frequently unaware of how to obtain restoration of their civil rights. Further, there is some ambiguity regarding the Parole Board's authority to restore civil rights after the expiration of the offender's maximum term.

**SUMMARY:**

The Parole Board has jurisdiction to issue a certificate of discharge restoring civil rights lost upon conviction after the expiration of the offender's maximum statutory sentence.

House:	94	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	0	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	95	1	C 75 L 80

**SHB 38**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a program of training and career development for state civil service employees.

**SPONSOR:** House Committee on State Government  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Taller, Ehlers, Sommers, Nelson (G.A.) and Sanders)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government;  
Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**RATIONALE:**

The state Civil Service Law (chap. 41.06 RCW) does not provide a central focus for training and career development programs for state agencies and their employees. As a result, many training programs for state employees are organized and implemented by individual agencies.

Interim studies by the House Committee on State Government concluded that the current situation has hampered the development of an effective interagency training program and may have resulted in increased

training costs because of duplicative efforts. Recommendations have included coordinating training activities through the Department of Personnel, establishing service-wide training goals, requiring entry-level management training for supervisors, and establishing a career executive program.

**SUMMARY:**

The State Personnel Board, in consultation with state agencies and employees, is required to prescribe minimum standards for training and career development programs. The Director of Personnel must monitor these programs in light of Board standards; provide for interagency programs and sharing of training resources; and provide programs for an agency's internal use upon agency request.

Each agency is required to prepare an employee training and career development plan which at least meets the minimum standards prescribed by the Board. These plans must be implemented by the agency and supported by funds budgeted for that purpose. Program operation and costs must be reported to the Director of Personnel.

The Board must prescribe conditions under which an employee appointed to a supervisory or management position (as designated by the agency subject to the Director's approval) must complete an entry-level management training course. This requirement may be waived if the Director determines that an employee had previously completed an equivalent training course. The Board, by rule, may waive the requirement where the training course would adversely affect agency operations, or where a person has demonstrated experience as a substitute for training.

The Board is also required to develop a career executive program designed to: (1) identify, attract, and retain highly-qualified executive candidates; (2) provide outstanding employees a broad opportunity for career development; and (3) provide for mobility of such employees among agencies.

The Director, in consultation with the agencies, must recommend to the Board the classified positions which may be covered by the career executive program. Upon request of an agency, management positions exempted from civil service may be included in the program. No employee may be placed or retained in the program without the employee's consent, and the number of employees participating in the program may not exceed one percent of the employees subject to the state Civil Service Law. The career executive program will terminate on June 30, 1985 unless extended by the Legislature for an additional fixed period of time.

An appropriation of \$144,504 from the Department of Personnel Service Revolving Fund is included for the purpose of implementing the act.

House: (a)	92	3	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	43	5	C 118 L 80

**HB 209**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing discretionary review of administrative agency decisions by the court of appeals.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Winsley, Smith (R.) and Newhouse  
(By Judicial Council Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The final decision of an administrative agency in a contested case, covered by the Administrative Procedures Act, cannot be appealed directly to the court of appeals. It must first be appealed to superior court where the review is conducted by the court without a jury. Review is confined to record, except in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure not shown in the record. Subsequent to the hearing in superior court, the aggrieved party may appeal to the Supreme Court or the court of appeals. It is argued that this procedure extends the time and increases the costs by forcing the parties to pursue litigation at the superior court level.

**SUMMARY:**

In a contested case, the court of appeals may exercise discretionary review after a final decision has been reached by an administrative agency. Notice for such review must be filed within thirty days after the litigant has filed a petition for review in superior court.

The final decision of the administrative agency in a contested case may be directly reviewed by the court of appeals only if the case is certified to the court of appeals by the superior court. Before it can certify a case, the superior court must find that: (1) review of the case can be limited to the record developed in the agency proceeding; (2) the case involves fundamental and urgent issues affecting the future administrative process or the public interest which should be promptly resolved; (3) the case would likely be appealed to the court of appeals regardless of the determination made in superior court; and (4) the appellate court's decision in the case would have significant precedential value. The court of appeals can refuse to review an agency decision certified by the superior court. The refusal to review a decision is not subject to further appellate review. The court of appeals jurisdictional statute is amended to provide that the court of appeals has jurisdiction to directly review agency decisions certified by the superior court.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 49 0  
House Concurred.  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 76 L 80

**HB 277**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Repealing regulation of comic books.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Warnke, Walk, Addison and Williams

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

The Washington Supreme Court, in Adams v. Hinkle, 51 Wash. 2d 763 (1958), held that the 1955 Comic Book Act was unconstitutional. The Act is no longer enforced, yet it remains in existing law as Chapter 19.18 RCW.

**SUMMARY:**

All sections of the Comic Book Act of 1955 (Chapter 1918 RCW) are repealed.

House: 96 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 42 2 C 36 L 80

**HB 322**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting from the fire code hand-held candles used in religious ceremonies.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Isaacson, Pruitt, Oliver, Brekke, Hastings, Hurley, Sanders, North, Addison, Greengo, and Struthers.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

State law requires cities and counties to apply the Uniform Fire Code, which is published by national building and fire prevention organizations. The Code prohibits the use of hand-held candles in public places.

**SUMMARY:**

Participants in religious ceremonies may carry hand-held candles regardless of the Uniform Fire Code provisions.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 42 7 C 8 L 80

**HB 357****PARTIAL VETO**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Placing student associations at institutions of higher education under Open Public Meetings Act.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Thompson, Zimmerman and Gruger

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**RATIONALE:**

Student governments do not fall within the definition of "governing board" under the Open Public Meetings Act (Chapter 42.30 RCW), and are therefore not subject to the provisions of the Act which essentially require open meetings and timely notice.

**SUMMARY:**

The governing boards of recognized student associations at the state's institutions of higher education are subject to the Open Public Meetings Act.

Other institutional committees on which students serve are also subject to the Open Meetings Act (Vetoed Section).

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	42	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 49 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed the provision that made this act applicable to bodies other than the recognized student body associations. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SHB 382**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring smoke detectors in certain dwelling units.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Commerce (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Gallagher, Wilson, Brown, Martinis, and Van Dyken)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

Statistics show that roughly two-thirds of the 7,500 fire victims each year in the United States are killed in their own homes.

The Uniform Building Code requires smoke detection devices be placed in hotels and apartments. However, there is no statutory requirement that such devices be placed in other residential dwellings.

**SUMMARY:**

Beginning December 31, 1981, smoke detection devices are required for all dwelling units occupied by persons other than the owner. Smoke detection devices must also be installed in all dwelling units built or manufactured in this state after December 31, 1980.

The smoke detection devices must be designed and installed in conformance with nationally accepted standards and with rules promulgated by the State Fire Marshal. The owner of a dwelling unit is responsible for installing the devices, and tenants are responsible for their maintenance. At time of vacancy of a rental unit, the owner is required to insure that the smoke detection device is operational prior to reoccupancy.

Any owner or tenant failing to comply with the provisions of this act may be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

House: (a)	82	10	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:(a)	45	2	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	95	2	C 50 L 80

**SHB 395**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws regulating chiropractors.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Adams, Whiteside, Thompson, Haley, Pruitt, Gruger, Wilson, Salatino, McCormick, Mitchell, Schmitt, Taller, Bauer, King, Lux, Kreidler, Erak, Newhouse, Deccio, Martinis, and Brown)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

The State Supreme Court has declared that the appointment procedures of the Chiropractic Examining and Disciplinary Boards are unconstitutional because the law limits the Governor's appointments to those nominated by two named chiropractic associations.

Without authority to accredit chiropractic schools in accordance with nationally recognized standards, the state may become the dumping ground for graduates of unaccredited schools.

**SUMMARY:**

When appointing members to the Chiropractic Examining Board, the Governor may consider recommendations of chiropractic professional organizations. The members must be persons who have been licensed to

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practice chiropractic in this state and who have been actual residents of this state for at least the preceding five years.

The Examining Board must establish 25 minimum hours over 3 years of continuing education to be required of practicing chiropractors. The Board has authority to accredit chiropractic schools and to adopt educational standards of any accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. At a minimum, the standards must include specified subjects, such as 200 hours in chiropractic principles. A student is held responsible to ascertain the accreditation status of their school.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a)	89	5	Effective: March 3, 1980
Senate: (a)	48	0	
House Concurred.			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 51 L 80

## HB 427

**BRIEF TITLE:** Limiting the use of search warrants.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Smith (R), Newhouse, Thompson, Winsley, Knowles, Chandler, Sherman, Haley and Erak

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The United States Supreme Court (in Zurcher v. Stanford Daily) held that it is constitutionally permissible for a state to authorize the issuance of search warrants directed against persons not suspected of criminal activity but who may have evidence of criminal activity in their possession. Those disagreeing with this ruling feel that states should be required to use a subpoena to obtain such evidence from third parties unless special circumstances are involved which justify immediate seizure. Representatives of the press further argue that the use of a third-party search warrant against the press would hamper their ability to collect information for publication.

**SUMMARY:**

Any evidence sought from a radio or television station, a regularly published newspaper, magazine, or wire service, or one of their employees must be obtained by subpoena rather than search warrant unless there is probable cause to believe that: (1) the person in possession may be involved in the crime under investigation; or (2) the evidence sought will be destroyed or hidden if subpoena procedures are followed.

House: (a)	94	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	1	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	95	0	C 52 L 80

## SHB 440

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing parents to ride school bus or other student transportation vehicle upon request by school officials or employees.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Education (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Sherman, Chandler and Sanders) (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Current law does not permit a parent, guardian or custodian of a student enrolled in a district to ride a student transportation vehicle. Some school districts have requested that such transportation be made available where a parent, guardian or custodian is asked by a school official or employee to attend a school event.

**SUMMARY:**

Any parent, guardian or custodian of a student enrolled in a district is authorized to ride a school bus or other student transportation vehicle when requested by school officials or employees designated by the board of directors.

Such transportation is authorized subject to the availability of seats and a lack of reasonably available private or other public transportation.

House:	93	3	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	41	1	
House Refused To Concur			
Senate Receded.			
Final Passage:	37	0	C 122 L 80

## HB 542

### PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Abolishing existing educational television commission and creating another; setting out its powers and duties, and making appropriations thereto.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Bauer, Chandler, Erickson, Barnes, Blair, Thompson,

Patterson, Galloway, Heck, Whiteside,  
McGinnis, Taylor and Hurley

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Education; Appropriations

SENATE COMMITTEE: Education

**RATIONALE:**

Educational programming is provided by numerous public broadcasting stations throughout the state. In the past, the educational community has funded its share of programming costs through excess levies. However, following implementation of the Basic Education and Levy Lid Acts and levy failure, some school districts have decreased their funding for educational and instructional programs. Legislation is proposed that promotes the growth and expansion of a public broadcasting system responsive to the needs and interest of people throughout the state. To carry out this purpose, this legislation creates a single state supported agency which coordinates state matters relating to public broadcasting.

**SUMMARY:**

A nine-member Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission is to be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. A representative from the commercial broadcasting sector must be appointed to the Commission. Following appointment of the first nine members of the Commission, whose terms are staggered, all future members serve for four year terms.

The Commission is authorized to: (1) cooperate with other state agencies owning broadcasting sites or electronic equipment in order to share in the use and/or cost of such property; (2) prepare and adopt a commission rule which sets forth the goals of public broadcasting in the state; (3) consult with the governing bodies of public broadcasting licensees; (4) appoint ex officio members representative of the educational and broadcast communities; (5) appoint advisory committees and consultants; (6) enter into contracts necessary to carry out the provisions of the chapter; (7) establish a system for fiscal control of state funds appropriated directly to the Commission; (8) allocate state funds appropriated to the Commission according to procedures specified in the bill; and (9) promulgate rules necessary to implement the act.

The Commission is authorized to employ an executive secretary and any other necessary personnel to be responsible for developing and executing plans and policies of the Commission. The executive secretary serves at the pleasure of the Commission.

The State Educational Television Commission is abolished and all records, property, pending business and funds attached to the agency are transferred to the State Public Broadcasting Commission.

All powers and duties of the Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission will terminate on June 30, 1983, and the Commission will be subject to all of the provisions of the Washington Sunset Act of 1977.

\$55,000 are appropriated to the State Public Broadcasting Commission which may be used in matching federal grants.

House: (a)	67	25	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	34	15	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	72	24	C 123 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed three sections of the bill which dealt primarily with the distribution of funds for the Public Broadcasting Commission. (See VETO MESSAGE)

## SHB 551

**BRIEF TITLE:** Prohibiting pornography involving children.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Brown, Winsley, Gallagher, Pruitt, Vrooman, Jovanovich, Scott, Owen, Granlund, Smith (R.), Erickson, Grimm, Walk, Brekke, McGinnis, Burns, Nelson (D.), Clayton, Hughes, North, Tilly, Hurley, Bender and Smith (C.))

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Although current law prohibits the sale, distribution or display of obscene material (Chapter 9.68 RCW), there is no specific provision prohibiting the use of minors in pornographic shows.

**SUMMARY:**

It is unlawful for anyone to coerce or entice, or for a parent or a guardian to knowingly allow, a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct (defined in section 1 of the bill) knowing that such conduct will be photographed or displayed for commercial purposes.

A violation of this provision is a felony punishable by a \$10,000 fine and ten years in the penitentiary. A defense to this crime is provided for a defendant who can show (by a preponderance of the evidence) that he had a reasonable belief, based on declarations by the minor, that the minor was at least eighteen years old.

It is also unlawful for anyone, with the intent to distribute, exhibit, or sell, to knowingly send, bring or possess within this state any obscene matter which depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. The obscene matter must be visual or printed matter and a minor must actually be used in the production of the material. "Visual or printed matter" is defined

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as any film, photograph, negative, slide, motion picture, video tape, book, magazine, or other mechanically reproduced visual or printed material. An exemption is provided for a motion picture projectionist, who within the scope of employment, exhibits the film. A violation of this section is a felony punishable by a \$5,000 fine and five years in the penitentiary.

House: 97 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 40 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 53 L 80

**HB 646**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising the law on waste management.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Valle, Barr, Gruger, Scott, Granlund, Jovanovich, and Lux

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**RATIONALE:**

The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act establishes a regulatory program for the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes. State law regulates the disposal of "extremely hazardous" wastes and provides for a manifest system for the transportation of those wastes, but does not regulate the generation of "extremely hazardous" wastes. Nor does it regulate the less toxic or less hazardous of the wastes regulated under the federal Act, wastes called "dangerous" wastes under state statutes.

Proposed federal rules implementing the federal law would not authorize a state agency to administer the federal Act in the state, in lieu of its being administered directly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless the state agency has the authority to administer a waste management program for the entire category of hazardous wastes.

**SUMMARY:**

The Department of Ecology is designated as the state's agency for implementing the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Department is authorized to establish a permit system for facilities that threat, store, or dispose of dangerous wastes and to establish standards for safe transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of these wastes. The Department is also authorized to establish record keeping requirements and to conduct necessary inspections and monitoring. Spent pesticidal containers resulting from normal farm operations are exempted from the permit system.

The Attorney General is authorized to bring actions at the request of the Department to enforce hazardous waste management requirements.

House: (a) 97 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 46 0  
House Refused  
to Concur:  
Senate Receded,  
Final Passage: 46 0 C 144 L 80

**SHB 714**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating the taking of crabs.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Natural Resources (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Vrooman, Schmitt, Martinis and Wilson)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

The number of fishermen and amount of gear involved in the Puget Sound commercial crab fishery has gone up about two-fold since 1972. This amount of gear is more than sufficient to harvest the available amount of crab and this has created several biological and management problems: (1) crab mortality from lost pots; (2) crab mortality from increased handling of female and sub-legal male crab; and (3) gear conflicts. The increased amount of gear has also caused economic problems for those in the fishery.

**SUMMARY:**

A new shellfish pots license is established for the taking of crab. For this license to be endorsed for the Puget Sound licensing district (eastward of line drawn from Cape Flattery to Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island), the vessel must have (a) held a commercial shellfish pot license issued between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1979; (b) not transferred the license to another vessel; (c) landed 1,000 lbs. of crab in Puget Sound during any one of the qualifying years; and (d) been licensed in 1980. In addition, to maintain the Puget Sound endorsement on the crab license, the vessel must be licensed every year. License endorsements are non-transferrable before July 1, 1982.

An advisory board is created to hear cases of persons aggrieved by decisions of the Department under this moratorium.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a) 95 1 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: (a) 42 7  
House Concurred,  
Partial  
Senate Refused  
to Recede  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 133 L 80

**HB 762**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing savings and loan associations to permit use of negotiable transfer from accounts.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Winsley and Eng

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

State-chartered savings and loan associations are prohibited in statute from offering any type of negotiable or transferable order or authorization of withdrawal from a saver's account. Because of the development of new programs by other institutions, such as mutual savings banks and credit unions, which authorize "check-like" orders of withdrawal from accounts, state-chartered savings and loan associations believe that the prohibition places them at a competitive disadvantage.

**SUMMARY:**

Depositors at savings and loan associations are authorized to withdraw funds from their accounts through negotiable or transferable orders or authorizations of withdrawal. Although similar in appearance to "checking accounts" such orders or authorizations of withdrawal do not constitute demand deposits.

The prohibition against the offering of commercial or checking accounts by savings and loan associations is also removed from current law.

The bill contains a contingent effective date to provide that this bill is not effective until Congress authorizes negotiable order of withdrawal accounts for all financial institutions in Washington State.

House:	96	0	Effective:	See summary for date.
Senate: (a)	49	0		
House Concurred,				
Final Passage:	97	0	C 54 L 80	

**HB 783**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to retirement of state patrol officers.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Douthwaite, McDonald, and Taller  
(By Department of Retirement Systems Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Presently cadets of the Washington State Patrol are not allowed membership in the WSP retirement system. Individuals may be in cadet status up to two years and not receive service credit for such employment.

**SUMMARY:**

After the effective date of the act, commissioned officers of the Washington State Patrol may elect to transfer their PERS credit, earned while a cadet, to the WSP retirement system.

House:	97	0	Effective:	June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	48	0		
House Concurred,				
Final Passage:	97	0	C 77 L 80	

**SHB 799**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting certain positions in the Department of Social and Health Services from the state Civil Service Law.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on State Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Taller and Ehlers)  
(By Department of Social and Health Services Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**RATIONALE:**

Current law exempts from the State Civil Service Law the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services; his deputy secretary; his personnel director; his administrative assistant, if any; up to six assistant secretaries, and one confidential secretary for each of the ten exempt officials. The Department believes that the recent reorganizations justify increasing the number of exempted positions to include other major policy-making positions.

**SUMMARY:**

The number of positions in the Department of Social and Health Services which are exempted from the State Civil Service Law is increased as follows.

The Secretary's executive assistant, if any; thirteen division directors; six regional directors; a confidential secretary for each such director; six bureau chiefs; and all superintendents of institutions whose average daily population equals or exceeds 100 residents are added to the exempted positions.

House:	90	0	Effective:	June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	47	0		
House Concurred,				
Final Passage:	77	1	C 73 L 80	



**SHB 810**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the law on forest lands and open space, agriculture, and timber lands.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Revenue  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Barr, Sommers, Craswell, Thompson and Fuller)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Land under forest or open space classification is assessed at current use value, rather than highest and best use value. Early removal from forest or open space classification or designation requires a payment of a compensating tax approximately equal to the tax savings during the years the land was under current use.

The sequence for collection of the compensating tax is as follows: Assuming that an event occurs in year 1 that requires removal of a forest land/open space classification, the assessor must assess the land at highest and best use effective January 1 of year 2, and must notify the land owner of the amount of compensating tax due by May 31 of that year. The compensating tax is then due on April 30 of year 3.

A lien attaches to the land as of the date the compensating tax is due (April 30 of year 3).

Real estate transactions cannot generally be finally closed until the real estate tax affidavit is filed.

The buyer of forest land or open space land is often unaware of the potential liability for compensating tax that would be due if the forest land or open space classification is removed. In many cases, the sale itself results in a change of use that requires the removal of the forest land or open space classification and triggers the compensating tax.

Some nonprofit organizations owning timber lands want to be exempted from timber taxes when the proceeds from their timber sales are used to support youth programs.

**SUMMARY:**

The possibility of a person buying forest or open space without being aware of potential compensating tax liability is substantially decreased. The seller of forest or open space land is required to either pay the accrued compensating tax at the time of the sale or obtain the buyers written agreement to continue the forest land/open space classification. To enforce this requirement, the county auditor will not accept the real estate excise tax affidavit unless the compensating tax had been paid or the buyer had signed the continuation agreement.

The sequence for collection of compensating tax is changed to require the assessor to compute the compensating tax "as soon as possible" after the land is assessed at its highest and best use. The compensating tax is then due 30 days after the owner is notified of the amount of compensating tax that is due.

The lien will attach at the time the land is removed from forest land/open space classification. The time period for payment of the compensating tax in cases where the land is removed from forest/open space use without being sold is shortened.

An exemption is created from the timber tax for nonprofit organizations which use the proceeds from timber sales to promote, operate and maintain nondiscriminatory youth programs. The types of organizations which may qualify are nonprofit, non-sectarian organizations conducted for character-building, benevolent, protective or rehabilitative social services which use timber sales proceeds to support youth programs. Examples of organizations which may qualify are 4-H organizations.

House:	93	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	48	0	
House Concurred:			
Final Passage:	87	0	C 134 L 80

**HB 829**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the funding of family court.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Haley, Kreidler, Craswell, Thompson and Smith (R.)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

County "family courts" are permitted to provide marriage counseling services. Such services could be helpful to many people, but their provision has become financially burdensome to counties. These services are also time-consuming for superior court judges.

**SUMMARY:**

Counties are permitted to increase the current \$8 marriage license fee up to an additional \$8. Proceeds from fee increases must be earmarked to support the family court. If a county has no such court, fees may be used to support marriage conciliation services. Family courts are permitted to assess costs on parties receiving marriage services up to \$150 per party receiving such services, and monies collected must be used exclusively for family court and related marriage conciliation activities.

House: 90 3 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 28 21  
 House Concurred.  
 Final Passage: 80 15 C 124 L 80

### HB 878

**BRIEF TITLE:** Clarifying the powers of sewer districts.

**SPONSOR:** Representative Knowles

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

A bond counsel has opined that current law does not allow a sewer district to acquire water supply systems.

**SUMMARY:**

Sewer districts may exercise all powers of water districts including acquisition of water supply systems (in accordance with Title 57 RCW).

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 47 1 C 12 L 80

### SHB 1016

**BRIEF TITLE:** Dividing sales and use exemption subsections into separate sections.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Revenue  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Newhouse and Sommers)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Currently, the sales tax exemptions, use tax exemptions, and business and occupation tax deductions are codified in three long sections with multiple subsections. This makes it difficult to find a particular exemption or deduction in the statutes. The amendment process is complicated by the necessity of printing the entire text of a long section in a bill containing an amendment to only one exemption or deduction. If the Legislature enacts more than one bill amending a tax exemption or deduction without cross referencing the bills, the entire section of law must be repeated in the statute books for each amendment enacted.

**SUMMARY:**

Each sales tax exemption, use tax exemption, and business and occupation tax deduction is made a separate section in the Revised Code of Washington. No change is made in the substance of any exemption or deduction.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 95 0 Effective: March 4, 1980  
 Senate: 45 0 C 37 L 80

### SHB 1090

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to maximum interest rates allowable on county bonds.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Local Government  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Zimmerman and Charnley)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Current law allows county bonds to bear a maximum eight percent interest rate. This rate does not encourage investment in these bonds.

**SUMMARY:**

Maximum interest rates allowed on county general obligation bonds is set at 12%.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 93 0 Effective: April 1, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 30 12  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 80 17 C 145 L 80

### 2SHB 1141

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a reservation system for state park campsites.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Appropriations  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Hurley, Zimmerman, North, Winsley, Charnley, Fuller, Granlund, Nelson (C.), Clayton, Sprague, Wilson and Tilly)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation;  
 Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation

**RATIONALE:**

The 1979-81 biennium budget provides for an experimental campsite reservation system for Washington residents. Among the state parks to be included in the reservation system are some which have received federal funds for acquisition and development. Since federal law prohibits the establishment of a reservation system that excludes any person based on residency at parks financed with federal funds, the Parks and Recreation Commission has requested that the

**2SHB 1141**

Washington residents limitation be removed from the budget authorization.

**SUMMARY:**

The phrase "for Washington residents" is removed from the budget authorization for the experimental campsite reservation system.

House: (a) 95 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 48 1 C 38 L 80

**SHB 1147**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for a state-wide special inquiry judge proceeding.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Judiciary (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Walk, Schmitten, Pruitt, Fancher, Hughes, Haley, Grimm, Brown and Adams)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary; Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Courts often lack adequate resources to deal effectively with organized crime activity and official corruption, especially when such crime or corruption is committed in more than one county. Current law allows for the examination of witnesses before an inquiry judge to develop evidence on crime and corruption, but only within the county.

**SUMMARY:**

The Organized Crime Advisory Board (OCAB) by a three-fourths vote may petition the Supreme Court to impanel a statewide special inquiry judge for an initial six-month period. The petition must state the crimes to be investigated and why these crimes warrant the establishment of a statewide special inquiry judge. The scope of the investigation is limited to the crimes listed in the petition to the Supreme Court unless the OCAB by a three-fourths vote expands the list. If the petition is approved, then: (1) the Supreme Court designates a superior court judge to act as the special inquiry judge, and (2) a special prosecutor is appointed pursuant to a recommendation by the OCAB and approval by the Governor. The Supreme Court is to develop rules to govern the procedure of the statewide special inquiry judge proceedings subject to approval of the Senate and House Judiciary Committee. The inquiry judge is to hear and receive evidence of crime and corruption and to insure that the proceedings are recorded. The special prosecutor is authorized to subpoena and examine witnesses and to file informations. A witness who discloses that he or she has been called as a witness or who discloses the nature of testimony given is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any other person making such disclosures may be

held in contempt of court. The inquiry judge is disqualified from participating in any subsequent proceedings arising from the inquiry except contempt of court proceedings. Either the special prosecutor or the county prosecutor will prosecute the information. The special prosecutor is to keep the affected county's prosecutor informed of the investigation unless such disclosure creates a substantial likelihood of a conflict of interest for the county prosecutor. The special prosecutor is also required to submit within ten days of his appointment an operating budget to the OCAB for its approval. A state revolving fund is established to provide for such an operating budget with an initial appropriation of \$250,000.

Seven new positions are created on the OCAB two of which are nonvoting members (for a total of fifteen members). Five of these new members are appointed by the Governor: two county prosecutors, one municipal police chief, one county sheriff, and one retired judge of a court of record. The two non-voting members are the two U.S. attorneys located in Washington. All terms are for a two-year period.

House: (a) 96 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 42 0  
House Concurred.  
Final Passage: 98 0 C 146 L 80

**SHB 1210**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing certain exceptions relating to second class school districts respecting beneficial interests in contracts.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Education (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Galloway, Whiteside, Vrooman, Erickson, Van Dyken and Zimmerman)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Current law governing the contract interests of school officials prohibits school districts from hiring the spouse of any elected or appointed officer of that school district.

**SUMMARY:**

Two provisions are added to the code which relax hiring restrictions previously imposed on second class school districts as follows: (1) School district officers are authorized to let any contract for the driving of a school bus in a second class school district when remuneration under the contract is commensurate with the pay plan or collective bargaining agreement in existence in the districts; and (2) Second class school districts with less than two hundred students

may contract with the spouse of an officer of the district when the contract is solely for employment as a certificated or classified employee.

A conflicting section of the education code is repealed.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 45 0 C 39 L 80

**HB 1371**

BRIEF TITLE: Relating to county road projects.

SPONSORS: Representatives Charnley and Zimmerman

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Rules

SENATE COMMITTEE: Local Government

RATIONALE:

Current law limits county road construction projects performed by day labor (county) employees to \$25,000 on any individual project. This limit has been in effect since 1949. Due to inflation, the \$25,000 limit per project has made it extremely difficult for counties to efficiently utilize their own road employees. This problem has become critical in many of the more rural counties which are unable to attract competitive bids from private contractors.

SUMMARY:

The per project day labor limitation is repealed (with one exception) and replaced with budget limits on annual amounts of funds which counties may spend on road construction by day labor. The total amount of day labor construction programs one county may perform annually may total no more than the amounts determined in the following manner:

Road Construction Budget Over \$4,000,000

Day Labor Limit=15% or \$800,000(whichever is greater)

Road Construction Budget \$1,500,000 to \$4,000,000

Day Labor Limit=20% or \$525,000(whichever is greater)

Road Construction Budget \$500,000 to \$1,500,000

Day Labor Limit=35% or \$250,000(whichever is greater)

Road Construction Budget Less than \$500,000

Day Labor Limit=\$250,000 or \$35,000/project

Counties in the lowest road construction budget category may elect to construct county roads by day labor in an amount not to exceed \$35,000 on any one project.

Adoption of road construction budgets which have the effect of permitting counties to exceed the day labor limits are in violation of the County Road Administration Board's standards of good practice.

The day labor limit of \$10,000 for electrical traffic control projects is not changed.

This bill takes effect January 1, 1981.

House: (a) 94 3 Effective: Jan. 1, 1981  
 Senate: 44 4 C 40 L 80

**SHB 1397**

BRIEF TITLE: Exempting motor vehicle fuel used by urban transportation systems from the sales and use tax.

SPONSORS: House Committee on Revenue (Originally Sponsored by Representatives May, Fuller, Gallagher, Sanders, Salatino, Owen, Scott, Bond, Brekke, Maxie, Stratton, McCormick, Knowles, Hughes, Heck, and Burns)

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Revenue

SENATE COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

RATIONALE:

Currently, public and private urban transportation systems are allowed to receive refunds or exemptions for the motor fuels and special fuel excise taxes they pay. These taxes are levied at the rate of 12 cents per gallon. However, they are required to pay use tax of 5.0 percent to 5.3 percent, or approximately 6 cents per gallon at current prices, on their purchases of these fuels.

SUMMARY:

An exemption from the use tax is provided for motor and special fuels purchased by urban transportation systems.

House: 95 2 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 48 0  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 96 0 C 147 L 80

**HB 1406**

BRIEF TITLE: Correcting double amendments in laws relating to motor vehicle offenses.

SPONSOR: Representative Newhouse

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Judiciary

SENATE COMMITTEE: Judiciary

RATIONALE:

Previous enactments of the Legislature made double amendments to certain sections relating to motor vehicle offenses. Because of the recodification of various motor vehicle offenses in the 1979 session, there

## HB 1406

are incorrect cross references in the Revised Code of Washington.

### SUMMARY:

The double amendments are reenacted as a single section of law. The incorrect cross references to certain motor vehicle offenses are corrected.

This bill takes effect January 1, 1981, except for the section dealing with arrest powers which takes effect April 1, 1980.

House:	97	0	Effective:	See summary for dates.
Senate: (a)	49	0		
House Concurred, Final Passage:	96	0	C 148 L 80	

## HB 1410

### FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying taxation of gambling devices.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Sommers and Greengo

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

### RATIONALE:

Activities of the State Gambling Commission are partly financed by a tax on certain coin-operated gambling devices. The existing tax on each device is equal to eighty percent of the federal tax (currently \$250 per year), and can be taken as a credit against the federal tax by taxpayers. The federal tax has been repealed as of June 30, 1980. Because the state tax is set at a percentage of the federal tax, it also ends on this date.

### SUMMARY:

The existing state tax on coin-operated gambling devices is replaced with an annual tax of \$250 per device. Devices subject to this tax are those subject to the existing federal and state taxes. The bill contains a special effective date of June 1, 1980.

House: (a)	96	0
Senate:	36	4

### VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the bill because she believes that unanswered technical questions might make the scope of the bill indeterminable. (See VETO MESSAGE)

## SHB 1413

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for a state energy fair in 1983.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Energy and Utilities  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Isaacson, Oliver, Nisbet, Hastings, and Williams)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

### RATIONALE:

State energy policy encourages the distribution of information to assist Washington citizens in coping with the energy crisis. It has been contended that a state energy fair will provide the public with usable information on conservation technologies and alternative energy resources. It is also suggested that the fair should be located in the Tri-Cities, a rapidly growing area with diverse energy resources.

### SUMMARY:

In order to promote conservation and the development of alternative energy resources a state energy fair entitled "Energy Fair '83" is authorized. A sixteen-member energy fair commission, to serve without compensation, is created to stage the fair in Benton or Franklin County. A local steering committee is created to select the site of the fair, oversee its promotion, and engage in exploratory research.

The commission, Benton and Franklin Counties, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, the State Energy Office, and other agencies, departments, and political subdivisions are directed to cooperate in order to make the fair a memorable success.

House:	89	8	Effective:	June 12, 1980
Senate:	42	5	C 161 L 80	

## HB 1414

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing students attending college in another state to receive financial aid when reciprocity agreement exists with institution students attend.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Heck, Barnes, Grimm, Bauer, and Zimmerman

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

### RATIONALE:

Legislation adopted in the 1979 session created a limited tuition and fee reciprocity arrangement between Oregon and Washington. Washington students

attending Oregon schools are not now eligible for Washington financial aid.

**SUMMARY:**

Eligibility for the state need grant program is extended to Washington students if the following conditions are met:

- (1) The student qualifies as financially needy.
- (2) The institution is accredited and is directly or indirectly affected by tuition and fee reciprocity agreements. This qualification is broad enough to include both public and private institutions. Participating Oregon institutions must comply with Washington rules governing the program.

The CPE is granted the authority to exclude from this financial aid arrangement Oregon institutions located in counties from which Oregon residents cannot participate in the reciprocity arrangement with Washington. For example, the reciprocity agreement as it now stands does not allow Portland residents to attend Clark Community College at reduced tuition rates. This provision will not allow Washington students attending private schools in Portland to receive Washington financial aid until such time as Portland residents are allowed resident status at Clark Community College.

House: 90 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 45 0 C 13 L 80

**SHB 1416**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making miscellaneous changes in the law relating to credit unions.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Financial Institutions  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Eng and Winsley)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

State-chartered credit unions have some restrictions on their operations which put them at a disadvantage vis-a-vis federally-chartered credit unions. In order that the state credit unions may more efficiently and safely serve their members, they have asked that certain changes be made in the law.

**SUMMARY:**

The following changes are made in state law relating to the general powers and lending authority of state chartered credit unions:

- 1. The Supervisor of Savings and Loans may waive restrictions on investments in real property or leasehold interests.
- 2. A director may be removed by the board if the director is absent from three consecutive meetings.
- 3. The guaranty fund requirement is modified to coincide with the requirements for federal credit unions.
- 4. Mobile home loan maturity is extended to twenty years and the fifty mile restriction on first mortgages and real estate loans is removed.
- 5. The loan repayment period is increased from four to five years on unsecured loans and from eight to ten years on secured loans. The unsecured loan limit is increased from twenty-five hundred dollars to four thousand dollars. Members are allowed to borrow to the full extent of their shares.
- 6. Credit unions may accept deposits of deferred compensation.
- 7. A surviving spouse may, by means of an affidavit procedure, avoid probating a member's account which does not exceed one thousand dollars.
- 8. Nonmembers are included in the definition of shareholder under the Washington Credit Unions Share Guaranty Association to insure protection of deferred compensation.

House: 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 44 0 C 41 L 80

**HB 1418**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the laws governing traffic infractions.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Newhouse, Smith (R.), Knowles and Ellis  
 (By Judicial Council Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The 1979 act which decriminalized many traffic offenses contains no sanctions other than the non-renewal of drivers' licenses for drivers who fail to respond to a notice of a traffic infraction. This sanction may take as much as two years to impose and is of no value against out-of-state drivers. The 1979 act also provides for superior court de novo review of traffic infraction proceedings and contains an effective

date of July 1, 1980. This may not be adequate time for the judicial system to prepare for the changes.

SUMMARY:

It is a misdemeanor to fail to respond to a notice of traffic infraction. The Supreme Court has the authority to prescribe by rule procedures for appealing traffic infractions. The effective date of the decriminalization act is delayed until January 1, 1981.

Counties and municipalities may negotiate the filing fee for traffic infraction cases in the same manner provided for in criminal cases. Costs in traffic infraction cases may not be awarded to defendants. The Department of Licensing may take into account findings that a traffic infraction has been committed in deciding whether to suspend a driver's license.

The general penalty provisions of the Model Traffic Ordinance (RCW 46.90) are made the same as the general penalty provisions found in the remainder of the Motor Vehicle Code. Law enforcement officers are authorized to issue a notice of traffic infraction at the scene of an accident if they have reasonable cause to believe that a traffic infraction has been committed. The procedure for enforcement of traffic infractions involving parking, standing, and stopping violations is clarified. The procedure to be followed by the juvenile court when a juvenile under sixteen years of age is charged with a traffic infraction is clarified.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor, which delays the implementation date of the traffic infractions act until January 1, 1981.

House: (a)	97	0	Effective: March 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	41	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 128 L 80

SHB 1419

BRIEF TITLE: Encouraging the use of renewable energy resources by gas and electric companies.

SPONSORS: House Committee on Revenue (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Scott, Bond, McCormick, Wilson, Nelson (D.), Sprague, Martinis, Mitchell, Charnley, King, Sherman, Grimm, Ehlers, Thompson, Eng, Erak, Galloway, Granlund, Hughes, Kreidler, Lux, Monohon, Pruitt, Salatino, Smith (R.), Van Dyken, and Vrooman)

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Revenue

SENATE COMMITTEE: Energy and Utilities

RATIONALE:

Electric and gas utilities can help meet future state energy needs through expenditures that improve efficiency of energy use by their customers and investments in cogeneration facilities and energy production facilities that use renewable resources. Such expenditures and investments also can limit demand for nuclear or fossil fuels as energy sources.

SUMMARY:

Two financial incentives are offered to electric and gas utilities to encourage expenditures on measures to improve efficiency of energy end use (use by utility customers), and investments in cogeneration facilities and energy production facilities using renewable resources.

One of the incentives is in the form of increased rates of return on qualifying investments made by privately-owned utilities. The Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) is required to allow privately-owned electric and gas companies to earn higher rates of return on qualifying investments than otherwise would be permitted. Qualifying investments include: (1) Investments in measures to improve efficiency of energy end use (i.e., energy conservation loans to utility customers); (2) investments in cogeneration facilities; (3) investments in facilities which produce energy from renewable resources.

The UTC is required to allow a utility to earn a two percent higher rate of return on the "common equity" portion of a qualifying investment than otherwise would be permitted. Qualifying investments will receive the increased rate of return for a period not to exceed 30 years.

The second incentive is a public utility tax deduction for production costs of energy produced by cogeneration facilities and energy production facilities using renewable resources. For a cogeneration facility or a facility producing energy with renewable resources, the utility tax deduction will be given for a period of up to 30 years. A utility tax deduction also will be allowed for expenditures made by utilities to improve the efficiency of energy end use, or to reduce the use of electrical energy or gas by consumers.

Eligibility for the increased rate of return and utility tax deduction is restricted to investments and expenditures initiated after the effective date of SHB 1419 and before January 1, 1990.

The Department of Revenue is directed to consult with the Utilities and Transportation Commission in the case of investor-owned "utilities", and with the governing bodies of locally regulated utilities, prior to determining the eligibility of individual projects for deductions from the utility tax.

House:	95	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 149 L 80

**SHB 1422**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for review of proceedings in courts of limited jurisdiction.

**SPONSOR:** House Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Newhouse and Ellis)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Current law requires review of inferior court decisions to be de novo in the superior court. There is no provision for a systematic and uniform method of jury selection in courts of limited jurisdiction.

**SUMMARY:**

The Supreme Court may establish rules for review of decisions of courts of limited jurisdiction. If electronic equipment is to be used for recording inferior court proceedings, then the administrator for the courts will supervise the installation and use of such equipment.

Jury selection procedures for courts of limited jurisdiction must be the same as the procedures for superior courts utilizing the jury list developed by the Superior courts.

The salary for full-time district court judges is established at 90 percent of the salary for superior court judges.

The filing fees in justice court are raised from \$6 to \$12 for civil cases and from \$1 to \$5 for small claims cases.

The State Magistrates Association (district court judges association) is directed to report annually to the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature on the condition of business in the courts of limited jurisdiction. Court Commissioners in district Court are required to be attorneys or lay persons who have passed the qualifying exam for lay justices of the peace.

Those provisions having to do with judges' salaries and filing fees for civil cases will take effect May 1, 1980. The provisions concerning jury selection, qualifications for court commissioners, magistrates' association reports, and small claims filing fees take effect June 12, 1980. The remaining provisions regarding review of district court decisions take effect January 1, 1981.

House:	91	4	Effective:	See summary for dates.
Senate: (a)	45	4		
House Concurred,				
Final Passage:	95	2	C 162 L 80	

**HB 1427**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the municipal public transit motor vehicle excise tax authorization.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Sherman, Chandler, Nelson (D.), Bauer, and Heck

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Some municipalities that provide public transportation services levy a special one percent Motor Vehicle Excise Tax (MVET) on vehicles owned by residents of such municipalities. This one percent MVET is a credit against the two percent portion of the 2.2 percent MVET collected by the state on such vehicles. (The .2 percent MVET finances capital improvements on the state ferry system.) The revenue from other locally-generated special taxes (household, B & O or sales and use) imposed by municipalities may be budgeted for public transportation. These budgeted taxes are the basis for matching up to the current maximum (the one percent MVET amount). MVET monies that are not used as matching monies for local public transportation (and other designated uses) are general fund revenues and may be used for any public purpose.

METRO imposes a .3 percent special sales and use tax in King County. The total proceeds of this tax exceed the amount of the one percent MVET. Therefore, METRO now collects the maximum amount of both local and MVET revenues authorized under existing statutes.

**SUMMARY:**

The local option special sales and use tax authorization is increased from .3 percent to .6 percent for METRO only, subject to approval of the voters residing within METRO boundaries. The additional taxing authority will approximately double the amount of locally generated revenues available to operate the transit system, if approved by the voters. None of the additional local revenues generated will be eligible for the MVET match since proceeds from the .3 percent sales tax already exceed the amount of the one percent MVET.

An appropriation of \$3 million is made to the Office of Financial Management for disbursement for public transportation purposes. No monies are to be disbursed until the Director of the Office of Financial Management determines that the local transportation system is in need of the funds and the system has exhausted all reasonable alternatives to generate additional local monies.

The amount of locally generated tax revenues available to METRO could increase by approximately



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\$33-35 million/year in current dollars. There is no impact on state revenues.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House:	82	15	Effective: April 4, 1980
Senate: (a)	42	4	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	89	8	C 163 L 80

## SHB 1429

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating the taking of shellfish on private tidelands.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Natural Resources (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Owen, Nisbet, Smith (R.), Vrooman, Craswell, and Schmittien)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

### RATIONALE:

During the summer of 1979, the Department of Fisheries cited several individuals for taking more than the daily bag limit of oysters. These individuals were later convicted and fined. They had taken these oysters from tidelands they owned and had previously stocked with oysters.

