

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT  
**ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6165**

Chapter 210, Laws of 1998

(partial veto)

55th Legislature  
1998 Regular Session

IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICES--MARY JOHNSEN ACT

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1/1/99

Passed by the Senate March 12, 1998  
YEAS 49 NAYS 0

BRAD OWEN

\_\_\_\_\_  
**President of the Senate**

Passed by the House March 11, 1998  
YEAS 97 NAYS 0

CLYDE BALLARD

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Speaker of the  
House of Representatives**

Approved March 30, 1998, with the  
exception of sections 3, 5, 6, and 8,  
which are vetoed.

GARY LOCKE

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Governor of the State of Washington**

CERTIFICATE

I, Mike O Connell, Secretary of the  
Senate of the State of Washington, do  
hereby certify that the attached is  
**ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6165**  
as passed by the Senate and the House  
of Representatives on the dates hereon  
set forth.

MIKE O'CONNELL

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Secretary**

FILED

March 30, 1998 - 2:47 p.m.

**Secretary of State  
State of Washington**

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ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6165

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AS RECOMMENDED BY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Passed Legislature - 1998 Regular Session

State of Washington

55th Legislature

1998 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Rossi, Roach, Rasmussen, Goings, T. Sheldon, McCaslin, Strannigan, Zarelli, Long, Deccio, Oke, Kline, Wood, Schow, Swecker, Stevens, Haugen, Johnson, Benton and Winsley)

Read first time 1/15/98.

1 AN ACT Relating to use of ignition interlock devices; amending RCW  
2 46.20.720, 46.20.740, and 46.55.113; reenacting and amending RCW  
3 46.61.5055; adding a new section to chapter 46.61 RCW; creating new  
4 sections; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

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

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** This act may be known and cited as the Mary  
7 Johnsen Act.

8 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.20.720 and 1997 c 229 s 8 are each amended to read  
9 as follows:

10 (1) The court may order that after a period of suspension,  
11 revocation, or denial of driving privileges, and for up to as long as  
12 the court has jurisdiction, any person convicted of any offense  
13 involving the use, consumption, or possession of alcohol while  
14 operating a motor vehicle may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with  
15 a functioning ignition interlock or other biological or technical  
16 device.

17 (2) If a person is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or  
18 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance, the court shall order that

1 after a period of suspension, revocation, or denial of driving  
2 privileges, the person may drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a  
3 functioning ignition interlock or other biological or technical device.  
4 The court may waive the requirement for the use of such a device if the  
5 court makes a specific finding in writing that such devices are not  
6 reasonably available in the local area.

7 (3) The court shall establish a specific calibration setting at  
8 which the ignition interlock or other biological or technical device  
9 will prevent the motor vehicle from being started and the period of  
10 time that the person shall be subject to the restriction. In the case  
11 of a person under subsection (2) of this section, the period of time of  
12 the restriction will be as follows:

13 (a) For a person subject to RCW 46.61.5055 (1)(b), (2), or (3) who  
14 has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of not  
15 less than one year;

16 (b) For a person who has previously been restricted under (a) of  
17 this subsection, a period of not less than five years;

18 (c) For a person who has previously been restricted under (b) of  
19 this subsection, a period of not less than ten years.

20 For purposes of this section, "convicted" means being found guilty  
21 of an offense or being placed on a deferred prosecution program under  
22 chapter 10.05 RCW.

23 *\*Sec. 3. RCW 46.20.740 and 1997 c 229 s 10 are each amended to*  
24 *read as follows:*

25 (1) *The department shall attach or imprint a notation on the*  
26 *driver's license of any person restricted under RCW 46.20.720 or*  
27 *46.61.5055 stating that the person may operate only a motor vehicle*  
28 *equipped with an ignition interlock or other biological or technical*  
29 *device.*

30 (2) *It is a misdemeanor for a person with such a notation on his or*  
31 *her driver's license to operate a motor vehicle that is not so*  
32 *equipped. For the first such conviction, the minimum sentence is*  
33 *thirty days in jail. For a second offense, the minimum sentence is*  
34 *sixty days in jail. For a third or subsequent offense, the minimum*  
35 *sentence is ninety days in jail.*

