any liability accrued prior to such cancellation, the surety may cancel the bond upon thirty days' advance notice in writing filed with the commissioner.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a "qualified individual" is a natural person who has met all the requirements that must be met by an individual surplus line broker.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Section 19, chapter 229, Laws of 1951, section 11, chapter 181, Laws of 1982 and RCW 48.20.182 are each repealed.

Passed the House May 9, 1983.
Passed the Senate May 6, 1983.
Approved by the Governor May 17, 1983, with the exception of section 19, which was vetoed.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 17, 1983.

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

"I am returning herewith, without my approval section 19, Substitute House Bill No. 139, entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to insurance."

Section 19 of this bill would alter the health insurance conversion rights of people who lose their group coverage because of labor disputes. Because of the technical operation of the law referenced in this amendment, such individuals could lose their conversion rights entirely. I do not believe that represents the legislature's intent.

With the exception of section 19, which is vetoed, Substitute House Bill No. 139 is approved."

CHAPTER 33
[Engrossed House Bill No. 239]

POLLING PLACES AND PROXIMITY—PROHIBITED ACTS

AN ACT Relating to election offenses; amending section 29.51.020, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.51.020; defining crimes; and prescribing penalties.

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

Sec. 1. Section 29.51.020, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.51.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) On the day of any primary, general or special election, no person ((shall)) may, within a polling place, or in any public area within three hundred feet of *any entrance to] such polling place:

(a) Do any electioneering((,-or));
(b) Circulate cards or handbills of any kind((,-or));
(c) Solicit signatures to any kind of petition ((on primary or election day within any polling place, or any building in which an election is being held, or within one hundred feet thereof, nor));
(d) Engage in any practice which interferes with the freedom of voters to exercise their franchise or disrupts the administration of the polling place; or
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(e) Conduct any exit poll or public opinion poll with voters.

(2) No person may obstruct the doors or entries to a building in which a polling place is located or prevent free access to and from any polling place. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or municipal law enforcement officer shall have power and shall prevent such obstruction, and may arrest any person creating such obstruction.

(3) No person may:
   (a) Except as provided in RCW 29.34.157, remove any ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls; or
   (b) Solicit any voter to show his or her ballot or deliver a blank ballot to such elector.

(4) No person other than an inspector or judge of election may receive from any voter a voted ballot or deliver a blank ballot to such elector.

(5) Any violation of this section is a misdemeanor under RCW 9A.20.010, and the person convicted may be ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

*Code Reviser's note: The bracketed language, "any entrance to", was in fact passed by the legislature as part of a free conference report relating to EHB 239 adopted by the Senate May 6 and the House of Representatives May 7, but was omitted from the certified enrolled bill through clerical oversight.

Passed the House May 7, 1983.
Passed the Senate May 6, 1983.
Approved by the Governor May 17, 1983.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 17, 1983.

CHAPTER 34

[Engrossed House Bill No. 570]

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SERVICE AREA ESTABLISHED WITHIN SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

AN ACT Relating to education; and adding new sections to chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and to chapter 28A.03 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes that agriculture is the most basic and singularly important industry in the state, that agriculture is of central importance to the welfare and economic stability of the state, and that the maintenance of this vital industry requires a continued source of trained and qualified individuals who qualify for employment in agriculture and agribusiness. The legislature declares that it is within the