### SUMMARY:

Private tideland owners and lessees of state tidelands are exempted from Department of Fisheries' regulations relating to times, areas, gear, possession limits, size limits, and landings when taking or possessing oysters, clams, cockles, borers, or mussels, excluding razor clams, produced on these tidelands when taken for personal use. These individuals are not exempted from departmental regulations relating to the prevention and suppression of diseases. The tideland owners or lessees are only exempted when taking shellfish produced on their own tidelands.

House:	92	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	42	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 55 L 80

## HB 1432

**BRIEF TITLE:** Removing school district director terms from assumption of office date common to counties, cities and towns and certain other special purpose districts.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Granlund, Taller, Galloway, Winsley, Heck, Chandler,

Eberle, Scott, Jovanovich, Salatino, Walk, and Dawson

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

### RATIONALE:

Current statute sets January 1 as the uniform date for the assumption of office by various local officials, including local school district boards of directors. Due to the unique responsibilities faced by school directors, an earlier assumption date is necessary.

Notice of the February 5th school bond and levy election was not published by a school district. Without legislation, the validity of the election is in question.

### SUMMARY:

School directors-elect will assume office at the time their election is qualified.

All school district elections, held on February 5, 1980 which authorized bonds or tax levies are validated regardless of whether a notice of the election was published. Any challenges to the validity of the election may not be brought later than April 15, 1980, or 30 days from the effective date of this act whichever is later. Notice of these provisions must be published within 5 days after the effective date of this act by any affected school districts.

Sections of the bill dealing with the election of school directors take effect June 18. The section of the bill relating to validation of school levy elections took effect February 28.

House:	90	5	Effective: See summary for dates.
Senate: (a)	39	1	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	92	1	C 35 L 80

## HB 1433

**BRIEF TITLE:** Appropriating funds for the state crime lab.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Thompson, Nelson (G.), King, Newhouse, Knowles, Whiteside, Winsley, Barr, Struthers, Brown, Gallagher, May, Salatino, Owen, Adams, Monohon, Deccio, Granlund, Walk, Dawson, and Kreidler

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

### RATIONALE:

Currently, the State Patrol operates two crime laboratories in the state of Washington—one in Seattle and one in Spokane. According to State Patrol statistics, the current laboratories are involved in only 16 percent of the reported rape incidences and 2 percent of

assault and robbery cases. Also, since the formation of the original laboratories (1975), the state's population has grown by approximately 14 percent and incidence of crime during this same time frame has grown by 20 percent.

**SUMMARY:**

An appropriation of \$1,163,000 is made for additional staff at the existing facilities, expansion at the Spokane laboratory, and the creation of four satellite laboratories to be located in Kelso, the Tri-Cities, Pierce County, and Snohomish County. A shared cost feasibility study must be conducted and submitted to the Legislature prior to October 1980.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a) 93 0 Effective: April 4, 1980  
Senate: 42 0 C 164 L 80

**HB 1434**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting replies to recall charges and directing the attorney general to determine the sufficiency of the charge against a prosecuting attorney.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Erickson, Tilly, Gruger, Oliver, and Smith (R.)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitution, Elections and Governmental Ethics

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitution and Elections

**RATIONALE:**

The current recall law requires the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to determine the sufficiency of recall charges against the Attorney General. But no provision is made for anyone other than the prosecuting attorney to determine the sufficiency of the charges filed against a prosecuting attorney. The law also states that the synopsis of the charges is to appear on the recall ballot, but no provision is made for a response to the charges to be included on the ballot.

**SUMMARY:**

When recall charges are filed against a prosecuting attorney, the Attorney General is directed to determine the sufficiency of the charges and prepare a ballot synopsis of the charges which are determined to be sufficient for recall. An officer subject to a recall election may, within seven days, prepare and submit a response to the recall charges. The response is to be placed on the recall ballot along with the synopsis of the charges.

House: (a) 94 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 44 0 C 42 L 80

**HB 1435**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Removing limitations on use of fire protection district equipment.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Charnley, Zimmerman, Teutsch, Deccio, May, Bauer, Tilly, Galloway, and Nisbet

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Existing law appears to preclude fire districts from providing ambulance or first aid vehicle services beyond their boundaries.

**SUMMARY:**

A fire protection district may, under conditions prescribed by its commissioners, use its ambulance, first-aid vehicle, and all other equipment or personnel beyond its boundaries.

House: 95 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 46 0 C 43 L 80

**HB 1444**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring ordinances for reduced utility fees for low income persons.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Amen, Charnley, Paterson, Vrooman, and Winsley

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

A local government, which installed a new domestic water main while still continuing the old main in service was required by auditors to apply the full tap-in charges to customers. This created a hardship for low income persons. Clear authority to waive or delay charges is sought.

**SUMMARY:**

Cities, towns, and counties are acknowledged to have authority to waive or delay collection of utility tap-in charges, connection fees, or hookup fees for low income persons or classes of low income persons if done pursuant to a program established by ordinance.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 45 0  
House Concurred.  
Final Passage: 98 0 C 150 L 80

**HB 1447**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising the Game Code.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Schmitt and Vrooman  
(By Department of Game Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

Approximately three years ago, members of the House Natural Resources Committee, the Game Commission, the Department of Game and concerned sportsmen recognized the need and initiated the process of modernizing Title 77 RCW, the Game Code. The present Game Code with occasional amendments was written in 1933 following passage of an initiative measure creating the Department of Game. No significant revision of the Code has been made since it was originally adopted. Much of the language in Title 77 RCW is confusing, contradictory, or out-of-date.

**SUMMARY:**

The Game Code is reorganized into six chapters (currently there are ten). Sixty-six sections of existing statute are repealed; seventeen sections are recodified; and eleven sections are decodified. Every section remaining in the Game Code is amended.

The majority of revisions are technical and either modernize the language in the Game Code or attempt to provide consistency in the language and substance of the game laws.

This act takes effect July 1, 1981.

House: (a)	97	0	Effective: July 1, 1981
Senate: (a)	33	15	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	93	3	C 78 L 80

**HB 1453**

FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Creating a program to study the use of wood for energy and heat.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Schmitt, Vrooman, Addison, Brekke, Fuller, Keller, Mitchell, Monohon, Nisbet, Oliver, Pruitt, Salatino, Sanders, and Walk

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

The Department of Natural Resources has developed some expertise in the field of using wood for energy or

heat (primarily through a study conducted by them for the House Natural Resources Committee released on January 1, 1979). As a major forest landowner the Department has an interest in utilizing wood wastes.

**SUMMARY:**

The Department of Natural Resources is declared the lead state agency with regard to using wood for energy. The Department is directed to establish a program to: (1) collect information and data to study, (2) develop and disseminate information and knowledge concerning the efficient use of wood for energy and heating purposes, and (3) to foster development of supplies of wood for public and industrial energy uses.

The Department may (1) make agreements and contracts with public and private entities; (2) apply for and accept grants from federal, state, local, and private sources; (3) and coordinate its activities with other public agencies and educational institutions. All state agencies and local governments are to cooperate with DNR in carrying out DNR's duties and are to coordinate their own wood for energy programs with DNR.

The Department of Natural Resources is directed to reimburse local governments for all expenses incurred in complying with requests by the Department under the provisions of this Act.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a)	93	4
Senate: (a)	45	0
House Concurred		
Partial:		
Senate Receded.		
Final Passage:	42	1
House,		
Final Passage:	96	0

**VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor believes that authority already exists to carry out the mandates of this legislation. In the absence of language which "increases the authority of the Department or imposes greater duties than already exist in law," she contends that this legislation "adds nothing to the effectiveness of current law."

Recognizing the concern of the Legislature in passing this bill, the Governor directs the Department to give priority to the program as finances permit. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SHB 1454**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing investments of county funds.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Keller, Zimmerman, Rosbach, Brown, Vrooman, and Charnley)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Current law permits county treasurers to invest funds of municipal corporations in savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks if they receive such direction from the governing body of the municipal corporation. Frequently no direction is given the treasurer on how to invest the funds. It is thought that treasurers should be granted the flexibility to invest the funds in savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks when no investment direction has been given in order to obtain higher returns on investments.

**SUMMARY:**

County treasurers may invest funds of municipal corporations held in trust by the treasurer in savings and loan association or mutual savings bank accounts up to the amount of insurance afforded such accounts by the federal government even if the governing body of a municipal corporation fails to specify such investments and therefore investment guidance is provided by the County Finance Committee.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 42 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 90 0 C 56 L 80

**SHB 1457**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the laws providing for joint county and city health departments.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Charnley, Rohrbach and Garrett)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

King County and Seattle have agreed to restructure the combined Seattle and King County Health Departments allowing the county to assume a majority of the functions and funding of the Department.

**BILL SUMMARY:**

A new procedure for creating a city/county health department limited to a Class AA County (King) and a city with a population over 400,000 (Seattle) is established. The director of the combined public health department shall be appointed by the county executive of the county and the mayor of the city. The appointment shall be effective only upon a majority vote of the legislative authority of the county and of the city. The director may be removed by the County executive of the County after consultation with the mayor of the city.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: March 3, 1980  
Senate: (a) 40 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 94 0 C 57 L 80

**HB 1458**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Allowing public assistance recipients in nursing homes to retain wages from training or rehabilitative programs.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Sanders, Gruger, Teutsch, Adams, Tupper, Lux, McDonald, Whiteside, Addison, Brekke, Charnley, Houchen, Maxie, Mitchell, Pruitt, Taller, Van Dyken, Winsley

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

Currently, there is a presumption that when public assistance applicants transfer property without adequate consideration within two years prior to application, the transfer was undertaken to become eligible for assistance. Recent court decisions have indicated that applicants must be given a chance to rebut this presumption, and the Department of Social and Health Services has changed its regulations in an attempt to conform with these decisions.

Further, DSHS currently requires developmentally disabled residents of nursing homes to give the Department all the income they earn in sheltered workshops in excess of \$65.00 per month. This administrative requirement in effect stops the rehabilitation process for these people when they begin to earn more than \$65.00 per month. Federal Title XIX regulations authorize DSHS to allow these people to retain up to \$250.00 per month in urban areas, and \$230.00 per month in rural areas.

## HB 1458

### SUMMARY:

AFDC and general assistance applicants may rebut the presumption that a property transfer was made in order to become eligible for assistance.

DSHS must allow developmentally disabled residents of nursing homes to retain all earned income up to the amount allowed under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

House:	98	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	47	0	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	96	0	C 79 L 80

## HB 1460

**BRIEF TITLE:** Mandating salaries of certificated employees in state schools for the blind to be comparable to others in school district where located.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Bauer, Heck, Zimmerman, Galloway, and Thompson

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

### RATIONALE:

Certificated teachers of the State School for the Deaf and the State School for the Blind are classified state employees. These teachers are under the salary setting authority of the Department of Personnel through the biennial salary survey. This method of salary determination has led to teachers at the State Schools for the Deaf and Blind to receive salaries which are lower than salaries paid to teachers of similar experience.

### SUMMARY:

Commencing with the 1981-82 school year, salaries for the teachers at the State Schools for the Deaf and Blind must be set so they conform to and remain contemporary with salaries paid teachers with similar experience and background in the same location.

House:	96	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	47	0	C 58 L 80

## HB 1463

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing waiver of mandatory attendance law for certain students excused for purposes agreed to by school authorities.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Bauer, Heck, Zimmerman, Galloway, Grimm, Maxie, Walk, Ehlers, Taylor, Tupper, Gallagher, North, Salatino, Taller and Williams

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

### RATIONALE:

Compulsory school attendance laws require the attendance of students under the age of 15. A student may be excused by the superintendent due to a physical or mental condition making the student unable to attend, or if the student attends a DSHS residential school. Students from 15 to 18 may be excused for these same reasons, and for the additional reasons of employment, proficiency in the first nine grades, or having met graduation requirements or received a certificate of educational competence. There are no exceptions from compulsory attendance laws for extended excused absences.

### SUMMARY:

In addition to the provisions outlined above, students may be excused from school for purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and parent. Permission may not be given if an absence would result in a serious adverse effect on the student's educational progress.

House: (a)	96	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	1	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	97	0	C 59 L 80

## HB 1464

**BRIEF TITLE:** Directing the construction and maintenance of recreational vehicle sanitary disposal systems in certain highway rest areas.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Martinis, Wilson, Scott, Mitchell, Sprague, King, Addison, Gallagher, Garrett, Grimm, Houchen, Keller, Smith (R.), and Walk

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

### RATIONALE:

Eleven of the thirteen WASHTO (Western Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) states have sanitary disposal systems in all or some of their rest areas. Washington and Utah have none, relying upon commercial or public facilities. There are 196,000 registered recreational vehicles in the state of Washington. 90 percent federal/10 percent state funding is provided for the construction of sanitary disposal stations on the interstate highway system if a state qualifies under DOT federal standards. Construction of these stations should help eliminate roadside littering.

## SUMMARY:

The State Department of Transportation is directed to construct and maintain recreational vehicle sanitary disposal systems at certain Interstate rest areas: Three general locations are provided on Interstate 5, two on Interstate 90, and one on Interstate 82.

At the time of annual vehicle licensing, an additional dollar is to be collected for each camper, travel trailer, and motor home and deposited in the RV Account of the Motor Vehicle Fund. Monies accruing to the account are to be used by the Department of Transportation for the construction and maintenance of recreational vehicle sanitary disposal systems at rest areas on federal-aid highways.

House: (a) 92 6 Effective: July 1, 1980  
Senate: 48 0 C 60 L 80

**HB 1465**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Specifying disciplinary action that may be taken by the legislative ethics boards.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Pruitt, Fuller, Van Dyken, Erickson, Gallagher, Granlund, Gruger, Salatino, Sanders, and Smith (R.)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitutions, Elections, and Governmental Ethics

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitutions and Elections

**RATIONALE:**

The Legislature adopts a Code of Ethics as part of their Joint Rules. It has been criticized for not having a permanent set of ethical standards.

Under the legislative ethics act, the boards of ethics are not required to recommend a disciplinary action in every case in which they find a violation of ethics standards. Also, the range of permissible disciplinary actions which a board may recommend is somewhat unclear.

**SUMMARY:**

The Code of Ethics contained in the Joint Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate will continue in effect until revised by subsequently adopted rules.

The boards of legislative ethics are required to recommend disciplinary action in each case in which a legislator or legislative employee is found to have engaged in unethical conduct. Also, the boards are authorized to recommend a range of disciplinary measures, including, for legislators: reprimand, censure, expulsion and restitution; and, for legislative employees: reprimand, suspension, dismissal and restitution.

House: 94 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 48 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 96 0 C 165 L 80

**SHB 1466**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Reestablishing levels school districts shall put public bids out for on improvements and purchases.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Education (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Taylor, McCormick, Amen, Sommers, Chandler, Bauer, Heck, Houchen, Galloway, Nisbet, Smith (C.))

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Bid laws for school districts require a formal competitive bid process for all purchases of furniture, supplies, equipment, and improvements or repairs to buildings, or other work or purchases except books, if the cost is over \$3,500. In lieu of this, telephone solicitations may be used for purchases, except building improvements and repairs, if the cost does not exceed \$7,500. Books are not subject to bid requirements. These bid limits have not been increased since 1976.

**SUMMARY:**

The bid laws are changed to require a formal competitive bid process for all purchases, except books, if the cost exceeds \$10,000. If the cost of the purchase of furniture, equipment, or supplies, except books, is from \$4,500 to \$10,000, written or telephone quotations must be obtained. If the cost of building improvements on repairs, or other public works projects is from \$4,500 to \$10,000, the award must be made by obtaining written or telephone quotations utilizing a small works roster maintained by the school district.

House: 92 4 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 47 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 95 2 C 61 L 80

**SHB 1471**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to insurance.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Insurance (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Keller, Dawson, and Decchio) (By Insurance Commissioner Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Insurance

## SHB 1471

SENATE COMMITTEE: Financial Institutions and Insurance

### RATIONALE:

Current law sets forth the amount of unimpaired capital and surplus which must be held in reserve in order for an insurance company to be formed. The minimum limits have not been adjusted since 1967.

### SUMMARY:

The minimum capital and surplus requirements for stock and mutual insurers are raised to approximately twice previous levels. Reciprocal insurance companies are not affected and their capital and surplus requirement remains at \$300,000.

A company holding either a solicitation permit or a certificate of authority immediately prior to June 1, 1980, is required to maintain only the capital and surplus required before that date. Any legal action arising out of the period between June 8, 1967, and July 1, 1980, will be governed by the law as it stood between those dates.

House:	96	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	48	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	95	0	C 135 L 80

## HB 1475

### PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying terminology relating to regular and special sessions of the Legislature.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Erickson and Oliver

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitution, Elections and Governmental Ethics

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitution and Elections

### RATIONALE:

Throughout state law, reference is made to regular and extraordinary sessions and activities which must be completed prior to a session. Many of the activities relate to reports which are to be made at the beginning of each biennium. Since the passage of the annual sessions resolution establishing regular sessions each year, references in the statutes to regular sessions should be changed so that activities which are completed at the beginning of the biennium are not required to be completed annually.

### SUMMARY:

The references in state law to regular sessions are amended so that the studies, reports, and budget requests by agencies, special committees, commissions and boards currently required to be completed or submitted to the Legislature or Executive on a biennial basis are not required to be completed annually. The

references in state law to extraordinary sessions are also changed to special sessions.

The current provision which permits a presiding officer of either house of the Legislature, who serves in that position for six consecutive regular sessions, to be admitted to the practice of law and the Washington State Bar Association without examination is repealed.

An arbitration panel created for public employees' collective bargaining is considered a state agency for the purposes of performing its state functions.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	95	0	C 87 L 80 PV

### PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed two sections; one that was repealed in SB 3406 and one that was amended in the same bill. (See VETO MESSAGE)

## SHB 1480

**BRIEF TITLE:** Giving college and university students responsibility in spending of funds for programs paid with services and activities fees.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Higher Education (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Burns, Grimm, Erickson, Patterson, Teutsch, Gruger, Oliver, Brekke, Pruitt, Nelson (D.), Lux, and Rinchart)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

### RATIONALE:

Services and activities fees (S&A), charged to students at all public institutions, serve as a funding source for a variety of extracurricular student activities. The degree of student participation in determining how those fees should be expended varies from campus to campus.

Current law defines the term "services and activities fees," but does not detail the process by which such fees are to be budgeted. Student participation in the process is not expressly directed.

### SUMMARY:

It is the intent of the Legislature that students initiate budget proposals for the expenditure of S&A fees. Student participation in the budgeting process is limited to the extent of S&A fees. The boards of trustees or regents of each of the state's higher education institutions must adopt guidelines governing the establishment and funding of programs supported by

S&A fees consistent with the following basic provisions:

- (1) at least a majority of voting memberships on the S and A fee committee will be students;
- (2) upon review of the S and A fee committee's recommendations, the institution's administration will publish a written response outlining differences between the committee's recommendations and those of the administration;
- (3) the governing board will receive along with the administration's proposed budget a copy of the S and A fee committee's recommendation. A student representative will be given the opportunity to address the governing board on any differences between the two budget proposals.

The authority of the board of regents or trustees to adopt the S&A fee budget is not altered.

House: (a)	90	4	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	1	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	95	2	C 80 L 80

### SHB 1481

**BRIEF TITLE:** Removing from limitations on higher education tuition and fee waivers, programs for students seeking high school diplomas or certificates.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Revenue (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Burns, Teutsch, Erickson, Salatino, Gruger, Rinehart, Grimm, Brekke, Bauer, Heck, Charnley, Nelson (D) and Lux)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**RATIONALE:**

Prior to the 1979 Session, high school completion waivers were available only to financially needy students at the option of the local community college district. In the 1979 Session the Legislature enacted two bills: House Bill 358 required all districts to provide the waiver regardless of financial need to all students age 19 or older. SSB 2451 subjected this waiver to the four percent limitation. Passage of both bills has created difficulties for districts with the larger high school completion programs: on the one hand they are required to waive fees for all students regardless of financial need and on the other hand the dollar amount and hence the number of waivers which may be allowed is limited.

**SUMMARY:**

Community college districts are allowed unlimited capacity to grant tuition and fee waivers to all adult students enrolled in high school completion programs. The current four percent limitation (RCW 28 B.15.740) on waiver programs for needy and disadvantaged students and for displaced homemakers is reduced to three percent of tuition revenues. The four percent waiver limitation on four year schools is unaffected.

House:	67	29	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:(a)	47	1	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	69	27	C 62 L 80

### HB 1483

**BRIEF TITLE:** Appropriating moneys to implement Referendum 37 (facilities for the handicapped).

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Whiteside, Adams, Stratton, Schmitten, Mitchell, Lux, Pruitt, Smith (C.), Vrooman, Maxie, Gallagher, Valle, Salatino, and Williams  
(By Department of Social and Health Services Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

During the 1979 extraordinary legislative session, HB 740 was signed into law (Chapter 221). This Act provided \$25 million of state general obligation bonds subject to referendum approval (Referendum 37), for the purpose of financing the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement, and equipping of regional and community facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps. Referendum 37 did receive a majority approval during the November 1979 general election, thereby authorizing the \$25 million in bonds. Subsequent legislative action is required for the actual appropriation of this bonding authority.

**SUMMARY:**

\$25 million are appropriated from the 1979 Handicapped Facilities Construction Account to the Department of Social and Health Services for the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement, and equipping of regional and community facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of handicapped persons, in accordance with the provisions of Referendum 37.



**HB 1483**

DSHS may not expend funds for handicapped facilities until it has submitted documents and/or schedules to the Legislature pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act. However, the fiscal committees of the Legislature may approve the expenditure of funds for facilities which have been verified by DSHS, not later than December 1, 1980, as meeting the assessed need of a county and being ready to proceed.

Each 6th, 7th or 8th class county may receive up to seventy-five thousand dollars if DSHS has determined that there is a demonstrated need for the facility in such Counties.

The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: (a) 47 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 136 L 80

**SHB 1485**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws on controlled substances.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Mitchell, Teutsch, Whiteside, Flint, Houchen, Brekke, Kreidler, and Granlund)  
(By Board of Pharmacy Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

The schedules of prohibited drugs in the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Act are periodically updated by regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. However, the classification schedules in the RCW itself have not been changed since the Act was passed in 1971.

The State Supreme Court recently overturned the conviction of a woman charged with possessing a drug prohibited by the emergency regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. The court held that the emergency regulations did not provide a sufficient basis for the prosecution of a felony, since emergency regulations involve little notice to the public. The Attorney General's Office has expressed concern that the reasoning of this court decision might be extended to permanent regulations. Therefore, changes in the statutory classification schedules are advised to ensure the successful prosecution of persons using drugs prohibited by the Board of Pharmacy's regulations. In addition, the use of amphetamines and other narcotic stimulants is statutorily restricted to named disease states. There is no flexibility to permit their use according to new circumstances.

**SUMMARY:**

Classification Schedules I-V of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act are updated. The Board of Pharmacy, in consultation with the Medical and Osteopathy Disciplinary Boards, may specify additional disease states or illnesses which would permit the use of certain Schedule II nonnarcotic stimulants.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 97 0 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: (a) 49 0  
House Concurred,  
Partial  
Senate Receded,  
Final Passage: 44 0  
House,  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 138 L 80

**HB 1486**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Restricting issuance of free razor-clamming licenses.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Monohon, Schmitt, Erak, Vrooman, Smith (R.), Mitchell, Rosbach, and Nisbet.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

In the process of passing the razor-clamming license law, an amendment was made to lower the age at which a free license could be obtained from age 70 to age 65. This amendment was worded in a way which allows all persons over 65, not just state residents, this privilege. In addition, there is no express statutory provision that would allow physically disabled persons to have other persons dig their limits for them.

**SUMMARY:**

To be eligible for a free razor-clam license, individuals who are 65 years of age or older or under sixteen years of age must be residents. A resident is defined as a person who has lived in Washington for 30 days and has shown intent to continue residence within this state. Persons who have a physical disability permit in their possession may have another person dig their personal-use limit for them.

This act takes effect July 1, 1980.

House: (a) 97 0 Effective: July 1, 1980  
Senate: (a) 47 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 96 0 C 81 L 80

**SHB 1492**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for the approval of property, casualty, and accident insurance for public employees.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on State Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Rohrbach, Keller, Taller, Hughes, Ehlers, McGinnis, Salatino, Ellis, and Maxie)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

Existing law regarding payroll deductions makes it procedurally difficult and costly to deduct premiums for property and casualty insurance plans. An Attorney General's Letter Opinion determined that payroll deductions that are indefinite as to the amount to be deducted are not in compliance with the law. Since property and casualty premiums tend to fluctuate due to the addition of automobiles, drivers, or the change in value of homes or possessions, it is necessary under existing law to file a new payroll deduction authorization for every change in an insured person's status.

Moreover, the State Employees Insurance Board (SEIB) is currently not authorized to screen property insurance or accident and casualty plans to determine which plans would be most beneficial to employees.

**SUMMARY:**

The State Employees Insurance Board is authorized to offer voluntary property insurance and accident and casualty insurance to state employees through a payroll deduction plan. Necessary changes in the payroll deduction law are made to permit a one-time payroll deduction authorization, thus allowing increases and decreases in premiums. The insurance plans must be approved by the SEIB, as is already required for other types of insurance. The Board must also promulgate rules setting forth the criteria by which it will evaluate the plans.

The SEIB is only authorized to approve property, accident and casualty insurance plans which are written by insurance carriers holding valid certificates of authority.

Language in existing law authorizing payroll deductions for accident and casualty premiums to a single insurer if that insurer can sign up 25 or more employees in an agency is deleted.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	46	0	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	94	0	C 120 L 80

**HB 1495**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Adding exemption to Educational Services Registration Act.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Barnes, Grimm, Ellis, Gruger, Teutsch, Salatino, Patterson, Burns, Oliver, Erickson and McGinnis

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**RATIONALE:**

The Educational Services Registration Act enacted in the 1979 legislative session was intended to provide basic consumer protections for students. Since its enactment, a question as to its applicability to religious institutions has arisen. These institutions, primarily Bible colleges operated by churches, have raised the question of state interference with the free expression of religious beliefs.

**SUMMARY:**

Educational programs of religious institutions are exempted from the Educational Services Registration Act. The programs must be devoted to religious objectives and represented accurately in official school publications. Flight schools certified by the FAA are also exempted from the Act.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a)	97	0	Effective: March 7, 1980
Senate: (a)	39	1	
House Concurred, Final Passage:	97	0	C 82 L 80

**SHB 1496**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring health insurance conversion rights for employees and their spouses.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Insurance (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Galloway, Maxie, Keller, Smith (R.), Rinehart, Brekke, Winsley, Teutsch, McGinnis, Vrooman, Zimmerman, Garrett, Erak, Taylor, Ellis, Gallagher, Rohrbach, Granlund, and Gruger)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Insurance

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

Persons covered under group disability or health insurance policies as principal insureds may find themselves without insurance coverage upon termination of employment or membership in a group. Also,

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the spouse and dependents of a principal insured covered by individual or group disability insurance or group health insurance may find themselves without disability or health insurance coverage if the principal insured dies or the marriage is terminated.

**SUMMARY:**

All individual disability policies must allow the principal insured's spouse and dependents to convert the insurance coverage of the insured if the insured dies or the marriage ends.

All group disability policies, group health care service plans, and group plans provided by health maintenance organizations must allow the insured the right to convert the policy upon termination of employment or membership in a group. The insured's spouse and covered dependents are given the right to convert the insurance coverage if the principal insured dies or the marriage is terminated.

Persons exercising conversion rights are not required to undergo a physical examination or to provide a statement of health or other proof of insurability.

The conversion rights for individual disability policies provide for the continuation of the same policy coverage. The conversion rights for group disability or health insurance policies provide for coverage normally offered by the insurer to employees leaving a group. The conversion coverage need not provide the same benefits as the group coverage.

Conversion rights must be written into all individual disability policies, group disability policies, group health care service plans, and group health maintenance organization plans.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 39 1 C 10 L 80

**SHB 1499**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for the definition of "low income senior citizen" for reduced utility rates.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Energy and Utilities (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Monohon, Tupper, Erak, McCormick, Burns, Nelson (D.), Nisbet, Williams, Rinehart, Brown, North, Fuller, Charnley, Lux, Knowles, Salatino, May, Brekke, Eng, Vrooman, Sherman, Ellis, Gallagher)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

During the 1979 legislative session, a law was enacted which enabled local governing bodies to provide

reduced service rates for utility services provided to low income senior citizens. The definition of low income senior citizens was left to local governing bodies providing the service. Some utilities have had difficulty in defining "low income senior citizens" thus hindering operation of the program. A baseline definition should expedite the desired rate reductions.

**SUMMARY:**

Low income senior citizens are defined, for the purposes of public utility districts, as persons 62 years of age or older with a combined income of \$7,000. Other local governing bodies providing utility service may continue to define low income senior citizens as they so choose.

House: (a) 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 48 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 96 0 C 160 L 80

**HB 1508**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting ride-sharing vans from sales and motor vehicle excise taxation.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Sherman, Chandler, Sommers, Charnley, Craswell, Martinis, Smith (R.), Rinehart, Heck, Granlund, Lux, Hughes, Salatino, Erak, Stratton, Pruitt, Monohon, Van Dyken, Maxie, Gallagher, Bauer, Brekke, Burns, Nisbet, Teutsch, Taylor, and Williams

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

It is believed by many that the United States needs to reduce its dependence on imported oil. One way to accomplish this goal is by increasing the use of vanpools for commuting. Each vanpool formed in Washington will conserve an average of 10,000 gallons of gasoline a year. Vanpools also reduce the amount of highway traffic and the need for parking facilities in congested areas.

Individuals and businesses interested in investing in vanpools are discouraged by high initial costs and financing difficulties. It has been contended that incentives are needed to reduce the initial costs of new vans. Removing sales, use, and excise taxes for vanpooling vehicles is expected to generate 250 new vanpools in 1980. It is estimated that these new vanpools would conserve 2,500,000 gallons of petroleum each year, and would reduce vehicle miles traveled by 37,500,000 miles each year.

**SUMMARY:**

Vans used for ride-sharing by seven persons or more are exempted from sales, use, and motor vehicle excise taxes. The registered owner is required to notify the Department of Licensing and to pay excise taxes for the remaining months of the year when the van is no longer used as a ride-sharing vehicle. The exemptions terminate on January 1, 1988.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 75 22 Effective: April 4, 1980  
 Senate: 47 0 C 166 L 80

**SHB 1510**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Extending grounds for termination of a franchise.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Commerce  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Warnke and Greengo)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

When holders of franchises breach their franchise agreement, the franchisor is permitted to terminate the agreement provided that the franchise holder is given notice and opportunity to cure the breach. Under current state law, if the franchisor cures the breach, the agreement may not be terminated regardless of the number of breaches that may occur.

In addition, the Department of Licensing, which administers the Franchise Investment Protection Act, is not permitted to direct that the Department's Attorney General bring civil suit to enforce the Act's provisions.

**SUMMARY:**

After three material and willful breaches of the same term of the franchise agreement occurring within twelve months, for which notice and opportunity to cure is provided, the franchisor may terminate the agreement upon any subsequent willful and material breach of the same term occurring within the twelve month period without providing notice and opportunity to cure. The Director of Licensing may direct the Attorney General to bring a civil suit to enforce the franchise law.

House: 98 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 47 1  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 97 0 C 63 L 80

**SHB 1511**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws requiring identification of legend drugs.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Pruitt, Mitchell, Teutsch, Whiteside, Stratton, Schmitten, Flint, Lux, Houchen, Vrooman, and Gallagher)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services.

**RATIONALE:**

It is helpful to identify solid drugs quickly in order for poison control centers and hospital emergency rooms to prescribe antidotes for people ingesting lethal dosages of drugs.

**SUMMARY:**

The manufacture or distribution of prescription drugs in solid dosage forms is prohibited unless each capsule or tablet and each container of a prescription drug is imprinted with a symbol, company name, or national drug code number. A drug manufacturer or distributor must supply the Board of Pharmacy with drug identification material. The Board must provide such information to pharmacies, poison control centers, and hospital emergency rooms.

An appropriation of \$22,656 is made to the Board of Pharmacy to carry out the purposes of this act.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 47 0 C 83 L 80

**SHB 1515**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising requirements for health care planning.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Kreidler, Mitchell, Schmitten, Adams, Lux, and Brekke)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

The Legislature in the 1979 session passed SHB 249 implementing the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. Congress has since amended the federal act with the result that the federal and state statutes now contain conflicting language.

**SHB 1515**

**SUMMARY:**

State law is updated to reflect amendments to the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. A statement is added to the declaration of policy section concerning the strengthening of competitive forces in health services. Other changes in the law are as follows: 1) the threshold of \$150,000 for certificate of need (CN) reviews must be adjusted annually; 2) the necessity for "state medical facilities plan" is eliminated; 3) the health planning cycle is extended from annual to triennial basis; 4) the Governor is required to designate the chairperson of the State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC); 5) "health maintenance organizations" are exempted from CN reviews; 6) CN reviews are required for in-patient major medical equipment (costing in excess of \$150,000) and any substantial change in facility services; 7) special circumstances of health institutions, energy conservation, effect of competition on supply, efficiency and appropriateness of use are included as criteria for CN reviews; 8) the term of chairperson of SHCC is reduced from three to one year.

Upon signature by the Governor, the amendments to the CN program take effect January 1, 1981. The remainder of the bill takes effect June 12, 1980.

House: (a)	91	6	Effective:	See summary for dates.
Senate: (a)	47	1		
House Concurred, Partial				
Senate Receded, Final Passage:	42	1		
House Final Passage:	96	0	C 139 L 80	

**SHB 1516**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing requirements for in-home services.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Teutsch, Pruitt, Brekke, Whiteside, Mitchell, Kreidler, Stratton, May, Flint, Lux, Adams, Eng, Barr, Gallagher, Valle, Erak and Maxie)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) provides three in-home service programs which seek to prevent inappropriate institutionalization and to assist families in short-term emergency situations. The three programs, home health, homemaker, and chore services, are marked by a lack of coordination, problems in recruiting and training service providers, and delays in reimbursement for

service providers. A financial disincentive exists in the chore services program for the physically disabled chore recipients who wish to work. The \$499.00 eligibility ceiling for chore services eliminates most disabled chore recipients from the work force.

**SUMMARY:**

DSHS must undertake a number of administrative reforms to (1) improve the coordination of services, (2) assist in recruiting service workers, (3) provide compensation to service providers on a prompt and regular basis, and (4) require a single caseworker to seek to coordinate and monitor the delivery of all three in-home services.

Eligibility for the chore services program for the disabled is more specifically and precisely set forth. DSHS must establish a sliding fee scale for participation in the chore program for the physically disabled. An appropriation of \$270,000 is made to carry out the procedures of the act.

House: (a)	98	0	Effective:	June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	46	0		
House Concurred, Final Passage:	93	0	C 137 L 80	

**HB 1518**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying minimum rental requirements for oil and gas leases on state lands.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Sanders, Schmitt, Erickson, Sommers, and Owen

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

Washington's current law governing oil and gas leases was enacted in 1955. An auction held by the Department of Natural Resources on August 14, 1979 resulted in the sale of oil and gas leases on 315,000 acres of state-controlled land. The annual rental price for these lands is \$.50 per acre. Presently, a minimum royalty of \$5.00 per acre becomes due in the lease year beginning on or after oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances are first produced in economically viable quantities.

**SUMMARY:**

The annual rental price for public lands leased for the purpose of prospecting for oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances is increased from \$.50 per acre to a minimum of \$1.25 per acre. This new rental price may be increased by the Board of Natural Resources and is to be paid until such time as royalty payments begin accruing to the state.

The minimum royalty of \$5.00 per acre is made a "floor" which may be increased by the Board of Natural Resources.

The royalty to be paid is the greater of the minimum royalty stated above, or the 12 and one-half percent of gross production royalty provided for in existing law.

House: 95 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 49 0 C 151 L 80

**SHB 1520**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Granting DSHS personnel access to criminal records when investigating applicants for child care agency licenses.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Social and Health Services  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Adams, Whiteside, Mitchell, Galloway, Gallagher, Hughes, Erak, and Stratton)  
 (By Department of Social and Health Services Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**  
 The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has no way of knowing whether persons applying for a license to care for children, expectant mothers, and adult developmentally disabled individuals have been convicted of or charged with crimes involving abuse or assault. There have been instances where persons convicted of child abuse or assault have been licensed by DSHS and have subsequently abused the people entrusted to them.

**SUMMARY:**  
 DSHS is authorized to access the State Patrol crime computer when investigating agencies and persons who wish to care for children, expectant mothers, and the developmentally disabled.

House: 98 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 46 0 C 125 L 80

**HB 1521**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating transfers of property by persons seeking eligibility for public assistance.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Whiteside, Adams, Mitchell and Van Dyken

(By Department of Social and Health Services Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**RATIONALE:**

The current public assistance resource levels have existed without amendment since 1949. Current resource levels require recipients to divest available resources to levels far below the poverty line and provide a disincentive to work. These problems result in greater difficulty for recipients to become independent from public assistance.

General assistance for unemployed unemployables (GA-U) recipients who are applicants for supplemental security income (SSI) are required to comply with lower GA-U resource limits during the pending SSI process. This difference results in an inequity against SSI applicants.

**SUMMARY:**

The allowable resource limits for public assistance programs, excluding general assistance-noncontinuing, are increased in two incremental steps. Allowable resource limits for cash are increased to \$750 for singles and \$1250 for families, and increased for cash surrender life insurance to \$750 until July 1, 1981. Thereafter, allowable levels for cash are \$1500 for singles and \$2250 for families and the level for cash surrender life insurance is \$1500. Allowable equity value for vehicles is increased to \$1500 on the effective date of this act.

In addition DSHS, by rule, may disregard non-fraudulent overpayments when collection costs exceed the recoverable overpayment. The statute is updated to reflect present programs. An appropriation of \$500,000 is made to carry out the provisions of this act.

House: 96 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 42 0  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 95 1 C 84 L 80

**HB 1524**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the law on public employment salary surveys.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Ehlers and Taller  
**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**HB 1524**

**RATIONALE:**

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the Department of Personnel and the Higher Education Personnel Board to find private employers who are willing to provide salary data for the state employee salary survey because there is no assurance that the information will remain confidential.

Existing law requires that a survey be conducted prior to each regular session of the Legislature. With the passage of SJR 110, which provides for a regular session each year, this means that annual salary surveys are currently required. The original intent was to conduct surveys on a biennial cycle, and the proposed amendments would ensure that this practice is continued.

**SUMMARY:**

Certain private employer salary and fringe benefit data collected by the Department of Personnel and the Higher Education Personnel Board for the biennial state employee salary survey are exempted from the Public Disclosure Law. The type of information which is exempted is that which identifies a specific employer with the salary and benefits the employer provides.

Salary surveys are required to be conducted at least in the year prior to a 105-day regular session of the Legislature.

House: 93 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 40 0 C 11 L 80

**SHB 1533**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making an appropriation to the Department of Social and Health Services.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Appropriations (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Thompson and Nelson (G.))

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

Note: An analysis of this bill is presented in the Budgetary Highlights section of this report.

House: (a) 96 0 Effective: April 4, 1980  
Senate: (a) 30 19  
House Refused to Concur.  
Requested Conference:  
Senate: (a) 32 16  
House Refused to Concur.  
Senate: (a) 35 12  
House Concurred.  
Final Passage: 84 13 C 167 L 80

**HB 1545**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making an appropriation to the State Library.

**SPONSOR:** Representative Thompson

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

The State Library, through a contract with the Blind Commission, has been providing a braille and taping service program and a radio reading services program. The source of funding for this program was federal vocational rehabilitation funds. A recent federal audit indicated that this source of funding could not be used for these activities. Therefore, the Governor has recommended that \$266,000 in state funds be appropriated to replace the federal funds.

**SUMMARY:**

An appropriation of \$266,000 in state general funds is made to replace the federal funds and to maintain current programs.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 91 0 Effective: April 4, 1980  
Senate: 44 0 C 168 L 80

**HB 1555**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Protecting unique wildlife.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Schmitt, Becker, Flint, Jovanovich, Rosbach, Vrooman, Wilson, Martinis, Addison, Mitchell, Ellis, and Charnley

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

Albino wildlife are very unique and seldomly seen. These animals are often poached because they make a "fine" trophy.

**SUMMARY:**

It is unlawful to hunt, trap, sell, buy, etc., any albino wild animal (wild animal excludes fish). A violation of this act is a gross misdemeanor (\$250 to \$1,000 fine and/or 30 days to one year in the county jail).

House: 98 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 44 L 80

**SHB 1558**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting certain dwellings from the access roadway requirements of the fire code.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Zimmerman, Heck, Bauer, Monohon, Galloway, and Williams)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979 the Legislature adopted the 1976 edition of the Uniform Fire Code. The Code contains a new provision requiring a 20 foot wide, all-weather access roadway for fire department apparatus whenever any structure is built. It is thought that this provision creates unnecessary hardships on people desiring to build homes.

**SUMMARY:**

The application of the provisions of the Uniform Fire Code concerning access roadway requirements for fire department apparatus to duplexes, single family dwellings, and out-buildings is left to the discretion of the local government.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a)	93	5	Effective: March 3, 1980
Senate: (a)	48	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	1	C 64 L 80

**HB 1568**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring the use of gasohol in state vehicles.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives McCormick, Bond, Scott, Grimm, Oliver, Monohon, Kreidler, Sanders, Maxie, McGinnis, Burns, Taylor, Gallagher, Smith (C.), Mitchell, Granlund, Pruitt, Rinehart, Lux, Stratton, Valle, Bauer, and Erak

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

Requiring state vehicles to use gasohol whenever it is available might establish a firm demand and thereby help create a larger alcohol for fuel production base. This should then result in more widespread use of gasohol statewide.

**SUMMARY:**

All state motor vehicles must use gasohol or cost-effective alternative fuels, rather than gasoline, whenever such fuels are available. Gasohol means motor vehicle fuel which contains nine and one-half or more percent alcohol by volume.

House: (a)	93	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	0	
House Concurred,			
Partial			
Senate Refused:			
To Recede:			
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	1	C 169 L 80

**SHB 1575**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting classification of county roads as primitive roads.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Charnley, Whiteside, Thompson, and Van Dyken)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Counties have many unimproved, low use roads that they are unable to afford to keep up to modern road construction standards. Sometimes persons sue the county after an accident on such roads, claiming that they are not built to a particular design standard.