36 *\*Sec. 3 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.*

1       **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.61.5055 and 1997 c 229 s 11 and 1997 c 66 s 14 are  
2 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

3       (1) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or  
4 46.61.504 and who has no prior offense within five years shall be  
5 punished as follows:

6       (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less  
7 than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to  
8 take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
9 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

10       (i) By imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than one  
11 year. Twenty-four consecutive hours of the imprisonment may not be  
12 suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of  
13 this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the  
14 offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory  
15 minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in  
16 writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the  
17 facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

18       (ii) By a fine of not less than three hundred fifty dollars nor  
19 more than five thousand dollars. Three hundred fifty dollars of the  
20 fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the  
21 offender to be indigent; and

22       (iii) By suspension of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
23 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
24 ninety days. The period of license, permit, or privilege suspension  
25 may not be suspended. The court shall notify the department of  
26 licensing of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the  
27 conviction the department shall suspend the offender's license, permit,  
28 or privilege; or

29       (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at  
30 least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a  
31 test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
32 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

33       (i) By imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than one  
34 year. Two consecutive days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or  
35 deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory  
36 minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's  
37 physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence  
38 is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason

1 for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the  
2 suspension or deferral is based; and

3 (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than  
4 five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be  
5 suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be  
6 indigent; and

7 (iii) By revocation of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
8 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
9 one year. The period of license, permit, or privilege suspension may  
10 not be suspended. The court shall notify the department of licensing  
11 of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the conviction  
12 the department shall suspend the offender's license, permit, or  
13 privilege; and

14 (iv) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720.

15 (2) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or  
16 46.61.504 and who has one prior offense within five years shall be  
17 punished as follows:

18 (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less  
19 than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to  
20 take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
21 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

22 (i) By imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one  
23 year. Thirty days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred  
24 unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum  
25 sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or  
26 mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is  
27 suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for  
28 granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the  
29 suspension or deferral is based; and

30 (ii) By a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than  
31 five thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars of the fine may not be  
32 suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be  
33 indigent; and

34 (iii) By revocation of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
35 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
36 two years. The period of license, permit, or privilege revocation may  
37 not be suspended. The court shall notify the department of licensing  
38 of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the conviction

1 the department shall revoke the offender's license, permit, or  
2 privilege; and

3 (iv) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720; or

4 (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at  
5 least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a  
6 test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
7 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

8 (i) By imprisonment for not less than forty-five days nor more than  
9 one year. Forty-five days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or  
10 deferred unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory  
11 minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's  
12 physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence  
13 is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason  
14 for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the  
15 suspension or deferral is based; and

16 (ii) By a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor  
17 more than five thousand dollars. Seven hundred fifty dollars of the  
18 fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the  
19 offender to be indigent; and

20 (iii) By revocation of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
21 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
22 nine hundred days. The period of license, permit, or privilege  
23 revocation may not be suspended. The court shall notify the department  
24 of licensing of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the  
25 conviction the department shall revoke the offender's license, permit,  
26 or privilege; and

27 (iv) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720.

28 (3) A person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or  
29 46.61.504 and who has two or more prior offenses within five years  
30 shall be punished as follows:

31 (a) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was less  
32 than 0.15, or for whom for reasons other than the person's refusal to  
33 take a test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
34 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

35 (i) By imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than one  
36 year. Ninety days of the imprisonment may not be suspended or deferred  
37 unless the court finds that the imposition of this mandatory minimum  
38 sentence would impose a substantial risk to the offender's physical or  
39 mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory minimum sentence is

1 suspended or deferred, the court shall state in writing the reason for  
2 granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the  
3 suspension or deferral is based; and

4 (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than  
5 five thousand dollars. One thousand dollars of the fine may not be  
6 suspended or deferred unless the court finds the offender to be  
7 indigent; and

