

that an overall charge to an insured or prospective insured is reasonable taking into account receipt of commissions and fees and their relation, proportionally, to the value of the total work performed.

Such arrangements, when prior authorization from the commissioner is obtained, shall not constitute violations subject to RCW 48.30.160.

Passed the House May 11, 1979.

Passed the Senate May 3, 1979.

Approved by the Governor May 24, 1979, with the exception of Sections 1 and 2, which are vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 24, 1979.

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

"I am returning herewith without my approval as to two sections Substitute House Bill No. 1121 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to insurance."

Sections 1 and 2 of this bill would allow the members of six occupations — attorneys, medical doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors, podiatrists, and dentists — to form mutual corporations under certain circumstances for the purpose of insuring against professional malpractice claims.

Although these sections specify some rather stringent limitations on the formation of such corporations, they do not provide the full protection of the public which the insurance laws are designed to provide. If these professional groups desire to establish such corporations this can be done under existing statutes and be subject to the normal procedures of the insurance commissioner which protect the public welfare.

With the exception of Sections 1 and 2, which I have vetoed, the remainder of Substitute House Bill No. 1121 is approved."

CHAPTER 200

[Second Substitute House Bill No. 1239]

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE—EXCESS LEVIES—DISTRICT CREATION

AN ACT Relating to local government; adding a new section to chapter 36.32 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 84.52 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 84.52 RCW a new section to read as follows:

(1) As used in this section, "taxing district" means a county, emergency medical service district, city or town, public hospital district, or fire protection district.

(2) A taxing district may impose an additional regular property tax levy in an amount equal to twenty-five cents or less per thousand dollars of the assessed value of property in the taxing district in each year for six consecutive years. This six-year levy must be approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in

such taxing district at the last preceding general election when the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy when the number of electors voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election.

(3) Any tax imposed under this section shall be used only for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services, including related personnel costs, training for such personnel, and related equipment, supplies, vehicles and structures needed for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services.

(4) If a county levies a tax under this section, no taxing district within the county may levy a tax under this section. No other taxing district may levy a tax under this section if another taxing district has levied a tax under this section within its boundaries: PROVIDED, That if a taxing district within a county levies this tax, and the voters of the county subsequently approve a levying of this tax, then the tax levy for emergency medical services shall cease being levied in the taxing district originally levying it and shall be replaced with the county-wide levy. Whenever a tax is levied county-wide, the service shall, insofar as is feasible, be provided throughout the county: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no county-wide levy proposal may be placed on the ballot without the approval of the legislative authority of each city exceeding fifty thousand population within the county: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this 1979 amendatory act shall not prohibit any city or town from levying an annual excess levy to fund emergency medical services.

(5) The tax levy authorized in this section is in addition to the tax levy authorized in RCW 84.52.043.

(6) The limitation in RCW 84.55.010 shall not apply to the first levy imposed pursuant to this section following the approval of such levy by the voters pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 36.32 RCW a new section to read as follows:

A county legislative authority may adopt an ordinance creating an emergency medical service district in all or a portion of the unincorporated area of the county. The ordinance may only be adopted after a public hearing has been held on the creation of such a district and the county legislative authority makes a finding that it is in the public interest to create the district. The members of the county legislative authority shall be the governing body of the emergency medical service district.

An emergency medical service district shall be a quasi-municipal corporation and an independent taxing "authority" within the meaning of Article 7, Section 1, Washington State Constitution. Emergency medical

service districts shall also be "taxing authorities" within the meaning of Article 7, Section 2, Washington State Constitution.

An emergency medical service district shall have the authority to provide emergency medical services.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the House May 14, 1979.

Passed the Senate May 11, 1979.

Approved by the Governor May 24, 1979.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 24, 1979.

CHAPTER 201

[Substitute House Bill No. 1258]

JUVENILE TRUANCY

AN ACT Relating to juvenile truancy; amending section 2, chapter 10, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 51, Laws of 1973 and RCW 28A.27.010; amending section 28A.27.070, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as amended by section 52, chapter 291, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.27.070; amending section 28A.27.100, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.27.100; amending section 28A.27.110, chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 28A.27.110; adding new sections to chapter 28A.27 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 13.34 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 28A.27 RCW a new section to read as follows:

If a juvenile required to attend school under the laws of the state of Washington fails to attend school without valid justification recurrently or for an extended period of time, the juvenile's school, where appropriate, shall:

(1) Inform the juvenile's custodial parent, parents or guardian by a notice in writing in English and, if different, in the primary language of the custodial parent, parents or guardian and by other means reasonably necessary to achieve notice of the fact that the juvenile has failed to attend school without valid justification recurrently or for an extended period of time;

(2) Schedule a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents or guardian and juvenile at a time and place reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the juvenile's absences; and

(3) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the juvenile's absences, including, where appropriate, adjusting the juvenile's school program or school or course assignment or assisting the parent or student to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school.