**SUMMARY:**

Counties may designate certain roads as primitive roads on which a question of design standard may not be raised in a lawsuit against the county. Such roads require specific signing to warn motorists. A road may only be designated as a primitive road if it: (1) is not part of the primary county road system; (2) has a gravel or earth driving surface; and (3) has 100 or fewer annual average daily traffic.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	49	0	C 45 L 80

**HB 1585**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting double amendments to RCW 18.26.040 and 18.26.070.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Smith (R.) and Newhouse  
(By Code Reviser Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary



**HB 1585**

**RATIONALE:**

Certain sections of the code relating to the Chiropractic Disciplinary Board were amended more than once by separate bills in the 1979 legislative sessions.

**SUMMARY:**

Specified sections of the code relating to the Chiropractic Disciplinary Board are reenacted as a single section of law.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: March 4, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 46 L 80

**HB 1586**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting double amendments to RCW 28A.57.312, 28A.57.357, and 28A.57.358.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Smith (R.) and Newhouse  
(By Code Reviser Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Certain sections of the code relating to the board of directors of school districts were amended more than once by separate bills in the 1979 legislative sessions.

**SUMMARY:**

Specified sections of the code relating to the board of directors of school districts are reenacted as a single section of law.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: March 4, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 47 L 80

**HB 1587**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting double amendments in Title 51 RCW.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Newhouse and Smith (R.)  
(By Code Reviser Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Certain sections of the code relating to industrial insurance were amended more than once by separate bills in the 1979 legislative sessions.

**SUMMARY:**

Specified sections of the code relating to industrial insurance are reenacted as a single section of law.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: Feb. 22, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 14 L 80

**HB 1588**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting double amendments to RCW 67.16.100.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Newhouse and Smith (R.)  
(By Code Reviser Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Certain sections of the code relating to horse racing were amended more than once by separate bills in the 1979 legislative sessions.

**SUMMARY:**

Specified sections of the code relating to horse racing are reenacted as a single section of law.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 97 0 Effective: Feb. 22, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 16 L 80

**HB 1589**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting double amendments to RCW 72.64.110.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Newhouse and Smith (R.)  
(By Code Reviser Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Certain sections of the code relating to county prisoners were amended more than once by separate bills in the 1979 legislative sessions.

**SUMMARY:**

Specified sections of the code relating to county prisoners are reenacted as a single section of law.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: Feb. 22, 1980  
 Senate: 49 0 C 17 L 80

**HB 1593**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Updating the Model Traffic Ordinance.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Garrett, Patterson, Stratton, Struthers, and Ellis

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

The Washington Model Traffic Ordinance (MTO) was established in 1975 to serve as a comprehensive, uniform traffic laws guide. The guide can be adopted, by reference, by any local authority to serve as its local traffic ordinance. The local authority may adopt the MTO in full or in part, and may at any time exclude any section or sections it does not wish to include in its local traffic ordinance. The addition of any new section, amendment or repeal of an existing section in the Model by the Legislature automatically amends any city, town or county ordinance which has been adopted by reference. This makes it unnecessary for the local legislative authority to take action with respect to additions, amendments or repeals.

The MTO does not reflect new traffic statutes that were enacted during the 1977 and 1979 regular and special legislative sessions. The same applies to repeal of state traffic statutes that were referenced in the MTO.

**SUMMARY:**

The MTO is updated to reflect enactment of new traffic laws and deletion of previous statutes in other sections of law.

House: 91 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: 49 0 C 65 L 80

**HB 1597**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing issuance of certain school district bonds for energy efficiency purposes.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Williams, Nisbet, Dunlap, McCormick, Bond, Scott, Mitchell, Smith (C.), and Oliver

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

Many existing school buildings and/or their heating systems utilize energy in an inefficient manner.

Improving a school's energy efficiency would yield significant energy savings. Bonding is one method of financing such improvements. Under current law a school district is enabled to issue bonds for the purpose of: 1) funding outstanding debts; 2) purchasing building sites; and 3) erecting and equipping new buildings. By including energy efficiency improvements as a purpose for bonding, school districts would have more options by which to finance appropriate improvements.

**SUMMARY:**

The list of purposes for which school districts may borrow money and issue bonds is expanded to include improving energy efficiency of school district buildings and/or installing energy systems which utilize renewable or inexhaustible resources.

School districts also are authorized to borrow money and issue bonds to finance major and minor structural changes and additions to facilities to carry out school district functions.

House: 91 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 45 0  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 95 0 C 170 L 80

**HB 1598**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Adding two members to the Salmon Advisory Council.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Schmitt and Monohon  
 (By Department of Fisheries Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

The Salmon Advisory Council was formed in 1977 to advise the Department of Fisheries on the salmon enhancement program. Council members represent those user groups which are directly paying for the program. Since the federal government may support additional enhancement projects (upwards to \$50 million) for non-Indians and Indians, some people believe that Indian representation on the Council would be appropriate.

**SUMMARY:**

Three members are added to the Salmon Advisory Council. Two of these new council members are representatives of Indian tribes and are appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. In addition, the number of sportsmen representatives is increased from two to three.

## HB 1598

House: (a) 97 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 49 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 97 0 C 66 L 80

## HB 1604

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the allocation of funds appropriated to state retirement systems.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Nelson (G.) and Thompson  
(By Office of Financial Management Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

### RATIONALE:

A law passed in 1979 provided benefit increases to certain retirees of the Public Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System, the Judges Retirement System, TIAA-CREF, and the Washington State Patrol Retirement System. The total cost estimated to fund these increases for TIAA-CREF retirees was correct, but the amounts allocated to individual schools has been shown to need adjustment.

### SUMMARY:

Funds appropriated during the 1979 legislative session for the TIAA-CREF system are redistributed.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 97 0 Effective: March 11, 1980  
Senate: 43 0 C 126 L 80

## SHB 1609

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the maximum allowed state aid to local airport projects.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Transportation  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Sanders, Eberle, Bond, Sprague, Martinis, Brown, Charnley, Bender, Clayton, Isaacson, Addison, and Garrett)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

### RATIONALE:

The policy of state assistance for the construction and support of locally owned airports was established in 1947. The limit of state participation was established at that time at \$100,000 per project.

### SUMMARY:

The level of state participation in funding locally owned, or Indian owned airports is raised from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per project.

In addition, technical changes are made to reflect the transfer of functions from the Aeronautics Commission to the Department of Transportation.

House: 97 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 36 12 C 67 L 80

## SHB 1610

### FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Creating the state investment board.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on State Government  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives McDonald, Sommers, Taller, Nelson (G.), Thompson, Becker, Nisbet, McGinnis, Garrett, Schmitt, Taylor, Williams, Struthers, Addison, Granlund, Hughes, Dunlap, Greengo, Sanders, Nelson (D.), and Hastings)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

### RATIONALE:

Under existing law, approval authority to invest state trust and retirement funds is shared among the various retirement system boards and the State Finance Committee. Because of this fragmented and cumbersome structure, it is difficult to arrive at critical management decisions regarding investment policy. A consolidated investment board might alleviate this problem and result in greater management control over the state's investments.

### SUMMARY:

The authority to invest state trust and retirement funds is transferred from the State Finance Committee to a newly created State Investment Board, effective July 1, 1981. The new board consists of nine voting members and five nonvoting members, who advise the board on investment policy. The voting members include a member of PERS, appointed by the Governor; a member of LEOFF, appointed by the Governor; a member of TRS, appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; a retired member of one of the state retirement systems, appointed by the Governor; the State Treasurer; the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries; the Director of the Department of Retirement Systems; a State Representative, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and a State Senator, appointed by the Senate President. The nonvoting members will be appointed by the voting members. Neither the Senate nor the House members may serve as chairperson or

vice-chairperson. An executive director will be employed, subject to confirmation by the State Finance Committee, for a term of three years.

The funds over which the Investment Board will have investment authority are Public Employees' Retirement System funds, Law Enforcement Officers and Firefighters Retirement Fund, Teachers' Retirement System Fund, Washington State Patrol Retirement Fund, Judicial Retirement Fund, medical aid and accident funds, and permanent trust funds.

The State Treasurer has the direct responsibility to invest cash balances of treasury funds. The State Finance Committee retains the responsibility for debt management—the issuance and sale of bonds.

The Investment Board will be funded from the Investment Reserve Account subject to legislative appropriation. An appropriation of \$5,000 is made to cover transition costs.

House: 98 0  
 Senate: (a) 27 19  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 96 1

**VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor's veto expressed concern with the composition of the new Investment Board in that: (1) legislators' participation on the Board might hinder the Legislature's evaluative role by a possible conflict of interest and (2) the appointed members of the Board would be insulated from public accountability. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**HB 1620**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making an appropriation to the Department of Transportation.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Wilson, Martinis, Eberle, Owen, Houchen, Nisbet, and Smith (R.)  
 (By Office of Financial Management Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

The state ferry system's operations and maintenance (O&M) budget deficit for the current biennium is forecasted at \$14.0 million, a \$10.6 million increase above the \$3.4 million deficit estimated in the 1979 session. This is due primarily to lower revenues because of a five percent traffic reduction (\$3.3 million) and higher fuel costs (\$7.3 million). Actual fuel costs have increased from fifty-four cents a gallon in July 1979 to 72.5 cents in January 1980. These costs are expected to increase to 74 cents a gallon by July 1980 and to 96 cents a gallon by July 1981. The

Transportation Commission considered a series of nine alternatives to fund this increased deficit, including fare increases, service reductions, additional tax subsidy or a combination of these actions. The Commission decided to increase fares by thirteen percent in May 1980 (\$5.0 million revenue gain) and to request an additional tax subsidy by this \$9.0 million supplemental appropriation. The Commission's decision is based upon a temporary seventy percent/thirty percent fares-to-tax subsidy ratio for the current biennium. The previous ratio was seventy-five percent/twenty-five percent.

Under present law, fuel taxes and Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes (MVET) in the Puget Sound Capital Construction Account that are not appropriated for ferry system capital improvements become available for O&M subsidy purposes by transfer to the Puget Sound Ferry Operations Account.

**SUMMARY:**

An appropriation of \$9.0 million (all state funds) is made from the Puget Sound Ferry Operations Account to the Department of Transportation for the biennium ending June 30, 1981.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 93 0 Effective: March 10, 1980  
 Senate: 45 1 C 119 L 80

**HB 1624**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the bond limit for salmon enhancement.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Vrooman, Schmitt, Martinis, Wilson, Monohon, Dunlap, Erak, Smith (R.), Sanders, Mitchell, and Addison  
 (By Department of Fisheries Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

In 1977, the Legislature authorized the sale of \$31.5 million of bonds to pay for the construction of salmon enhancement facilities. The Legislature appropriated \$31,340,000 to the Department of Fisheries for the construction of these facilities. In 1979, the Legislature dropped several of the proposed projects and added new appropriations for two projects. The net effect was an increase in total appropriation of \$736,000. The new total appropriation is over the bond limit originally authorized by the Legislature. The Department may spend the lesser of the two amounts, either the appropriation or the bond authorization.

**HB 1624**

**SUMMARY:**

The authorization for the sale of bonds, the proceeds of which are used for construction of salmon enhancement facilities, is increased from \$31.5 million to \$32.5 million.

House: 97 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 15 L 80

**SHB 1630**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing distillation of alcohol for use as a motor vehicle fuel.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Agriculture (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Fancher, Kreidler, Zimmerman, Hastings, Addison, Amen, Schmitt, Taylor, Tilly, Barr, Whiteside, Struthers, Patterson, Mitchell, Flanagan, Nisbet, Tupper, Bond, Van Dyken, Rosbach, Smith (C.), Houchen, Rohrbach, Scott, Granlund, McGinnis, Oliver, Burns, Teutsch, Williams, Erak, Pruitt, Rinehart, and Bauer)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**RATIONALE:**

Alcohol fuel manufacturing plants are subject to regulation by the state Liquor Control Board and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Alcohol stills and mash may not be owned without obtaining a license from the state Liquor Control Board. In order to encourage the production of alcohol fuels, there is a need to avoid duplicative inspection, regulatory requirements, and licensing expenses involved in dual jurisdiction shared by state and federal agencies.

**SUMMARY:**

If the operator of an alcohol fuel manufacturing plant has a federal permit to produce alcohol fuel, no state license or other state requirements are imposed. To remove alcohol from the premises at which it was produced, the alcohol must be denatured in accordance with the federally approved formula. No stills may be operated or mash possessed unless a federal permit is secured or unless licensed with the state Liquor Control Board. Present liquor laws relating to illegal purchase, sale, and transportation of spiritous liquor remain in effect.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 97 0 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: (a) 42 1  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 93 2 C 140 L 80

**HB 1643**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing bonds for common school construction.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Thompson, Chandler, Heck, and Taylor

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

The 1979 Legislature enacted a bond bill which was to make available \$104 million for common school construction. A technical defect in the bill prevented the issuance of the bonds. Now, a year later, some of the assumptions by which the need for \$104 million was determined, have changed. Estimated revenues from trust lands have been revised upward by \$40 million and school construction activity is proceeding at a slower pace than anticipated. Therefore, the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) indicates a need for \$30 million in bonds.

**SUMMARY:**

The previous bond bill of \$104 million is repealed and replaced with a \$30 million bond issue backed by the state General Fund. In addition to providing funds for common school construction, this act also pays off a debt owed to the common school construction fund for lands which were sold to the Parks Commission. The SPI is required to expend the \$30 million prior to the end of the biennium so that the trust land obligation can be liquidated.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 96 0 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: 48 0 C 141 L 80

**HB 1658**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying provisions of the administrative contingency fund.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Thompson, Nelson (G.), and King  
(By Department of Employment Security Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Current state law prohibits the accrual of more than \$100,000 to the Administrative Contingency Fund at the end of each quarter. Funds in excess of \$100,000 at the end of the quarter are transferred to the State of Washington's account within the federally controlled Unemployment Trust Fund. Once this transfer occurs, these funds are no longer available for state

purposes. The revenue for the Administrative Contingency Fund is derived from interest and penalties paid by state employers for delinquent unemployment insurance taxes.

**SUMMARY:**

The \$100,000 ceiling on the funds on deposit at the end of each quarter is removed and an appropriation of \$1,184,000 (Administrative Contingency Fund) is made to the Department of Employment Security for the implementation of three computer systems related to the Unemployment Insurance Division and for the alteration of facilities to allow access by handicapped persons.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 91 0 Effective: March 13, 1980  
 Senate: 48 0 C 142 L 80

**HB 1663**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring inclusion of contractor's registration number in advertising materials.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Warnke, Greengo, Tilly, Erickson, and Smith (R.)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979, consumer protection legislation was enacted prohibiting advertising by unlicensed contractors and requiring all written advertising by contractors to show their current registration number. A problem arose as to whether the registration number had to be on checks, envelopes, all contracts, invoices, and other materials used in businesses between contractors.

Currently, persons who do special or general contracting work of a casual, minor, or inconsequential nature under \$250 in value do not have to post a bond or other means of security. The dollar limit of this provision was set in 1967.

**SUMMARY:**

Contractors' listings in the yellow pages of telephone books and all advertising prepared by contractors which show name or address must also show current registration number. However, signs on motor vehicles which require license plates to operate on highways and are used in business, and signs on the premises are not advertising and need not show current registration number.

The dollar limit under which persons are not required to post a bond or other means of security for contracting work is raised to \$500.

House:(a) 95 3 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 Senate: (a) 48 1  
 House Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 96 1 C 68 L 80

**SHB 1676**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Implementing law relating to student discipline in common schools.

**SPONSOR:** House Committee on Education  
 (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Bauer, Sanders, Salatino, Tupper, Eng, Winsley, Grimm, Bond, Ehlers, Erickson, McGinnis, Burns, Gallagher, Sherman, Valle, King, Hughes, Brown, Owen, and Bender)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Current statute does not directly give the classroom teacher the authority to remove a disruptive student from the classroom. The State Board of Education regulations authorize a teacher to remove a disruptive student only for the balance of the immediate class period.

**SUMMARY:**

The Education Code is amended to give the classroom teacher the authority to exclude a disruptive student from his or her individual classroom and instructional or activity area for all or any portion of the balance of the school day or until the principal or designee and teacher have conferred, whichever occurs first. In no event without the consent of the teacher may an excluded student be returned during the balance of that class or activity period. Except in emergencies, the teacher must first have attempted other forms of corrective action, and must have advised the student of the reasons for the discipline.

Each school district board of directors must ensure that procedures for discipline are developed in each school with the participation of parents and the community. The procedures must be consistent with State Board of Education rules and must provide that the teacher, principal, and other authorities designated by the board make every reasonable attempt to involve the parent and student in the resolution of discipline problems.

The building principal is required to confer with certificated employees at least annually for the purpose of developing building disciplinary standards.

An appropriation of \$68,175 is made for the purpose of developing in-service training programs for parents and school personnel.

**SHB 1676**

House: (a) 92 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 47 1  
House Refused,  
To Concur:  
Senate Receded,  
Partial:  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 93 3 C 171 L 80

**HB 1681**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Prioritizing requests for services to State Patrol Crime Lab.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Brekke, Taller, Galloway, Brown, Erak, Tupper, Pruitt, Nelson (D.), Sanders, Burns, Jovanovich, and Granlund

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory System now provides only limited assistance to law enforcement agencies investigating and prosecuting most crimes against persons, but provides full services in cases involving controlled substances and homicide. The State Patrol maintains that its existing statutory mandate for the Crime Lab emphasizes the provision of services in drug cases. As a result, crimes which are committed most frequently against persons, such as rape, robbery, assault, hit and run with injury, burglary, and auto theft do not receive a high priority with respect to laboratory assistance.

**SUMMARY:**

The Crime Laboratory System must assign priority to requests for services with "due regard" to whether the case involves criminal activity against persons. Crime Lab services and local law enforcement personnel training are transferred from the Drug Assistance Unit to the newly created Crime Laboratory System. The State Advisory Council on Criminal Justice Services will assist the Laboratory System in developing policies to promote efficient use of laboratory services.

House: 91 5 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 47 0 C 69 L 80

**HB 1685**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting cities to regulate parking facilities not owned by the city.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Charnley, Brown, Chandler, and Lux

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

In 1969 an ambiguous amendment was added to state law relating to the powers of city parking commissions. This amendment appears to preclude any city regulation of privately owned parking facilities. In addition, cities are restricted to operating only their own parking facilities which are used for park or civic center purposes.

**SUMMARY:**

Statutory language which appeared to preclude cities from establishing any regulations on privately owned parking facilities is stricken. The authority of cities to regulate privately owned parking facilities is thereby clarified.

The city parking commission may require that receipts be provided for parking fees at their own parking facilities. Cities may operate off-street parking facilities with city forces unless the facility is located on real property leased or rented to a city and is not used for park or civic center purposes.

House: 94 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 27 18  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 66 29 C 127 L 80

**HB 1686**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Utilizing accrual basis instead of cash basis in recognition of certain expenditures relating to school districts.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Chandler and Heck (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Washington State law presently requires cash basis recognition of expenditures for the bond interest and redemption funds, refunding bond funds, refunded bond funds and permanent insurance funds. The cash basis requires the expenditure to be recorded at the time paid, rather than when the debt is incurred.

Under the cash basis, school districts are experiencing difficulty in budgeting expenditures in the bond interest and redemption funds. Presently, school districts must budget additional expenditures for payment of prior year matured bonds and interest that will be paid in the following year. A review of the bond interest and redemption funds for fiscal year 1977-78 disclosed a large number of districts that overexpend their budget because of the difficulty in forecasting actual disbursements. Changing to a modified accrual basis would allow the districts to charge expenditures when bonds and interest become due.

**SUMMARY:**

School districts, except those with less than one thousand full time equivalent students, are required to use the accrual method of accounting for expenditures in the bond fund, permanent insurance fund, and the associated student body program fund.

House: 86 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 18 L 80

**SHB 1688**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for efficient energy use by state government.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Energy and Utilities  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives McCormick, Nisbet, Williams, Charnley, Tupper, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Monohon, Bond, Nelson (D.), Erickson, Lux, Burns, Maxie, Salatino, Sanders, Brekke, Granlund, Addison, King, Galloway, Erak, Owen, and Becker)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

State buildings use a considerable amount of energy in their operation. Many of these buildings use excessive energy because of poor practices or lack of energy-efficient installations.

In addition, it is believed that equipment purchases should be considered in the light of energy efficiency because ultimate costs to the state will be less with the purchase of energy-efficient equipment.

**SUMMARY:**

Energy audits will be made of all state-owned buildings. If improvements in procedures are recommended, these will be adopted immediately. If energy-efficient installations are recommended, the Department of General Administration must develop a plan providing for installations within a five year period.

As a condition of new state leases, a lessor must audit or have audited the building, must implement indicated procedures upon completion of the audit, and must complete indicated installations during the term of the lease.

The Department of General Administration, in addition to coordinating the foregoing activities, will develop guidelines and criteria for the purchase of vehicles and other equipment that reduce overall energy-related costs and energy use.

The competitive bidding law is modified. As a general rule, when the state considers bids for purchase, manufacture and lease, first consideration will be given to the bid (complying with specifications) with the lowest life cycle cost (as defined). This method of evaluating bids will be used when it appears that an analysis of the life cycle cost will result in the lowest total cost to the state.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 92 4 Effective: April 4, 1980  
Senate: (a) 45 4  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 93 2 C 172 L 80

**SHB 1729**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring the consent of both living parents for the adoption of a minor and making it unlawful to buy or sell children.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Smith (R.) and Erickson)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Recent legislation which provides a method for terminating the parent and child relationship may have created some ambiguity regarding the procedure to be followed in a non-agency adoption where the child's natural parent or parents desire to consent to the child's adoption by another person or persons.

Further, there is a concern that current law does not provide sufficient penalties for buying or selling children.

**SUMMARY:**

A method is provided for parental consent to the adoption of a minor child in situations where the parent and child relationship has not already been terminated. Any adoptions commenced after September 1, 1979, (the effective date of last year's legislation) are valid so long as the adoption was done in accordance with the law as it existed prior to September 1, 1979.

Buying or selling a minor child is a class C felony. Transactions which are exempted include those between the parents of a child, those pursuant to a court order, those which are part of a lawful adoption, those involving a state agency, and those involving payments for prenatal care or legal costs associated with transfer of custody.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.



**SHB 1729**

House: (a) 98 0 Effective: March 7, 1980  
Senate: (a) 49 0  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 94 2 C 85 L 80

**HB 1762**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting courts to require contributions to a county or interlocal drug fund as a condition of probation.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Rosbach, North, Fuller, Whiteside, Rohrbach, Keller, Zimmerman, Charnley, Brown, Williams, and Garrett

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

A recent Attorney General's opinion indicates that courts do not possess the authority to require convicted criminal defendants to make monetary contributions to a county or interlocal drug fund. Drug funds are revolving funds used by local police officials to purchase drugs when their undercover officers have infiltrated drug rings. Superior courts have been levying such charges as a condition of probation for a number of years.

**SUMMARY:**

Courts may require convicted criminal defendants to make monetary contributions to a county or interlocal drug fund as one of the conditions imposed upon probation.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: (a) 97 0 Effective: Feb. 22, 1980  
Senate: 49 0 C 19 L 80

**SHB 1763**

PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a fund to support the addition of works of art for the legislative building.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on State Government (Originally Sponsored by Representatives O'Brien, Dunlap, North, Bender, Barnes, Nelson (D.), and Wilson)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

The architectural plan for the state legislative building includes panels in the legislative chambers for

works of art which have never been acquired. This measure provides a mechanism for facilitating the acquisition of works of art for the legislative building in order to complete the original architectural plan.

**SUMMARY:**

An eight-member joint bi-partisan legislative arts committee is established with overall authority and responsibility to create and implement an arts acquisition plan. The committee will acquire works of art, prepare a comprehensive arts acquisition plan for legislative review, and contract for the services of a jury of professionals in the arts to make recommendations to the committee regarding the selection of appropriate works of art for the legislative building. The Department of General Administration, the Washington Arts Commission, the State Capitol Historical Museum, and other agencies of the state will provide support and assistance to the committee at its request.

A special fund is created in the state treasury known as the capitol arts fund into which individual citizens may contribute moneys for the acquisition of works of art. Art objects and real property may also be contributed. Proceeds from these contributions will be used for art acquisition. No moneys may be expended for works of art for the legislative building without the approval of the joint legislative arts committee. The provisions of the bill expire on January 1, 1990.

House: (a) 94 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
Senate: (a) 42 6  
House Concurred,  
Partial:  
Senate Receded,  
Final Passage: 29 13 C 173 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed an incorrect reference in section 4 of the act. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SHB 1778**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing and funding eight additional drivers' licensing stations.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Transportation (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Patterson, Chandler, Wilson, Teutsch, Craswell, Barnes, Rohrbach, North, Sherman, Eberle, Warnke, and Amen)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

The Department of Licensing (DOL) had earlier projected the need for ten new driver licensing stations by

1985. Because of rapid population growth in certain areas, seven of the ten stations are needed now.

**SUMMARY:**

An appropriation of \$1,469,000 is made from the Highway Safety Fund to DOL for the biennium ending June 30, 1981. The money is to be used for the establishment of eight additional driver licensing stations and for funding 34 additional FTE's/year to operate the stations and 3 FTE's/year to operate new DOL Region VII. The eight stations will be located in Redmond/Kirkland, North Kitsap County, Federal Way, the Midway area, Oak Harbor, Oroville, Othello, and East King County.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House:	95	1	Effective: March 10, 1980
Senate: (a)	45	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	96	0	C 121 L 80

**SHB 1807**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Directing stricter regulation and inspection of hazardous cargos.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Transportation (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Walk, Martinis, Wilson, Monohon, and Owen)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

The state must assure that the hazardous materials being transported on the highways are being handled in the safest manner possible.

**SUMMARY:**

The State Patrol may adopt federal standards relating to the safe transportation of hazardous materials. Additional rules may also be adopted and may be stricter than the federal standards. The State Patrol is to conduct an ongoing study of proposed regulations.

It is expressly provided that inspectors are authorized to open sealed cargoes for inspection. Farmers are exempted from the act, and a sixth member of the Technical Advisory Committee is named to represent the herbicide and pesticide industry.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	49	0	C 20 L 80

**HB 1829**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting voter registration at high schools and fire stations.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Erickson, Oliver, Keller, Valle, Monohon, and Erak

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitution, Elections and Governmental Ethics

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitution and Elections

**RATIONALE:**

Many citizens across the state have expressed their desire to encourage increases in voter registration by providing more accessible and convenient locations for registration. Some counties have responded by appointing a deputy registrar for schools and fire stations. It has been recommended that deputy registrars be appointed for schools and fire stations throughout the state.

**SUMMARY:**

The county auditors are directed to appoint a deputy registrar for each common school and for each fire station convenient to the public for registration purposes. The fire stations must be adequately staffed so that registration would not be a great inconvenience for the fire station personnel.

House:(a)	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	49	0	C 48 L 80

**HB 1841**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting state furnished meals to the aged from sales and use taxes.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives VanDyken, Whiteside, Adams, Sommers, Eberle, Addison, Flint, Rohrbach, Williams, Nisbet, Zimmerman, Smith (C.), Erickson, Maxie, and Charnley

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**RATIONALE:**

Senior citizen nutrition programs provide meals to senior citizens in congregate settings and to the homebound ("Meals on Wheels"). The funding for these programs is provided by federal and state revenues as well as by the recipients. Payments made by the recipients are solicited in the form of a suggested contribution (usually \$1.00). This form of solicitation is provided for in the federal law.

The Department of Revenue has maintained that payments made by the recipients of these meals are subject to sales tax. The Department has found that as long as there is a "suggested" contribution, this

**HB 1841**

must be construed as a payment for the meal, and is therefore subject to sales tax.

The existing sales and use tax statutes grant tax exemptions for sales of insulin, prosthetic devices, and medically prescribed oxygen. Orthotic and ostomic devices are not given any exemption.

An orthotic device is a medical device used to support or control a part of the body (such as braces, crutches, and corsets). An ostomic device is used by persons after an ostomy (a surgical procedure in which part of the intestinal or urinary tract is removed and an artificial opening is constructed).

**SUMMARY:**

The sales and use tax will not be applied to payments made for food furnished by state-administered senior citizen nutrition programs. Orthotic and ostomic devices are exempted from the retail sales and use tax.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate: (a)	47	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	97	0	C 86 L 80

**HB 1843**

FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for an inventory and energy efficiency and safety audit of existing school facilities.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Heck, Chandler, Maxie (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

The State Board of Education is required to distribute moneys to schools for construction and remodeling of buildings. At present, the Board has no way to inventory school buildings to determine current or future construction needs. A computerized inventory system could provide this information.

The information generated by a school facilities inventory could be adapted to provide school districts with an audit of their building's energy and safety conditions as well as cost estimates for installing suggested modifications.

**SUMMARY:**

The State Board of Education, using qualified local organizations where available, is authorized to conduct a statewide computerized inventory and energy efficiency and safety audit of existing school facilities for the purpose of establishing and planning the common school system's construction needs. The Board is

authorized to use moneys from the common school construction fund for this purpose.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House:	67	27
Senate: (a)	29	15
House Concurred,		
Final Passage:	56	42

**VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed the bill because she believes the State Energy Office should do the energy audits and will be receiving federal funds to do them. Further, she said the measure did not provide for adequate reporting requirements. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SHB 1852**

FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to school districts' special elections.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Constitution, Elections and Governmental Ethics (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Oliver and Erickson)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitution, Elections and Governmental Ethics

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed directly on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

Some school districts have set special elections for the same date as the 1980 statewide political party caucuses. Unless the special election date is changed, many people who wish to attend the caucuses will be unable to do so because they also work at the polls. In other instances, caucus locations will have to be changed because many caucuses are scheduled to meet in public buildings which are used as polling places.

**SUMMARY:**

The law establishing special election dates is amended so that if a statewide political party caucus by a major political party is scheduled on the second Tuesday in March, then a special election may not be held on that date. It may be held instead on the third Tuesday in March.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House:	95	1
Senate: (a)	47	0
House Refused		
to Concur:		
Senate Receded,		
Final Passage:	44	1

## VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor stated that the bill appears to be susceptible to constitutional challenge because the title of the bill relates only to special school district elections, while the substance of the bill covers special elections for all local jurisdictions. Based upon previous State Supreme Court rulings, the Governor believes that legal challenges to the bill would be successful and the results of special elections held pursuant to the bill would be invalidated. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**HB 1870**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring a bill of lading for hazardous material to be red.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Sherman, Martinis, Bender, Becker, Walk, Keller, and Charnley

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

It has been suggested that bills of lading for hazardous materials be printed on paper of a distinctive color. The distinguishing color would expedite finding bills of lading for hazardous material in emergencies. It would also alert handlers and truck drivers of the fact that the cargo was sensitive and might need special handling.

In addition, present law requires that a shipper who has been charged with rebating (accepting or demanding a rate for transportation less than the established tariff rate) must be shown to have knowingly engaged in rebating. Rebating constitutes a gross misdemeanor.

**SUMMARY:**

The statutes authorizing the Utilities and Transportation Commission to regulate common carriers are amended to require bills of lading and manifests for hazardous materials to be printed on red or red bordered paper. Such paper may only be used for bills of lading and manifests for hazardous materials.

The criminal penalty provision for rebating is eliminated and civil penalties of \$100 per violation are established. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission is authorized to assess and collect penalties for rebating against shippers in the same manner as penalties are assessed and collected against carriers. The requirement of knowingly participating in a rebating scheme is deleted. The Washington State Patrol is empowered to make arrests for criminal violations of the Public Service Law.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1980

House: (a)	94	2	Effective: July 1, 1980
Senate: (a)	49	0	
House Concurred,			
Final Passage:	76	20	C 132 L 80

**HB 1950**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to banking.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Newhouse and Deccio

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979, the Legislature enacted a law which allowed bank branches to be relocated within a certain distance of existing drive-in facilities if the relocation was in an urban redevelopment project in a city over 45,000. In attempting to relocate a drive-in facility instead of a branch, a bank was denied that opportunity.

**SUMMARY:**

A bank may relocate either a branch or a drive-in facility in an urban redevelopment project.

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	48	0	C 9 L 80

**SHB 1952**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making miscellaneous changes in law relating to employment compensation.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Labor  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Lux, Clayton, King, and Heck)  
(By Department of Employment Security Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Labor

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Labor

**RATIONALE:**

The Department of Employment Security requested legislation which would bring Washington law into conformity with federal legislation. If conformity is not achieved, federal support of this state's unemployment program will cease. The loss would be approximately \$40,000,000 in administrative funds. In addition, employers in the state would suffer tax credit loss.

Besides the conformity measure, the Department also requested legislation which would increase the minimum weekly compensation and provide that students would be disqualified from receiving benefits only when the student is registered for twelve hours or more.

## SHB 1952

### SUMMARY:

Any lump sum payment under a government or private pension fund is to be prorated over the life expectancy of a retiree receiving such a payment. Weekly unemployment benefits of a retiree will be reduced by the prorated weekly amount of any retirement pension, including lump sum payments, Social Security and disability pensions. The reduction will operate only if such a reduction is required under federal law.

Provisions relating to benefit disqualification periods for educational employees are amended to conform with federal standards. Benefits will not be based on unemployment between school terms or during established vacation periods, if a professional staff member was employed prior to the break and is reasonably assured of employment following the break. This provision is applicable regardless of whether the academic terms are successive or the break is between two regular, but not successive terms, if the employee has agreed to work for the two terms.

Other educational institution employees are ineligible during such break periods if they have a written contract or notice of reemployment after the break periods. Employees of educational service districts, providing services to local school districts, are ineligible on the same basis.

The minimum weekly unemployment compensation benefits are changed from a flat \$17 to a flexible 15% of the state average weekly rate. The percentage concept already in effect for maximum benefits will be applied to minimum benefits.

The student benefit disqualification will be applied only when the student is registered for twelve hours or more. If the student drops credits after registration, he or she will be eligible to apply for unemployment compensation, even though still attending classes on a part-time basis.

The provisions described in the first three paragraphs of this summary contain an emergency clause and take effect for weeks of unemployment beginning after March 31, 1980. The section pertaining to minimum weekly unemployment compensation benefits takes effect with benefit years beginning after June 30, 1980. The remaining provisions take effect June 12, 1980.

House: (a)	96	1	Effective: See summary for dates.
Senate:	47	1	C 74 L 80

## HB 1976

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for pollution control facilities.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Bauer, Galloway, Heck, and Zimmerman

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

### RATIONALE:

Referendum 26 (Chapter 43.83A RCW), a bond issue providing state funding for liquid and solid waste facilities, was passed in 1972. Although the intent section of the law indicates that the measure's objective is to provide waste facilities and systems, the section defining projects eligible for funding uses only the term facilities. As a result, the question has been raised as to whether sponsors of non-facility projects, such as lake rehabilitation projects authorized by the appropriation of Referendum 26 monies, may actually utilize the referendum funds.

### SUMMARY:

The goal of the Referendum 26 bond issue is to provide facilities and systems for the collection, treatment, control, or disposal of solid or liquid waste.

The term "waste disposal facilities", and therefore the projects eligible for Referendum 26 funding, is expanded to include "systems".

House:	97	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	47	0	C 21 L 80

## SHB 1981

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying provisions relating to jail bonds.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Appropriations (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Zimmerman, Thompson, and Struthers)  
(By Office of Financial Management Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

### RATIONALE:

To carry out its responsibilities, the Jail Commission requires additional staff, computer support, office space, and architectural consulting services.

### SUMMARY:

An appropriation of \$187,000 is made to the Jail Commission from the General Fund - Local Jail Improvement and Construction Account. This appropriation increases the Jail Commission's capacity for

review of physical plant funding applications, grant awards, and construction monitoring.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House: 94 2 Effective: March 13, 1980  
Senate: 45 0 C 143 L 80

## SHB 1983

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to motor vehicle insurance.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Insurance  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Rohrbach, Houchen, McGinnis, Ellis, and Zimmerman)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Insurance

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance

**RATIONALE:**

In cases where a person is hit by a motor vehicle on which there is an insurance policy in force, but the limits of that policy are less than the amount of damages sustained by the victim, the courts have ruled that the uninsured coverage provided by the victim's own policy may not be tapped since the at-fault driver is not technically uninsured. To solve this problem, some companies have begun to offer underinsured coverage, which allows an injured person to collect from his own company when the damages that he suffers cannot be covered by the liability coverage offered under the driver's policy.

Courts have also allowed "stacking" of policies, which means that if an insured is paying several premiums to cover several vehicles and one of those vehicles is involved in an accident, damages may be paid up to the combined limit of all policies owned by the policyholder.

The minimum legal limits of financial responsibility were last adjusted in 1967.

**SUMMARY:**

Every insurance company must offer policyholders underinsured motor vehicle coverage in amounts equal to the limits of the policyholder's own liability coverage. The policyholder may reject all or part of such coverage.

"Underinsured motor vehicle" is defined to include vehicles on which there is no coverage in force as well as vehicles on which the maximum amount of coverage available is less than the damages which the injured party is legally entitled to recover.

Companies are not required to extend underinsured coverage to motorcycles, or to vehicles occupied by an insured which are owned or regularly used by the

insured or a family member, but not insured under the liability coverage of the policy.

Anti-stacking provisions state that if an insured has coverage available under more than one policy, the total limit of liability will not exceed the highest single limit provided by any one of the coverages, regardless of the number of people involved, claims made, or premiums paid.

The minimum limits of coverage which must be provided by any motor vehicle policy in an accident in which one person is injured are increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000, from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for coverage in an accident in which more than one person is injured, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to provide liability protection against property damage. The minimum amount of cash or securities which may be filed with the State Treasurer in lieu of insurance is increased from \$35,000 to \$60,000.

This bill takes effect September 1, 1980.

House: (a) 96 1 Effective: Sept. 1, 1980  
Senate: (a) 44 3  
House Concurred,  
Final Passage: 90 0 C 117 L 80

## SHB 1988

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requiring that the holder of a security interest in a mobile home be notified of the movement of the home.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives King, Warnke, Nisbet, Greengo, May, Salatino, Bauer, Mitchell, McGinnis, Oliver, Erickson, Kreidler, Ehlers, McCormick, Sherman, Scott, Bender, North, Maxie, Heck, Gruger, Knowles, O'Brien, and Winsley)  
(By House Select Committee on Mobile Homes Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Current law provides that a person moving a mobile home must obtain a permit from the Highway Commission and the local authorities. The Department of Transportation is thought to be a more appropriate agency to make these notifications than is the Highway Commission.

Current law also provides that a mobile home rental agreement is automatically renewed for a six-month term, or the term of the original rental agreement, whichever is shorter.

Committee hearings held since the 1979 session have identified a number of ambiguous provisions in the Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act. In light of the

**SHB 1988**

experience under the Act, it appears legislative intent needs to be clarified and additional changes are warranted.

**SUMMARY:**

A person moving a mobile home must obtain a permit from the Department of Transportation.

A mobile home rental agreement is automatically renewed for the term of the original rental agreement. The definition of "transient" is modified to ensure that all persons using the lot as a primary residence are covered by the Act. A written lease must be offered to all tenants regardless of whether they are current tenants or prospective tenants. If the tenant waives the right to a one year lease, that waiver is valid for one year only and upon expiration of that period, the landlord must offer the tenant a one year lease. A tenant under any rental agreement, whether for a fixed term or on a month-to-month basis, may assign his or her rights under the agreement to the purchaser of the mobile home. The protection of tenants against retaliatory evictions or actions is strengthened by extending the time period during which a presumption of retaliatory action arises from ninety days to one hundred and twenty days from an assertion by the tenant of his or her rights under the act.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is made from the general fund to the Department of Transportation. This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

House:	98	0	Effective: April 1, 1980
Senate: (a)	43	4	
House Concurred:			
Final Passage:	98	0	C 152 L 80

**SHB 1989**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating the manufacture, installation, sale, transportation, and repair of manufactured homes.

**SPONSOR:** House Committee on Commerce (Originally Sponsored by Representatives Warnke, May, Nisbet, Greengo, Salatino, Bauer, Mitchell, McGinnis, Kreidler, Charnley, Ehlers, McCormick, Sherman, Bender, Scott, North, Maxie, Gruger, Heck, Erickson, Knowles, Smith (R.), O'Brien, Winsley) (By House Select Committee on Mobile Homes Request)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

Mobile homes must be designed and constructed in conformance with the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act. State and local

governments may not have a standard for any aspect of the performance covered by the federal standard that is not identical to the federal standard. However, the federal code does not cover such things as warranty service or maintenance and repair costs once a mobile homes leaves the manufacturer's plant.

There is no provision in the state law requiring minimum amounts of insurance coverage by drivers of pilot cars accompanying mobile homes being transported on public highways.

**SUMMARY:**

The Department of Labor and Industries is directed to adopt installation and warranty service standards and rules, which must conform to the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act where applicable. The Department is authorized to employ agents to inspect and enforce the standards. Failure to remedy a breach of the standards is a violation of the Consumer Protection Act.

Manufacturers of mobile homes who designate service representatives in Washington must reasonably and timely compensate such representatives for providing warranty services to consumers.

Drivers of pilot vehicles accompanying a mobile home are required to be insured for the following minimum amounts: \$100,000 for injury or death of one person in any one accident; \$300,000 for injury or death of two or more persons in any one accident; and \$50,000 for damage or destruction of property in any one accident.

Proof of insurance must be carried by the driver of the pilot vehicle, and failure to be properly insured constitutes a gross misdemeanor.

The Department of Labor and Industries is appropriated \$147,022 to carry out the purposes of the act.

House:	95	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
Senate:	45	4	C 153 L 80

**HJM 24**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requesting federal help in promoting use of wood to relieve energy shortage.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Scott, Wilson, Monohon, Tupper, Grimm, Sprague, Charnley, McCormick, Sherman, King, Nelson (D.), Brekke, Williams, Sanders, Granlund, Vrooman, Pruitt, Warnke, Rinehart, Bauer, Fuller, Erak, North, Stratton, and Brown

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

The forest products industry and government forest land managers have customarily entered into forest products contracts of relatively short duration. Utilities, on the other hand, look for long term fuel contracts (by decades) prior to committing monies for the construction of electric power plants. Accommodation of these divergent practices could result in increased use of wood waste for energy production and thereby contribute significantly to lessening our national dependence on imported oil.

**SUMMARY:**

The memorial asks the U.S. Forest Service to evaluate current national forest management practices and to make changes in regulations and practices necessary to enable greater use of wood and wood waste for energy production.

House: 95 0  
Senate: 46 0

**HJM 25**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requesting federal help in promoting development of geothermal resources.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Zimmerman, Heck, Williams, Galloway, Nisbet, Monohon, Keller, Mitchell, and Bauer

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

With the growing energy crisis and with the potential for geothermal resource development in Washington State, especially on federal lands, some believe it would behoove Congress to move more rapidly on legislation to develop this resource.