8 (iii) By revocation of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
9 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
10 three years. The period of license, permit, or privilege revocation  
11 may not be suspended. The court shall notify the department of  
12 licensing of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the  
13 conviction the department shall revoke the offender's license, permit,  
14 or privilege; and

15 (iv) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720; or

16 (b) In the case of a person whose alcohol concentration was at  
17 least 0.15, or for whom by reason of the person's refusal to take a  
18 test offered pursuant to RCW 46.20.308 there is no test result  
19 indicating the person's alcohol concentration:

20 (i) By imprisonment for not less than one hundred twenty days nor  
21 more than one year. One hundred twenty days of the imprisonment may  
22 not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds that the imposition  
23 of this mandatory minimum sentence would impose a substantial risk to  
24 the offender's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory  
25 minimum sentence is suspended or deferred, the court shall state in  
26 writing the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the  
27 facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based; and

28 (ii) By a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars  
29 nor more than five thousand dollars. One thousand five hundred dollars  
30 of the fine may not be suspended or deferred unless the court finds the  
31 offender to be indigent; and

32 (iii) By revocation of the offender's license or permit to drive,  
33 or suspension of any nonresident privilege to drive, for a period of  
34 four years. The period of license, permit, or privilege revocation may  
35 not be suspended. The court shall notify the department of licensing  
36 of the conviction, and upon receiving notification of the conviction  
37 the department shall revoke the offender's license, permit, or  
38 privilege; and

39 (iv) By a court-ordered restriction under RCW 46.20.720.

1 (4) In exercising its discretion in setting penalties within the  
2 limits allowed by this section, the court shall particularly consider  
3 whether the person's driving at the time of the offense was responsible  
4 for injury or damage to another or another's property.

5 (5) An offender punishable under this section is subject to the  
6 alcohol assessment and treatment provisions of RCW 46.61.5056.

7 (6) After expiration of any period of suspension or revocation of  
8 the offender's license, permit, or privilege to drive required by this  
9 section, the department shall place the offender's driving privilege in  
10 probationary status pursuant to RCW 46.20.355.

11 (7)(a) In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail  
12 sentence required by this section, whenever the court imposes less than  
13 one year in jail, the court shall also suspend but shall not defer a  
14 period of confinement for a period not exceeding two years. The court  
15 shall impose conditions of probation that include: (i) Not driving a  
16 motor vehicle within this state without a valid license to drive and  
17 proof of financial responsibility for the future; (ii) not driving a  
18 motor vehicle within this state while having an alcohol concentration  
19 of 0.08 or more within two hours after driving; and (iii) not refusing  
20 to submit to a test of his or her breath or blood to determine alcohol  
21 concentration upon request of a law enforcement officer who has  
22 reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving or was in actual  
23 physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the  
24 influence of intoxicating liquor. The court may impose conditions of  
25 probation that include nonrepetition, installation of an ignition  
26 interlock or other biological or technical device on the probationer's  
27 motor vehicle, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or  
28 other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed  
29 in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of probation during  
30 the suspension period.

31 (b) For each violation of mandatory conditions of probation under  
32 (a)(i) and (ii) or (a)(i) and (iii) of this subsection, the court shall  
33 order the convicted person to be confined for thirty days, which shall  
34 not be suspended or deferred.

35 (c) For each incident involving a violation of a mandatory  
36 condition of probation imposed under this subsection, the license,  
37 permit, or privilege to drive of the person shall be suspended by the  
38 court for thirty days or, if such license, permit, or privilege to  
39 drive already is suspended, revoked, or denied at the time the finding



1 of probation violation is made, the suspension, revocation, or denial  
2 then in effect shall be extended by thirty days. The court shall  
3 notify the department of any suspension, revocation, or denial or any  
4 extension of a suspension, revocation, or denial imposed under this  
5 subsection.