**SUMMARY:**

The joint memorial recognizes: (1) the continuing national over-reliance on imported petroleum; (2) the need for increased energy conservation and development; (3) that geothermal energy is an important resource; (4) that Washington State has five stratovolcanoes indicative of substantial geothermal resources; (5) that indications are that most of these geothermal resources are on federal lands; (6) the federal government needs to change its attitude in order to promote development of these resources; and (7) that legislation has been introduced in Congress which will aid the development of this resource.

The joint memorial asks that: (1) early and full consideration be given to this legislation and (2) that

comprehensive legislation as helpful as possible be enacted.

House: 96 0  
Senate: 46 0

**SHJM 31**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Requesting Congress to designate one federal agency to process complicated energy licensing applications.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Energy and Utilities  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Williams, Eberle, Addison, Tupper, Zimmerman, Sprague, Dunlap, and Isaacson)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

In 1970, Washington instituted one-stop licensing for large-scale energy facilities. This speeded up the construction of safe, environmentally acceptable energy facilities and became a model emulated by one-half the states. The federal government does not have a similar process. Instead, each federal agency with licensing or approval responsibility acts independently in processing applications for the construction and operation of energy facilities. The federal licensing process is generally slower, more cumbersome, more uncertain, and more expensive than the state process.

**SUMMARY:**

The President is requested to issue an executive order followed by proposed legislation to designate one federal agency for coordinating federal licenses and permits for energy development projects. This agency will consolidate federal review procedures, and institute a process which provides for unified application, notice, hearings, and records. The agency will also establish a schedule for review and approval. If this schedule is not met, the project will be automatically approved unless the delay was justified.

Congress is requested to immediately consider and approve legislation to establish these requirements. It is also requested that the federal approval process for energy projects of 60 megawatts or less in Washington State be turned over to the state for a three-year trial period.

House: 96 0  
Senate: 48 0



**SHJR 37**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a judicial performance and disciplinary commission.

**SPONSORS:** Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Newhouse, Knowles, Smith (R.) and Ellis)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Efforts to maintain a competent and independent judiciary have produced a variety of methods for removing or disciplining judges. Methods of removal potentially available in Washington for judges of courts of record include impeachment, legislative joint resolution, and involuntary retirement. Judges of courts not of record may be removed through a recall election or under the authority of various statutes requiring public officers to forfeit their offices upon conviction for certain offenses. There are no constitutional or statutory provisions applying to judges in this state which authorize discipline short of removal. In the past twenty years, every state in the Union except Washington has created a commission of some type to deal with judicial discipline.

**SUMMARY:**

The joint resolution creates a "judicial qualifications commission". The commission contains seven persons: one judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges; one judge selected by and from the superior court judges; one judge selected by and from the district court judges; two attorneys selected by the Bar Association; and two lay persons selected by the Governor with Senate confirmation. The commission has recommendation power only, but the Supreme Court may not act without a recommendation from the commission. After receiving and reviewing such a recommendation, the court might either discipline or retire a judge. Discipline consists of censure, suspension, or removal and may be imposed for violation of a rule of judicial conduct. Retirement may be imposed for any disability which seriously interferes with job performance.

The Legislature must set the commissioners' terms of office and compensation. The commission must establish rules for its proceedings insuring due process and confidentiality.

The joint resolution provides an additional, not exclusive, method for disciplining judges.

House: 96 0  
Senate: 40 0

**SHCR 29**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for a joint legislative committee to consult with like members from other states on higher education reciprocity programs.

**SPONSORS:** House Committee on Higher Education  
(Originally Sponsored by Representatives Heck, Galloway, Bauer, Zimmerman, Barnes, and Grimm)

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Higher Education

**RATIONALE:**

It is difficult for a single state or province of the Pacific Northwest, operating independently, to provide educational services of sufficient diversity and quality to meet the needs of all of its residents. Several jurisdictions acting cooperatively, however, might be able to offer a more comprehensive range of services in an economical manner. Most states and provinces currently have barriers to out-of-state students (such as higher tuition rates) that act as disincentives to a truly regional utilization of educational services.

**SUMMARY:**

A special joint legislative committee is created to consult with legislative representatives of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Alaska, and British Columbia on the prospects for reciprocal arrangements in higher education. Members of the committee are authorized to call upon the Council for Postsecondary Education for assistance and to cooperate with the Council in this endeavor.

The committee and the Council must report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 31, 1981.

House: 96 0  
Senate: 45 4

**HCR 33**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Creating a 1980 Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives Bagnariol, Berentson, Valle, Isaacson, and Bond

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Rules

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979, a Joint Ad Hoc Committee was established to oversee a legislative planning project on science and technology. That committee recommended the establishment of a legislative science and technology information system.

**SUMMARY:**

A 1980 Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology is created develop plans for the establishment of a legislative science and technology information system. The Senate and the House will provide necessary resources to support the plans developed and the leadership of the Legislature is authorized to apply to the National Science Foundation for funds to support the information system.

The Joint Committee may appoint a technical advisory committee made up of representatives of the public and private scientific communities to assist the Legislature in the design and implementation of the information system.

House: 97 0  
Senate: 45 0

**HCR 35**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for the convening of special legislative sessions.

**SPONSORS:** Representatives King and Polk

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

The Constitution now provides for the convening of special legislative sessions by resolution of the Legislature upon two-thirds vote of the members of each house. The Constitution further provides that such a resolution may be voted upon and executed during any interim in accordance with procedures instituted by the Legislature.

**SUMMARY:**

Procedures are adopted for voting upon and executing a resolution calling for a special legislative session. Members of either house may present a properly drafted proposed resolution to the Committee on Rules in their respective houses. Upon a majority vote of both House and Senate Committees on Rules, a vote of the members of both houses will be taken by written ballot.

House: Adopted  
Senate: (a) 41 1  
House Concurred: Adopted

**2SSB 2381**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising superior court clerks' fees.

**SPONSOR:** Senate Committee on Judiciary  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Talmadge, Bottiger and Gallagher)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The cost of maintaining superior court clerks' offices has increased considerably in recent years. A portion of the filing fees collected by the clerks is earmarked for specific purposes with the remainder going to the county general fund. The basic filing fee in civil cases was increased in 1977 from thirty-two to forty-five dollars, but the increase was specifically earmarked to pay the salaries of superior court judges added during that session or to support the juvenile and family courts.

**SUMMARY:**

The basic civil filing fee in superior court is increased from forty-five to sixty dollars. The fee for filing a transcript or abstract of judgment is increased from five to fifteen dollars. The current fee of five dollars in garnishment actions will now be charged for each garnishee defendant (normally the debtor's employer) involved in the proceedings and for each writ of attachment. A new fee of eight dollars per hour will be charged for any searching of records maintained by the superior court clerk. The hourly fee charged for searching records is applicable only in those cases in which the search results in the issuance of a written report by the clerk. The fee charged for preparation of a passport application is increased from three to four dollars.

Two dollars of each filing fee paid in civil and probate cases is allocated to the payment of costs associated with the Judicial Information System. A Judicial Information System Account is created in the general funds.

Senate: 44 4 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: 96 0 C 70 L 80

**SB 2433**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising the definition of unemployable persons.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Day, Ridder and Shinpoch

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

Presently there is an apparent controversy between the Public Assistance Sections of the Department of

**SB 2433**

Social and Health Services (DSHS) and the Department of Employment Securities as to the definition of an unemployable person. Insofar as qualifying for Public Assistance is concerned, this has resulted in applicants being shunted back and forth between the two agencies.

**SUMMARY:**

By July 1, 1981, the Secretary of DSHS and the Commissioner of the Department of Employment Securities must jointly promulgate rules which will uniformly define employable persons. A program report must be made to legislative committees. General assistance may be temporarily granted to recently separated Supplemental Security Income recipients.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: (a)	44	1	Effective: April 4, 1980
House: (a)	91	6	
Senate Concurred, Partial:			
House: (a)	90	8	
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	46	0	C 174 L 80

**SSB 2616**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing persons under twenty-one years of age to be on the premises of liquor licensees for certain professional purposes.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Commerce (Originally Sponsored by Senators Bausch, von Reichbauer, Morrison, Ridder, and Vognil)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**RATIONALE:**

Under current law, professional musicians between the ages of 18 and 21 are the only minors permitted on premises licensed to serve alcoholic beverages by the State Liquor Control Board. Admittance is limited to the course of their employment as professional musicians, and does not permit them to consume alcoholic beverages. It is argued that disc jockeys, or sound or lighting technicians between the ages of 18 and 21 should be allowed the same right.

**SUMMARY:**

Professional disc jockeys, or professional sound or lighting technicians actively engaged in support of professional musicians or disc jockeys, 18 years and older, may enter and remain in any premise licensed to serve intoxicating beverages by the State Liquor Control Board. They may do so, however, only in the course of their professional employment.

Senate:	45	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	81	9	C 22 L 80

**2SSB 2748**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the compensation of members of the board of directors for irrigation districts.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Agriculture (Originally Sponsored by Senators Day and Benitz)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Currently, directors of irrigation districts may receive up to twenty-five dollars per day as compensation when working on district business. The irrigation districts believe this amount of compensation is insufficient.

Drainage commission receive \$8 per day as compensation when working on draining district business. No specific provision for subsistence and lodging exists in drainage district statutes.

**SUMMARY:**

The maximum level of compensation for members of irrigation district boards of directors is raised to forty dollars per day.

The maximum level of compensation for drainage district commissioners is raised to twenty-five dollars per day. Commissioners are entitled in the same manner as employees of municipal corporations or other political subdivision to receive reasonable subsistence and lodging expenses.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	90	5	C 23 L 80

**SSB 2751**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Pertaining to pollution control facilities.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ecology (Originally Sponsored by Senators Rasmussen, Newschwander and Lysen)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**RATIONALE:**

Current law (Chapter 82.34 RCW) authorizes the Department of Revenue to grant a tax credit against the cost of pollution control facilities installed on industrial, manufacturing, waste disposal, utility, or other commercial plants or establishments. In the case

of coal-fired steam electric generating plants, this credit had been granted for both the publicly-owned and privately-owned portions of jointly owned facilities. Recently, however, the Department of Revenue indicated that the public owners of a joint public/private coal-fired generating plant would no longer receive the tax credit, citing a provision in the definition section of the law. That provision excludes pollution control mechanisms installed for municipal corporations from the definition of "pollution control facility", and thus, according to the Department of Revenue, makes them ineligible for the tax credits.

Proponents of the bill claim that public owners of jointly-owned coal-fired power generating plants should receive these tax credits on the same basis as private owners.

The Court of Appeals has held that because a polluter must "knowingly" violate air quality standards, the air quality statutes are unenforceable.

**SUMMARY:**

Joint public-private coal-fired steam electric generating plants may receive tax credits against the cost of pollution control facilities (outlined in RCW 82.31-.010 (1)). Such plants must have applied for a certificate no later than December 31, 1969. Any future pollution control facility improvements made to such plants will be eligible for these tax credits.

The word "knowingly" is stricken from the provision relating to violations of air quality standards.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	93	4	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	45	0	C 175 L 80

**SSB 2963**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to education and making an appropriation.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senator Donohue)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

Under current law, a portion of school funding comes from local revenues which are deducted from the total costs of basic education to determine the necessary state support for the full funding of basic education. While these local revenues provide an important part of the funding for basic education, they are not included in appropriations made by the Legislature. If accurate projections of these local revenues are not made, appropriations for schools from state general

fund sources would be either more or less than necessary for the full funding requirements.

Underestimating local deductible revenues gives more appropriation authority to the Superintendent of Public Instruction than intended and necessary, while overestimating these local sources has the effect of indicating a lower state obligation to schools than the real amount needed for full funding. Thus, by making the local deductible revenues state sources, earmarked and appropriated to schools, the total amount of full funding of basic education will be included in the appropriation act and will not be contingent upon the realization of local revenue sources.

In addition, the state and local school districts must comply with section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 706) which requires handicapped access to buildings. Currently, in the area of modernizing or upgrading buildings, the state can only distribute common school construction funds for major structural changes. The majority of changes necessary for handicapped access fall in the definition of minor structural changes. In addition, current statute requires that in order to receive common school construction funds local districts must match these funds with local bonds or tax levies. The state constitution prohibits local bonds or tax levies to be used for minor structural changes. Consequently, to distribute state funds for handicapped access these two statutes must be modified.

Last session the Governor vetoed the descriptive language and provisions of Section 196, Chapter 270, Laws of 1979 1st Ex. Session. This section is the biennial appropriation for the common school construction fund. Legal counsel has advised that to insure the appropriation made in Section 196 is valid, the funds should be appropriated again.

**SUMMARY:**

The school share of revenues from the real estate excise tax, the public utility district privilege tax, federal forest reserves and state forest lands no longer will be distributed to school districts in counties where these revenues are generated. These revenues will be transferred to the State General Fund and earmarked for the support of common schools. Losses to school districts from this change will be offset by legislative appropriations for the funding of basic education. Thus, there will be no loss of revenue to school districts and the state will appropriate the total amount required for basic education. In addition, the real estate excise tax is made a state tax. Collections of this tax will continue to be made by counties.

The local matching requirements for handicapped access projects are removed, modernization is defined to include minor structural changes for handicapped access projects and the necessary funds for the common school construction fund are appropriated.

The effective date of making the local deductible revenues is September 1, 1981, which coincides with the

**SSB 2963**

biennial budget. The remaining changes have an emergency clause and take effect April 1, 1980.

Senate: 46 2 Effective: See summary for dates.  
House: 94 1 C 154 L 80

**SSB 2977**

FULL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to energy conservation.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Energy and Utilities  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Bottiger)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**RATIONALE:**

An analysis of life cycle costs of energy consumption is presently required in planning for all major publicly owned or leased facilities to be constructed or renovated. Requiring life cycle analysis to specifically consider the use of renewable energy sources such as solar or wind energy should result in less use of scarce and costly nonrenewable energy sources.

**SUMMARY:**

The definition of lifecycle cost is clarified to be the cost of acquisition and operation of a facility over its economic life. The cost is calculated as acquisition cost plus operation, maintenance, and energy costs over its economic life. Anticipated increases in those costs will be reflected, discounted to present value at the current rate of borrowing public funds, as determined by the State Finance Committee.

The cost of energy consumed over the economic life of the facility is defined for purposes of the life cycle cost analysis to be the cost of energy as projected by the State Energy Office for the time period of operation of the facility. The Energy Office is required to update its projections of energy costs at least every two years.

The energy consumption analysis is required to include at least one energy system alternative which utilizes renewable energy systems and components. These are defined as methods of design and construction or equipment for the use of renewable energy forms such as solar heating, windmills and waste heat.

Public agencies are prohibited from accepting a proposed facility design, other than a design utilizing renewable energy systems and components, unless the prescribed life cycle cost analysis demonstrates that the proposed design alternative would incur the least life cycle energy costs.

Public agencies which will have completed the required life cycle cost analysis by December 31, 1980, are exempt from the provisions of this bill.

The Department of General Administration is directed to promulgate rules as appropriate to administer the act by November 1, 1980 in cooperation with the State Energy Office after consultation with affected agencies.

The state auditor is directed to inspect for compliance with this act as a part of the auditor's regular financial examinations.

Senate: (a) 45 0  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 47 0

**VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed SSB 2977 because of technical imperfections in the legislation. She contended that rather than exempting buildings that have previously completed a life cycle cost analysis, the present language would exempt the agency. Therefore, any public agency that had ever done a life cycle cost analysis would not have to comply with the requirements of this legislation.

Additionally, the Governor stated that the omission of specific provisions requiring the prospective application of the legislation is unacceptable. (See VETO MESSAGE).

**SB 3011**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Eliminating the beaver tag requirement and increasing the trapper's license fee.

**SPONSOR:** Senator Bausch

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

The law now provides that a person who traps beaver must obtain a state trapping license at a cost of \$11. In addition, the licensee must purchase a supplemental beaver tag for each beaver trapped. The tags cost \$2 apiece. The supplemental tag must be attached to the skin of the animal as soon as is feasible after the animal has been trapped. The supplemental tag fee encourages wastage of small beaver because their pelts are only worth \$4-5.

**SUMMARY:**

The supplemental beaver tag is eliminated and the requirement that a tag be attached to the animal's skin is repealed. The license fee for a state trapping license is increased from \$11 to \$20 for any person over 16 years of age and to \$12 for anyone under 16 years of age.

Senate: 38 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: 91 3 C 24 L 80

**SSB 3133**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Exempting all school buses from payment of vehicle license fees.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Transportation (Originally Sponsored by Senators Scott, Gould, and Gaspard)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

Motor vehicles owned, leased, or rented by this state or any political subdivision are exempted from licensing fees and the motor vehicle excise tax. Private school buses are not.

Several disabled veterans' groups believe that the conditions under which special license plates are issued are not specified clearly enough in current law.

**SUMMARY:**

Buses or other vehicles used primarily by a private school to transport children to and from school, or school activities, are exempted from the payment of vehicle license fees and the motor vehicle excise tax. These vehicles must be owned and operated by the school.

In addition to existing requirements for a veteran to receive special motor vehicle license plates or general issue license plates without paying license fees or excise tax, he or she must have received an honorable discharge. The disabilities which qualify are specifically described. Disabled veterans receiving compensation or a pension from the Veterans' Administration or any branch of the Armed Forces may also obtain such plates.

Regulations for transfer of the plates are specified. Those issued these special license plates prior to the effective date of this act continue to be eligible. Unauthorized use is made a gross misdemeanor.

Senate:	45	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	96	1	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	41	0	C 88 L 80

**SSB 3140**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing combined city-county housing authorities.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Senators Walgren, Goltz and Rasmussen)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Each city and county may, by resolution of its governing body, authorize the establishment of a housing authority. City and county governments are not now permitted to combine their housing authorities. In some counties, it may be more efficient to permit the county and cities to form a joint housing authority.

**SUMMARY:**

A joint city-county housing authority may be formed in any county when the legislative bodies of the county and the participating city or cities pass ordinances establishing a joint housing authority.

These ordinances must provide for the membership, method of appointment, and election of officers of housing authority boards of commissioners, as well as for housing authority organization, operating expenses, and other matters deemed important for the functioning of such joint housing authority.

Joint city-county housing authorities have all the powers, duties, and responsibilities now applicable to city and county authorities. The area of operation of joint housing authorities is the combined areas of the participating jurisdictions as defined in existing law.

Senate:	43	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 25 L 80

**SSB 3164**

PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing and establishing priorities for urban state parks.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Parks And Recreation (Originally sponsored by von Reichbauer, Fleming, Lewis, and Ridder)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation

**RATIONALE:**

Locating state parks in or near urban areas might better serve the low income, handicapped, and the elderly, conserve energy, and assist local governments in providing adequate park facilities for their citizens. Current law does not allow the Parks and Recreation Commission to cooperate with federal or local government agencies on matters related to acquisition, development, redevelopment, renovation, care, control or supervision of parks which are located within the limits of any city.

**SUMMARY:**

The State Parks and Recreation Commission is no longer prohibited from cooperating with federal or

## SSB 3164

local governments in matters pertaining to the acquisition, development, redevelopment, renovation, care, control, or supervision of parks within a city's limits. By January 1, 1981, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the State Parks and Recreation Commission are directed to place a high priority of the development, redevelopment, and renovation of state parks located in urban areas. The State Parks and Recreation Commission is further required to revise its plans for such facilities.

The powers, functions, and duties of the Department of Game with respect to approximately 165 acres of land near Auburn are terminated and vested with the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The State Treasurer is instructed to transfer \$1,500,000 from the general fund to the Game Fund to compensate the fund for the transfer of this property to the Parks and Recreation Commission. The effective date of this transfer is July 31, 1981 (Vetoed Section).

Senate:	45	3	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	62	35	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	36	5	C 89 L 80 PV

### PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:

The Governor vetoed the transfer of the Auburn Game Farm from the Game Department to the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Governor noted that this property transfer was not consistent with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation plan and due to the effective date, had the effect of obligating future legislatures. (See VETO MESSAGE)

## SSB 3169

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying workers' compensation period for temporary total disability.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Labor  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Conner)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Labor

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Labor

### RATIONALE:

Present industrial insurance law prohibits payment of compensation for the date of injury or the first three days thereafter unless the disability continues for fourteen consecutive days from the date of injury. Proponents argue that these restrictions unfairly penalize the injured worker who attempts to return to work during the first three days following the industrial accident. Such workers, if they are subsequently

disabled for fourteen consecutive days, receive compensation beginning the fourth day after the injury rather than the first day of disability.

Recent hearings of House and Senate Select Committees on Workers' Compensation and a critical Legislative Budget Committee audit have concentrated on problems in the rehabilitation program and other areas of industrial insurance. Legislative proposals were developed which included requiring the Department of Labor and Industries to develop a comprehensive rehabilitation plan by October 1, 1980. It was also recommended that there be established a joint House/Senate select committee to study the entire workers' compensation program.

Small employers have argued that legislation is needed so that the department will implement an existing regulation allowing such employers to group together within the industrial insurance fund for premium rating and dividend purposes.

### SUMMARY:

Compensation is provided beginning the first day of disability if an injured worker attempts to return to work during the first three days after injury and is subsequently disabled for fourteen days.

The language providing for the change in the time periods is replaced with language having the same effect but which clarifies the intent of the legislation.

The Department of Industrial Insurance will develop a plan for medical, rehabilitation, and reemployment service and present it to appropriate committees of the Legislature by October 1, 1980. A bipartisan joint committee of the Legislature is created to conduct an examination of the present workers' compensation program. The committee may appoint interested parties as ex-officio, nonvoting members. The committee is to report initial findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 1981, and submit a final report by January 1, 1983. The committee will cease to exist on July 1, 1983, unless extended by law.

The Department of Industrial Insurance is allowed to insure employers as a group under certain conditions. To qualify under this section and be insured as a group, the employers in the group must be members of an organization that has existed for at least two years for a purpose other than obtaining workers' compensation coverage. The group must consist of at least half of the employers in the organization. The organization must consist of employers who are in similar industries and formation of the group program will substantially improve accident prevention and claim management for the group's employers. The employer group is to be treated as a single employing entity for purposes of dividends or premium discounts.

Senate: 46 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: (a) 95 0  
 Senate Concurred,  
 Partial  
 House Receded,  
 Partial,  
 Final Passage: 97 0  
 Senate Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 38 1 C 129 L 80

**SB 3181**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the solar energy system tax exemption.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Gaspard, Rasmussen, Wojahn and Lee

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Energy and Utilities

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**RATIONALE:**

Under prevailing assessment practices, heat pumps and other heating and cooling systems that help conserve scarce energy resources may contribute more to the assessed values of buildings than currently conventional systems. Thus, decisions by property owners to invest in such systems can result in increased property tax burdens.

The 106% limit acts to reduce the statutory limit provided to counties (\$1.80/\$1,000 A.V) and cities (\$3.60/\$1,000 A.V.). Within county and city levies, there are certain earmarked levies which are stated in terms of a tax rate (i.e., \$.45/\$1,000). These levies are not subject to the 106% limitation. Therefore, as the statutory maximum rate declines through the operation of the \$106% limit, these earmarked levies take a larger and larger percentage of the county or city levy.

**SUMMARY:**

The law on property assessments is amended to ensure that an assessed value increase will not result from the decision to install an unconventional heating or cooling system in place of a conventional system. The assessed value placed on a building with an unconventional system can not exceed the assessed value the building would have with a conventional system.

This assessment requirement expires on December 31, 1987.

A solar property tax exemption is repealed, as this act makes the exemption unnecessary.

In addition, earmarked levies are made subject to the same reduction through the 106% limit as the total county or city levy. Three earmarked levies are affected: 1) the \$.45/\$1,000 levy for certain firemen's pension funds; 2) the \$.025/\$1,000 county levy for mental health; and 3) the \$.01125/\$1,000 minimum county levy for veterans' benefits. However, cities or counties are not required to reduce these levies. A

county or city choosing to fund these activities at a higher level could still do so.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: (a) 42 2 Effective: April 1, 1980  
 House: (a) 95 0  
 Senate Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 46 0 C 155 L 80

**SB 3183**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Facilitating the restoration of transportation services interrupted by the sinking of the Hood Canal floating bridge.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Walgren, Conner, Guess, Lee and Gallagher  
 (By Department of Transportation Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

Under existing law, plans for the rebuilding of the Hood Canal Bridge must include the filing of an environmental impact statement and compliance with the Shorelines Management Act. This could result in an inordinate delay in rebuilding the bridge. Exemptions from the requirements of filing an environmental impact statement and complying with the Shorelines Management Act were enacted in 1979 for provision of interim transportation services across Hood Canal, including a temporary bridge.

In 1977, a 6% in-state preference for the present 6-vessel ferry acquisition program was enacted. The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) has promulgated new regulations which expressly prohibit granting such a preference in any future contract involving UMTA funds.

**SUMMARY:**

The design and construction of the permanent Hood Canal Bridge are exempted from the requirements of filing an environmental impact statement and complying with the provisions of the Shorelines Management Act.

In order to qualify for the exemption from provisions of the Shorelines Management Act and the Environmental Protection Act, reconstruction of a permanent Hood Canal Bridge at the site of the original Hood Canal Bridge must be commenced prior to December 13, 1982.

The 6% in-state preference enacted in 1977 for the present 6-vessel ferry acquisition program is repealed.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.



**SB 3183**

Senate: 45 0 Effective: Feb. 1, 1980  
House: (a) 92 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 48 0 C 2 L 80

**SSB 3184**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing Kittitas County to purchase and convey lands known as the Liberty townsite.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Agriculture (Originally Sponsored by Senators Hansen and Talmadge)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Liberty townsite is located within the Wenatchee National Forest on land owned by the National Forest Service. Several Washingtonians permanently reside in this area, but have no legal interest in this land. These residents wish to acquire title to the property on which they live. Through their efforts, the federal government agreed to this plan, but authorized transfer of the property from the Forest Service to a local government entity only. Current state law requires local governments to sell property at public auction. This procedure could keep the Liberty residents from obtaining title to this property.

**SUMMARY:**

Counties are authorized to convey without auction county owned land which previously was a national forest townsite. The transfer of the properties is exempted from the real property excise tax. The act expires on January 1, 1984.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 95 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 39 1 C 90 L 80

**SB 3190**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing transportation of members of the public to school sports activities by school transportation when such transportation has been authorized for students and school employees supervising the same.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Odegaard and Talley

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Currently, school districts may not transport members of the general public to any school-sponsored activities even though equipment, facilities, and employees are available to do so.

**SUMMARY:**

School districts are authorized to transport members of the general public to interscholastic activities when the transportation has been authorized for students and school employees. The district must be reimbursed for actual costs and the reasonable value of the use of the buses and facilities. Such transportation may be made available only if other private or public transportation is not available.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 94 3  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 45 0 C 91 L 80

**SSB 3195**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for the purchase of the Heart Lake property by the Parks and Recreation Commission.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Parks and Recreation (Originally Sponsored by Senators Peterson, von Reichbauer, and Wanamaker)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Parks and Recreation

**RATIONALE:**

In July 1978, the Department of Natural Resources placed a six month moratorium on harvesting timber and selling or leasing the land of a 384 acre parcel in Skagit County known as Heart Lake. A new two year moratorium was placed on the property in November 1979. The purpose of these moratoria was to give state and local officials and interested citizens time to develop a proposal for the acquisition of the property for public recreation purposes. Many believe that Heart Lake represents a unique natural recreation area that should be preserved because it is a vital link in the Fidalgo Lake Forest Trail.

**SUMMARY:**

Heart Lake is added to the trust lands purchase account. The State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Board of Natural Resources are to negotiate a transfer of the Heart Lake property to the State Parks and Recreation Commission for parks and recreation purposes.

Trust land purchase account funds to acquire Heart Lake are deposited in the Heart Lake Revolving Fund. These funds can be used by the Department of

Natural Resources to obtain property to replace Heart Lake and maintain the common school trust land base.

The Department of Natural Resources is required to pay all reasonable costs of the transfer from the Heart Lake Revolving Fund. Any agreement for this transfer cannot have an annual interest rate in excess of ten percent. The State Parks and Recreation Commission can use other sources of funds to help pay for the Heart Lake acquisition.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: 94 2 C 4 L 80

**SB 3202**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Repeal law relating to basic sciences.

**SPONSOR:** Senator Day

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

During the 1979 session the basic sciences law was repealed. One section was inadvertently left intact.

**SUMMARY:**

The last existing section of the basic sciences law is repealed.

Senate: 44 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: 97 0 C 26 L 80

**SSB 3207**

PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Adding five judges to the King County Superior Court.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Judiciary (Originally Sponsored by Senators Talmadge, Clarke, Marsh, McDermott and Van Hollebecke)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Case loads in King County Superior Court have increased significantly over the last several years. Data collected by the King County Department of Judicial Administration shows that the number of cases filed in King County increased at the rate of 5.9 percent in 1978 and 9.0 percent in 1979. Projections based on this data indicate that the trend toward larger caseloads will continue. Using a "weighted

caseload" analysis, which takes into account the average time needed to handle various types of cases, and applying it to projected caseloads for King County in 1980 and 1981, the State Court Administrator has determined that the addition of 8 to 10 superior court judges could be justified.

**SUMMARY:**

Up to five judges are added to the King County Superior Court bench, increasing the number of judges in that county to a possible maximum of 39. The new positions become effective, however, only if the county's legislative authority approves the addition of the positions and agrees to pay out of county funds, without reimbursement from the state, the same portion of expenses for the new judges as it pays for existing judicial positions.

The new judicial positions will be effective January 1, 1981, and must be filled in the 1980 general election.

Senate: 43 4 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: (a) 93 4  
 Senate Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 42 1 C 183 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed the elective procedure for the selection of judges to newly created positions. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SB 3211**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing special purpose district commissioners' compensation.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Moore, Vognild, Hansen and Sellar

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Current per diem compensation provided to water and sewer district commissioners is insufficient due to continued inflation.

**SUMMARY:**

Compensation to commissioners of water and sewer districts is increased from twenty-five to forty dollars for each day devoted to the business of the district. The yearly limit for the per diem compensation is raised from twelve hundred to two thousand four hundred dollars.

Senate: 48 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: (a) 93 3  
 Senate Concurred,  
 Final Passage: 40 0 C 92 L 80

**SB 3214**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Repealing a limitation on road contract awards.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Wilson and Guess

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

County governments are not now permitted to accept bids for the construction or improvement of any county road if the bid exceeds the estimate of the county engineer by more than ten percent. This restriction does not apply to any other type of public work contract awarded by counties, nor does it apply to any public work contract awarded by cities or the Department of Transportation. Repeal of the restriction may prevent the additional expense of another bid solicitation and increased costs caused by the delay.

**SUMMARY:**

A county may award the contract for construction or improvement of any county road to the lowest and best bidder regardless of the amount by which the low bid exceeds the county engineer's estimate. When an eighth or ninth class county moves up in class, it may retain the existing part-time county engineer rather than hire a full time county road engineer.

Senate: 45 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 94 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 40 0 C 93 L 80

**SB 3219**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Talley, Marsh, Henry, Odegaard, and von Reichbauer

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

To commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Longview Chamber of Commerce and the Lewis and Clark Committee have requested that a facility located on the historic trail bear the names of Lewis and Clark.

**SUMMARY:**

The official name of the bridge from Longview, Washington to Rainier, Oregon is changed from the Longview Columbia Bridge to the Lewis and Clark Bridge.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: 94 0 C 5 L 80

**SB 3220**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying procedures for civil judgments.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Talmadge, Hayner and Vognild

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Under current Washington case law, a court may not award attorneys' fees to the prevailing party in a lawsuit unless there is a contract, statute, or recognized ground of equity authorizing such an award. One existing statute allows the prevailing party to recover attorneys' fees in damage actions where the amount involved is one thousand dollars or less. At the time this statute was enacted, the one thousand dollar limit coincided with the jurisdictional limit of district courts. In the 1979 session, the Legislature increased the jurisdiction of district courts to three thousand dollars with a further increase scheduled for July 1, 1981. It is believed that this attorneys' fees statute should be amended to parallel the district court jurisdiction statute.

Another important aspect of this statute involves liability for attorney fees when one party has offered to settle the lawsuit with the other party. In some cases, the party who refuses the offer will be liable to pay the other party's attorney fees; thus, it is thought that the offeree should have a period of time to prepare his or her lawsuit before having to respond to an offer of settlement.

A party against whom a judgment is entered must pay interest on the judgment at a rate not to exceed ten percent per year if the judgment is on a written contract providing for the payment of interest. The rate is eight percent per year in all other cases. It is believed that many parties are failing to pay off judgments because they can more than offset the interest penalty by investing the money.

**SUMMARY:**

The monetary limit of the current statute providing for the recovery of attorneys' fees by the prevailing party in damage actions is increased from one thousand dollars or less to three thousand dollars or less. The limit is increased to five thousand dollars on July 1, 1981. A party making an offer of settlement concerning an action in superior court cannot serve the offer of settlement until thirty days after completion of service of process and filing of the summons and complaint.

The defendant, or party resisting relief, can be considered a prevailing party (and therefore entitled to

recovery of attorney fees) only in actions where the amount pleaded is Three Thousand dollars or less (five thousand dollars or less after July 1, 1981).

The interest rate on judgments is increased to a maximum twelve percent on written contracts which provide for the payment of interest, and to ten percent in all other cases.

When the jurisdictional limit for district courts is raised to \$5,000, the limit in the attorney's fees provision will be raised to a like amount.

The bill takes effect May 1, 1980.

Senate: (a)	45	0	Effective: May 1, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	44	1	C 94 L 80

### SSB 3224

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws governing elections of county weed boards.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Agriculture  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Hansen)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitutions, Elections and Governmental Ethics

**RATIONALE:**

Some county noxious weed boards were activated during the summer months which, with annual elections, cause poor voter participation due to the harvest rush. Nominations and elections of a board member must take place in the sector of the county in which they reside.

County weed boards want the ability to change the time of elections and allow elections for board members to take place at one central meeting.

**SUMMARY:**

County weed control boards may change the date and location for board nominations and elections with the approval of the State Weed Control Board. Upon approval of the State Noxious Weed Control Board, county weed control boards may change the terms of incumbent board members in order to coincide with changes in the election dates for board members.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: March 10, 1980
House: (a)	91	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	44	0	C 95 L 80

### SSB 3226

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to prescriptions.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Social and Health Services  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Day)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979 the Legislature passed an enactment authorizing pharmacists to fill prescriptions calling for legend drugs written by physicians licensed to practice in contiguous states and provinces. The Board of Pharmacy, subsequent to the passage of Chapter 139, Laws of 1979, 1st ex. session, determined that controlled substances did not necessarily fall within the purview of the wording used in the 1979 act.

**SUMMARY:**

The authority of physicians in contiguous states and provinces to write prescriptions for legend drugs is clarified.

Prescriptions for controlled substances, written by physicians in contiguous states, may be filled by pharmacists within the state of Washington.

Senate:	42	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 71 L 80

### SSB 3228

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the motor vehicle emission control law.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ecology  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Williams)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Ecology

**RATIONALE:**

In the development of rules for the Motor Vehicle Inspection Program, a need has become evident for modification of certain provisions of the statutory authorization for that program. The requirement that the inspection occur within ninety days prior to vehicle license renewal may conflict with maintenance schedules of fleet vehicle owners. Because of the formation and drift characteristics of ozone, the requirement that the emission contributing area contain within its boundaries the nonattainment area will require that a much more extensive inspection area than necessary be established. The law is currently unclear as to whether the inspection fee is to be collected prior to or after the inspection. As currently envisioned, the program contractor would issue any

certificates of acceptance, contrary to present provisions of the law.

Motor vehicles in Vancouver contribute to federal air quality standard violations in the Portland area, but current law is unclear as to whether an out-of-state region can be declared the noncompliance area to correspond with an in-state emissions contributing area. The law does not specify whether program administration costs of the Department of Ecology are to be taken from the inspection fee, or are to be appropriated separately. The requirement that the Department of Ecology conduct a voluntary inspection program if the contracted program cannot be established by January 1, 1981, may not allow sufficient time for establishment of such a program.

**SUMMARY:**

Fleet vehicle owners are allowed 12 months between the inspection date and the date of vehicle license renewal. The circumstances under which an inspection area need not contain within its boundaries the related ozone violation areas are specified. The inspection fee is specified as payable prior to the inspection. Language requiring the Department of Ecology to issue the certificate of acceptance is deleted.

Where Washington vehicles contribute to air quality violations in contiguous areas of adjacent states, an emissions contributing area may be declared in Washington. A portion of the inspection fee is to be deposited in the general fund and the date for establishment of a voluntary inspection program is moved from January 1, 1981 to July 1, 1981. Inspection fees must be uniform in each inspection area. A free retest is authorized for vehicles that fail their first inspection. Air monitoring and reporting requirements are established for the Washington portion of the Portland-Vancouver area.

Senate:	25	21	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	90	7	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	30	16	C 176 L 80

**SB 3235**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying restrictions on compensation of fire commissioners.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Lewis, Wilson, and Sellar

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

Some fire districts contract with other entities to provide the district's fire protection and thus maintain no motor powered fire fighting equipment. The fire commissioners from these districts cannot receive per diem

compensation even though they perform services similar to fire commissioners in districts owning such equipment that do receive per diem compensation.

**SUMMARY:**

Fire commissioners from districts that do not own motor powered fire fighting equipment may receive \$25 per day for services in behalf of the district not to exceed \$75 per month.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 27 L 80

**SB 3236**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Making an attended hit and run involving personal injury a class C felony.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Walgren, Clarke, Hayner, Wojahn, Matson, and Pullen

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

Under current law, a driver involved in a motor vehicle accident may be better off if he leaves the scene of the accident and is charged with hit and run than if he stays at the scene, identifies himself, and renders assistance to an injured person. The punishment for a hit and run conviction in which the accident resulted in death or injury to another person is imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or both. The penalty for other traffic offenses the driver could be charged with if he remains at the scene may be more severe. For example, a negligent homicide conviction carries a penalty of up to ten years imprisonment in the state penitentiary, or up to one year imprisonment in a county jail, or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both a fine and imprisonment. Similarly, the costs resulting from a driving while intoxicated conviction may also be considered more severe than the likely punishment following a conviction for hit and run following an accident involving injury or death to another. This disparity in the consequences resulting from leaving the scene of the accident as opposed to remaining at the scene provides an incentive for a driver involved in an accident resulting in personal injury or death to leave the scene of the accident.

**SUMMARY:**

The offense of hit and run driving is designated a Class C felony if the accident results in injury to or death of another person. Conviction of a Class C felony carries a punishment of up to five years in prison, or a fine of up to \$5,000, or both.

The last driver of a parked car who learns that the car has been set in motion and has been involved in an accident must:

- (1) make a reasonable effort to locate and identify himself to the owner of any unattended struck car or damaged property;
- (2) furnish his name, address, vehicle license and driver's license to the driver of any struck vehicle or if injuries have occurred, render assistance to any injured party and remain at the scene of the accident until he has so identified himself;
- (3) file an accident report.

If the last driver of the unattended runaway vehicle fails to comply with these terms, he may be subject to penalties including: conviction for a misdemeanor; driver's license revocation; or imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than one year and/or a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1980.

Senate:	43	1	Effective: July 1, 1980
House: (a)	94	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	44	0	C 97 L 80

### SSB 3237

BRIEF TITLE: Relating to highways.

SPONSORS: Senate Committee on Transportation (Originally Sponsored by Senator Henry)

SENATE COMMITTEE: Transportation

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Transportation

RATIONALE:

State law now provides that the Transportation Commission may grant to utilities or other governmental entities franchises to use state highway rights-of-way for the construction of facilities such as power, oil, and gas lines, water pipes, or public transit structures. Prior to consideration of such a franchise request or renewal, the Commission must provide public notice. Fourteen days must elapse after such notice before the Commission may grant a franchise.

SUMMARY:

The power to grant franchises is transferred to the Department of Transportation. The Department is directed to adopt regulations providing an opportunity for hearing on any franchise application that 1) during construction disrupts traffic along the highway right-of-way or 2) during or following construction causes a significant effect on the environment.

The 14-day waiting period for the granting of franchises is deleted, as well as public notification requirements for franchise renewal.

Senate: (a)	44	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	90	4	C 28 L 80

### SB 3240

#### PARTIAL VETO

BRIEF TITLE: Enacting the Coordinated Review and Accountability Act of 1980.

SPONSORS: Senators Walgren, Odegaard, Wilson, von Reichbauer, Marsh, Woody, Wojahn, Peterson, Vognild, Fleming, Day, Ridder, Rasmussen, Hurley, Moore, Talmadge and Talley

SENATE COMMITTEE: State Government

HOUSE COMMITTEE: State Government

RATIONALE:

Traditionally, state agencies and institutions of higher education have been delegated the power to adopt emergency and permanent rules to implement state statutes. For several years, the Legislature has been concerned that some agency rules have not adequately reflected legislative intent.

Publication of proposed and emergency rules in the Washington State Register, established in 1977, has given such regulations higher visibility to the Legislature and interested parties. Several legislators have concluded that an additional mechanism for specific legislative review of agency rules is needed. They also believe that some means should be available to give notice that a rule does not comply with intent.

A 1977 law designed to assist legislative oversight of agency rule-making required transmittal of a statement of a new rule's purpose to the Legislature. Legislative committees have found that such a purpose statement will be more effective if it is required when a rule is first proposed, rather than after its adoption.

Besides having responsibility for legislative bill drafting and codifying session laws, the Code Reviser publishes the Washington Administrative Code of agency rules and regulations. Although the Code Reviser is prohibited by law from altering the substance of a rule, a variety of technical judgments must be made concerning editorial style and form. The Code Reviser has concluded that the statutory basis for such actions needs clarification.

SUMMARY:

Each house of the Legislature will designate specially created rules review committees to review rules of state agencies and institutions of higher education.

Review procedure. Specific procedures are established for review committee action on proposed and existing rules, including emergency rules.

Proposed rules. When an agency or institution of higher education files a proposed rule and notice of

adoption with the Code Reviser for publication in the Washington State Register, it must also file the notice and rule with the Legislature and the appropriate review committees, together with the reasons for the rule's adoption. If a majority of the members of each review committee determines that a proposed rule is not within legislative intent, the review committees will notify the agency at least seven days prior to any hearing on the rule. At the hearing, the agency must include questions of legislative intent in its consideration of the proposed rule.

If the agency substantially amends a draft rule after publication of notice, new notice must be filed and a new hearing held; the same applies if the rule is substantially amended at a hearing.

Existing and emergency rules. If a majority of the members of each review committee finds that an existing rule is not within legislative intent or that the rule has not been properly adopted, the agency must be notified of the finding and reasons therefor. Within thirty days, the agency must file notice of a hearing on the rule in question and publish such notice in the Washington State Register. Questions of legislative intent must be considered at the hearing.

Sanctions. Within seven days after a hearing on a rule to which the review committees objected, the agency must notify the committee of its action. If both review committees find that the rule has not been modified or repealed to conform with legislative intent, they may file notice of their objection with the Code Reviser for publication in the Washington State Register and in the next supplement of the Washington Administrative Code. In any subsequent legal proceeding challenging the validity of a rule to which the committees filed notice of objection, the publication of the notice in no way establishes any presumption of the legality or constitutionality of the rule.

The review committees may recommend to the next legislative session revision or repeal of legislation under which a questionable rule was adopted. In addition, the committees are required to submit a report of their activities, together with recommendations concerning the rule-making process to the Legislature in 1981.

Rule purpose statement. The rules purpose statement must be filed with all proposed rules, and must indicate whether the rule is necessary as a result of federal law or federal or state court action. A copy of the law or court decision must be attached to the rule purpose statement.

Administrative Code revisions. An agency may withdraw a rule at any time before adoption, and the same rule may not be readopted without again following the required procedures. If an agency does not adopt a proposed rule within one year of publication in the Register, the procedure must be repeated as for a new rule.

Several provisions give the Code Reviser specific statutory authority with respect to editing style, form, and

numerical arrangement. In addition, the Code Reviser is authorized to remove a rule from the Administrative Code on consent of the Attorney General if the rule is declared unconstitutional or the adopting agency ceases to exist.

Senate:	46	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	32	16	C 186 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed all of the bill's provisions relating to the new rules review process for state agencies and institutions of higher education. She stated her belief that "all aspects . . . (of the process) . . . , with the exception of publishing the notice of legislative dissent, can be accomplished within existing statutory authority . . ."

She allowed the provisions relating to the rules purpose statement and the Administrative Code revision to become law. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SB 3241**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Allowing military recruiters equal access to common schools and institutions of higher education.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Talmadge, Scott, Conner and Day

**SENATE COMMITTEES:** Education; Higher Education

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

The governing boards of local school districts and institutions of higher education have discretion in deciding which individuals and groups may have access to students and in deciding the frequency of recruiting visits. There is some concern that military recruiters may be given less than equal access to students.

**SUMMARY:**

The governing boards of local school districts and institutions of higher education must give military recruiters access to students, the campus, and student informational directories equal to those given to persons or groups informing students of other occupational and educational options. Only public schools and colleges are affected by this act.

Senate: (a)	46	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	96	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	45	0	C 96 L 80

**SB 3244**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing certain elective membership in the LEOFF retirement system.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Donohue, Shinpoch, Jones, Wojahn, Gaspard, Scott, and Lee

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**RATIONALE:**

The 1979 Legislature removed from the LEOFF Act the need for LEOFF II members entering membership on or after July 1, 1979, to pass the minimum medical and health standards formerly required. Certain problems arose as a result of that enactment with regard to employees who were unable to qualify for retirement system membership.

**SUMMARY:**

Any law enforcement officer or fire fighter may become a member of LEOFF II when:

1. The LEOFF I member is out of service for over six months and upon return to LEOFF employment cannot meet the minimum medical and health benefits;
2. The LEOFF eligible employee is covered by a retirement system other than LEOFF because of his failure to pass minimum medical and health standards. If the employee opts for LEOFF II membership, all accumulated contribution and service credit are transferred to the LEOFF system; or
3. The LEOFF-eligible employee is not covered by any retirement system. In this case, the employee can establish LEOFF II service credit by paying a contribution for all eligible service. The employer is then required to make employer contributions for that service.

Senate:	44	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Refused to Concur:			
House Receded, Final Passage:	97	0	C 130 L 80

**SB 3245**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Clarifying certain public retirement laws.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Donohue, Shinpoch, Jones, Wojahn, Gaspard, and Scott

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**RATIONALE:**

Existing law on retirement systems contains several sections which are obsolete. In addition, the prohibition against belonging to more than one retirement system was never intended to apply to TIAA/CREF members.

**SUMMARY:**

The prohibition against belonging to more than one retirement system does not apply to TIAA/CREF members. Provisions enacted in 1941 which enable any first class school district to make retirement and disability payments are repealed. Additional statutes enacted in 1951 to address a problem related to the long vesting period required at that time in the various retirement systems are also repealed.

Senate:	43	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	96	0	C 29 L 80

**SSB 3250**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a nursing home audit and cost reimbursement system.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senators Fleming, Jones, Day, Sellar, McDermott, Ridder, and Morrison) (By Senate Select Committee on Nursing Homes of the 45th Legislature Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**RATIONALE:**

The cost reporting, auditing, and reimbursement procedures for nursing homes are referred to only vaguely in existing statutes. Regulations under which these procedures have been enforced have been revised several times, causing confusion among the state, the Department of Social and Health Services (the Department), and nursing homes (the contractors). This confusion has resulted in litigation costing the state millions of dollars. Proponents of this bill believe the policies for nursing home cost reporting, auditing, and reimbursement should be set by legislation, which would result in a clarification of procedures.

**SUMMARY:**

Annual cost reports, including financial statements and a preliminary settlement report, are to be submitted by contractors to the Department not later than March 31 of each year. Two extensions of not more than thirty days each may be granted by the Department upon written request by the contractor. Late or improperly completed reports may result in temporary withholding by the Department of all or part of the funds due under the contract.



An independent certified public accountant, contracted by the Office of Financial Management, must audit the annual cost reports prior to submission to the Department. One hundred percent of the nursing home contractors must be audited during FY 1982; up to one hundred percent may be audited during FY 1983; and, the requirement for these specific audits terminates on June 30, 1983.

The Office of Financial Management is directed to hire a consultant to develop a uniform chart of accounts, a standard cost report form and regulatory auditing and accounting provision for adoption by the Department. Such consultant is to work in cooperation with an advisory committee composed of representatives from the Office of Financial Management, the Legislature, the Department, the Office of the State Auditor, the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the providers of nursing home services. The consultant is also required to provide ongoing financial consulting assistance to the patient classification system task force.

An automatic settlement procedure is established whereby the Department evaluates the cost reports, financial statements and audits; makes rulings and determinations thereon; and prepares a proposed final settlement report. The report is submitted to the contractor and will become final unless the contractor contests the findings within thirty days of its submission. The settlement report may be reopened for further audit and adjustment, if necessary.

Costs of the contractor are itemized, and the allowability of their costs are determined by the management auditor. Costs for temporary contract labor is included as an allowable cost, to the extent the costs do not exceed the average costs of a facility's comparable permanent staff.

The depreciation base of an asset is the historical cost of the asset when first put into use as a nursing home. All capital improvements to a facility are capitalized and depreciated. The depreciation base of an asset can be changed once at time of sale for facilities participating in the medical care program on January 1, 1980, and with subsequent sales only after ten years have elapsed since the last arms-length transaction. Sales, exchanges or sale leaseback transactions will be treated as related party transactions if the lessee has owned the facility within the last five years. The methods of depreciation, depreciation lives, and other guidelines with respect to depreciating assets are specified.

A prospective rate-setting methodology, by which reimbursements to the contractor are determined, is established. The rates are set on the basis of four cost centers: nursing services, food, administration and operation, and property. These rates will be updated yearly according to economic trends and conditions.

A return on investment methodology is established. A pool is created by multiplying the sum of tangible fixed assets plus land and a working capital factor

(net book value) by the product of 1.4 times the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (HITF) interest rate. From the pool, two allowances are distributed: first, a financing allowance for each facility based on its net invested funds multiplied by the product of 1.07 times the HITF interest rate; second, a variable allowance which is distributed to all contractors based on their administrative efficiency in the prior year, where by the most efficient is given a factor of 5% and the least efficient is given a factor of 1%. Such percentages for each contractor is multiplied by that contractor's total prospective rate for the ensuing year. The sum of these two allowances then added to the prospective rate for the ensuing year.

A bill procedure is established whereby the contractor submits a bill each month to the Department for care provided to authorized medical care recipients. Payments will be made according to the appropriate prospective rate. The Department will notify the contractor of the ineligibility of any recipient and the amount the recipient is required to pay for services.

Circumstances under which the Department may suspend payment to the contractor are specified.

Conditions of participation in the prospective reimbursement system are specified.

Each contractor is required to establish and maintain a "trust" account in for the deposit of money belonging to recipients. Accounting and disbursement procedures are specified.

A review process for disputes relating to the prospective cost reimbursement system is provided.

The Department is authorized to deny, revoke or suspend a license and/or impose monetary penalties for noncompliance with the provisions of the act.

A task force is created composed of a total of 12 members: four representatives of nursing homes (two from provider groups and two from consumer groups); four representatives of the executive branch (two from DSHS and two appointed by the Governor); and four representatives of the Legislature (one from each of the legislative social and health services committees and one from each of the legislative fiscal committees). The task force is directed to develop a patient classification system and standard hours for each classification by September 1, 1980 for legislative review.

The Department is required to submit to the Legislature by January 15, 1981 a report detailing the activities of DSHS with regard to preplacement screening for medical care recipients, as well as the Department's nursing home admissions policy. Such report is to include program descriptions, client flow analyses, programmatic impacts, and cost effectiveness analyses.

An appropriation of \$310,000 is made to implement the provisions of this act.

The provisions relating to disclosure of cost allocation, reporting and auditing have an effective date of July

1, 1981. The provisions relating to the task force and the reporting consultant, take effect upon signature by the Governor. The effective date for the remainder of the act is July 1, 1982.

Senate:	42	6	Effective:	See summary for dates.
House: (a)	86	10		
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	44	0	C 177 L 80	

## SB 3253

### PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Rearranging the law on electricians.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Rasmussen and Matson

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

#### **RATIONALE:**

Current state law provides for a three-member State Advisory Board for Electricians. The primary function of the Board is to regulate issuance of certificates of competency for journeyman electricians. State law also provides for a nine-member Board of Electrical Examiners whose duties include regulation of the issuance of certificates to electrical contractors and various specialty electrical contractors. To promote efficiency, these two boards could be combined into a single board.

On the same job site one inspector checks electrician licenses and another compliance inspector checks electrical contractor licenses. These two licenses could be checked by one compliance inspector rather than two.

#### **SUMMARY:**

The State Advisory Board for electricians is abolished, and its duties are transferred to the Board of Electrical Examiners.

The Electrician licensing laws are transferred to the laws licensing electrical contractors and the electrician licensing laws are repealed. One inspector will check the licenses of both electricians and electrical contractors.

Senate: (a)	45	0	Effective:	June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 30 L 80 PV	

#### **PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor corrected a technical error by vetoing Section 14 of the bill. That section should have been stricken from the bill when it was amended by the Legislature to restore existing statutory provisions relating to the composition of the Board of Electrical Examiners (See VETO MESSAGE).

## SSB 3256

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the fish tax.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Natural Resources  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators  
Gallaghan, Rasmussen, and Lee)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

#### **RATIONALE:**

Currently, the Department of Fisheries is responsible for collecting the privilege fees and fish sales taxes that are imposed on the fishing industry in this state. This duty is secondary to the agency's primary responsibility of managing and conserving the food fish and shellfish resources of this state. The primary responsibility of the Department of Revenue is collecting taxes and administering tax laws and compared to the Department of Fisheries is more experienced and better equipped to handle tax collections.

#### **SUMMARY:**

The laws directing the Department of Fisheries to administer and collect privilege fees and fish sales taxes are repealed. An excise tax on the possession of food fish and shellfish landed in this state is established, and is levied on the owner who first possesses the food fish or shellfish after it is landed. Processors or handlers who do not own the food fish or shellfish are not liable for the tax.

The excise tax is a percentage of the value of the fish, and the tax rates are identical to the repealed privilege fee rates, except as the excise tax is imposed on oysters. The repealed privilege fee on oysters was based on the volume of oysters, but the new excise tax is based on the value of the oysters.

The tax does not apply to food fish raised by aquaculture businesses in this state, to food fish or shellfish previously landed outside of the state and shipped into Washington packaged for retail sale or frozen, or to net caught food fish from another state. The exemption for net caught food fish only applies if the state of Washington enters into a reciprocity agreement with another state within six months of the effective date of the Act.

A credit against the excise tax is granted for taxes paid in another state.

The money collected under this act is deposited in the general fund.

The authority of the Director of Fisheries to collect privileges fees and fish sales taxes which are owed prior to July 1, 1980 continues until July 1, 1984.

This act takes effect July 1, 1980.

## SSB 3256

Senate: 46 0 Effective: July 1, 1980  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 45 0 C 98 L 80

## SSB 3257

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing a program of poison control and drug information service.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Social and Health Services  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Day, Donohue, and Haley)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

### RATIONALE:

Many persons ingest substances that are poisonous. It has been found necessary to create centers that maintain indices of substances that can be poisonous either due to volume or inherent characteristics so that doctors, hospitals and other persons may have a single source of rapid information relative to antidotes and methodologies to combat poisons. Presently several poison control centers are operated throughout the state without state support or direction.

### SUMMARY:

Two regional poison control centers, one in Seattle and one in Spokane; and two satellite centers, one in Tacoma and one in Yakima, are established as part of the emergency medical care division of the Department of Social and Health Services.

\$225,000 are appropriated in support of these centers.

This bill declares an emergency and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: 45 1 Effective: April 4, 1980  
House: 86 12 C 178 L 80

## SSB 3271

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for membership transfers by former PERS members now in the Judicial Retirement System.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators McDermott, Shinpoch, and Jones)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

### RATIONALE:

At the present time, an individual who has terminated his membership in the Public Employees Retirement

System (PERS), but who is eligible to be a member of the Judicial Retirement System, is unable to transfer his prior PERS retirement credit unless he had restored the withdrawn funds by January 1, 1972.

### SUMMARY:

An individual who had six or more years of membership credit in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), but who has terminated his PERS membership and is currently a member of the Judicial Retirement System, may transfer a portion of his prior PERS retirement credit if he restores the withdrawn funds by July 1, 1980.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: 31 18 Effective: Feb. 19, 1980  
House: (a) 64 31  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 46 1 C 7 L 80

## SB 3280

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to real estate brokers and salesmen.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Van Hollebeke, Wojahn, Quigg and Hurley  
(By Department of Licensing Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Commerce

### RATIONALE:

Present law provides that persons desiring to become real estate brokers or real estate salesmen must submit an application for examination to the Director of Licensing. Because the Department of Licensing is considering contracting out examination services to private businesses, it is requesting the flexibility of allowing applications to be sent directly to the private business conducting the examination. The Department believes that such flexibility would be an important timesaving measure for applicants.

### SUMMARY:

The requirement that examination applications for real estate brokers and real estate salesmen licenses be made through the Department of Licensing is removed.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: 41 4 Effective: March 4, 1980  
House: 97 0 C 72 L 80

**SB 3282**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the Business Corporation Act.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Marsh, Hayner and Talmadge

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The Washington Business Corporation Act, Title 23A RCW, is based primarily on the Model Business Corporation Act developed by the American Bar Association. In 1976 the Washington State Bar Association directed its Section on Corporation, Business and Banking Law to conduct a review of Title 23A in light of changes made in the Model Business Corporation Act subsequent to Washington's enactment of it and in light of Washington's experience under Title 23A RCW. The first phase of the Bar Committee's review resulted in a series of "housekeeping" amendments which were presented to the Legislature in 1979 and enacted as Senate Bill 2119. This 1980 bill contains the first installment of the Bar Committee's work product on substantive amendments.

**SUMMARY:**

Indemnification of directors and officers. Directors may be indemnified for liability incurred as a result of actions taken in good faith in his or her official capacity which were reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation. In all other cases a director may be indemnified if the good faith action was reasonably believed to be at least not opposed to the corporation's best interests. In certain situations a director who has not been granted indemnification may seek a court order of indemnification.

A corporation may advance sums of money to the director during litigation if it is determined that, based on available information, indemnification would not be impermissible under the statutory standards. A director, however, cannot be indemnified even if the rules for indemnification are met if it has been determined that personal benefit was improperly received in the transaction. There is a special provision entitling a director to indemnification in connection with the administration of an employee benefit plan established by the corporation. A corporation may not grant indemnification to a director in situations not authorized by statute; however, a corporation may restrict the right to indemnification. Any action to indemnify a director must be reported to the shareholders prior to the next shareholders' meeting.

The provisions for the indemnification of officers are similar to those concerning directors except that the corporation may broaden the number of situations in which officers can be indemnified through the articles of incorporation, bylaws, board action, or contract.

Shareholder meetings. If the articles of incorporation permit, shareholders may participate in shareholder

meetings by means of a conference telephone or similar communications technique.

Voting agreements. Agreements among shareholders regarding the voting of shares are valid even though the formal provisions regarding the creation of a voting trust have not been complied with.

Duties of directors. New language is added to clarify that while the directors have the ultimate management responsibility for the corporation, they do not have to be involved in the day-to-day management. The articles of incorporation may also provide that these powers and duties may be conferred upon some other person or persons. The act also imposes an affirmative duty on a director to conduct himself or herself in a manner which the director believes to be in the best interest of the corporation and with such care, including reasonable inquiry, as an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. It further allows a director to rely on certain kinds of information or reports such as those prepared by officers and employees, independent counsel, accountants, or a committee of the board.

Executive committees. The list of corporate actions that may not be delegated by the board of directors to a committee is expanded. These include the power to declare dividends or other distributions, to fill vacancies on the board of directors or a committee, to fix the compensation of any director or a committee member, to appoint other committees of the board to approve certain plans of merger, consolidation, or exchange of shares, or to reduce earned or capital surplus.

Fees and automatic dissolution. The penalty for failure to file an annual or initial report of a corporation is increased from five dollars to twenty-five dollars for each violation. Failure of a corporation to pay its annual license fee or failure to file its annual report for three consecutive years results in the automatic dissolution of the corporation. A provision of current law which allowed a corporation which had ceased to exist to reinstate within two years of its involuntary dissolution has been deleted. Failure of a foreign corporation to file an annual report or pay an annual license fee is grounds for revocation of the certificate of authority to transact business in this state. The Secretary of State is required to mail to each domestic and foreign corporation each year a notice that the annual license fee is due as well as the annual report. The penalty for failing to file the annual report is five dollars. A corporation which conducts business in this state without having paid its annual license fee is subject to a penalty of twenty five dollars plus an additional license fee increase. A domestic corporation prior to automatic dissolution for failure to pay fees or file an annual report for three years, or a foreign corporation prior to revocation of its certificate of authority, may resume business by paying all current and past due license fees.

The Secretary of State may accept corporation reports which are "substantially" in conformance with the

**SB 3282**

requirements of the law. The effective date of those sections of the act relating to the Secretary of State's Office is January 1, 1980. The remaining sections take effect June 12, 1980.

Senate: (a)	41	0	Effective: See summary for dates.
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	45	0	C 99 L 80

**SSB 3297**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the law on warrants.  
**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Local Government (Originally Sponsored by Senators Wilson, Rasmussen, and Lewis)  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government  
**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government  
**RATIONALE:**

Ten years ago legislation was enacted which struck statutory interest limitations on governmental bonds and warrants. Several rate limitations were accidentally omitted.

**SUMMARY:**

Maximum rate limitations allowed on library district warrants, television reception improvement district bonds, and county road improvement district warrants are stricken, thereby allowing the respective governing bodies to set rates for each issue. Interest on county, city, or town warrants may be calculated from the date of issue. A county treasurer may provide either personal notice or published notice when warrants are called. Library district boards may authorize that the first year's interest on warrants be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the warrants. Printed or engraved facsimile signatures of county officials may be used in lieu of actual signatures on county bonds.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate:	48	0	Effective: March 10, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	45	0	C 100 L 80

**SSB 3309**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating ocularists.  
**SPONSORS:** Committee on Social and Health Services (Originally Sponsored by Senators Day, Jones, Talmadge and Moore)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services  
**RATIONALE:**

Current law authorizes optometrists to fit prosthetic eyes. However, custom prosthetic eyes are manufactured and fitted by personnel that are not licensed under the law and this results in a conflict among professions.

**SUMMARY:**

The Department of Licensing is to administer a registration act authorizing ocularists (prosthetic eye manufacturers) to practice in certain specified categories involving prosthetic eyes. Standards of apprenticeship training, registration, and disciplinary proceedings are established. An examination by the Director of Licensing is required.

The Director of Licensing is authorized to determine the amount of the initial licensing fee.

A person must be at least 18 years old to be eligible for a license. Ocularists are prohibited from fitting or fabricating contact lenses and deceptive advertising is specified as grounds for discipline.

Senate: (a)	46	1	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	91	6	
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	41	0	C 101 L 80

**SB 3318**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Revising laws relating to insurance.  
**SPONSORS:** Senators Bausch and Clarke (By Insurance Commissioner Request)  
**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Financial Institutions and Insurance  
**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Insurance  
**RATIONALE:**

Surplus line insurance is insurance which is unavailable from insurers licensed in Washington State. The Insurance Commissioner has examined current statutes relating to surplus line insurers and believes that they do not provide sufficient protection to the people of the State of Washington. The Commissioner also believes that the current law does not allow him sufficient flexibility in assessing penalties and choosing the appropriate disciplinary action.

Under current law, an alien surplus line insurer (one that is located in a foreign country) must have capital and surplus on deposit anywhere in the world equal to that required of a domestic multiple line insurer or have an identical sum on deposit in the United States in trust for the benefit of U.S. policy holders. Because the required capital and surplus may be on deposit anywhere in the world, it is often difficult to determine, with the fluctuations of the currency market, if

the alien insurer is meeting the requirements of the law. Also, the Insurance Commissioner does not believe that moneys on deposit in foreign countries offer sufficient protection to Washington State citizens doing business with alien insurers.

Since the enactment of the Arson Reporting Act in 1979, insurance agents and brokers have been uncertain as to the limits of their liability when they supply information in an arson investigation pursuant to the Act.

Not all health care service contractors cover the cost of an ambulance. Proponents believe that ambulance services should be covered the same as any other medical service.

**SUMMARY:**

Every person applying for or seeking renewal of a surplus line broker's license must file a bond of \$50,000. This bond is issued for the protection of the people of Washington State doing business with the surplus line broker, and satisfies the requirements of the general broker's bond of \$20,000 which is required of all brokers.

The Commissioner, at his discretion, may suspend or revoke a surplus line broker's license or assess a fine for violation of the surplus line chapter (RCW 48.15). A surplus line broker may be fined up to \$5,000 for placing insurance with a financially unsound insurer. The Insurance Commissioner may also assess fines of not less than \$250 nor more than \$10,000 on any person representing an unauthorized insurer who has not complied with the provisions of that chapter or upon an unauthorized insurer soliciting business other than as set forth in that chapter. The penalty for violations by licensed insurers is also raised to a maximum of \$10,000.

Every alien surplus line insurer, in addition to meeting the capital and surplus requirements of multiple line insurers, must file a trust agreement with the Insurance Commissioner. The trust agreement must provide that the alien surplus line insurer have cash or other assets on deposit in the United States equal to one-half the capital and surplus requirement of multiple line insurers.

Any licensed insurance agent or broker is made specifically immune from liability in any suit where the agent or broker provided information in accordance with the Arson Reporting Act of 1979, unless actual malice is shown.

The definition of health care services is amended to include licensed ambulance services.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	94	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	45	0	C 102 L 80

**SB 3320**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting agencies to issue summary orders in contested cases.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Bottiger and Clarke

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

The Administrative Procedures Act, among other things, establishes procedures for the adjudication of contested cases by a state agency. It is currently unclear whether an agency may make a summary disposition of a case in which there are no questions of fact at issue, only questions of law. Courts have this authority under the rules relating to summary judgments.

**SUMMARY:**

An agency subject to the Administrative Procedures Act may by rule provide for the entry of summary orders in appropriate cases. Parties are entitled to notice and a hearing prior to issuance of a summary order. A motion for a summary order will be granted if there are no genuine issues as to material facts and the moving party is entitled to the order as a matter of law.

Senate: (a)	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 31 L 80

**SSB 3321**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing for receipt of certain ballots if not postmarked when received.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Education (Originally Sponsored by Senators McDermott and Hayner) (By Superintendent of Public Instruction Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Declarations of candidacy and elections of members to the State Board of Education and to the Educational Service District Boards are conducted by mail and the ballots must be postmarked by certain dates to be counted. The post office sometimes does not postmark mail or the postmark is illegible.

Private schools are not represented on the State Board of Education although decisions made by the Board do affect private schools.

**SSB 3321**

**SUMMARY:**

The requirements that the postmark be used to validate the timeliness of a declaration of candidacy or of a ballot is changed to a date of receipt if the postmark is missing or illegible.

One non-voting member, representing private schools, is added to the State Board of Education.

Senate: 47 2 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 93 4  
Senate Concurred.  
Final Passage: 42 0 C 179 L 80

**SSB 3330**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Permitting university hospitals to make purchases directly from cooperative hospital service organizations.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Social and Health Services  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Day, Moore, and Talmadge)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

Many hospitals, in order to reduce costs, have joined into cooperative purchasing groups which are authorized under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

**SUMMARY:**

Hospitals operated by universities may join in with cooperative hospital service organizations. The requirement of normal state purchasing procedures (such as bids, advertisements, etc.) is waived.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred.  
Final Passage: 45 0 C 103 L 80

**SB 3331**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing penalties for the illegal transportation of dangerous commodities.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Henry, Guess and Talley

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

Present law provides that a violation of any law or rule relative to the transportation of hazardous commodities constitutes a misdemeanor. As such, the penalty could be as little as a \$10 bail forfeiture.

**SUMMARY:**

A minimum bail of \$100 is established for all violations of laws, rules and regulations relating to vehicle equipment used for the transportation of hazardous commodities. Upon conviction, in addition to any imprisonment imposed, a standard fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 is required for each violation of this act.

Penalties for violations cited by the Utilities and Transportation Commission and the Washington State Patrol are standardized. Primary liability for a violation of the law or rules is placed upon the owner or lessee of the motor vehicle. In addition, it is specified that the operator of a vehicle may act as agent for its owner or lessee and accept a citation on behalf of the owner regarding violations of weight and size regulation, vehicle licensing requirements, or equipment standards.

Senate: (a) 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 94 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 45 0 C 104 L 80

**SB 3334**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Extending the lien and enforcement of judgments to ten years.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Talmadge, Jones, Sellar, and Conner

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979 the Legislature extended the effective life of civil judgments from six to ten years. That legislation, however, did not similarly amend a number of six year statutes which are important elements in the enforcement of judgment process.

**SUMMARY:**

The time period for taking certain steps in the enforcement of judgment process is extended from six to ten years. The statutes affected include the statute making a judgment a lien against the real property of the judgment debtor, the statute dealing with the issuance of writs of execution against property, the statute allowing for supplemental proceedings for the purpose of identifying the debtor's assets, and the statute of limitations for judgments.

The act applies to all judgments which have not expired as of the effective date of the act.

Senate: 29 18 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 93 2  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 36 8 C 105 L 80

**SSB 3359**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to elections.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Constitution and Elections  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Woody)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitution and Elections

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed directly on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

Some school districts have set special elections for the same date as the 1980 statewide political party caucuses. Unless the special election date is changed, many people who wish to attend the caucuses will be unable to do so because they also work at the polls. In other instances, caucus locations will have to be changed because many caucuses are scheduled to meet at public buildings which are used as polling places. Currently, cities, towns, and districts must submit to the auditor written notice of their intent to participate in a special election 45 days prior to the election.

**SUMMARY:**

The law establishing special election dates is amended so that if a statewide political party caucus by a major political party is scheduled on the second Tuesday in March, then a special election may not be held on such date but may be held instead on the third Tuesday in March. Any county holding a special election pursuant to the provisions of the home rule chapter is exempted from this prohibition and may conduct all special elections scheduled within the county on the second Tuesday in March.

For those special elections to be held in March 1980, cities, towns, and districts will be permitted to provide written notice of their intent to participate in the special election 35 days prior to the election.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: (a) 46 0 Effective: Feb. 6, 1980  
House: (a) 69 26  
Senate Concurred:  
Final Passage: 48 0 C 3 L 80

**SB 3362**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Correcting laws relating to election precincts.

**SPONSOR:** Senator Woody

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Constitutions and Elections

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Constitutions, Elections, and Government Ethics

**RATIONALE:**

In order to correlate census population counts to precincts, each county is required by law to prepare census correspondence lists. Those lists prepared by matching precinct maps with census maps provided by the Census Bureau will indicate the census units or portions of census units contained in each precinct. If there is only a portion of a census unit contained in a precinct, the auditor must specify the proportion of registered voters in a precinct who reside in that part of the census unit.

County auditors are required to prepare the lists according to rules promulgated by the Secretary of State. Each county must submit correspondence lists with the counties' detail maps depicting the precinct and census unit boundaries to the Secretary of State by July 1, 1980.

When this procedure was developed in 1977, the census maps were expected to be available for the counties' use by at least April of 1980, allowing at least three months for preparation of the lists. The Census Bureau has recently encountered key personnel turnover and administrative disruption. As a result, census maps will not be available until July-August 1980.

**SUMMARY:**

To compensate for the probable late delivery of the census maps and to allow the county auditors adequate time to prepare census correspondence lists, the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's Office has revised the time schedule for preparing correspondence lists. Consistent with the revised schedule, the statutory deadline for submitting correspondence lists and county detail maps is changed from July 1, 1980 to November 1, 1980. However, county precinct maps must be available for public inspection by July 1, 1980.

The Secretary of State is prohibited from associating county detail maps and correspondence lists with any voting results.

Senate: 48 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 41 0 C 107 L 80

**SB 3371**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing the Padilla Bay estuarine sanctuary in Skagit County.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Peterson, Wanamaker, and Goltz  
(By Department of Ecology Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Ecology; Appropriations



**RATIONALE:**

The Department of Ecology is applying to the U.S. Department of Commerce for funds to establish an estuarine sanctuary in Padilla Bay, Skagit County. If money is granted to the state for the sanctuary, it must be matched by an equal amount of private or state money.

**SUMMARY:**

An appropriation of seventy thousand dollars is made from the state general fund to the Department of Ecology for the purpose of establishing an estuarine sanctuary in Padilla Bay, Skagit County. The money is appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 1981, and must be matched by money from other public or private sources. The Department of Ecology may use the appropriated money for the purchase of tidelands within Padilla Bay. The Department must determine that the use of the property will be consistent with the Shorelines Management Act before acquiring any property. Hunting, fishing, boating, and noncommercial taking of shellfish may continue within the sanctuary boundaries in accordance with the regulations of the appropriate state agencies.

Senate: (a) 45 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 83 14  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 48 0 C 180 L 80

**SB 3378**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing county civil service transfers to the sheriff's office without meeting competitive examination requirements.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Moore, Vognild, and Van Hollebeke

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Local Government

**RATIONALE:**

A county may desire to create new positions within the sheriff's office for functions previously performed for the sheriff's office by employees in an existing county personnel system. Under current law, the existing county employee would have to compete with other applicants to qualify for the newly created positions within the sheriff's office, even though the functions of the two positions are identical.

**SUMMARY:**

In order to permanently transfer certain positions, the employees in an existing county personnel system may be transferred to newly created positions in that county's sheriff's office without meeting open competitive examination requirements if the transfer is approved

by the Civil Service Commission. The transfer of such employees must be made before June 30, 1981.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: (a) 46 0 Effective: March 10, 1980  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 41 0 C 108 L 80

**SSB 3385**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to criminal justice.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Judiciary (Originally Sponsored by Senators Walgren and Donohue)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

The role and jurisdiction of various state and local agencies in the investigation of fires and reporting of data should be clarified. Also, the establishment of a uniform fire reporting system would significantly aid the development of fire prevention and control measures and reduce the incidence and severity of destructive fires. Because the system will help authorities perceive statewide fire incidence patterns, arson prevention efforts will be enhanced.

**SUMMARY:**

The chief of each fire department, as well as the sheriff or other designated county or city official in an area which is not within the jurisdiction of a fire department, is required to investigate all fires which occur within his or her jurisdiction. The investigating agency is required to notify the State Fire Marshal of any fires of criminal or undetermined cause within its jurisdiction. The State Fire Marshal, upon request of the local investigating agency, is required to assist in the investigation of any fire of criminal or undetermined origin.

A statewide uniform fire reporting system is established within the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Local officials are required to report statistical information to the State Fire Marshal on each fire occurring within their jurisdiction. A yearly report containing an analysis of the information reported is to be prepared by the State Fire Marshal and distributed to each chief fire official in the state.

An appropriation of \$95,000 is made to the State Fire Marshal.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate: 43 1 Effective: April 4, 1980  
 House: 88 8 C 181 L 80

**SB 3404**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Disestablishing various state funds and accounts.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Scott, Odegaard, and Lee

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**RATIONALE:**

Various state funds and accounts are obsolete or unnecessary. In an on-going study, the Legislative Budget Committee has identified several of these accounts or funds which they recommend should be eliminated or consolidated.

**SUMMARY:**

Eight inactive and four active state funds or accounts are eliminated or consolidated into their "parent fund." The Lewis River Hatchery Fund and the Vehicle Title Guarantee Account are consolidated into their "parent fund" and the following accounts and funds are eliminated: Office Laboratory Construction Account; Voter Registration Assistance Account; Riot Reinsurance Reimbursement Fund; Old Age Pension Fund; Medical Prepayments Revolving Fund; Flood Control Contribution Fund; Pollution Facilities Construction Revolving Account; Water Pollution Control Facilities and Home Industries Revolving Fund; Building Authority Construction Account.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: 97 0 C 32 L 80

**SSB 3405**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Regulating administrative practice and procedure applicable to licenses and licensing.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on State Government (Originally Sponsored by Senators Day, Gallagher, and Rasmussen) (By Department of Licensing Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** State Government

**RATIONALE:**

Current language in the Code has been interpreted by the courts to allow certain state licensees one violation of state law without losing their licenses. In effect, the licensee need only promise not to commit the offense again.

The Attorney General's Office has indicated that the public would be better protected if the license could be revoked for a first violation.

**SUMMARY:**

The questionable provisions relating to suspension and revocation of licenses are deleted from the Code.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: 97 0 C 33 L 80

**SB 3406**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Abolishing current state school fund and transferring moneys therein to common school construction fund.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Scott, Odegaard, and Lee

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

The current state school fund serves as a depository for moneys received by the state from the federal government for rentals and leases. Since the fund does not distribute moneys, the State Treasurer advises that it is unnecessary. The common school construction fund should be used to replace the current fund since the funds are earmarked for school construction.

**SUMMARY:**

The state school fund is abolished and all proceeds are transferred to the common school construction fund.

Additional provisions clarify existing law by requiring that state appropriations for common schools be made at each regular legislative session in an odd-numbered year.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
 House: 94 0 C 6 L 80

**SB 3415**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Including hearing aid dogs under the white cane law.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Day, Fleming, Moore, Talmadge, Vognild, Wanamaker, and Henry

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

Seeing eye dogs have proven to be of great assistance to blind persons. Recently "hearing aid" dogs have been trained and developed to assist deaf persons in hearing by giving certain responses to sounds.

**SB 3415**

**SUMMARY:**

The hearing impaired are included as a group who can use guide dogs and receive the privileges and protections provided under "The White Cane Law" (Chapter 70.84 RCW).

Hearing aid dogs are included in the statutory definition of "guide dog" along with seeing eye dogs.

Senate:	46	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	96	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	45	0	C 109 L 80

**SB 3422**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing port districts' authority to operate facilities for the movement of freight and passengers.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Henry, Benitz, Hansen, and Talley

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

The authority of port districts to provide directly or to contract for various cargo movements is presently unclear. Port districts have no authority to operate tour boats on the Columbia River.

**SUMMARY:**

Port districts are specifically authorized to perform directly, or by contract, all necessary activities for intermodal movement of interstate and foreign cargo. This includes insuring a sufficient level of rail service. Port districts are prohibited from manufacturing rail cars which will be used off port district property. Ports may not operate as motor carriers for compensation outside port district boundaries.

Port districts are further authorized to engage in the operation of tour boats on the Columbia River.

Senate: (a)	43	3	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	95	1	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	42	1	C 110 L 80

**SSB 3457**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to state government.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senator Rasmussen)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

In 1979, the Washington State Supreme Court, in denying an appeal by the Department of Labor and Industries, reaffirmed a lower court decision (Wagner v. Labor and Industries, 92 Wn.2d 463 (1979)). The court held, in that decision, that the Department had illegally reduced the claimant's benefits under the Victims of Crime Program by offsetting the benefit by any social security disability benefit for which the claimant was eligible as a result of a qualified crime victim's injury. The budget impact of that decision on the Labor and Industries Department was \$796,000, which included both retroactive and prospective payments.

The basis of the court decision was that the victims of crimes statute (Chapter 7.68 RCW) did not specifically provide for such an offset.

**SUMMARY:**

The victims of crimes statute is amended to provide that benefits payable under this statute are to be reduced by the amount of public or private insurance available. The victim or his beneficiary may seek damages from the person who is liable for the crime and receipt of such damages will not affect benefits received pursuant to the victims of crimes statute.

\$2.8 million are appropriated from various fund sources to the Department of Labor and Industry for the biennium ending June 30, 1981.

The Department of Labor and Industries must report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the status of the group rating structure established in SSB 3169. Expenditure of the appropriation is directed to implement group dividends program.

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor.

Senate:	46	0	Effective: April 1, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Refused,			
to Concur:			
House Refused,			
to Recede:			
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	48	0	C 156 L 80

**SB 3474**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Protecting landowners from tort liability for unintentional injuries to persons cutting firewood on their property.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Peterson and Talley

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Judiciary

RATIONALE:

Due to the high cost of energy, there is increased interest in the use of firewood for residential heating. Many private and public landowners would make their lands available for collecting free firewood, if they were not liable for unintentional injuries that might occur while the firewood is being collected.

SUMMARY:

Private and public landowners may open their lands to the public for firewood gathering without liability for unintentional injuries. The liability exemption only applies when the firewood is collected for the personal use of private citizens and when the firewood is available to these people free of charge. However, the landowner may charge an administrative fee of up to \$10 for collecting the firewood.

Senate: 47 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 97 0  
Senate Concurred.  
Final Passage: 44 1 C 111 L 80

SB 3487

BRIEF TITLE: Allowing transfer of certain retirement plan credits for persons having transferred employment between certain state universities.

SPONSOR: Senator Lysen  
SENATE COMMITTEE: Ways and Means  
HOUSE COMMITTEE: Appropriations

RATIONALE:

Prior to 1973, classified employees of Washington State University were covered for retirement purposes under a contract with TIAA/CREF. Similar employees of the University of Washington were covered for retirement purposes by the Public Employees Retirement System. An employee who transferred from WSU to the UW would then accrue retirement benefits under two different plans. However, it would be more beneficial to transfer retirement credits to one plan.

SUMMARY:

Any former WSU classified employee who transferred to classified employment at UW in 1966 is allowed to transfer the service credit earned at WSU to the PERS system. Any such credit will be established with PERS upon receipt of a payment of an amount based on the PERS rates in effect during the same period.

The Department of Retirement Systems shall attempt to effect a transfer of the amounts to the transferring

employee's credit with TIAA/CREF. If the amount which TIAA-CREF agrees to transfer is less than the required payment, the deficit will be paid by the transferring employee.

If an employee is in an employment position with an employer for at least nine months and if the employee makes the contribution required under PERS during this period, the employee is deemed to be in an eligible position under PERS during such period.

Senate: 49 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 94 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 45 0 C 112 L 80

SB 3499

BRIEF TITLE: Providing a program to aid fragile children.

SPONSORS: Senators Day, Jones, Bradburn, and Morrison

SENATE COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services  
HOUSE COMMITTEE: Social and Health Services

RATIONALE:

There is a small number of developmentally disabled children who have multiple disabilities and need intensive medical care and treatment to continue living. Most of the children in this category must be maintained in a hospital where the mechanical facilities for maintaining life are available. Presently there is no available methodology or planning for any other type of maintenance and care as an alternative to continued hospitalization.

SUMMARY:

Certain classifications of children with multiple disabilities are delineated. Individual program plans must be developed for children within these classifications to develop an alternative methodology of care rather than hospitalization.

The Division of Developmental Disabilities of the Department of Social and Health Services is instructed to develop a controlled program of alternative services for these children and to report back to the Legislature in 1982.

The cost of this project is to be covered by an intradepartmental transfer of up to \$1,500,000 from the Division of Medical Assistance to the Division of Developmental Disabilities for the biennium ending June 30, 1981.

Senate: (a) 48 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: 96 0 C 106 L 80

**SSB 3509**

PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Granting property tax relief to senior citizens owning a residence by a lease for life.

**SPONSOR:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senator Bausch)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**RATIONALE:**

To qualify for senior citizen property tax relief, current law (Amendment 47 of the Constitution and RCW 84.36.381) requires a person to "own" the residence where he is living. The 1979 Legislature amended the statute to provide that a "life estate" would be an ownership interest which would qualify for the exemption.

Some senior citizens are living in residences pursuant to a "lease for life". For example, Panorama City in Olympia requires tenants to make an initial "down payment" and thereafter monthly payments with various cost of living increases during the course of the tenant's life.

Proponents of the legislation feel that a lease for life is functionally the same as a life estate and therefore should qualify for senior citizen property tax relief.

The definition of income employed for the senior citizen property tax exemption counts "income, from all sources whatsoever". An exception to this rule provides for the deduction of one-third social security, railroad retirement, and federal civil service pension income. The phrase "income, from all sources whatsoever" parallels the federal definition of gross income. Strict interpretation of these terms would result in an interpretation of "income" which would include the largest possible list of income sources.

Following this broad definition of income would result in including as business income or farm income, the gross receipts of the enterprise without deduction for business costs. This is not the definition which assessors have employed. However, the existing statute would appear to require utilization of gross rather than net income as a basis for determining eligibility.

A second problem has developed as a result of confusion over the one-third exclusion for social security, railroad retirement, and federal civil service pensions. The one-third exclusion was originally designed to approximate the employee contribution to the pension. This provision was believed to be necessary for social security and railroad retirement pensions because contributions under these programs were not easy to trace. In the case of federal civil service retirement, contributions are identifiable just as they are for state pensions. Accordingly, there is a question whether

federal civil service pensions warrant treatment similar to social security and railroad retirement pensions when contributions can be identified. With respect to social security and railroad retirement, the one-third deduction has been brought into question in light of evidence which shows that the normal range of contribution is between 5% and 15%.

A final difficulty has arisen with respect to all contributory pensions. Seniors have had difficulty computing and taking the proper deduction from their pension income for the amount of their contribution. This has usually resulted in seniors not taking a deduction for their contributions to pensions and annuities.

**SUMMARY:**

A senior citizen living in a residence pursuant to a "lease for life" contract will receive property tax relief as set forth in the senior citizen property tax relief statute.

The definition of income for purposes of the senior citizen property tax exemption is clarified. The definition relies on federal adjusted gross income plus a distinct list of income sources to the extent they are not counted in adjusted gross income.