6 (8)(a) A "prior offense" means any of the following:

7 (i) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or an equivalent  
8 local ordinance;

9 (ii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.504 or an equivalent  
10 local ordinance;

11 (iii) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.520 committed while  
12 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;

13 (iv) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.522 committed while  
14 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug;

15 (v) A conviction for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249 or an equivalent  
16 local ordinance, if the conviction is the result of a charge that was  
17 originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an  
18 equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or 46.61.522;

19 (vi) An out-of-state conviction for a violation that would have  
20 been a violation of (a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this  
21 subsection if committed in this state;

22 (vii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a  
23 prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.504, or an  
24 equivalent local ordinance; or

25 (viii) A deferred prosecution under chapter 10.05 RCW granted in a  
26 prosecution for a violation of RCW 46.61.5249, or an equivalent local  
27 ordinance, if the charge under which the deferred prosecution was  
28 granted was originally filed as a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or  
29 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, or of RCW 46.61.520 or  
30 46.61.522.

31 (b) "Within five years" means that the arrest for a prior offense  
32 occurred within five years of the arrest for the current offense.

33 ***\*Sec. 5. RCW 46.55.113 and 1997 c 66 s 7 are each amended to read***  
34 ***as follows:***

35 ***Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested for a violation of RCW***  
36 ***46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or any similar municipal ordinance, the***  
37 ***arresting officer may take custody of the vehicle and provide for its***  
38 ***prompt removal to a place of safety. If the driver is in violation of***

1 a restriction under RCW 46.20.720 or 46.61.5055 to operate only a motor  
2 vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock or other biological or  
3 technical device, the arresting officer shall take custody of the  
4 vehicle and provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety. The  
5 vehicle will remain impounded for use as evidence at a trial regarding  
6 the violation of the restriction.

7 In addition, a police officer may take custody of a vehicle and  
8 provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety under any of the  
9 following circumstances:

10 (1) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle standing upon the  
11 roadway in violation of any of the provisions of RCW 46.61.560, the  
12 officer may provide for the removal of the vehicle or require the  
13 driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the vehicle to  
14 a position off the roadway;

15 (2) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon a  
16 highway where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or  
17 jeopardizes public safety;

18 (3) Whenever a police officer finds an unattended vehicle at the  
19 scene of an accident or when the driver of a vehicle involved in an  
20 accident is physically or mentally incapable of deciding upon steps to  
21 be taken to protect his or her property;

22 (4) Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested and taken into  
23 custody by a police officer;

24 (5) Whenever a police officer discovers a vehicle that the officer  
25 determines to be a stolen vehicle;

26 (6) Whenever a vehicle without a special license plate, card, or  
27 decal indicating that the vehicle is being used to transport a disabled  
28 person under RCW 46.16.381 is parked in a stall or space clearly and  
29 conspicuously marked under RCW 46.61.581 which space is provided on  
30 private property without charge or on public property;

31 (7) Upon determining that a person is operating a motor vehicle  
32 without a valid driver's license in violation of RCW 46.20.005 or with  
33 a license that has been expired for ninety days or more, or with a  
34 suspended or revoked license in violation of RCW 46.20.342 or  
35 46.20.420.

36 Nothing in this section may derogate from the powers of police  
37 officers under the common law. For the purposes of this section, a  
38 place of safety may include the business location of a registered tow  
39 truck operator.

1 \*Sec. 5 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

2 **\*NEW SECTION.** *Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 46.61 RCW*  
3 *to read as follows:*

4 *Charges of a violation of RCW 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504,*  
5 *whether made by citation, complaint, or information, shall be filed,*  
6 *and arraignment on those charges shall be held, within twenty-one days*  
7 *following arrest.*

8 \*Sec. 6 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

9 **NEW SECTION.** **Sec. 7.** The legislature finds that driving is a  
10 privilege and that the state may restrict that privilege in the  
11 interests of public safety. One such reasonable restriction is  
12 requiring certain individuals, if they choose to drive, to drive only  
13 vehicles equipped with ignition interlock devices. The legislature  
14 further finds that the costs of these devices are minimal and are  
15 affordable. It is the intent of the legislature that these devices be  
16 paid for by the drivers using them and that neither the state nor  
17 entities of local government provide any public funding for this  
18 purpose.