The income list includes all pension and annuity income. This inclusion results in the counting of money which is actually part of the applicant's original contribution. However, an adjustment is provided in the income limits to more than offset this impact.

The income limits for qualification are increased as follows. A person who has a combined disposable income of fourteen thousand dollars or less is exempted from all excess property taxes. A person who has a combined disposable income of ten thousand dollars or less is exempted from all regular property taxes on up to fifteen thousand dollars of valuation of his residence.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	95	0	
Senate Refused,			
to Concur:			
House Refused,			
to Recede:			
Senate Refused,			
to Concur:			
House Refused,			
to Recede:			
Senate Concurred,			
Partial			
House Receded,			
Final Passage:	98	0	C 185 L 80 PV

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor corrected a technical error by vetoing two sections which were duplicative of other sections. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SSB 3537**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to appropriations.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means  
(Originally Sponsored by Senator Odegaard)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

A sick leave compensation program was instituted for many state employees in 1979. It was believed that compensating employees for a portion of unused sick leave might provide an incentive to reduce improper use of sick leave. Community college faculty, school district and educational service district employees were not included in the program.

**SUMMARY:**

All community college, common school and educational service district (ESD) employees are included under a sick leave compensation program.

Each January, the employee may choose to receive one day's pay for every four full days of sick leave accrued in the previous year. The employee must, however, maintain a minimum of 60 days sick leave.

Community colleges, common schools, and ESD's may award no more than 12 days sick leave per year, although contract provisions presently in force are not affected. Common school and ESD employees and community college faculty are not restricted in the maximum number of sick leave days they may accumulate. Previously they could accumulate a maximum of 180 days.

Any employee, at the time of retirement, or the employee's estate, in the case of death, will be compensated on the basis of one day's compensation for every four days sick leave accrued. Community colleges may delay these payments until July 1, 1981. School districts and ESD's may delay payments until September 1, 1981. The interest rate for these delayed payments will be 8 percent per year.

\$24,000 are appropriated to the State Board for Community Colleges for administrative start-up costs in community colleges.

Senate:	45	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	92	4	
Senate Concurred.			
Final Passage:	44	3	C 182 L 80

**SSB 3551**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Establishing temporary tax incentives for alcohol fuel.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Agriculture  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Hansen, Day, Benitz, Wanamaker and Morrison)  
(By Senate Committee on Agriculture Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**RATIONALE:**

The country's dependence on foreign sources of petroleum and depletable fossil fuels has become of great concern to the citizens. To help alleviate this concern, other potential sources of liquid fuel should be explored and developed. Alcohol fuels could provide a valuable source of liquid fuel and could create a market for certain agricultural crops and residues, and forest and industrial byproducts.

One way the state can aid in the production of alcohol fuels is to grant incentives through an exemption from the property leasehold taxes for alcohol fuel manufacturing plants and the business and occupation tax on gasohol sales.

**SUMMARY:**

Buildings, machinery, equipment and other property used primarily to manufacture alcohol fuels for use in motor vehicles and farm implements are exempted from property and leasehold taxes. Additions to existing alcohol fuel plants are also exempted from property and leasehold taxes. The exemption is for a six year duration beginning with the assessment year following the date the plant begins to operate. Only plants producing alcohol fuel by December 31, 1986, are eligible for this exemption.

Wholesale sales of gasohol are exempt from the business and occupation tax until December 31, 1986. The present tax exemption for wholesale sales of alcohol used in gasohol will terminate December 31, 1986.

Each year, the Department of Revenue is required to give the Legislature an estimate of the tax revenue foregone because of the tax exemptions given to manufacturers and distributors of alcohol fuel.

Senate: (a)	44	2	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	97	0	
Senate Concurred.			
Partial:			
House Refused,			
To Recede:			
Senate Concurred.			
Final Passage:	47	1	C 157 L 80

**SSB 3558**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Creating a fleet opportunity board and setting forth its powers and duties and providing for the expiration thereof.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Natural Resources  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Conner, Vognild, Rasmussen, and Peterson)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

In order to protect the herring resource, the 1973 Legislature limited the number of commercial fishermen who can harvest herring in the Puget Sound district. Only fishermen already in the fishery in 1973 are now allowed to participate in the Puget Sound herring fishery. Thirty-one purse seine and six gillnet fishermen are licensed to fish for roe herring in Puget Sound. An additional four purse seine fishermen are licensed for the bait herring fishery.

**SUMMARY:**

A "Herring Fleet Opportunity Board" is created composed of five members: two purse seine operators, two gillnet operators, and one representative of the Department of Fisheries.

Board members are appointed by the Governor for terms ending at the conclusion of the 1983 legislative session.

The board must recommend to the Legislature prior to the 1981 session an equitable harvesting system for the herring fishery.

Senate: 48 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 94 3  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 43 0 C 113 L 80

**SB 3565**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Increasing the time for which a temporary permit for driving trucks, buses, or cabs may be issued.

**SPONSOR:** Senator Henry

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Transportation

**RATIONALE:**

Special endorsements are required on drivers' licenses to permit lawful operations of certain commercial vehicles. These endorsements are given by the Director of Licensing after successful completion of examinations. Temporary permits are valid for a period of

ninety days and cost two dollars. Commercial driving courses normally extend for a four to five month period.

Agents of the County Auditor charge a one dollar handling fee for vehicle licensing and titling. It is believed that this fee is not sufficient to meet the increased costs due to inflation.

**SUMMARY:**

The period of time for which a temporary commercial permit is valid is extended to one hundred and eighty days. The fee for a temporary permit is raised to two dollars and fifty cents.

The amount of money the County Auditor's agents are allowed to charge for each application for vehicle licensing and titling is raised to one dollar and fifty cents.

Senate: (a) 48 0 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 95 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 44 0 C 114 L 80

**SB 3574**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Maintaining the delinquency prevention services program without significant changes.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Odegaard, Sellar, Moore, Walgren, Conner, Donohue, and Day

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Social and Health Services

**RATIONALE:**

Prior to the establishment of the Juvenile Justice Act, Delinquency Prevention Services provided counseling, etc., to those juveniles who might be classified as pre-delinquent. These services were provided in towns where little, if any, counseling services were available.

With the enactment of the Crisis Intervention section, the Department of Social and Health Services moved to eliminate Delinquency Prevention and replace it with the Crisis Intervention. In so doing, some areas lost these juvenile counseling services.

**SUMMARY:**

Delinquency Prevention Services are to remain as identifiable services in the locations where they were provided in fiscal year 1979.

Senate: 45 1 Effective: June 12, 1980  
House: (a) 96 0  
Senate Concurred,  
Final Passage: 38 0 C 158 L 80

**SSB 3581**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Supplementing law relating to lease or rental of school property of whatsoever kind.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Education  
(Originally Sponsored by Senators McDermott, Gould, Talmadge, Hayner, Gaspard, Ridder, and Morrison)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Education

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Education

**RATIONALE:**

Due to declining enrollment in the state's common schools over the past few years and resulting school closures, a number of school districts are faced with the problem of how to maximize the use of unused facilities and at the same time realize some economic benefit.

Current law governing the disposition of school district real property is silent regarding to whom, for what purpose, and for what period of time a school district may permit the occasional use, lease or rental of school property that is deemed surplus to the needs of the district, but which may be needed at some future date for school purposes. Furthermore, state constitutional limitations impose additional barriers for school district boards of directors seeking to maximize use of surplus property.

Several school districts have constructed facilities on land leased from the Department of Natural Resources. Although the districts wish to purchase the land, they are unable to do so since the time limit for such purchases terminated on January 1, 1976.

**SUMMARY:**

School district boards of directors are authorized to permit the rental, lease or occasional use of surplus real property lawfully held by the district to any person, corporation, or government entity for profit or nonprofit commercial or noncommercial purposes. Such use, rental or lease must be in the best interest of the district and must not interfere with the district's educational program and related activities.

The lease or rental agreement must permit recapture of the property so that the property is not placed beyond the control of the district should such property be needed for school purposes in the future.

School district boards of directors are directed to adopt a policy governing the use of surplus school property.

Joint use of school district property by any combination of persons, corporations or government entities for other than common school purposes is authorized but must comply with local zoning ordinances.

All potential users, lessees or tenants are required to pay such reasonable compensation for use of school

district property, assessed on a basis that is nondiscriminatory within classes of users, as established by each school district board of directors.

Moneys to be expended for insurance, utility, maintenance and other costs resulting from such lease, rental or use agreements are to be deposited in the district's general fund. The remaining revenue must be deposited in the district's building fund.

The legislation does not affect the use of school facilities for community purposes authorized by current law.

The date by which school districts and institutions of higher education in certain instances must be afforded the opportunity to purchase land they presently lease from the Department of Natural Resources is extended from January 1, 1976 to January 1, 1981.

Senate:	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	96	0	
Senate Concurred,			
Final Passage:	45	0	C 115 L 80

**SB 3593**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Vesting rights of the state in unappropriated public lands.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Henry, Guess, Van Hollebeke, Gallagher, Quigg, Lee, Matson, von Reichbauer, Goltz, Donohue, Lewis, Talley, Peterson, Moore, Rasmussen, Day, Benitz, Odegaard, Walgren, Wanamaker, Talmadge, and Hansen

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

Approximately 29 percent of the lands in Washington are controlled and managed by the federal government. All of the federal lands are important to the economy of this state; however, the federal agencies manage these lands on the basis of national policy and are frequently unresponsive to local concerns.

In addition, when Washington joined the Union it was required to disclaim title to unappropriated and unreserved lands. Some people believe that this was an unfair condition of statehood because most states did not have to meet this condition.

**SUMMARY:**

Unreserved and unappropriated federal lands in Washington are transferred to the state in fee title if the voters approve a state constitutional amendment. The constitutional amendment (SJR 132) revokes the state's disclaimer of rights to unappropriated public lands. However, only 310,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands are actually claimed by the state. Most federal lands are specifically excluded from the



state's claim, including: (1) national parks and monuments, (2) national forests, (3) national wildlife sanctuaries, (4) military reservations and (5) Indian reservations.

The Department of Natural Resources will manage the appropriated lands under the multiple-use concept (i.e., recreation, agriculture, timber, mineral, energy transmission) and is required to conduct a study to determine whether these lands should be sold or retained in public ownership.

All rights and privileges of state citizens on the federal lands under federal laws are maintained after transfer to the state. Public lands administered by the federal government under international treaties and interstate compacts will continue to be administered by the state in conformance with those documents.

At least 25% of the revenue earned from these lands must be paid to the counties to compensate for monies the counties are now receiving from the federal government.

A civil action may be brought by a private citizen for any injury resulting from a violation of this law. A person who exercises jurisdiction over these public lands in violation of state law is subject to a prison sentence from two to ten years; a corporation or other entity is subject to a fine not to exceed \$5,000.

This bill takes effect if the voters pass SJR 132 in the November, 1980 election.

Senate: (a)	41	6	Effective:	See summary for date.
House: (a)	90	7		
Senate Concurred,				
Final Passage:	42	1	C 116 L 80	

### SSB 3603

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing a bond issue for pollution control facilities.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senators Donohue, Williams, Bluechel, Odegaard, Gould, Gallagher, Wojahn, Talley, and McDermott) (By Executive Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**RATIONALE:**

In 1972, voters approved Referendum 26 in the amount of \$225 million for a statewide capital investment program to finance waste disposal facilities. The

\$225 million bond issue has been used in a grant program for waste water treatment facilities, lake rehabilitation projects, agricultural pollution projects, and solid waste facilities.

The Department of Ecology, which administers Referendum 26, reports that the entire \$225 million will soon be committed. Additional bonding authorization is required to allow continued operation and implementation of assistance programs initiated under Referendum 26.

**SUMMARY:**

\$450 million of general obligation bonds are authorized for construction and improvement of public waste disposal and management facilities.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are required to be deposited in an account within the general fund designated as the state and local improvements revolving account—waste disposal facilities, 1980.

Deposit interest earned on bond proceeds is to be credited to the general fund. The State's share of "cost sharing" is limited to not more than seventy-five percent of the total cost of any waste disposal or management facility. \$150 million are earmarked for waste management systems capable of producing renewable or energy savings as a result of waste management. The purpose of this legislation is delineated so as not to encourage speculative development. If construction of increased capacity is desired in excess of that required to meet population forecasted for a ten-year period from the date of the grant award, approval by a general purpose unit of local government is required.

The Department of Ecology must administer the bond proceeds subject to legislative appropriation. The Department may use the funds to accomplish the purposes of this act through direct expenditures, grants to federal, state, and local agencies, and loans to the same. Incentives for integrated solid/liquid waste disposal facilities are also permitted.

Stipulation is made that not more than two percent of the proceeds from the bond issue may be used by the Department of Ecology for administration of the program. Expenditures of the bond proceeds for equipment used to collect garbage in support of recycling centers in areas where private centers exist, or on any project for control of radioactive waste is prohibited.

The act will be referred to a vote of the people in November, 1980.

Senate:	49	0	Effective:	See summary for dates.
House: (a)	97	0		
Senate Concurred,				
Final Passage:	38	2	C 159 L 80	

**SSB 3611**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Authorizing the investment of municipal pension funds in state authorized investments.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senators Lewis and Day)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Appropriations

**RATIONALE:**

Currently funds of city employee retirement systems and funds of state retirement systems are invested differently.

The funds of the three city employee retirement systems (Seattle Employees Retirement System, the Spokane Employees Retirement System, and the Tacoma Employees Retirement System) must be invested pursuant to RCW 35.39.040. Funds of the state retirement systems are invested by the State Finance Committee and the Director of Retirement Systems (pursuant to RCW 43.84.150).

**SUMMARY:**

The existing authority for investment of municipal pension funds is repealed. Investment of such funds is authorized in the classes of investments approved for Washington State public retirement funds.

Senate:	49	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House:	97	0	C 34 L 80

**SSB 3629**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Providing tax incentives for alcohol fuel.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Agriculture (Originally Sponsored by Senators Hansen, Benitz, Day, Wanamaker, Gaspard and Morrison) (By Senate Committee on Agriculture Request)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Agriculture

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Revenue

**RATIONALE:**

The country's dependence on foreign sources of petroleum and depletable fossil fuels has become of great concern to the citizens. To help alleviate this concern, other potential sources of liquid fuel should be explored and developed. Alcohol fuels could provide a valuable source of liquid fuel and could create a market for certain agricultural crops and residues, and forest and industrial byproducts.

One way the state can aid in the production and use of alcohol fuels is to provide a reduction in the motor vehicle fuel tax and sales and use tax.

**SUMMARY:**

Alcohol fuel is exempted from the motor vehicle fuel and special fuel tax. Since fuel that is not taxable as motor vehicle fuel becomes subject to sales and use tax, alcohol fuel is also exempted from sales and use tax. This exemption expires December 31, 1986.

The operators of licensed commercial and farm vehicles using gasohol may claim a refund of the motor vehicle fuel tax for the portion of gasoline that is used for off-road purposes.

Senate: (a)	47	0	Effective: June 12, 1980
House: (a)	94	1	
Senate Concurred, Final Passage:	39	0	C 131 L 80

**SSB 3636**PARTIAL VETO

**BRIEF TITLE:** Relating to nursing homes.

**SPONSOR:** Senate Committee on Ways and Means (Originally Sponsored by Senator Fleming)

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

The Legislature and the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has found that problems have arisen with certain statutory provisions relating to nursing homes, especially in the area of violations of standards, confidentiality, and patient assessment.

The 1979 Legislature codified many of the DSHS regulations regarding the operation of nursing homes and the care afforded their patients. Several of the statutory provisions enacted in 1979 have either been questioned by the federal government or have proved to be difficult to administer.

**SUMMARY:**

Operators of nursing homes are permitted to retain those portions of payments received which exceed actual audited costs in the cost centers for property and administration and operations.

The Department is prohibited from accessing private patient records unless: (1) the private patient or the patient's guardian gives his permission or (2) the Department is investigating an alleged violation. No health care facility may require such permission as a condition for admittance.

The failure on the part of the Department to provide sufficient funds to meet the costs of the reimbursement standard allegedly violated is no longer a defense to a violation relating to the standards of care. The defense now is to show failure of DSHS to implement the entire cost reimbursement system. Additionally, the confidentiality provision for officials names in DSHS records of nursing homes is removed. A patient assessment system must be used for setting appropriate reimbursement to nursing homes instead of for setting reimbursement and levels of staffing.

Numerous housekeeping changes are made to the nursing home regulations. The requirement that a physician visit at least every 60 days and the provision mandating a program of self administration of medication by patients are deleted. All facilities are required to have sufficient personnel for feeding the patients. Each facility must train personnel to do purchasing and property control functions.

The requirement of written guidelines which would involve DSHS relative to initiation of guardianship proceedings is removed. Buildings constructed prior to 1980 and any new intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded are granted a waiver of the space and equipment requirements.

Continuing medical supervision of a private patient may not be a condition of license.

The requirement that facilities meet all federal laws and regulations relative to health and safety is deleted. Failure to comply with standards after the scheduled date of correction is a daily violation and the Department is authorized to adopt rules and regulations relative to civil penalties. The time period for compliance is changed from 90 days to not more than 60 days.

An appropriation of \$90,000 is made to enable DSHS to comply with facility patient review. \$45,000 of the appropriation is to be from federal sources.

The section delaying the implementation of the 1979 act contains an emergency clause and takes effect upon signature by the Governor (April 4, 1980). The remaining provisions take effect June 12, 1980.

Senate: (a)	43	2	Effective:	See summary
				for dates.
House: (a)	98	2		
Senate Concurred,				
Final Passage:	32	11	C 184 L 80 PV	

**PARTIAL VETO SUMMARY:**

The Governor vetoed three sections of the bill. Section 1 was vetoed because she believed that permitting the retention of management savings would result in windfalls to the operators. Sections 2 and 3 were vetoed because the Governor believed they would impair the ability of the Department of Social and Health Services to assure quality nursing home care. (See VETO MESSAGE)

**SJR 132**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Modifying the state's disclaimer of rights to unappropriated public lands.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Henry, Guess, Van Hollebeke, Gallagher, Lec, Quigg, Talley, Goltz, Donohue, Lewis, Hansen, Moore, Rasmussen, Day, Benitz, Odegaard, Walgren, Wanamaker, Talmadge, and von Reichbauer

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Ways and Means

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Natural Resources

**RATIONALE:**

The Enabling Act passed by Congress to allow the people of the Washington Territory to form a state (25 U.S. Statutes at Large, C. 180) contained several restrictions. One of these restrictions required the state to forever disclaim all rights to any land that the federal government did not give to the state and in which title was not vested with anyone (i.e., unappropriated public lands).

Article 26 of the State Constitution contains language which is similar to the language in the Enabling Act.

Proponents of this constitutional amendment believe that the federal government had no legal right to impose any such restrictions on the state, since similar restrictions were not imposed on many of the eastern states. Several other western states are in the process of repealing similar constitutional amendments.

**SUMMARY:**

A constitutional amendment is to be submitted to a vote of the people revoking the state's disclaimer to unappropriated public lands.

Senate:	38	6
House:	89	8

**SCR 120**

**BRIEF TITLE:** Insuring proper accounting and cost control procedures for office space used by the Legislature.

**SPONSORS:** Senators Odegaard and Walgren

**SENATE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Rules suspended, placed on second reading

**RATIONALE:**

The Legislature is the principal occupant of several buildings on the capitol campus and is likely to need additional space in the future. Thus, the Legislature

has a vital interest in the operation, maintenance, furnishing, remodeling and construction of capitol campus facilities.

Currently, decisions concerning these activities and charges to be assessed for them are made by the State Capitol Committee in conjunction with the Department of General Administration. The Legislature would like more input on and oversight of these decisions which so directly affect it.

**SUMMARY:**

A joint legislative committee on capitol facilities is created. This committee is authorized to advise and consult with the State Capitol Committee and the Department of General Administration on the need for new construction and remodeling of existing capitol buildings occupied wholly or in part by the Legislature.

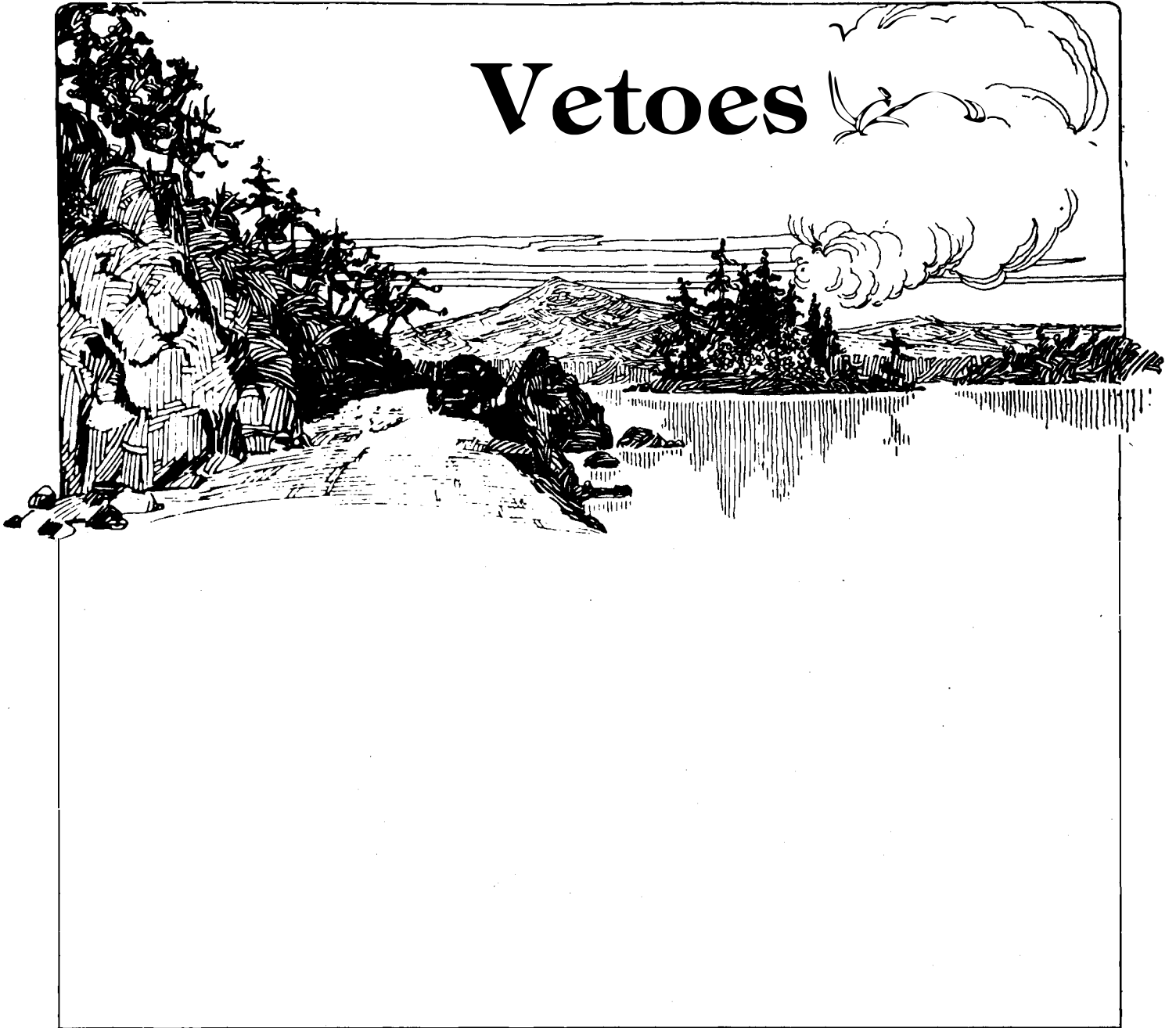
The committee is also authorized to review charges assessed by the Department of General Administration for use of capitol campus facilities with respect to the operation, maintenance, remodeling, and furnishing of capitol campus buildings.

The joint committee is required to present its findings and any recommendations to the next regular session of the Legislature.

Senate: (a)	44	0
House:	Adopted	

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# Vetoos



HOUSE BILLS VETOED OR PARTIALLY VETOED

HB 357	High. ed. student association	C 49 L 80 PV
HB 542	Ed. TV comm. abolish, create	C 123 L 80 PV
HB 1410	Gambling devices taxation	Vetoed
HB 1453	Wood study program, energy	Vetoed
HB 1475	Leg. sessions terminology	C 87 L 80 PV
SHB 1610	State investment board	Vetoed
HB 1763	Legislative art committee	C 173 L 80 PV
HB 1843	Energy audit schools	Vetoed
SHB 1852	Election, caucus conflicts	Vetoed

SENATE BILLS VETOED OR PARTIALLY VETOED

SSB 2977	Renewable energy practices	Vetoed
SSB 3164	Urban state parks priorities	C 89 L 80 PV
SSB 3207	Superior court King County	C 183 L 80 PV
SB 3240	Coord. review, account. act	C 186 L 80 PV
SB 3253	Electricians rearranged	C 30 L 80 PV
SSB 3509	Sen. cit. prop. tax relief	C 185 L 80 PV
SSB 3636	Nursing home care standards	C 184 L 80 PV



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

March 3, 1980

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 portion  
House Bill No. 357 entitled:

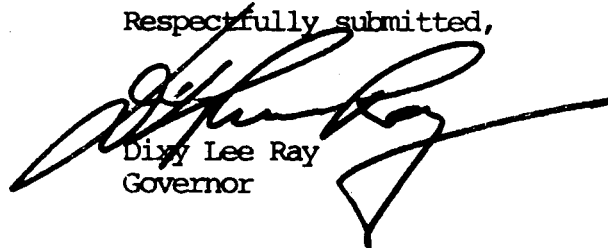
"AN ACT Relating to higher education;"

The proviso beginning on page 1, line 24 and ending on page 2,  
line 1 would require that the Open Public Meetings Act apply to  
any policy recommending bodies, except tenure review committees,  
authorized by public higher education governing boards, which  
have student members who represent the interest of students.

While there may be reason to subject all policy recommending  
bodies in higher education to the Open Public Meetings Act, I  
cannot agree with singling out only those that have student  
representatives.

With the exception of the proviso beginning on page 1, line 24  
and ending on page 2, line 1, which I have vetoed, the remainder  
of House Bill No. 357 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor





STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

March 11, 1980

To the Honorable, the House  
of Representatives of the  
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to three sections  
House Bill No. 542 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating broadcasting by radio and television, including  
instructional and public broadcasting . . ."

I agree that we need to establish a coordinating and planning  
mechanism to assure efficient and cost effective educational and public  
broadcasting. I have, however, vetoed Sections 1, 6, and 7. These  
three sections deal primarily with the funding for the Public Broadcasting  
Commission and in no way effect the intent or integrity of the legislation.  
I feel individual programs should be judged on merit and their funding  
levels evaluated as part of the overall priorities of the state during  
the regular budget process.

With the exception of Sections 1, 6, and 7 which I have vetoed, the  
remainder of House Bill No. 542 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

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. 1410  
entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to gambling . . ."

House Bill No. 1410 deals with a special tax imposed on certain gambling devices. The statutes that exist currently on the subject are technical and carefully interface with a complex federal law. It would appear that this bill is an attempt to accommodate changes in the federal code. However, the provisions of the bill raise technical questions which, when left unanswered render the scope, application, and ultimate effect of the bill indeterminable. I have grave concerns with any bill whose scope cannot be specifically determined. Moreover, in light of recent developments I refuse to allow a gambling bill which may have latent effects to become law.

For these reasons I have determined to veto House Bill No. 1410.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray", written over a printed name and title.

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

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. 1453  
entitled:

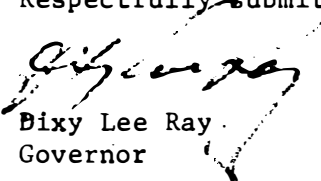
"AN ACT Relating to the use of wood for energy and heating;"

House Bill No. 1453 directs the Department of Natural Resources to establish a program to study the use of wood for energy and heating purposes. Within the general program, the department is directed to undertake more specific actions. However, there is no direction in the bill that either increases the authority of the department or imposes greater duties than already exist in current law.

Our laws were purposely drafted in a general manner so that they could accomodate emergent needs. The fact that statutory authority already exists to do what this bill proposes is testimony of and a tribute to the established system.

This bill succeeds only in burdening our flexible laws with a narrow and specialized provision whose term of applicability is miniscule. Since this law adds nothing to the effectiveness of current law and because it has a pejorative effect on the underpinnings of our statutory system I have determined to veto House Bill No. 1453. However, in deference to the concerns of the legislature, I have directed the Department of Natural Resources to give such priority to the program as time and finances will allow.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

March 7, 1980

To the Honorable, the House  
of Representatives of the  
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval of two sections House  
Bill No. 1475 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to legislative sessions".

Section 3 of this bill amends RCW 28A.41.020 which was repealed by  
Section 7(1) of SB 3406 (Ch. 6, Laws of 1980), and Section 4 amends RCW  
28A.41.050 which was previously amended by Section 3 of SB 3406 (Ch. 6,  
Laws of 1980). It is clear that the earlier enactment is preferred, and  
therefore I have vetoed these sections to preclude the necessity of  
further action to clarify intent.

With the exception of Sections 3 and 4 which I have vetoed, the  
remainder of House Bill No. 1475 is approved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

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. 1610 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to state investments."

House Bill No. 1610 represents a major restructuring of the state's investment management. One fourteen member board, which is made up in significant part by executive and legislative appointees, is to replace the numerous boards that now exist. It is the composition of this new board that concerns me.

I challenge the legislative participation on the board. The legislature's duty is to make laws. A necessary part of this is an evaluation of current laws and an objective evaluation of how these laws are being carried out. This evaluative role by the legislature is critical and must not be hindered by a possible conflict of interest through actual participation in ongoing programs.

In addition, I question the appointed origin of the board members. The active and the retired members of the state's retirement systems must be responsive to public interest. The board that this bill proposes would be rife with appointed individuals who would be insulated from public accountability.

Lastly, I recognize the structural and administrative problems which this bill addresses. Many other states have selected a more centralized management system. However, since this bill would not significantly shift the state's investment authority until mid-1981, I am convinced that there is enough time to develop better alternatives to meet such challenges.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute House Bill No. 1610.

Respectfully submitted,

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, the House  
of Representatives of the  
State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval a portion of House Bill  
No. 1763 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to works of art for the legislative building . . ."

This bill establishes a program to acquire works of art for the  
legislative building. Section 4 creates the capitol arts fund as the  
account to support this program. Subsection 2 of section 4 contains a  
misreference which renders its provisions unintelligible.

For this reason I have determined to veto subsection 2 of section 4  
of House Bill No. 1763.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

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. 1843  
entitled:

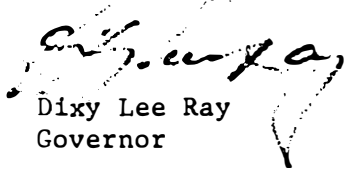
"AN ACT Relating to the common schools."

The State Energy Office should be the focal point for all state  
level energy related programs, including energy audits of public facil-  
ities such as this bill envisions. The Energy Office has applied for  
and expects to receive federal grants that would largely accomplish the  
directives of this bill.

In addition, since the information expected to be developed by  
these facility audits will be used in making capital budgeting decisions,  
the appropriation should carry appropriate reporting requirements.

For the foregoing reasons, I have determined to veto House Bill No.  
1843.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray,  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

February 1, 1980

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. 1852 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to school districts' special  
elections;"

I am entirely in sympathy with the intent of this act to avoid  
conflicts in scheduling between local special elections and state-  
wide political party caucuses. However, the bill appears to be  
highly susceptible to constitutional challenge because its title  
refers only to school districts' special elections, while its  
substance deals with all local special elections. On the basis of  
previous State Supreme Court rulings under Article II, Section 19  
of the State Constitution, I feel that legal challenges would  
probably be successful and that the results of special elections  
held under this bill's provisions would thereby be invalidated.  
This would include a number of bond issues and special levies.

For this reason, I have determined to veto Substitute House Bill  
No. 1852.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray", written over a printed name and title.

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor





STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval Substitute Senate Bill No. 2977 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to energy conservation".

I am vetoing Substitute Senate Bill No. 2977 for technical reasons. The intent of section 6 was to prohibit retroactive application of the amended law by exempting any building, to be renovated or constructed, for which an agency had completed a life cycle cost analysis by December 31, 1980. However, as worded, section 6 exempts the agency rather than the building. Thus, any agency that has ever done a life cycle cost analysis would not have to comply with the new law; this is not acceptable. Also unacceptable is signing the bill without it containing a clause that clearly makes its application prospective only.

As the bill undoubtedly will be reintroduced next session, all public agencies that would be affected should study the bill's provisions and be prepared to implement them. Life cycle cost analysis is an important element in our response to the demands of our energy situation and it is unfortunate that this bill is technically faulty.

For these reasons, I have determined to veto Substitute Senate Bill No. 2977.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

March 10, 1980

To the Honorable, the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to one section of Substitute Senate Bill 3164 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to urban area state parks".

Section 5 of this bill provides for the transfer of the Auburn Game Farm from the Game Commission to the State Parks and Recreation Commission for the purpose of preserving this property as an urban area state park. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is made from General Fund-State revenues to compensate the Game Commission for the property.

While I strongly support the concept of urban area state parks, there is a necessity to be consistent with the priorities of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation Plan (IAC) if utilization of our scarce resources is to be most effective.

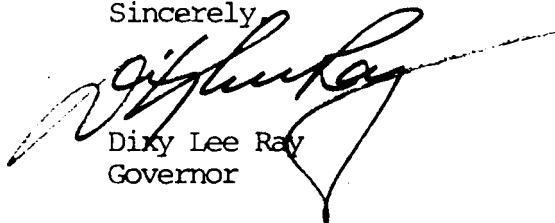
In addition, land acquisition projects submitted through the IAC are eligible for federal matching funds and should be maximized to the extent possible.

The effective date of this transfer is to be accomplished by July 31, 1981, the next biennium. This has the effect of obligating future legislatures.

Consequently, I have vetoed Section 5 and will ask the IAC to evaluate this proposal in their capital budget development plan for the 1981-83 biennium.

With the exception of Section 5, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill 3164 is approved.

Sincerely



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, to the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to part of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3207 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to superior court judges."

Substitute Senate Bill No. 3207 creates five additional superior court judgeships in King County which have been made dependent upon county approval. I have no problem with the creation of the judgeships or the county approval conditions. However, the last five lines of the bill, added as a House amendment to the original Senate bill, provide an elective procedure for the selection of judges to the newly created positions. I cannot support this provision for the reason that such procedure destroys the Governor's historic right to appoint judges to the newly created positions.

The State Supreme Court in Fain v Chapman 89 WN 2d 48, 569 P. 2d 1135(1977) said the following about new judgeships:

"The provisions of Article 4, Section 5 of the constitution provide the framework within which newly created judgeships must be filled. The applicable provision provides:

If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of the judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election."

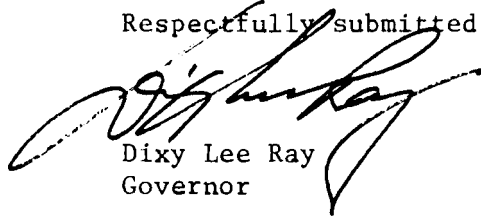
Since the governor has had this power in the past I am bound by the commands of my office to protect this historic authority so that it may remain a viable power for this and subsequent administrations.

I have given due consideration to the technical issue involved with this veto and am satisfied that the veto is within my authority. The issue that I mention is of course veto of less than a physical section. During the 1979 legislative session, a similar bill creating new judgeships was passed. It also provided for election procedures but the procedures were set out in a separate section. There was no question, at that time

that I could separately veto the election procedures without invalidating the whole bill. There is no substantive change in the circumstances this time. Although the election procedures and judgeships creation have been placed together within one physical section, the subject matters remain separable. The State Supreme Court in Apartment Ass'ns v Evans 88 Wn 2d 563, 564 P. 2d 788(1977) indicates that as long as the subject matter is separable, a veto may affect one part without the other.

For these reasons, I have determined to veto the last five lines of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3207.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name and title.

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

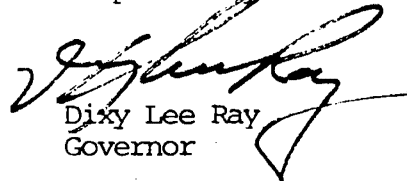
I am returning herewith without my approval as to several sections  
Senate Bill No. 3240 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to state government".

The sections of this bill that establish legislative rules review  
committees and the procedures for that review are not necessary.  
All aspects of sections one through nine and 16 through 22, with  
the exception of publishing the notice of legislative dissent,  
can be accomplished within existing statutory authority and  
present administrative procedures.

With the exception of sections one through nine and 16 through 22  
which I have vetoed, the remainder of Senate Bill No. 3240 is  
approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

February 28, 1980

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 3253 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to electricians";

Section 14 of this bill was originally included in the bill as a  
vehicle for changing the composition of the Board of Electrical  
Examiners. In subsequent action the amendment was dropped,  
leaving RCW 19.28.123 unchanged.

If this section becomes law the Code Reviser will have to make a  
reference to a 1980 legislative action that really didn't accomplish  
anything. I have, therefore, vetoed this section to avoid confusion  
on the part of future users of the code.

With the exception of Section 14, which I have vetoed, Senate Bill  
3253 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to two sections  
of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3509 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to property tax relief".

As a result of combining several legislative measures into one bill,  
RCW 84.36.381 has been amended by both sections 1 and 4 of this act  
and RCW 84.36.387 has been amended by both sections 2 and 6 of this  
act. Since the amendments by sections 1 and 2 of the act are dupli-  
cative of the amendments by sections 4 and 6 and since leaving them  
all in this act will cloud the status of RCW 84.36.381 and 84.36.387,  
I have vetoed sections 1 and 2.

With the exception of sections 1 and 2, which I have vetoed, the  
remainder of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3509 is approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



STATE OF  
WASHINGTON

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98504

April 4, 1980

To the Honorable, the Senate  
of the State of Washington

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith without my approval as to three sections of Substitute Senate Bill No. 3636 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to nursing homes".

This bill makes some necessary revisions in the nursing care standards which were passed during the 1979 legislative session. Several of these items were found to be in conflict with federal regulations or proved to be difficult to administer. However, several amendments to the bill made during the waning hours of the session will, I believe, produce certain unintended effects.

Section 1 was considered earlier in committee but withdrawn for the very reasons I have vetoed it. Although it may have been intended as a positive incentive to permit the retention of savings from management efficiencies, the inadvertent effect would be to allow operators to retain overpayments or to unconscionably retain funds intended as wage increases for support personnel. This would undoubtedly create legal disputes between the Department of Social and Health Services and the federal government as well as nursing home operators.

Sections 2 and 3 permit private patients or their guardians to deny access of state inspectors . . . "to their person, their comprehensive plans of care and their medical records . . ." Although this may have been intended to preserve the privacy of private patients, it would undermine the ability of the Department of Social and Health Services to assure quality of care for all nursing home residents - both those who are publically and privately supported. Denying access to the state inspectors would only serve to increase the vulnerability of frail elderly and disabled nursing home residents. It also might jeopardize the ability of the department to certify compliance of facilities with federal regulations necessary for participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

For the foregoing reasons, I have vetoed Sections 1, 2, and 3. The remainder of the bill is approved.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dixy Lee Ray".

Dixy Lee Ray  
Governor



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# Budget



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TABLE I  
BALANCE SHEET  
GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECONCILIATION

1979-81 BIENNIUM

(Dollars in Millions)

Revenues:

Beginning Fund Balance July 1, 1979	\$ 410.6
Revenue Forecast as of June 1979	6,742.7
Revenue Forecast Revisions, December 1979	45.4
Revenue Forecast Revisions, March 1980	39.5
Increase in Tuition and Fees	3.5
Impact of 1980 Legislation (Table II)	<u>4.9</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 7,246.6

Expenditures:

Appropriations - 1979 Legislation	\$ 7,125.8
Unanticipated receipts through December 1979	18.8
Reserve for distribution to local governments	7.6
Appropriations - 1980 Legislation (Table III)	<u>26.9</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,179.1
ESTIMATED BALANCE	67.5
Less Reserve for K-12 - Revised Real Estate Excise Tax (local deductible revenue)	<u>29.5</u>
ESTIMATED BALANCE 1979-81 BIENNIUM	\$ 38.0

TABLE II  
REVENUE LEGISLATION SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

BILL NO.	SUBJECT	GENERAL FUND STATE	GENERAL FUND FEDERAL	GENERAL FUND TOTAL	ALL OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
HB 395	Chiropractors	\$ 13.0	\$ --	\$ 13.0	\$ --	\$ 13.0
HB 1397	Urban trans. systems, taxes	(690.0)	--	(690.0)	--	(690.0)
HB 1419	Renewable energy resources	(406.0)	--	(406.0)	--	(406.0)
HB 1481	Higher Institutions, waivers	(252.0)	--	(252.0)	--	(252.0)
HB 1483	Referendum 37 appropriation	--	--	--	25,000.0	25,000.0
HB 1486	Razor clamming licenses	17.0	--	17.0	--	17.0
HB 1508	Ride-sharing vans tax exempt	(289.4)	--	(289.4)	--	(289.4)
HB 1533	DSHS Appropriation	--	8,500.0	8,500.0	--	8,500.0
HB 1624	Salmon Enhancement Bonding	(11.0)	--	(11.0)	--	(11.0)
HB 1643	School Construction Bonds	(1,012.5)	--	(1,012.5)	--	(1,012.5)
HB 1841	Meals, sales and Use Tax	(274.0)	--	(274.0)	--	(274.0)
SB 2751	Pollution Control Facilities	(825.0)	--	(825.0)	--	(825.0)
SB 3133	School Busses Vehicle Lic. Fees	(97.8)	--	(97.8)	--	(97.8)
SB 3282	Business Corp. Act Modifies	240.0	--	240.0	--	240.0
SB 3318	Insurance Revisions	9.5	--	9.5	--	9.5
SB 3551	Alcohol Fuels Tax Incentive	(65.0)	--	(65.0)	--	(65.0)
SB 3636	Nursing Home Care Standards	--	45.0	45.0	--	45.0
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>(\$ 3,643.2)</u>	<u>\$ 8,545.0</u>	<u>\$ 4,901.8</u>	<u>\$ 25,000.0</u>	<u>\$ 29,901.8</u>

TABLE III  
 APPROPRIATION LEGISLATION SUMMARY  
 (\$ in thousands)

BILL NO.	SUBJECT	AGENCY	GENERAL FUND STATE	GENERAL FUND FEDERAL	GENERAL FUND TOTAL	ALL OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
HB 38	Career Dev. Civil Serv. Emp.	Personnel	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 144.5	\$ 144.5
HB 542	Ed. TV Comm. abolish, create	Broadcasting Commission	55.0	--	55.0	--	55.0
HB 1147	Grand Jury State-wide	Organized Crime Advisory Board	250.0	--	250.0	--	250.0
HB 1427	Public Transit Excise Tax	OFM	3,000.0	--	3,000.0	--	3,000.0
*HB 1433	State Crime Lab	State Patrol	1,163.0	--	1,163.0	--	1,163.0
HB 1483	Referendum 37 appropriation	DSHS	--	--	--	25,000.0	25,000.0
HB 1511	Legend Drugs Id	Pharmacy	22.7	--	22.7	--	22.7
HB 1516	In-home Services Require.	DSHS	270.0	--	270.0	--	270.0
HB 1520	DSHS Criminal Records Access	DSHS	13.2	--	13.2	--	13.2
HB 1521	Property Transf. Public Asst.	DSHS	500.0	--	500.0	--	500.0
*HB 1533	DSHS Appropriation	DSHS	9,828.0	8,500.0	18,328.0	--	18,328.0
*HB 1545	State Library Appropriation	Library	266.0	--	266.0	--	266.0
HB 1620	Transportation appropriation	DOT	--	--	--	9,000.0	9,000.0
*HB 1658	Admin. Contingency Fund	Employment Security	--	--	--	1,184.1	1,184.1
HB 1676	School Discipline	SPI	68.2	--	68.2	--	68.2
HB 1778	Drivers' License Stations	DOL	--	--	--	1,469.0	1,469.0
*HB 1981	Jail Bonds	Jail Commission	--	--	--	187.0	187.0
HB 1988	Mobile Homes Movement, Rent	DOT	5.0	--	5.0	--	5.0
HB 1989	Manufactured Homes	Labor & Industries	147.0	--	147.0	--	147.0
HB 1643	School Construction Bonds	SPI	--	--	--	30,000.0	30,000.0
SR 2963	Common School Constr. Funds	SPI	--	--	--	(30,000.0)	(30,000.0)
SB 3250	Nursing Home Cost System	OFM/State Auditor	310.0	--	310.0	--	310.0
SB 3257	Poison Control, Drug Info.	DSHS	225.0	--	225.0	--	225.0
*SB 3371	Padilla Bay Sanctuary	Ecology	70.0	--	70.0	--	70.0
SB 3385	Fires Reporting Fire Marshal	Insurance	95.0	--	95.0	--	95.0
*SB 3457	Crime Victims Insurance	Labor & Industries	2,003.0	--	2,003.0	764.0	2,767.0
SB 3537	Sick Leave Program - CC	SBCCE	24.0	--	24.0	--	24.0
SB 3636	Nursing Home Care Standards	DSHS	45.0	45.0	90.0	--	90.0
GRAND TOTAL			<u>\$18,360.1</u>	<u>\$ 8,545.0</u>	<u>\$26,905.1</u>	<u>\$37,748.6</u>	<u>\$64,653.7</u>

\*Supplemental Budget Bills.

-110-

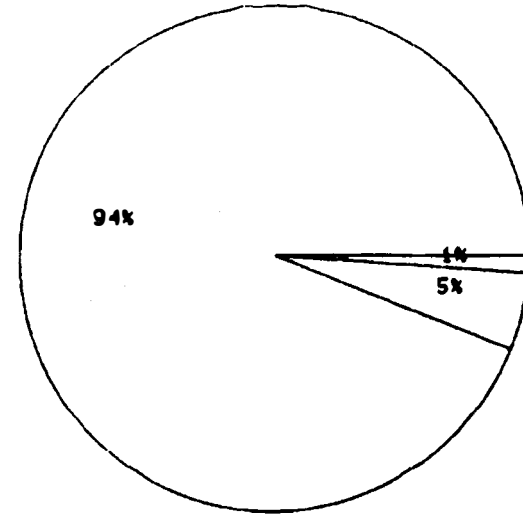


WASHINGTON STATE

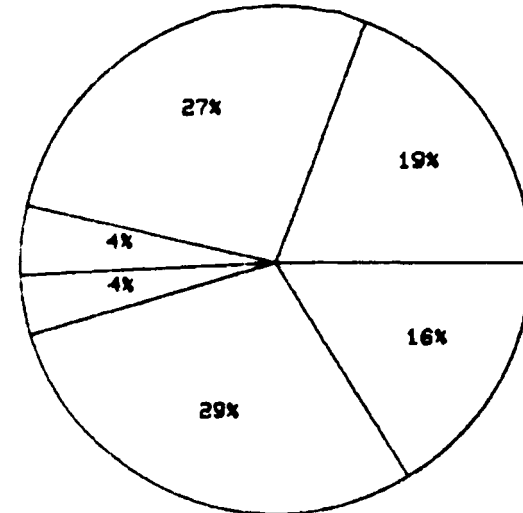
DATE 03/14/80  
TIME 16:41

1979-81 OPERATING BUDGET  
TOTAL (ALL FUNDS)

	SUPPLEMENTAL	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT		x
HUMAN RESOURCES	22,466	94%
NATURAL RESOURCES		x
TRANSPORTATION	1,163	5%
PUBLIC SCHOOLS		x
EDUCATION OTHER	266	1%
	-----	
TOTAL (ALL FUNDS)	23,895	100%

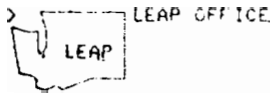


	OMNIBUS + SUPPLEMENT	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1,789,188	19%
HUMAN RESOURCES	2,515,563	27%
NATURAL RESOURCES	412,575	4%
TRANSPORTATION	362,138	4%
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2,712,564	29%
EDUCATION OTHER	1,512,316	16%
	-----	
TOTAL STATE	*9,304,344	100%



\* Includes all appropriation measures passed during the 1979 Regular and Extraordinary Sessions and the 1980 supplemental budget.

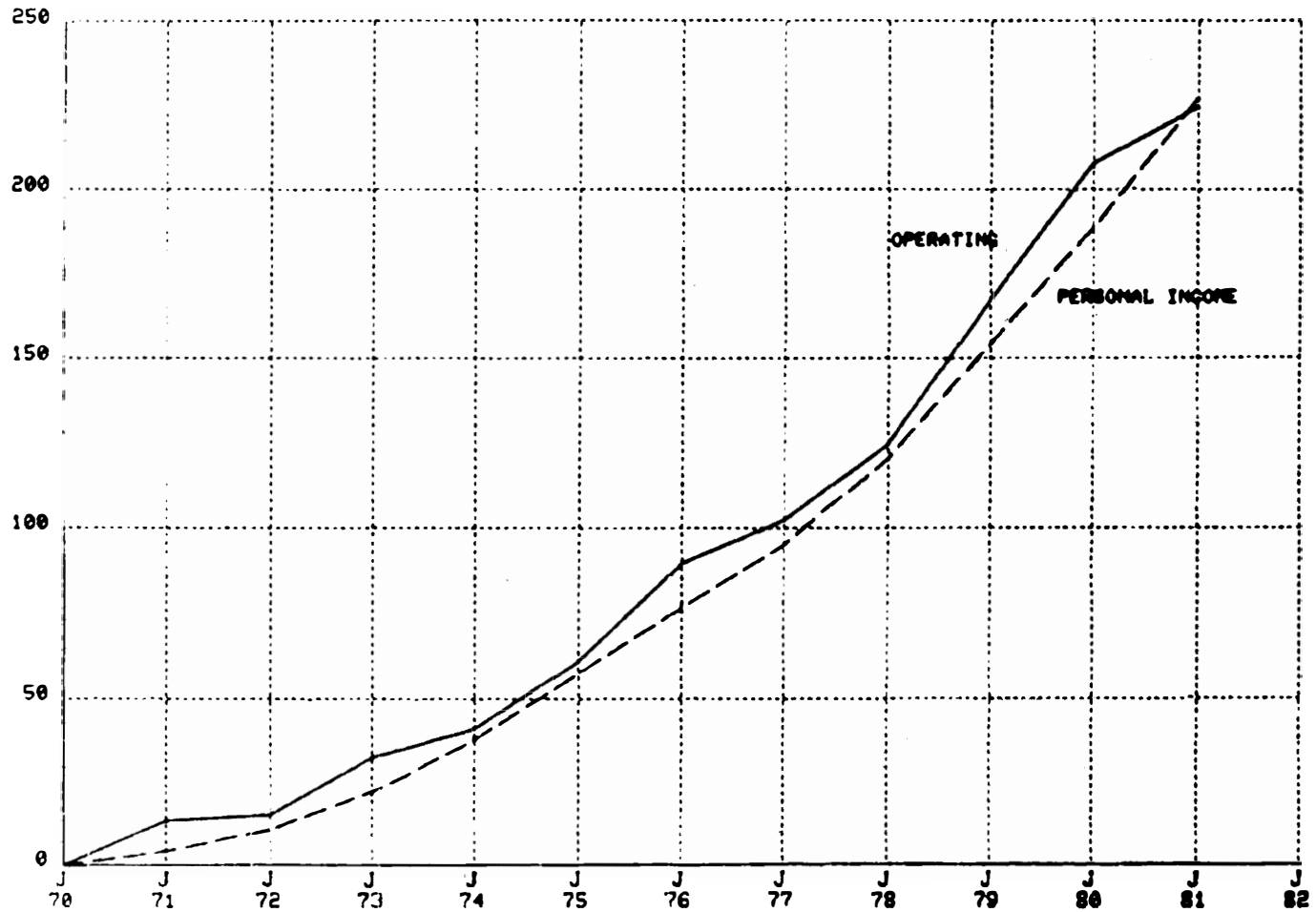




WASHINGTON STATE  
OPERATING BUDGET  
VERSUS  
PERSONAL INCOME

DATE 03/17/80  
TIME 09:41

PERCENT GROWTH SINCE 1970





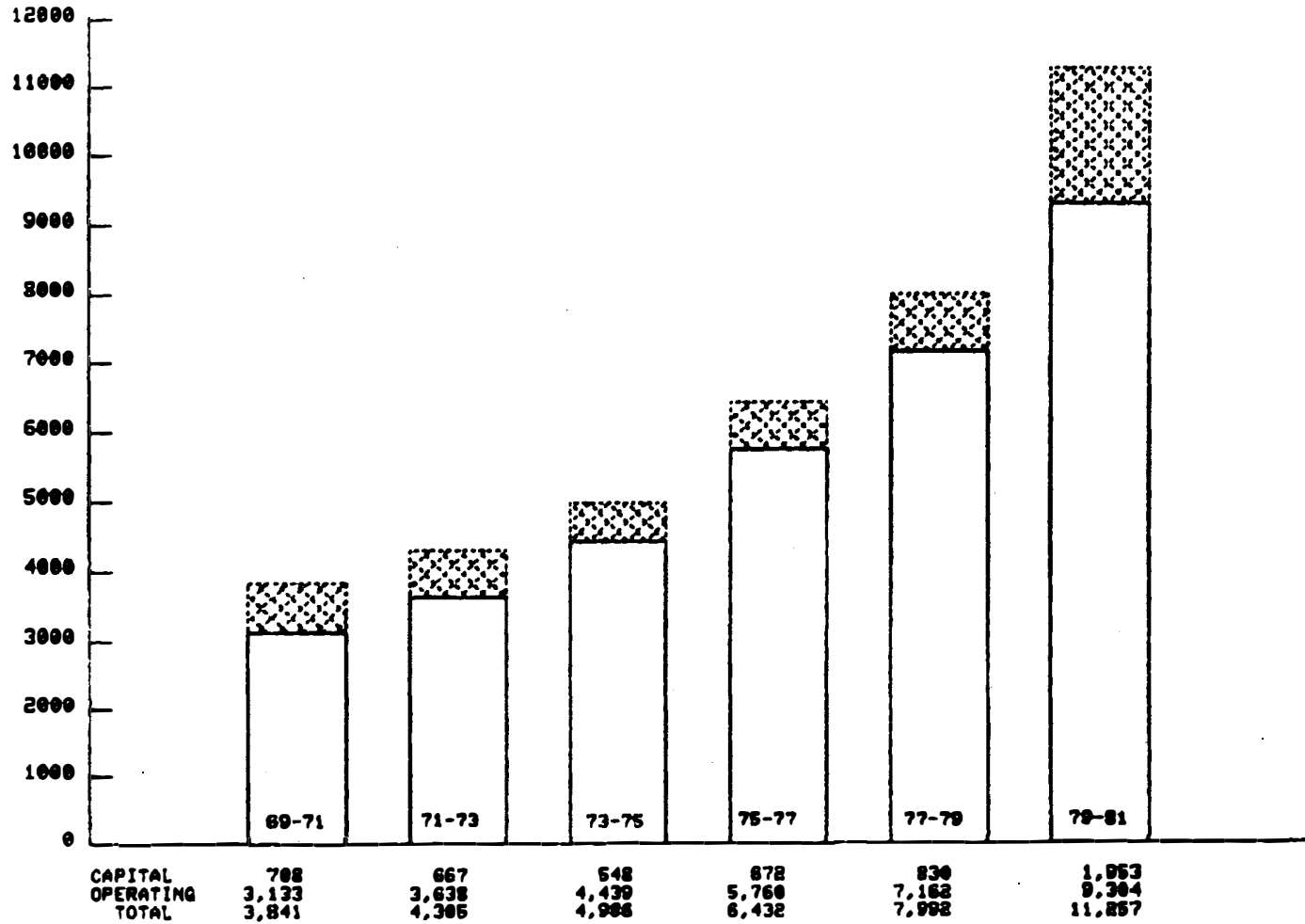
WASHINGTON STATE  
1979-81 BUDGET

DATE 03/14/80

TIME 16:51

OPERATING AND CAPITAL  
INCLUDES 1980 SUPPLEMENTAL  
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME	TOTAL STATE BUDGET											DATE	
17:16	PAGE 1 OF 10											03/14/80	
*****													
--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----			
-PAG	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	
.....													
2	LEGISLAT & JUDICA	60,857		60,857					195		195	61,052	61,052
	LEGISLATIVE	37,497		37,497					195		195	37,692	37,692
	JUDICIAL	23,360		23,360								23,360	23,360
3	EXECUTIVE	250,651		250,651	48,441	48,441	110,057		110,057		409,149	409,149	409,149
4	GEN GOV OTHER	486,649		486,649	70,229	70,229	697,732		697,732		1254,609	1254,609	1254,609
5	HUMAN RESOURCES	1271,524	11,831	1283,354	1033,274	8,500	1041,774	164,795	2,135	166,930	2469,591	22,466	2492,057
	DSHS	1235,119	9,828	1244,947	843,741	8,500	852,241	13,434		13,434	2092,293	18,328	2110,621
	VETERANS AFFAIR	13,386		13,386				1,593		1,593	14,979		14,979
	HUMN RESOUR OTH	23,019	2,003	25,022	189,533		189,533	149,768	2,135	151,903	362,319	4,138	366,457
6	NAT RESOUR & TRAN	132,488	1,163	133,651	21,830		21,830	401,823		401,823	556,141	1,163	557,304
	NATURAL RESOURC	114,362		114,362	21,830		21,830	274,880		274,880	411,071		411,071
	TRANSPORTATION	18,126	1,163	19,289				126,944		126,944	145,070	1,163	146,233
	TOTAL EDUCATION	3423,561	266	3423,827	252,577		252,577	546,923		546,923	4223,061	266	4223,327
7	SUP PUBLIC INST	2473,410		2473,410	224,682		224,682	13,992		13,992	2712,083		2712,083
8	COMM COLLEGES	321,723		321,723				43,876		43,876	365,599		365,599
9	FOUR YR INST HE	602,274		602,274				478,421		478,421	1080,695		1080,695
10	EDUCATION OTHER	26,155	266	26,421	27,895		27,895	10,634		10,634	64,684	266	64,950
1	TOT STATE BUDGET	5625,729	13,260	5638,987	1426,350	8,500	1434,850	1921,523	2,135	1923,658	8973,598	23,895	8997,490
10	SUNY/BLTD CLAIMS	5,252		5,252	4,190		4,190	598		598	10,040		10,040
	T-BUD/SUNY/BLTD	5630,980	13,260	5644,238	1430,540	8,500	1439,040	1922,121	2,135	1924,256	8983,638	23,895	9007,529 *

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\* Includes 1979 omnibus budget and 1980 supplemental budget; does not include appropriations made in other 1979 or 1980 legislation.

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME	LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL										DATE	
17:17	PAGE 2 OF 10											03/14/80
*****												
--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
-SEC	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
.....												
* TOTAL LEGISLATI	37,497		37,497				195		195	37,692		37,692
002 HOUSE OF REP	16,728		16,728							16,728		16,728
003 SENATE	14,300		14,300							14,300		14,300
004 LEGIS BUDGET CO	1,247		1,247							1,247		1,247
005 LEAP COMMITTEE	1,295		1,295							1,295		1,295
006 STATE ACTUARY	301		301							301		301
007 STATUTE LAW COM	3,626		3,626				195		195	3,821		3,821
* TOTAL JUDICAL	23,360		23,360							23,360		23,360
008 SUPREME COURT	5,306		5,306							5,306		5,306
009 LAW LIBRARY	1,386		1,386							1,386		1,386
010 COURT OF APPEAL	6,130		6,130							6,130		6,130
011 COURT ADMR	10,313		10,313							10,313		10,313
012 JUDICIAL COUNCI	225		225							225		225
* TOTAL LEG & JUD	60,857		60,857				195		195	61,052		61,052

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 17:17 PAGE 3 OF 10 GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE DATE 03/14/80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

--OPERATING BUDGET-- -SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
013 OFF OF GOV	2,704		2,704							2,704		2,704
014 SPEC APP TO GOV	176,404		176,404	24,060		24,060	61,265		61,265	261,729		261,729
015 LT GOVERNOR	204		204							204		204
016 SECRETARY OF ST	3,705		3,705							3,705		3,705
017 INDIAN ADVISORY	147		147							147		147
018 ASIAN-AM ADV CN	121		121							121		121
019 MEXICAN-AM AFFA	124		124							124		124
020 STATE TREASURER	10		10				3,838		3,838	3,848		3,848
021 STATE AUDITOR	6,041		6,041	300		300	232		232	6,573		6,573
21A GAMBLING COMM							2,840		2,840	2,840		2,840
022 ATTORNEY GENERA	3,355		3,355				15,034		15,034	18,389		18,389
023 OFF FINANCIAL M	10,949		10,949	24,081		24,081				35,030		35,030
024 DEPT OF PERSONN	263		263				8,365		8,365	8,628		8,628
025 STATE CAPITOL C							20		20	20		20
026 DATA PROCESS AU	1,023		1,023							1,023		1,023
027 DEFERRED COMP C	35		35							35		35
028 ST FINANCE COM							991		991	991		991
029 DEPT OF REVENUE	29,298		29,298				2,560		2,560	31,858		31,858
030 TAX APPEALS BRD	718		718							718		718
031 DEPT OF GEN ADM	9,526		9,526				14,649		14,649	24,175		24,175
032 PRESIDENTIAL EL	1		1							1		1
033 INSURANCE COMM	6,023		6,023				263		263	6,286		6,286
* TO EXECUTIVE	250,651		250,651	48,441		48,441	110,057		110,057	409,149		409,149

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 17:18 PAGE 4 OF 10  
 GENERAL GOVERNMENT OTHER DATE 03/14/80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

--OPERATING BUDGET-- -SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
034 STATE REVS FOR	134,292		134,292				302,687		302,687	436,979		436,979
035 FEDERAL REVS FO				76		76	64,498		64,498	64,574		64,574
036 BOND RETIRE & I							249,856		249,856	249,856		249,856
037 PUB DISCLOSURE	892		892							892		892
038 DEPT RETIREMENT	341,853		341,853	67,500		67,500	6,610		6,610	415,963		415,963
039 MUN RESEARCH CN	880		880							880		880
040 UNIFORM LEG COM	21		21							21		21
041 ST BRD OF ACCTN	517		517							517		517
042 ATHLETIC COMM	56		56							56		56
043 CEMETERY BOARD							68		68	68		68
044 HORSE RACING CO							1,752		1,752	1,752		1,752
045 LIQUOR CONTROL							58,425		58,425	58,425		58,425
046 PHARMACY BOARD	828		828							828		828
047 UTILITY & TRANS							13,734		13,734	13,734		13,734
048 VOL FIREMEN BOA							102		102	102		102
049 DEPT EMERGENCY	651		651	2,048		2,048				2,699		2,699
050 MILITARY DEPT	5,485		5,485	605		605				6,090		6,090
051 PUB EMPL REL CO	1,174		1,174							1,174		1,174
* TOT GEN GOV OTH	486,649		486,649	70,229		70,229	697,732		697,732	1254,609		1254,609

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME	HUMAN RESOURCES											DATE
17:19	PAGE 5 OF 10											03/14/80
*****												
--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
-SEC	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
.....												
52 *TOTAL DSHS	1235,119	9,828	1244,947	843,741	8,500	852,241	13,434		13,434	2092,293	18,328	2110,621
053 ADULT CORRECTIO	114,004	9,144	123,148							114,004	9,144	123,148
SUP ADULT COR CH 270		-1,686	-1,686								-1,686	-1,686
054 JUVENILE REHABI	53,665	-2,468	51,197	747		747				54,412	-2,468	51,944
055 MENTAL HEALTH	98,559		98,559	17,184		17,184	2,119		2,119	117,862		117,862
056 DEVELOPMENTAL D	99,439		99,439	61,900		61,900				161,339		161,339
057 NURSING HOMES	122,273	8,500	130,773	121,595	8,500	130,095				243,868	17,000	260,868
059 INCOME MAINTENA	314,749	-4,732	310,017	205,932		205,932				520,681	-4,732	515,949
060 COMMUNITY SOCIA	79,755		79,755	65,624		65,624	100		100	145,479		145,479
061 MEDICAL ASSISTA	201,114		201,114	148,435		148,435				349,549		349,549
062 PUBLIC HEALTH	20,556	200	20,756	49,745		49,745	11,214		11,214	81,515	200	81,715
063 VOCATIONAL REHA	7,196	250	7,446	35,741		35,741				42,937	250	43,187
064 ADMIN/SUPPORTIN	52,875	500	53,375	33,837		33,837				86,712	500	87,212
065 COMMUNITY SERVI	70,935	120	71,055	103,001		103,001				173,936	120	174,056
67 * VETERANS AFFAIR	13,386		13,386				1,593		1,593	14,979		14,979
* TOT HUM RES OTH	23,019	2,003	25,022	189,533		189,533	149,768	2,135	151,903	362,319	4,138	366,457
068PLAN & COMM AFFAI	3,976		3,976	10,024		10,024				14,000		14,000
069HUMAN RIGHTS COMM	2,967		2,967	340		340				3,307		3,307
070IND INS APPEALS B	82		82				3,051		3,051	3,133		3,133
071CRIM JUST TRNS CM							3,783		3,783	3,783		3,783
072DEPT L & I	7,778	2,003	9,781	110		110	60,085	764	60,849	67,973	2,767	70,740
073PRISON TERMS & PA	1,984		1,984							1,984		1,984
074HOSPITAL COMM	326		326	528		528	557		557	1,411		1,411
075DEPT EMPLOY SECUR	3,083		3,083	173,441		173,441	82,292	1,184	83,476	258,816	1,184	260,000
076COMM FOR BLIND	2,463		2,463	5,090		5,090				7,553		7,553
077JAIL COMMISSION	360		360					187	187	360	187	547
* TOTAL HUM RESOU	1271,524	11,831	1283,354	1033,274	8,500	1041,774	164,795	2,135	166,930	2469,591	22,466	2492,057

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME	NATURAL RESOURCES & TRANSPORTATION											DATE
17:19	PAGE 6 OF 10											03/14/80
*****												
--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
-SEC	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
.....												
* TOTAL NAT RESOU	114,362		114,362	21,830		21,830	274,880		274,880	411,071		411,071
ENVIRON HEARING	651		651							651		651
078 STATE ENERGY OF	1,021		1,021	5,140		5,140				6,161		6,161
079 OCEANOGRAPHIC C	384		384							384		384
080 COL RIV GORGE C	5		5	26		26				31		31
081 DEPT OF ECOLOGY	18,212		18,212	8,907		8,907	119,853		119,853	146,972		146,972
083 ENERGY FAC SITE	505		505				863		863	1,368		1,368
085 PARKS & RECREAT	24,749		24,749	100		100	3,714		3,714	28,563		28,563
086 ARCH/HIST PRESE	100		100	2,340		2,340	432		432	2,872		2,872
087 OUTDR RECREATIO							27,997		27,997	27,997		27,997
088 COMM & EC DEVEL	3,777		3,777	213		213	430		430	4,420		4,420
089 DEPT OF FISHERI	35,288		35,288	4,154		4,154	2,025		2,025	41,467		41,467
090 DEPT OF GAME	29		29				34,584		34,584	34,613		34,613
091 NATURAL RESOURC	21,652		21,652	452		452	67,726		67,726	89,830		89,830
093 DEPT OF AGRICUL	7,989		7,989	498		498	17,256		17,256	25,743		25,743
* TOTAL TRANSPORT	18,126	1,163	19,289				126,944		126,944	145,070	1,163	146,233
094 STATE PATROL	9,994	1,163	11,157				69,897		69,897	79,891	1,163	81,054
095 VEH EQUIP SAFET							8		8	8		8
096 TRAFFIC SAFETY							8,149		8,149	8,149		8,149
097 DEPT OF LICENSI	8,132		8,132				48,700		48,700	56,832		56,832
098 CNTY ROAD ADMIN							190		190	190		190
* TOTAL NR & TRAN	132,488	1,163	133,651	21,830		21,830	401,823		401,823	556,141	1,163	557,304

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 17:20 PAGE 7 OF 10 SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DATE 03/14/80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

--OPERATING BUDGET-- -SEC	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	LEG	LEG-SS0	TOT.	LEG	LEG-SS0	TOT.	LEG	LEG-SS0	TOT.	LEG	LEG-SS0	TOT.
099 SPI ADMIN	11,906		11,906	6,288		6,288	378		378	18,572		18,572
100 GEN APPORTIONME	2098,372		2098,372							2098,372		2098,372
108 TRANSPORTATION	145,847		145,847							145,847		145,847
109 VOC-TECH INSTIT	34,706		34,706							34,706		34,706
110 FOOD SERVICES	6,497		6,497	60,893		60,893				67,390		67,390
111 HANDICAPPED	124,545		124,545	26,521		26,521				151,066		151,066
112 TRAFFIC SAFETY							13,614		13,614	13,614		13,614
113 EDUC SERVICE DI	9,386		9,386							9,386		9,386
114 SPEC NEEDS PROG	26,300		26,300	6,000		6,000				32,300		32,300
115 INST EDUCATION	13,330		13,330	3,316		3,316				16,646		16,646
116 CULTURAL ENRICH	1,501		1,501							1,501		1,501
117 PACIFIC SCIENCE	300		300							300		300
118 COMP PLAN & EVA	144		144							144		144
119 FEDERAL EDUCAT				97,443		97,443				97,443		97,443
120 ENVIR EDUCATION	576		576							576		576
121 ENCUMB FED GRAN				24,221		24,221				24,221		24,221
XXX CAT SAL MNTS												
* TOTAL SPI	2473,410		2473,410	224,682		224,682	13,992		13,992	2712,083		2712,083

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 17:20 PAGE 8 OF 10 DATE 03/14/80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

--OPERATING BUDGET--		----GENERAL FUND STATE----			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
-SEC		LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
123	OFF ADMIN	2,428		2,428							2,428		2,428
124	INSTRUCT SERV	197,098		197,098				6,354		6,354	203,452		203,452
125	LIBRARIES	15,962		15,962				402		402	16,364		16,364
126	STUDENT SERVI	31,284		31,284				804		804	32,088		32,088
127	INSTITUTIONAL	45,792		45,792				1,145		1,145	46,937		46,937
128	PLANT OPERATI	29,159		29,159				10,527		10,527	39,686		39,686
	SPONSORED RES							24,644		24,644	24,644		24,644
	*TOTAL CC COLL	321,723		321,723				43,876		43,876	365,599		365,599

WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME 17:21 PAGE 9 OF 10 HIGHER EDUCATION DATE 03/14/80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

-SEC	---OPERATING BUDGET---			---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
	* TOTAL UW	273,242	273,242				386,499		386,499	659,740		659,740			
130	INSTRUCT SERV	185,247	185,247				54,248		54,248	239,495		239,495			
131	LIBRARIES	19,050	19,050				2,561		2,561	21,611		21,611			
132	STUDENT SERVI	12,114	12,114				1,256		1,256	13,370		13,370			
133	HOSPITALS	18,645	18,645				64,894		64,894	83,539		83,539			
134	INSTITUTIONAL	23,533	23,533				12,919		12,919	36,452		36,452			
135	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	14,653	14,653				27,301		27,301	41,954		41,954			
							223,320		223,320	223,320		223,320			
	* TOTAL WS	163,659	163,659				69,610		69,610	233,269		233,269			
136	INSTRUCT SERV	113,786	113,786				18,856		18,856	132,642		132,642			
137	LIBRARIES	9,344	9,344				732		732	10,076		10,076			
138	STUDENT SERVI	6,969	6,969				362		362	7,331		7,331			
139	INSTITUTIONAL	14,461	14,461				1,980		1,980	16,441		16,441			
140	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	19,099	19,099				4,630		4,630	23,729		23,729			
							43,050		43,050	43,050		43,050			
	* TOTAL EW	47,334	47,334				6,058		6,058	53,392		53,392			
141	INSTRUCT SERV	28,134	28,134				540		540	28,674		28,674			
142	LIBRARIES	2,715	2,715				69		69	2,784		2,784			
143	STUDENT SERVI	2,929	2,929				66		66	2,995		2,995			
144	INSTITUTIONAL	5,198	5,198				271		271	5,469		5,469			
145	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	8,358	8,358				812		812	9,170		9,170			
							4,300		4,300	4,300		4,300			
	* TOTAL CW	43,549	43,549				6,446		6,446	49,995		49,995			
146	INSTRUCT SERV	24,730	24,730				1,138		1,138	25,868		25,868			
147	LIBRARIES	3,398	3,398				160		160	3,558		3,558			
148	STUDENT SERVI	2,902	2,902				130		130	3,032		3,032			
149	INSTITUTIONAL	5,555	5,555				250		250	5,805		5,805			
150	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	6,964	6,964				320		320	7,284		7,284			
							4,448		4,448	4,448		4,448			
	* TOTAL ES	20,430	20,430				1,293		1,293	21,723		21,723			
151	INSTRUCT SERV	8,487	8,487				115		115	8,602		8,602			
152	LIBRARIES	2,385	2,385				21		21	2,406		2,406			
153	STUDENT SERVI	1,360	1,360				11		11	1,371		1,371			
154	INSTITUTIONAL	3,367	3,367				31		31	3,398		3,398			
155	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	4,535	4,535				36		36	4,571		4,571			
							1,079		1,079	1,079		1,079			
156	MASTERS PROG	296	296							296		296			
	* TOTAL WW	54,061	54,061				8,516		8,516	62,577		62,577			
157	INSTRUCT SERV	33,105	33,105				844		844	33,949		33,949			
158	LIBRARIES	4,221	4,221				163		163	4,384		4,384			
159	STUDENT SERVI	4,173	4,173							4,173		4,173			
160	INSTITUTIONAL	6,727	6,727				436		436	7,163		7,163			
161	PLANT OPERATI SPONSORED RES	5,835	5,835				1,673		1,673	7,508		7,508			
							5,400		5,400	5,400		5,400			
		602,274	602,274				478,421		478,421	1080,695		1080,695			

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WASHINGTON STATE 1979-81 SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TIME	GENERAL EDUCATION OTHER											DATE
17:22	PAGE 10 OF 10											03/14/80
*****												
--OPERATING BUDGET--	---GENERAL FUND STATE---			---GENERAL FUND FEDERAL---			-----ALL OTHER FUNDS-----			-----TOTAL ALL FUNDS-----		
-SEC	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.	LEG	LEG-S80	TOT.
.....												
162	COMPACT FOR EDU	53		53						53		53
163	CHCL POSTSEC ED	13,836		13,836	3,515		3,515			17,351		17,351
164	COMM FOR VOC ED	3,243		3,243	21,416		21,416			24,659		24,659
165	HE PERSONNEL BR						1,151		1,151	1,151		1,151
166	STATE LIBRARY	6,343	266	6,609	2,057		2,057	8,336		8,336	16,736	266 17,002
167	STATE ARTS COMM	1,218		1,218	907		907	1,000		1,000	3,125	3,125
168	ST HIST SOCIETY	531		531				33		33	564	564
169	E WA ST HIST SO	495		495				65		65	560	560
170	ST CAPITOL HIST	436		436				49		49	485	485
	* TOT EDUCAT OTHE	26,155	266	26,421	27,895		27,895	10,634		10,634	64,684	266 64,950
	SUNY/BLTD CLAIMS	5,252		5,252	4,190		4,190	598		598	10,040	10,040

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1980 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET NOTES

SSB 3457 - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

General Fund-State	\$ 2,003,000
Accident Fund-State	42,000
Medical Aid Fund-State	41,000
Electrical License Fund	681,000
Total	<u>\$ 2,767,000</u>

\$1.9 million is appropriated to meet heavier than anticipated demands on the Victims of Crime Program. The remainder of the total appropriation is designated to implement legislation enacted in the 1979 Session.

SHB 1981 - JAIL COMMISSION

General Fund - local jail improvement and construction account	\$ 187,000
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The use of jail bond proceeds is provided for staff administrative costs of the Jail Commission. The appropriation is to increase the Commission's capacity for reviewing physical plant funding applications, granting awards, and monitoring construction.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - ADULT CORRECTIONS

General Fund-State	\$ 9,144,000
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The Corporate Task Force appropriation of \$920,000 is reduced by \$797,000. Of this amount, \$347,000 is identified for Treatment Alternative to Street Crime (TASC) in the counties of Pierce, Snohomish and Clark. \$450,000 is transferred to the Public Health program (\$200,000) and the Vocational Rehabilitation program (\$250,000).

Skagit Valley Honor Camp is reduced by \$1,236,000, reflecting its delayed implementation.

\$2,444,000 is provided for the operation of Cedar Creek as an adult correctional facility. Funds for this purpose are transferred from Juvenile Rehabilitation.

\$733,000 is provided for emergency beds.

\$1,994,000 is provided for Geiger Field pre-release program.

\$2,145,000 is provided for penitentiary lockdown expenses.



\$788,000 is provided to supplement current appropriations for relief staff while correctional officers are in training.

\$206,000 is provided for implementation of the modular home construction vocational training program at the penitentiary.

\$22,000 is provided for the special detention of 8 residents at the Corrections Center.

\$98,000 is provided for new Work/Training Release beds at Western State Hospital.

\$474,000 is provided for the American Correctional Association (ACA) recommendations. The inmate grievance procedures item is funded at \$198,000.

\$300,000 is provided for a work-training release center (Bishop Lewis House).

A reduction of \$60,000 is made in excess unemployment compensation funds.

Language changes are made to include 2nd degree arson as felons ineligible for Corporate Task Force project.

**SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - JUVENILE REHABILITATION PROGRAM**

Appropriation authority is reduced by \$2,468,000 to reflect transfer of the Cedar Creek appropriation.

**SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - NURSING HOMES**

General Fund-State	\$ 8,500,000
General Fund-Federal	\$ 8,500,000
Total	<u>\$ 17,000,000</u>

\$1,055,000 is provided for property reimbursement for FY 81.

\$15,945,000 is provided for patient care.

A language change provides property payment based on 6/30/79 methodology and all lease payments made for ICF/MR facilities. The special assistant Attorney General is now a permissive expenditure.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - INCOME MAINTENANCE

General Fund-State	\$ 2,471,000
General Fund-Federal	<u>1,218,000</u>
Total	\$ 3,689,000

\$2,471,000 in state funds and \$1,218,000 in federal funds are encumbered from the 1979-81 appropriation for an additional 1.0% grant standard increase for FY 81.

\$4,942,000 in state funds and \$2,436,000 in federal funds may be expended if sufficient savings are generated from FY 81 SSI increases. This will provide an additional 2.0% grant standard increase for FY 81.

The appropriation level of state funds is reduced by \$4,732,000.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - PUBLIC HEALTH

General Fund-State	\$ 200,000
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The appropriation is made for Crippled Children Services at Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Deaconess Hospital, Mary Bridge Hospital and Providence Hospital (Snohomish).

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

General Fund-State	\$ 250,000
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Additional funding is provided for the Extended Sheltered Employment Program.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

General Fund-State	\$ 500,000
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The appropriation is made to the local Institutional Impact Account, raising that account's appropriation to a total of \$600,000.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

General Fund-State	\$ 120,000
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This appropriation provides funding for a special adoptive services demonstration program for hard to place children.

Delinquency Prevention Services are to remain as they were in 1977-79.

SHB 1533 - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES - ADULT CORRECTIONS

Capital Construction Account \$ 414,000

The renovation and expansion of the Industries Building at the Penitentiary did not receive anticipated federal funds, so additional bonding capacity was provided.

Language modifications within this section provided the following changes:

1. The 100-bed honor camp was essentially discontinued and the funds redirected to developing 100 minimum secure beds at existing facilities; and,
2. The 500-bed facility was directed to be built on public land either currently owned by the state or the federal land acquired by the state.

SHB 1433 - WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

General Fund-State \$ 1,163,000

Funds are provided for four satellite crime laboratories to be located in Kelso, Tri-Cities, Pierce County and Snohomish County. Funds are also provided for expansion of the Spokane laboratory and three additional staff for the existing laboratories.

HB 1658 - DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Administrative Contingency Fund \$ 1,184,000

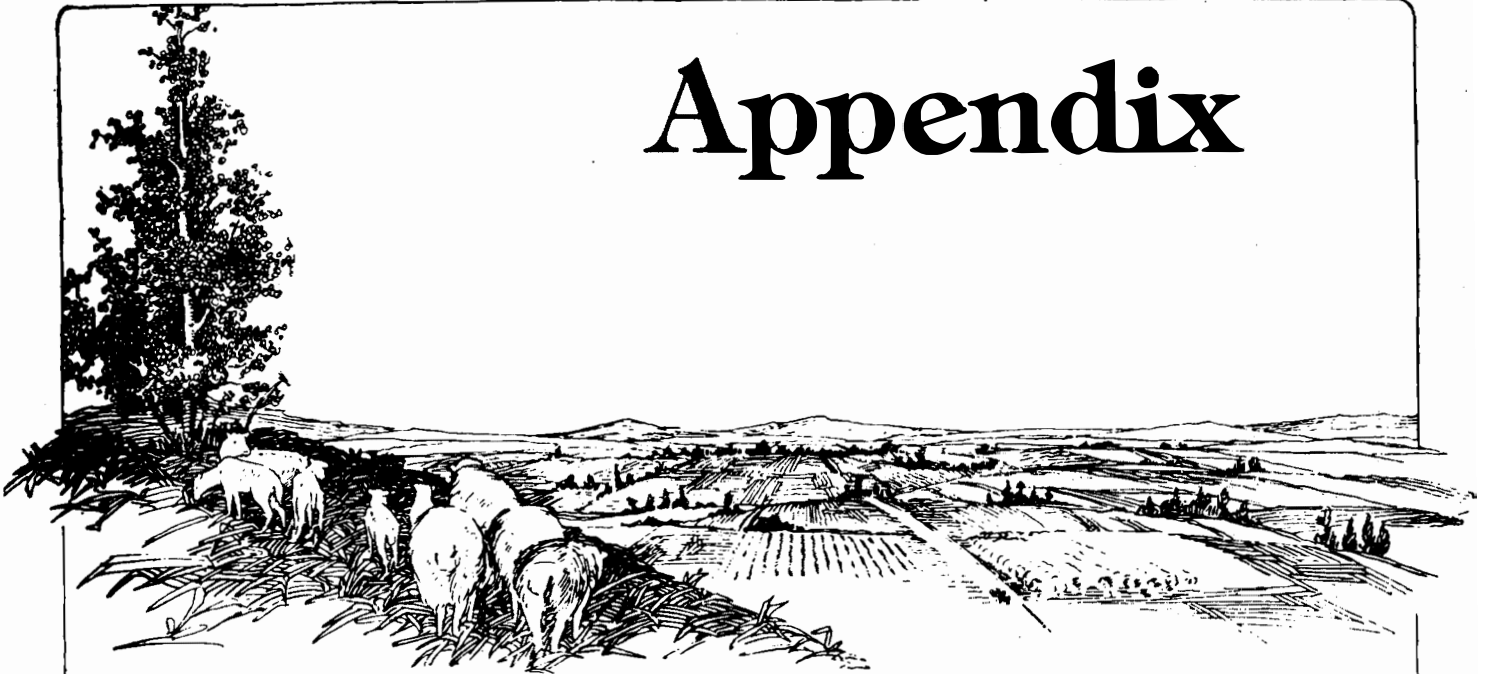
This appropriation is made for revision of computer processes in order to improve administrative efficiency and modification of existing facilities for handicap access to the Department's local offices.

SHB 1545 - STATE LIBRARY

General Fund-State \$ 266,000

Federal funds are replaced for the Braille and taping service, and the radio reading service.