19 **\*NEW SECTION.** *Sec. 8. If this act mandates an increased level of*  
20 *service by local governments, the local government may, under RCW*  
21 *43.135.060 and chapter 4.92 RCW, submit claims for reimbursement by the*  
22 *legislature. The claims shall be subject to verification by the office*  
23 *of financial management.*

24 \*Sec. 8 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

25 **NEW SECTION.** **Sec. 9.** This act takes effect January 1, 1999.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1998.

Passed the House March 11, 1998.

Approved by the Governor March 30, 1998, with the exception of  
certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 30, 1998.

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

2 "I am returning herewith, without my approval as to sections 3, 5,  
3 6, and 8, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 6165 entitled:

4 "AN ACT Relating to use of ignition interlock devices;"

5 ESSB 6165 requires that ignition interlock devices be used by  
6 individuals convicted of drunk driving with a blood alcohol content of

1 0.15 or higher. I support the intent of this legislation; however,  
2 some sections are problematic.

3 Section 3 of ESSB 6165 would mandate jail terms of 30, 60, and 90  
4 days for driving without an interlock when required to do so. These  
5 mandatory sentences should not be enacted without a clear showing that  
6 they are necessary, and without carefully considering the costs to  
7 local governments. Before further restricting judges' discretion in  
8 these cases, we should gain experience with mandatory interlock use,  
9 frequency of violations, and reasons for violations. Section 3 would  
10 deny courts discretion to consider emergencies or other circumstances  
11 that might excuse or mitigate this behavior. Driving without an  
12 interlock in violation of a court order is currently punishable by up  
13 to 90 days in jail. I believe courts should continue to have  
14 sentencing discretion, especially in the early stages of mandatory  
15 interlock use.

16 Section 5 of ESSB 6165 would require that vehicles driven without  
17 interlocks, in violation of court orders, be impounded "for use as  
18 evidence." I am concerned about the substantial costs this requirement  
19 could impose on local governments. Currently, police officers have the  
20 authority to take custody of evidence when they need to do so, but they  
21 may not need to do so in all interlock violation cases. Impoundment,  
22 at the driver's expense, would be an appropriate remedy for violating  
23 court orders after a DUI, but this section does not assure that the  
24 driver, rather than the local government, would be financially  
25 responsible.

26 Section 6 of ESSB 6165 would require that all DUI charges be filed  
27 in court, and defendants be arraigned on those charges, within 21 days  
28 after arrest. I share the policy goal behind this section « to assure  
29 that defendants have a reasonable chance to qualify for deferred  
30 prosecution in appropriate cases. However, the effect of that  
31 requirement amounts to a 21-day statute of limitation on DUI cases.  
32 The vast majority of these cases can and should be charged much sooner  
33 than 21 days after arrest. But some require more time for legitimate  
34 investigative reasons, like getting blood test results or determining  
35 whether accident victims will recover. These are likely to be the more  
36 serious cases involving drunk driving, cases that should not be subject  
37 to dismissal because of such a deadline. The goal of informing  
38 defendants about deferred prosecution can be accomplished by bringing  
39 them to court promptly after arrest or filing charges, as required by  
40 section 2 of E2SSB 6293, which I signed today. Finally, I am concerned  
41 that section 6 falls outside the subject of the bill as expressed in  
42 the title, in violation of Article II, Section 19 of the State  
43 Constitution.

44 Section 8 of ESSB 6165 would require that the Office of Financial  
45 Management verify claims from local governments for increased levels of  
46 services mandated by the act. This section would add an unnecessary  
47 additional bureaucratic layer to the existing statutory and procedural  
48 process for handling these claims. I will direct the Office of  
49 Financial Management and the Department of General Administration to  
50 work collaboratively with the appropriate legislative committees to  
51 ensure that timely and accurate information is provided to the  
52 Legislature.

53 For these reasons, I have vetoed sections 3, 5, 6, and 8 of  
54 Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 6165.

1           With the exception of sections 3, 5, 6, and 8, Engrossed Substitute  
2 Senate Bill No. 6165 is approved."