# Appendix



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BILL NO. SESSION LAW TABLE

HOUSE

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>
SHB 19	Civil rights restoration	C 75 L 80
SHB 38	Career dev. civil service	C 118 L 80
HB 209	Discretion. review/decision	C 76 L 80
HB 277	Comic book regulat. repealed	C 36 L 80
HB 322	Fire code hand-held candles	C 8 L 80
HB 357	High ed student association	C 49 L 80 PV
SHB 382	Smoke detectors required	C 50 L 80
SHB 395	Chiropractors	C 51 L 80
HB 427	Search warrants use limited	C 52 L 80
SHB 440	Parents school bus rides	C 122 L 80
HB 542	Ed TV comm. abolish, create	C 123 L 80 PV
SHB 551	Pornography, children	C 53 L 80
HB 646	Waste management revisions	C 144 L 80
SHB 714	Taking of crabs	C 133 L 80
HB 762	S&L negotiable transfers	C 54 L 80
HB 783	Retirement -- WSP	C 77 L 80
SHB 799	DSHS cert civil serv exempt	C 73 L 80
SHB 810	Compensating tax forest land	C 134 L 80
HB 829	Family court funding	C 124 L 80
HB 878	Sewer districts, powers	C 12 L 80
SHB 1016	Sales, use exemptions	C 37 L 80
SHB 1090	Warrants revisions	C 145 L 80
2SHB 1141	Park reservation system	C 38 L 80
SHB 1147	Grand Jury state-wide	C 146 L 80
SHB 1210	Remote 2nd class school dist.	C 39 L 80
HB 1371	County road projects	C 40 L 80
SHB 1397	Urban trans. systems, taxes	C 148 L 80
HB 1406	MV offenses double amend.	C 148 L 80
SHB 1413	State energy fair, 1983	C 161 L 80
HB 1414	Students financial aid	C 13 L 80
SHB 1416	Credit unions	C 41 L 80
HB 1418	Traffic infractions	C 128 L 80
SHB 1419	Renewable energy resources	C 149 L 80
SHB 1422	Courts of limited jurisdic.	C 162 L 80
HB 1427	Public transit excise tax	C 163 L 80
SHB 1429	Shellfish, private tidelands	C 55 L 80
HB 1433	State crime lab appropri.	C 164 L 80
HB 1432	School dist. director terms	C 35 L 80
HB 1434	Prosecuting attorneys recall	C 42 L 80
HB 1444	Low income utility fees	C 150 L 80
HB 1435	Fire district equipment use	C 43 L 80
HB 1447	Game code revisions	C 78 L 80
SHB 1454	County funds investment	C 56 L 80
SHB 1457	Joint health departments	C 57 L 80
HB 1458	PA recipients, nursing homes	C 79 L 80
HB 1460	Blind schools salaries	C 58 L 80
HB 1463	Mandatory attendance waiver	C 59 L 80

HB 1464	RV's sanitary sys rest areas	C 60 L 80	
HB 1465	Legislative ethics boards	C 165 L 80	
SHB 1466	School district bid levels	C 61 L 80	
SHB 1471	Insurance revisions	C 135 L 80	
HB 1475	Leg sessions terminology	C 87 L 80	PV
SHB 1480	Students, programs, fees	C 80 L 80	
SHB 1481	Higher institutions, waivers	C 62 L 80	
HB 1483	Referendum 37 appropriation	C 136 L 80	
SHB 1485	Controlled substances	C 138 L 80	
HB 1486	Razor-clamming licenses	C 81 L 80	
SHB 1492	Pub. emp. certain insurance	C 120 L 80	
HB 1495	Ed services regis. exemp.	C 82 L 80	
SHB 1496	Health ins conversion rights	C 10 L 80	
SHB 1499	Low income sen cit utilities	C 160 L 80	
HB 1508	Ride sharing vans tax exempt	C 166 L 80	
SHB 1510	Franchise termination	C 63 L 80	
SHB 1511	Legend drugs identification	C 83 L 80	
SHB 1515	Health care planning	C 139 L 80	
SHB 1516	In-home services require.	C 137 L 80	
HB 1518	Oil, gas leases, state lands	C 151 L 80	
SHB 1520	DSHS criminal records access	C 125 L 80	
HB 1521	Property transfers pub ass't	C 84 L 80	
HB 1524	Salary surveys, public emp.	C 11 L 80	
SHB 1533	DSHS appropriation	C 167 L 80	
HB 1545	State library appropriation	C 168 L 80	
HB 1555	Protecting unique wildlife	C 44 L 80	
SHB 1558	Fire code dwellings access	C 64 L 80	
HB 1568	Gasohol use state vehicles	C 169 L 80	
SHB 1575	Primitive roads classif.	C 45 L 80	
HB 1585	Double amendment RCW 18	C 46 L 80	
HB 1586	Double amendment RCW 28A	C 47 L 80	
HB 1587	Double amendment RCW 51	C 14 L 80	
HB 1588	Double amendment RCW 67	C 16 L 80	
HB 1589	Double amendment RCW 72	C 17 L 80	
HB 1593	Model traffic ordinance	C 65 L 80	
HB 1597	School bonds energy efficien	C 170 L 80	
HB 1598	Salmon advisory council	C 66 L 80	
HB 1604	Retirement system funds	C 126 L 80	
SHB 1609	Airport projects aid	C 67 L 80	
HB 1620	Transportation approp.	C 119 L 80	
HB 1624	Salmon enhancement bonding	C 15 L 80	
SHB 1630	Alcohol motor vehicle use	C 140 L 80	
HB 1643	School construction bonds	C 141 L 80	
HB 1658	Admin. contingency fund	C 142 L 80	
HB 1663	Contractor's regis. number	C 68 L 80	
SHB 1676	School discipline	C 171 L 80	
HB 1681	State patrol crime lab	C 69 L 80	
HB 1685	Parking facilities reg.	C 127 L 80	
HB 1686	School district expenditures	C 18 L 80	
SHN 1688	State gov't eff. energy use	C 172 L 80	
SHB 1729	Adoption consent parents	C 85 L 80	
HB 1762	Interlocal, county drug fund	C 19 L 80	

SHB 1763	Legislative art committee	C 173	L 80	PV
SHB 1778	Drivers' license stations	C 121	L 80	
SHB 1807	Hazardous cargo transport.	C 20	L 80	
HB 1829	Voter reg. schools fire hall	C 48	L 80	
HB 1841	Meals, sales & use tax	C 86	L 80	
HB 1870	Bill of lading hazard. cargo	C 132	L 80	
HB 1950	Banking	C 9	L 80	
SHB 1952	Unemployment compensation	C 74	L 80	
HB 1976	Pollution control facilities	C 21	L 80	
SHB 1981	Jail bonds	C 143	L 80	
SHB 1983	Motor vehicle insurance	C 117	L 80	
SHB 1988	Mobile homes, movement, rent	C 152	L 80	
SHB 1989	Manufactured homes	C 153	L 80	



BILL NO. SESSION LAW TABLE

SENATE

	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>
2SSB 2381	Superior court clerks fees	C 70 L 80
SB 2433	Unemployable persons defined	C 174 L 80
SSB 2616	Minors, disc jockeys taverns	C 22 L 80
2SSB 2748	Irrigation dist. board comp.	C 23 L 80
SSB 2751	Pollution control facilities	C 175 L 80
SSB 2963	Common schools, funds	C 154 L 80
SB 3011	Beaver tag elim. trapper fee	C 24 L 80
SSB 3133	School busses veh. lic. fees	C 88 L 80
SSB 3140	City-county housing	C 25 L 80
SSB 3164	Urban state parks priorities	C 89 L 80 PV
SSB 3169	Workers' comp. modified	C 129 L 80
SB 3181	Solar energy sys. tax exempt	C 155 L 80
SB 3183	Hood Canal bridge	C 2 L 80
SSB 3184	Liberty townsite purchase	C 90 L 80
SB 3190	School sports transportation	C 91 L 80
SSB 3195	Heart Lake purchase	C 4 L 80
SB 3202	Basic sciences repealer	C 26 L 80
SSB 3207	Superior court King County	C 183 L 80 PV
SB 3211	Special purpose districts	C 92 L 80
SB 3214	Road contract awards	C 93 L 80
SB 3219	Lewis & Clark commemorated	C 5 L 80
SB 3220	Civil judgment procedures	C 94 L 80
SSB 3224	County weed boards	C 95 L 80
SSB 3226	Prescriptions	C 71 L 80
SSB 3228	MV emission control	C 176 L 80
SB 3235	Fire commissioners, comp.	C 27 L 80
SB 3236	Hit & run personal injuries	C 97 L 80
SSB 3237	Franchises, highway util.	C 28 L 80
SB 3240	Coord. review, account. act	C 186 L 80 PV
SB 3241	Military recruiters access	C 96 L 80
SB 3244	LEOFF elective membership	C 130 L 80
SB 3245	Clarifying public retirement	C 29 L 80
SSB 3250	Nursing home cost system	C 177 L 80
SB 3253	Electricians rearranged	C 30 L 80 PV
SSB 3256	Fish tax modified	C 98 L 80
SSB 3257	Poison control, drug info	C 178 L 80
SSB 3271	PERS members transfers JRS	C 7 L 80
SB 3280	Real estate brokers & sales	C 72 L 80
SB 3282	Business corp. act modified	C 99 L 80
SSB 3297	Warrants	C 100 L 80
SSB 3309	Ocularists regulated	C 101 L 80
SB 3318	Insurance revisions	C 102 L 80
SB 3320	Agencies, summary orders	C 31 L 80
SSB 3321	Ballots receipt	C 179 L 80
SSB 3330	Univ. hospitals, purchases	C 103 L 80

SB 3331	Dangerous commodities trans.	C 104 L 80
SB 3334	Lien, enforcement judgments	C 105 L 80
SSB 3359	Election, caucus conflicts	C 3 L 80
SB 3362	Election precinct corr.	C 107 L 80
SB 3371	Padilla Bay Sanctuary	C 180 L 80
SB 3378	Civil service transfers sheriff	C 108 L 80
SSB 3385	Fires reporting fire marshal	C 181 L 80
SB 3404	Disestablishing accounts	C 32 L 80
SSB 3405	Admin. practices-licensing	C 33 L 80
SB 3406	School fund abolished	C 6 L 80
SB 3415	Hearing aid dogs, white cane	C 109 L 80
SB 3422	Port districts, facilities	C 110 L 80
SSB 3457	Crime victims insurance	C 156 L 80
SB 3474	Landlords firewood liability	C 111 L 80
SB 3487	Retirement plan credits	C 112 L 80
SB 3499	Fragile children aid	C 106 L 80
SSB 3509	Sen. cit. prop. tax relief	C 185 L 80 PV
SSB 3537	Sick leave prog. comm. coll.	C 182 L 80
SSB 3551	Alcohol fuels tax incentive	C 157 L 80
SSB 3558	Fleet opportunity board	C 113 L 80
SB 3565	Temporary driving permit	C 114 L 80
SB 3574	Delinquency prevention prog.	C 158 L 80
SSB 3581	School prop. lease, rental	C 115 L 80
SB 3593	Unappropriated lands	C 116 L 80
SSB 3603	Poll. control, exempt bonds	C 159 L 80
SSB 3611	Municipal pension funds	C 34 L 80
SSB 3629	Tax incent. alcohol fuels	C 131 L 80
SSB 3636	Nursing home care standards	C 184 L 80 PV

SESSION LAW BILL NO. TABLE

<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>
(C 1 L 80 is Initiative 62 (state tax revenue limitation) approved by the people at the November, 1979 general election.)		
C 2 L 80	Hood Canal Bridge	SB 3183
C 3 L 80	Election, caucus conflicts	SSB 3359
C 4 L 80	Heart Lake purchase	SSB 3195
C 5 L 80	Lewis & Clark commemorated	SB 3219
C 6 L 80	School fund abolished	SB 3406
C 7 L 80	PERS members transfers JRS	SSB 3271
C 8 L 80	Fire code hand-held candles	HB 322
C 9 L 80	Banking	HB 1950
C 10 L 80	Health ins conversion rights	SHB 1496
C 11 L 80	Salary surveys, public emp.	HB 1524
C 12 L 80	Sewer districts, powers	HB 878
C 13 L 80	Students financial aid	HB 1414
C 14 L 80	Double amendment RCW 51	HB 1587
C 15 L 80	Salmon enhancement bonding	HB 1624
C 16 L 80	Double amendment RCW 67	HB 1588
C 17 L 80	Double amendment RCW 72	HB 1589
C 18 L 80	School district expenditures	HB 1686
C 19 L 80	Interlocal, county drug fund	HB 1762
C 20 L 80	Hazardous cargo transport	SHB 1807
C 21 L 80	Pollution control facilities	HB 1976
C 22 L 80	Minors, disc jockeys taverns	SSB 2616
C 23 L 80	Irrigation dist. board comp.	2SSB 2748
C 24 L 80	Beaver tag elim. trapper fee	SB 3011
C 25 L 80	City-county housing	SSB 3140
C 26 L 80	Basic sciences repealer	SB 3202
C 27 L 80	Fire commissioners, comp.	SB 3235
C 28 L 80	Franchises, highway util.	SSB 3237
C 29 L 80	Clarifying public retirement	SB 3245
C 30 L 80 PV	Electricians rearranged	SB 3253
C 31 L 80	Agencies, summary orders	SB 3320
C 32 L 80	Disestablishing accounts	SB 3404
C 33 L 80	Admin. practices-licensing	SSB 3405
C 34 L 80	Municipal pension funds	SSB 3611
C 35 L 80	School dist. director terms	HB 1432
C 36 L 80	Comic book regulat. repealed	HB 277
C 37 L 80	Sales, use exemptions	SHB 1016
C 38 L 80	Park reservation system	2SHB 1141
C 39 L 80	Remote 2nd class school dist.	SHB 1210
C 40 L 80	County road projects	HB 1371
C 41 L 80	Credit unions	SHB 1416
C 42 L 80	Prosecuting attorneys recall	HB 1434
C 43 L 80	Fire district equipment use	HB 1435
C 44 L 80	Protecting unique wildlife	HB 1555

C	45	L	80	Primitive roads classif.	SHB	1575
C	46	L	80	Double amendment RCW 18	HB	1585
C	47	L	80	Double amendment RCW 28A	HB	1586
C	48	L	80	Voter reg. schools fire hall	HB	1829
C	49	L	80	PV High ed. student association	HB	357
C	50	L	80	Smoke detectors required	SHB	382
C	51	L	80	Chiropractors	SHB	395
C	52	L	80	Search warrants use limited	HB	427
C	53	L	80	Pornography, children	SHB	551
C	54	L	80	S&L negotiable transfers	HB	762
C	55	L	80	Shellfish, private tidelands	SHB	1429
C	56	L	80	County funds investment	SHB	1454
C	57	L	80	Joint health departments	SHB	1457
C	58	L	80	Blind schools salaries	HB	1460
C	59	L	80	Mandatory attendance waiver	HB	1463
C	60	L	80	RV's sanitary sys rest areas	HB	1464
C	61	L	80	School district bid levels	SHB	1466
C	62	L	80	Higher institutions, waivers	SHB	1481
C	63	L	80	Franchise termination	SHB	1510
C	64	L	80	Fire code dwellings access	SHB	1558
C	65	L	80	Model traffic ordinance	HB	1593
C	66	L	80	Salmon advisory council	HB	1598
C	67	L	80	Airport projects aid	SHB	1609
C	68	L	80	Contractor's regis. number	HB	1663
C	69	L	80	State patrol crime lab	HB	1681
C	70	L	80	Superior court clerk fees	2SSB	2381
C	71	L	80	Prescriptions	SSB	3226
C	72	L	80	Real estate brokers & sales	SB	3280
C	73	L	80	DSHS cert civil serv. exempt	SHB	799
C	74	L	80	Unemployment compensation	SHB	1952
C	75	L	80	Civil rights restoration	SHB	19
C	76	L	80	Discretion. review/decision	HB	209
C	77	L	80	Retirement -- WSP	HB	783
C	78	L	80	Game code revisions	HB	1447
C	79	L	80	PA recipients, nursing homes	HB	1458
C	80	L	80	Students, programs, fees	SHB	1480
C	81	L	80	Razor-clamming licenses	HB	1486
C	82	L	80	Ed services regis. exemp.	HB	1495
C	83	L	80	Legend drugs identification	SHB	1511
C	84	L	80	Property transfers pub ass't	HB	1521
C	85	L	80	Adoption consent parents	SHB	1729
C	86	L	80	Meals, sales & use tax	HB	1841
C	87	L	80	PV Leg sessions terminology	HB	1475
C	88	L	80	School busses veh. lic fees	SSB	3133
C	89	L	80	PV Urban state parks priorities	SSB	3164
C	90	L	80	Liberty townsite purchase	SSB	3184
C	91	L	80	School sports transportation	SB	3190
C	92	L	80	Special purpose districts	SB	3211
C	93	L	80	Road contract awards	SB	3214
C	94	L	80	Civil judgment procedures	SB	3220
C	95	L	80	County weed boards	SSB	3224
C	96	L	80	Military recruiters access	SB	3241

C 97 L 80	Hit & run personal injuries	SB 3236
C 98 L 80	Fish tax modified	SSB 3256
C 99 L 80	Business corp. act modified	SB 3282
C 100 L 80	Warrants	SSB 3297
C 101 L 80	Ocularists regulated	SSB 3309
C 102 L 80	Insurance revisions	SB 3318
C 103 L 80	Univ. hospitals, purchases	SSB 3330
C 104 L 80	Dangerous commodities trans.	SB 3331
C 105 L 80	Lien, enforcement judgments	SB 3334
C 106 L 80	Fragile children aid	SB 3499
C 107 L 80	Election precinct corr.	SB 3362
C 108 L 80	Civil serv transfers sheriff	SP 3378
C 109 L 80	Hearing aid dogs, white cane	SB 3415
C 110 L 80	Port districts, facilities	SB 3422
C 111 L 80	Landlords firewood liability	SB 3474
C 112 L 80	Retirement plan credits	SB 3487
C 113 L 80	Fleet opportunity board	SSB 3558
C 114 L 80	Temporary driving permit	SB 3565
C 115 L 80	School prop. lease, rental	SSB 3581
C 116 L 80	Unappropriated lands	SB 3593
C 117 L 80	Motor vehicle insurance	SHB 1983
C 118 L 80	Career dev. civil service	SHB 38
C 119 L 80	Transportation approp.	HB 1620
C 120 L 80	Pub. emp. certain insurance	SHB 1492
C 121 L 80	Drivers' license stations	SHB 1778
C 122 L 80	Parents school bus rides	SHB 440
C 123 L 80 PV	Ed TV comm. abolish, create	HB 542
C 124 L 80	Family court funding	HB 829
C 125 L 80	DSHS criminal records access	SHB 1520
C 126 L 80	Retirement system funds	HB 1604
C 127 L 80	Parking facilities reg.	HB 1685
C 128 L 80	Traffic infractions	HB 1418
C 129 L 80	Workers' comp. modified	SSB 3169
C 130 L 80	LEOFF elective membership	SP 3244
C 131 L 80	Tax incent. alcohol fuels	SSB 3629
C 132 L 80	Bill of lading hazard. cargo	HB 1870
C 133 L 80	Taking of crabs	SHB 714
C 134 L 80	Compensating tax forest land	SHB 810
C 135 L 80	Insurance revisions	SHB 1471
C 136 L 80	Referendum 37 appropriation	HB 1483
C 137 L 80	In-home services require.	SHB 1516
C 138 L 80	Controlled substances	SHB 1485
C 139 L 80	Health care planning	SHB 1515
C 140 L 80	Alcohol motor vehicle use	SHB 1630
C 141 L 80	School construction bonds	HB 1643
C 142 L 80	Admin. contingency fund	HB 1658
C 143 L 80	Jail bonds	SHB 1981
C 144 L 80	Waste management revisions	HB 646
C 145 L 80	Warrants revisions	SHB 1090
C 146 L 80	Grand jury state-wide	SHB 1147
C 147 L 80	Urban trans. systems, taxes	SHB 1397
C 148 L 80	MV offenses double amend.	HB 1406

C 149	L 80	Renewable energy resources	SHB 1419
C 150	L 80	Low income utility fees	HB 1444
C 151	L 80	Oil, gas leases, state lands	HB 1518
C 152	L 80	Mobile homes, movement, rent	SHB 1988
C 153	L 80	Manufactured homes	SHB 1989
C 154	L 80	Common schools, funds	SSB 2963
C 155	L 80	Solar energy sys. tax exempt	SB 3181
C 156	L 80	Crime victims insurance	SSB 3457
C 157	L 80	Alcohol fuels tax incentive	SSB 3551
C 158	L 80	Delinquency prevention prog.	SB 3574
C 159	L 80	Poll. control, exempt bonds	SSB 3603
C 160	L 80	Low income sen cit utilities	SHB 1499
C 161	L 80	State energy fair, 1983	SHB 1413
C 162	L 80	Courts of limited jurisdic.	SHB 1422
C 163	L 80	Public transit excise tax	HB 1427
C 164	L 80	State crime lab appropri.	HB 1433
C 165	L 80	Legislative ethics boards	HB 1465
C 166	L 80	Ride sharing vans tax exempt	HR 1508
C 167	L 80	DSHS appropriation	SHB 1533
C 168	L 80	State library appropriation	HB 1545
C 169	L 80	Gasohol use state vehicles	HB 1568
C 170	L 80	School bonds energy efficien.	HB 1597
C 171	L 80	School discipline	SHB 1676
C 172	L 80	State gov't eff. energy use	SHR 1688
C 173	L 80 PV	Legislative art committee	SHR 1763
C 174	L 80	Unemployable persons defined	SB 2433
C 175	L 80	Pollution control facilities	SSB 2751
C 176	L 80	MV emission control	SSB 3228
C 177	L 80	Nursing home cost system	SSB 3250
C 178	L 80	Poison control, drug info	SSB 3257
C 179	L 80	Ballots receipt	SSB 3321
C 180	L 80	Padilla Bay Sanctuary	SB 3371
C 181	L 80	Fires reporting fire marshal	SSB 3385
C 182	L 80	Sick leave prog. comm. coll.	SSB 3537
C 183	L 80 PV	Superior court King County	SSB 3207
C 184	L 80 PV	Nursing home care standards	SSB 3636
C 185	L 80 PV	Sen. cit. prop. tax relief	SSB 3509
C 186	L 80 PV	Coord. review, account. act	SB 3240

CONFIRMED GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

James T. Hughes	Director, Department of Labor and Industries
Lyle Jacobsen	Director, Office of Financial Management
Terrence E. Wold	Executive Director, Data Processing Authority

MEMBERS OF BOARDS, COUNCILS, AND COMMISSIONS

Nancy Chinn-Jang	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Wendy Hamai	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Paul Shigemi Isaki	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Phoune Keomahavong	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Raymond T. Lew	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Jo-Elaine Akemi Matsumoto	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Sam S. Nakagawa	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Paull H. Shin	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
John L. F. Slee	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Joe Yoshio Tokunaga	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Janice Lee Yoshiwara	Commission on Asian-American Affairs
Kenneth E. Elfbrandt	Washington State Commission for the Blind
Bonnie L. Larson	Washington State Commission for the Blind
Dave McNally	State Board for Community College Education
James M. Spalding	State Board for Community College Education
Vivian M. Startup	Community College District No. 1 Board of Trustees
Frank H. Larner	Community College District No. 2 Board of Trustees
Carolyn Powers	Community College District No. 3 Board of Trustees
A. L. McFall	Community College District No. 3 Board of Trustees
Janet N. Finn	Community College District No. 4 Board of Trustees
Margaret Hays	Community College District No. 5 Board of Trustees
Philip L. Burton	Community College District No. 6 Board of Trustees
Pinckney M. Rohrback	Community College District No. 7 Board of Trustees
Henry Seidel	Community College District No. 8 Board of Trustees
David C. Van Hoose	Community College District No. 9 Board of Trustees
William F. Kennelly	Community College District No. 10 Board of Trustees
Michael E. McGowan	Community College District No. 11 Board of Trustees
William H. Lawrence	Community College District No. 12 Board of Trustees
Elizabeth Doumit	Community College District No. 13 Board of Trustees

Richard L. Schwary	Community College District No. 14 Board of Trustees
Melvin G. Hammer	Community College District No. 15 Board of Trustees
James E. Brooks	Community College District No. 16 Board of Trustees
Dan W. Stephens	Community College District No. 16 Board of Trustees
Virginia Hislop	Community College District No. 16 Board of Trustees
Joan Harris	Community College District No. 16 Board of Trustees
Anthony Washines	Community College District No. 16 Board of Trustees
K. O. Rosenberg	Community College District No. 17 Board of Trustees
Raymond R. Anderson	Community College District No. 18 Board of Trustees
Geneva U. Davidson	Community College District No. 19 Board of Trustees
William A. Grant	Community College District No. 20 Board of Trustees
Patricia G. Hite	Community College District No. 21 Board of Trustees
Ellen Pinto	Community College District No. 22 Board of Trustees
Robert G. Hunt, Jr.	Community College District No. 22 Board of Trustees
Clyde Ballard	Emergency Medical Services Committee
Valeta R. Biggs	Emergency Medical Services Committee
Robert M. Johnson	Emergency Medical Services Committee
Merlin Traylor	Emergency Medical Services Committee
Marvin A. Wayne	Emergency Medical Services Committee
Herbert Gelman	The Evergreen State College Board of Trustees
Wallace R. Edwards	Washington State Gambling Commission
Evelyn Whitney	Higher Education Personnel Board
James Bender	Washington State Horse Racing Commission
Nancy Purviss	Washington State Horse Racing Commission
James B. Hovis	Washington State Horse Racing Commission
Ruby Chow	Washington State Jail Commission
Larry V. Erickson	Washington State Jail Commission
C. J. "Corky" Johnson	Washington State Jail Commission
Bernie Whitebear	Washington State Jail Commission
James L. Young	Washington State Jail Commission
Kazuo Watanabe	Washington State Liquor Control Board
Albert Alvarez	Commission on Mexican-American Affairs
Olivia T. Cuellar	Commission on Mexican-American Affairs
Armando A. Garcia	Commission on Mexican-American Affairs
Linda Rae Wynne	Commission on Mexican-American Affairs



John Martinis	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
Robert D. Alverson	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
Harold F. Osborne	Board of Pharmacy
Chester A. Richmond	Board of Pilotage Commissioners
Nat W. Washington	Pollution Control Hearings Board
Ernest M. Conrad	Council for Postsecondary Education
Allison Cowles	Council for Postsecondary Education
Marianne Craft Norton	Council for Postsecondary Education
Raymond A. Norwood	Council for Postsecondary Education
Dorothy W. McClellan	Council for Postsecondary Education
Eugene M. Corr	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
J. H. Todd	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Wilder Foote	Public Employees' Retirement Board
Robert J. Williams	Public Employment Relations Commission
Albert D. Rosellini	Washington State Transportation Commission
Janet Allison	Commission for Vocational Education
Christenia L. Alden	Commission for Vocational Education
Vitt P. Ferrucci	Washington State University Board of Regents
R. D. Leary	Washington State University Board of Regents
Edwin J. McWilliams	Washington State University Board of Regents
Phyllis K. Erickson	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Dr. Glenn Terrell	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Marven K. Eggert	Western Washington University Board of Trustees

## LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

### House of Representatives

#### Democratic Leadership

John A. Bagnariol  
Democratic Speaker  
John L. O'Brien  
Democratic Speaker Pro Tempore  
Richard A. King  
Democratic Floor Leader  
Al Bauer  
Democratic Caucus Chairman  
Marion Kyle Sherman  
Democratic Caucus Vice Chairwoman  
Geraldine McCormick  
Democratic Caucus Secretary  
Walt Knowles  
Democratic Whip  
Ron Keller  
Democratic Assistant Whip  
Bill Burns  
Democratic Assistant Whip  
Joe Salatino  
Democratic Assistant Floor Leader

#### Republican Leadership

Duane Berentson  
Republican Speaker  
William Polk  
Republican Caucus Chairman  
E. G. "Pat" Patterson  
Republican Whip  
Ron Dunlap  
Republican Leader  
Alex A. Deccio  
Republican leader  
Earl Tilly  
Republican Organization Leader  
Otto Amen  
Republican Speaker Pro Tempore  
Gary A. Nelson  
Republican Caucus Vice Chairman  
Joe Taller  
Republican Assistant Whip  
Gene Struthers  
Republican Assistant Whip  
Steve Tupper  
Republican Assistant Organization  
Leader

### Senate

#### Democratic Leadership

Gordon L. Walgren  
Majority Leader  
Gary M. Odegaard  
Majority Caucus Chairman  
Dan Marsh  
Assistant Majority Leader  
George Fleming  
Majority Caucus Vice Chairman  
Bruce A. Wilson  
Majority Caucus Secretary

#### Republican Leadership

Jeannette Hayner  
Republican Leader  
George Scott  
Caucus Chairman  
R. H. (Bob) Lewis  
Executive Chairman  
George W. Clarke  
Floor Leader  
John D. Jones  
Whip  
F. (Pat) Wanamaker  
Caucus Vice Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1980

HOUSE AGRICULTURE

Kreidler, Democratic Chairman  
Becker  
Erak  
Heck  
Scott  
Fancher, Republican Chairwoman  
Amen  
Clayton  
Hastings  
Van Dyken

HOUSE COMMERCE

Warnke, Democratic Chairman  
Brekke  
Gallagher  
May  
North  
Owen  
Greengo, Republican Chairman  
Addison  
Austin  
Fuller  
Oliver  
Sanders  
Struthers

HOUSE CONSTITUTION, ELECTIONS AND  
GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

Erickson, Democratic Chairwoman  
Eng  
Granlund  
Gruger  
Hughes  
Oliver, Republican Chairman  
Barnes  
Eberle  
Fuller  
Hastings

SENATE AGRICULTURE

Hansen, Chairman  
Benitz  
Day  
Gaspard  
Wanamaker  
Wilson

SENATE COMMERCE

Van Hollebeke, Chairman  
Wojahn, Vice Chairwoman  
Hurley  
Morrison  
Quigg  
Williams

SENATE CONSTITUTION AND ELECTIONS

Woody, Chairwoman  
Bottiger  
Haley  
Henry  
Lewis  
Marsh  
Peterson  
Pullen  
Ridder

HOUSE ECOLOGY

Valle, Democratic Chairwoman  
Brekke  
Galloway  
Hughes  
Pruitt  
Rinehart  
Barr, Republican Chairman  
Isaacson  
Nisbet  
Sanders  
Smith, C.  
Whiteside

HOUSE EDUCATION

Heck, Democratic Chairman  
Bender  
Ehlers  
Eng  
Galloway  
Sommers  
Valle  
Warnke  
Chandler, Republic Chairman  
Craswell  
McDonald  
Nelson, G.  
Taller  
Taylor  
Tupper  
Van Dyken

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

McCormick, Democratic Chairwoman  
Charnley  
Grimm  
Martinis  
Monohon  
Nelson, D.  
Scott  
Sherman  
Bond, Republican Chairman  
Dunlap  
Isaacson  
Nisbet  
Sprague  
Tupper  
Williams  
Wilson

SENATE ECOLOGY

Williams, Chairman  
Bradburn  
Donohue  
Goltz  
Guess  
Hansen  
Scott

SENATE EDUCATION

McDermott, Chairman  
Gaspard, Vice Chairman  
Gould  
Hayner  
Morrison  
Ridder  
Talmadge

SENATE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

Bottiger, Chairman  
Benitz  
Gould  
Hayner  
Hurley  
Lewis  
Lysen  
Williams  
Wilson  
Woody

HOUSE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Eng, Democratic Chairman  
Knowles  
Kreidler  
Lux  
Rinehart  
Sommers  
Winsley, Republican Chairwoman  
Deccio  
Eberle  
Newhouse  
Rosbach  
Schmitt

HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION

Grimm, Democratic Chairman  
Burns  
Erickson  
Gruger  
Salatino  
Barnes, Republican Chairman  
McGinnis  
Oliver  
Patterson  
Teutsch

HOUSE INSTITUTIONS

Becker, Democratic Chairwoman  
Granlund  
Nelson, D.  
Owen  
Walk  
Struthers, Republican Chairman  
Barr  
Houchen  
Mitchell  
Winsley

SENATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND INSURANCE

Bausch, Chairman  
Bluechel  
Clarke  
Day  
Donohue  
Jones  
von Reichbauer  
Walgren

SENATE HIGHER EDUCATION

Goltz, Chairman  
Benitz  
Guess  
Odegaard  
Scott  
Shinpoch  
von Reichbauer

(SENATE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES)

HOUSE INSURANCE

Keller, Democratic Chairman  
Adams  
Erak  
Garrett  
Maxie  
Smith, R.  
Dawson, Republican Chairman  
Ellis  
Houchen  
McGinnis  
Oliver  
Zimmerman

HOUSE JUDICIARY

Smith, R., Democratic Chairman  
Knowles  
Sherman  
Thompson  
Newhouse, Republican Chairman  
Austin  
Ellis  
Tilly

HOUSE LABOR

Lux, Democratic Chairman  
Jovanovich  
King  
Monohon  
Scott  
Clayton, Republican Chairman  
Dunlap  
Fancher  
Flanagan  
Smith, C.

HOUSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Charnley, Democratic Chairman  
Brown  
Garrett  
Keller  
North  
Stratton  
Vrooman  
Zimmerman, Republican Chairman  
Barr  
Chandler  
Rosbach  
Teutsch  
Van Dyken  
Whiteside

(SENATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND INSURANCE)

SENATE JUDICIARY

Marsh, Chairman  
Talmadge, Vice Chairman  
Bottiger  
Clarke  
Hayner  
Hurley  
Jones  
Pullen  
Van Hollebeke  
Woody

SENATE LABOR

Lysen, Chairman  
Vognild, Vice Chairman  
Matson  
McDermott  
Moore  
Morrison  
Sellar

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Wilson, Chairman  
Bluechel  
Bradburn  
Fleming  
Henry  
Lee  
Moore  
Sellar  
Talley

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

Vrooman, Democratic Chairman  
Adams  
Jovanovich  
Martinis  
McCormick  
Monohon  
Owen  
Smith, R.  
Schmitt, Republican Chairman  
Dawson  
Ellis  
Flint  
McDonald  
Mitchell  
Rosbach  
Wilson

HOUSE PARKS AND RECREATION

North, Democratic Chairwoman  
Brown  
Stratton  
Fuller, Republican Chairman  
Taylor  
Sprague

HOUSE REVENUE

Sommers, Democratic Chairwoman  
Brown  
Erickson  
Galloway  
Granlund  
Nelson, D.  
O'Brien  
Rinehart  
Craswell, Republican Chairwoman  
Addison  
Bond  
Flanagan  
Greengo  
Hastings  
Sanders  
Winsley

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

Peterson, Chairman  
Conner, Vice Chairman  
Gallaghan  
Haley  
Lee  
Lysen  
Odegaard  
Quigg  
Rasmussen  
Talley  
Vognild

SENATE PARKS AND RECREATION

von Reichbauer, Chairman  
Bausch  
Lewis  
Quigg  
Wanamaker  
Wojahn  
Woody

(SENATE WAYS AND MEANS)

HOUSE RULES

Bagnariol, Democratic Chairman  
Bauer  
Bender  
Gallagher  
King  
Knowles  
Maxie  
May  
O'Brien  
Salatino  
Berentson, Republican Chairman  
Amen  
Bond  
Deccio  
Dunlap  
Flanagan  
Newhouse  
Patterson  
Polk  
Tilly

HOUSE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Adams, Democratic Chairman  
Brekke  
Kreidler  
Lux  
May  
Pruitt  
Stratton  
Whiteside, Republican Chairman  
Austin  
Flint  
Houchen  
Mitchell  
Schmitt  
Teutsch

HOUSE STATE GOVERNMENT

Ehlers, Democratic Chairman  
Burns  
Jovanovich  
O'Brien  
Pruitt  
Salatino  
Walk  
Taller, Republican Chairman  
Addison  
Flint  
Greengo  
McGinnis  
Tupper  
Williams

SENATE RULES

Cherberg, Chairman  
Clarke  
Conner  
Fleming  
Gaspard  
Guess  
Hayner  
Matson  
Odegaard  
Ridder  
Sellar  
Shinpoch  
Talley  
Walgren  
Wojahn

SENATE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Day, Chairman  
Moore, Vice Chairman  
Bradburn  
Haley  
Hurley  
Pullen  
Talmadge  
Vognild

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT

Rasmussen, Chairman  
Shinpoch, Vice Chairman  
Day  
Gallaghan  
Gould  
McDermott  
Wanamaker



#### HOUSE TRANSPORTATION

Martinis, Democratic Chairman  
Bender  
Burns  
Charnley  
Erak  
Gallagher  
Garrett  
McCormick  
Sherman  
Walk  
Wilson, Republican Chairman  
Clayton  
Dawson  
Eberle  
Isaacson  
Patterson  
Smith, C.  
Sprague  
Struthers  
Tilly

#### HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

Thompson, Democratic Chairman  
Bauer  
Becker  
Ehlers  
Grimm  
Gruger  
Heck  
Hughes  
Keller  
Maxie  
Valle  
Vrooman  
Warnke  
Nelson, G., Republican Chairman  
Amen  
Barnes  
Chandler  
Deccio  
Fancher  
McDonald  
Nisbet  
Polk  
Taller  
Taylor  
Williams  
Zimmerman

#### SENATE TRANSPORTATION

Henry, Chairman  
Talley, Vice Chairman  
Conner  
Gallaghan  
Guess  
Hansen  
Lee  
Peterson  
Quigg  
Van Hollebeke  
von Reichbauer  
Wanamaker

#### SENATE WAYS AND MEANS

Donohue, Chairman  
McDermott, Vice Chairman  
Bausch  
Bluechel  
Clarke  
Fleming  
Gaspard  
Goltz  
Jones  
Marsh  
Matson  
Morrison  
Odegaard  
Rasmussen  
Ridder  
Scott  
Sellar  
Shinpoeh  
Walgren  
Wojahn

STATUTORY AND SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

1980

ACTUARY, OFFICE OF STATE  
(RCW 44.44.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Scott Blair  
Helen Sommers  
Frank Warnke

SENATORS

Marcus Gaspard  
John Jones  
Ruthe Ridder

ARTS COMMISSION, WASHINGTON STATE  
(RCW 43.46.020)

REPRESENTATIVES

Joan Houchen

SENATORS

James A. McDermott

JOINT LEGISLATIVE ARTS COMMITTEE  
(SHB 1763 -- Appointments to be announced at a later date.)

BUDGET COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE  
(RCW 44.28.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Otto Amen  
John A. Bagnariol  
Wayne Ehlers  
S. E. "Sid" Flanagan  
Gary Nelson  
William Polk  
Alan Thompson  
Frank Warnke

SENATORS

George Clarke  
Hubert F. Donohue  
George Fleming  
Jim Matson  
Sid Morrison  
Gary M. Odegaard  
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen  
George Sellar

CAPITAL FACILITIES, JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON  
(SCR 120 -- Appointments to be announced at a later date.)

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION  
(RCW 43.57.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Dennis Heck  
Rolland Schmitt

SENATORS

Al Henry  
Jim Matson

CRIME INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD  
(RCW 43.43.858)

REPRESENTATIVES

Alex A. Deccio  
Wayne Ehlers  
Walt Knowles  
Earl F. Tilly

SENATORS

Del Bausch  
George Clarke  
Jim Matson  
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES  
(RCW 28A.92.020)

REPRESENTATIVES

Rod Chandler  
Phyllis K. Erickson

SENATORS

Ruthe Ridder

ENERGY & UTILITIES, JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
(RCW 44.39.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Dick Bond  
Ron Dunlap  
Geraldine McCormick  
Marion Kyle Sherman

SENATORS

Max E. Benitz  
R. Ted Bottiger  
King Lysen

ETHICS, LEGISLATIVE BOARD ON  
(RCW 44.60.020)

REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. "Bill" Fuller  
William J. S. "Bill" May  
Paul Pruitt  
Roger Van Dyken

SENATORS

Art Gallagher  
H. A. "Barney" Goltz  
George Sellar  
Bruce A. Wilson

GAMBLING COMMISSION  
(RCW 9.46.040)

REPRESENTATIVES

Brad Owen  
Gene Struthers

SENATORS

Ray Van Hollebeke  
F. "Pat" Wanamaker

HOME RULE, JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON  
(C 194 L 79 1st Ex. Sess.)

REPRESENTATIVES

Donn Charnley  
Avery Garrett  
Frances North  
Wilma Rosbach  
Roger Van Dyken  
Harold Zimmerman

SENATORS

Paul Conner  
Art Gallagher  
Sam C. Guess  
George L. Sellar  
Bruce A. Wilson  
Dianne H. Woody

INSURANCE BOARD, STATE EMPLOYEES  
(RCW 41.05.020)

REPRESENTATIVES

Irving Newhouse

SENATORS

R. Lorraine Wojahn

INTERNATIONAL PERFORMING FESTIVAL ARTS  
STEERING COMMISSION  
(RCW 43.31.950)

REPRESENTATIVES

Duane Berentson  
Frank Warnke

SENATORS

Alan Bluechel  
A. N. "Bud" Shinpoch

JAIL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON STATE  
(RCW 70.48.030)

REPRESENTATIVES

Mary Kay Becker

SENATORS

Jeannette Hayner  
Bruce A. Wilson

JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
(RCW 2.52.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Irving Newhouse  
Rick Smith  
Earl Tilly  
Chief Justice to Appoint

SENATORS

George Clarke  
Dan Marsh  
Ray Van Hollebeke  
R. Lorraine Wojahn

LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM COMMITTEE  
(LEAP)  
(RCW 44.48)

REPRESENTATIVES

John A. Bagnariol  
Gary Nelson  
Joe Taller  
Alan Thompson

SENATORS

Hubert F. Donohue  
John Jones  
Sid Morrison  
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
(RCW 43.110.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

Donn Charnley  
Frances C. North  
Hal Zimmerman

SENATORS

George Fleming  
R. H. "Bob" Lewis  
Gordon L. Walgren

OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION OF WASHINGTON  
(RCW 43.94.020)

REPRESENTATIVES

Dan Dawson  
Barbara Granlund  
Jerry Vrooman

SENATORS

Art Gallagher  
A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen  
Don Talley

SALMON ADVISORY COUNCIL  
(RCW 75.18.110)

REPRESENTATIVES

John Martinis

SENATORS

Lowell Peterson

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, JOINT AD HOC COMMITTEE ON  
(HCR 80-33)

REPRESENTATIVES

R. M. Dick Bond  
Ray Isaacson  
Richard "Dick" King  
Georgette Valle

SENATORS

H. A. "Barney" Goltz  
Kent Pullen  
A. N. "Bud" Shinpoch

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE  
(RCW 1.08.001)

REPRESENTATIVES

Walt O. Knowles  
Irving Newhouse  
Rick Smith

SENATORS

George Clarke  
Phil Talmadge

SUNSET ACT, SELECT JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WASHINGTON  
(RCW 43.131.120)

REPRESENTATIVES

Otto Amen  
Wayne Ehlers  
Dick King  
Earl Tilly  
George Walk

SENATORS

William S. Day  
Susan E. Gould  
F. "Pat" Wanamaker  
Bruce A. Wilson  
R. Lorraine Wojahn

TIMBER TAXATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE, JOINT LEGISLATIVE  
(RCW 84.33.200)

REPRESENTATIVES

Wendell Brown  
Ellen Craswell  
Helen Fancher  
W. H. "Bill" Fuller  
John Martinis  
Rolland Schmitten  
Gary H. Scott  
Helen Sommers

SENATORS

Del Bausch  
H. A. "Barney" Goltz  
Jim Matson  
Sid W. Morrison  
Gary M. Odegaard  
George L. Sellar  
Gordon L. Walgren  
R. Lorraine Wojahn

TRADE FAIRS, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL  
(RCW 43.31.090)

REPRESENTATIVES

John A. Bagnariol  
Duane Berentson

SENATORS

Hubert F. Donohue  
R. H. "Bob" Lewis

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE  
(RCW 44.40.010)

REPRESENTATIVES

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Donn Charnley  
Harold Clayton  
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Marion Kyle Sherman  
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Liaison:  
Del Bausch  
Marcus Gaspard  
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WASHINGTON/BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION,  
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON  
(SCR 79-106)

REPRESENTATIVES

Helen Fancher  
Gary Scott

SENATORS

George Clarke  
Bruce A. Wilson

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, SELECT JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
(SSB 3169 -- Appointments to be announced at a later date.)