Voter Registration Information

You may register to vote if:
1. You are a citizen of the United States.
2. You will be 18 or older on the day of the primary or election.
3. You have been a legal resident of the state of Washington for 30 days or longer.
4. You have not been deprived of your civil rights.

NOTE: You may register during regular office hours at the county auditor’s office, your city or town clerk’s office, or with a deputy registrar near your residence. Call the county auditor’s office (or in King County, check with the Department of Records and Elections). Telephone numbers of each county auditor are located on page 20 of this Voters’ Pamphlet.

You must re-register if:
1. You did not vote in the most recent presidential election or in the last 24-month period.
2. You have legally changed your name.
3. You have moved from one county to another within the state of Washington.
   You do not need to re-register if your new address is in the same county. However, you must send a letter to the county auditor requesting a transfer. You must indicate your old and new addresses, and your old and new precincts if known, and your name must be signed as your name appears on your voter registration card.
   You may re-register or transfer your registration at any time. However, to be eligible to vote in your new precinct, you must re-register or transfer 30 or more days before a primary or an election. The registration deadlines for 1983 only are as follows:

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<th>Voter Registration Deadline</th>
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<td>1983 Special Primary</td>
<td>September 16</td>
<td>October 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983 General</td>
<td>October 8</td>
<td>November 8</td>
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Special elections can be called during late winter or spring. The times for these elections are:
1. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in February;
2. The second Tuesday in March;
3. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in April;
4. The third Tuesday in May.

Where to Vote

At your precinct polling place. The name and number is on your registration card. Locations of polling places are published in newspapers the Friday before an election. You may also obtain this information by calling your county auditor. Polls are open from 7 a.m. — 8 p.m.

Instead of voting at the polling place, you may also vote by absentee ballot. Additional information on voting by absentee ballot is provided on page 20 of this Voters’ Pamphlet.

How To Vote

If you need help in casting your ballot, you may ask an election worker to explain how to use the voting device.

If you are physically disabled and unable to record your vote, you may be accompanied into the voting booth by your spouse, a close relative, any other person you choose to assist you, or two election officials, each of a different political party, who may record your ballot as you direct.

TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION NUMBER
1-800-562-5637

Again this year, the office of the Secretary State will provide a toll-free telephone line for election information. Voters from any part of the state may call toll-free to the office of the Secretary of State to obtain information about the state general election and the issues which will be on the state ballot. Voters may also call to request additional copies of the Voters’ Pamphlet or special versions of the Voters’ Pamphlet, including:
- Cassette tape copies of the Voters’ Pamphlet
- Spanish-Language edition of the Voters’ Pamphlet
- Braille copies of the Voters’ Pamphlet

The toll-free service will be operated Monday through Friday from noon until 8:00 p.m. starting on Monday, October 3, and running through the day of the election, November 8.
INTRODUCTION TO THE 1983 VOTERS PAMPHLET

"If the people don't have enough information to wield power correctly, don't take away the power, give them the information."

Thomas Jefferson

This quote effectively summarizes the beliefs of Washington's early political leaders, and continues to reflect the views of elected officials in this state as we approach our state Centennial in 1989.

Washington consistently has one of the highest voter turnouts in the nation. That high turnout is a direct result of an informed electorate.

Washington began producing a voters and candidates pamphlet in 1914, one of the first in the nation. Today, our voters and candidates pamphlet continues to be a trend-setter among the states in the field of voter information. Soon, many communities will begin producing a voters pamphlet for local issues and candidates. The availability of the local voters pamphlet is another effective stride to open up even more information to the electorate.

This voters pamphlet is sent to you and all other residents of Washington to assist you in making your decisions on the critical issues facing all of us on Election Day, November 8th.

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Official Ballot Title:
Shall a commission be appointed by legislative leaders to redistrict legislative and congressional districts each decade based on equal population?

The law as it now exists:
The State of Washington is divided into congressional and legislative districts for the purpose of electing members of the federal Congress and the state legislature. Under the "one-man-one-vote" rule, those legislative and congressional districts are required to be basically equal in population as determined by the last preceding federal census.

In 1972, after the Legislature failed to adopt the redistricting plan, a federal court ordered a master's redistricting plan into effect. The work of the temporary commission in 1983 speaks very well for the future of a permanent, independent commission.

The effects of SJR 103, if approved into law:
This proposed Constitutional amendment would provide for the appointment of a redistricting commission after each decennial federal census. The commission would be composed of five members, four of whom would be appointed by the legislative leaders of the two largest political parties in each house of the state legislature. Those four, in turn, would then select the fifth member as a nonvoting chairperson. If appointments are not made as required, then the State Supreme Court is directed to make the appointments.

In contrast to the Legislature, a redistricting commission is: (1) not a political body as members are not elected by voters of a political party; (2) not subject to the wild swings of the political process; (3) not under the influence of the parties present in the Legislature, thus guaranteeing an impartial redistricting process.

The commission would be responsible, on the basis of population determined by the particular census, for the adoption of revised congressional and legislative redistricting plans. In addition to meeting the standard of population equality, each district established by the commission would be required to consist of contiguous territory, be compact and convenient, be separated from adjoining districts by natural geographical barriers, artificial barriers, or political subdivision boundaries to the extent reasonable. The commission's plan must provide for the number of legislative districts established by the legislature. Further, the plan is to be drawn so as not to purposely favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

The legislature could amend such redistricting plans, but only by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislature. Any such amendment would also have to be passed by both houses no later than the end of the thirtieth day of the first session convened after the commission has submitted its plan to the legislature.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Statement for

Redistricting of congressional and legislative districts helps to ensure that each citizen is adequately represented in Congress and Olympia. Legislative efforts at redistricting have inevitably turned into a time consuming and highly partisan process and frequently have resulted in a redistricting plan that fails to meet constitutional standards. SSJR 103 avoids these difficulties as the Legislature appoints four Washington citizens as commission members who are given the power to independently appoint a fifth member and independently redraw the districts. The Legislature retains limited authority to fine-tune the commission's redistricting plan.

The redistricting process envisioned by SSJR 103 will work.
In 1983, after the federal courts declared the Legislature's latest effort at congressional redistricting unconstitutional, a temporary redistricting commission was created to draw congressional district boundaries. That commission performed its task well. Operating under guidelines which were basically the same as those in SSJR 103, including procedures for selecting commission members, the temporary commission produced a plan which is fair, recognizes traditional communities of interest, and is constitutional. Passage of SSJR 103 will ensure that future redistricting efforts will be carried out in the same fair and independent fashion, and that the Legislature will not grind to a halt as members pursue their concern about districts suited to their ambitions.

At the contrary, fears of an unfair and unworkable redistricting plan are well-founded in Washington. Since 1889, the Legislature has accomplished redistricting only four times. The feats of an unfair redistricting are unfounded in our politics. These factors negate the claim of an unfair redistricting by the Legislature.

Rebuttal of Statement for

In 1972, after the Legislature failed to adopt the redistricting plan, a federal court ordered a master's redistricting plan into effect. The work of the temporary commission in 1983 speaks very well for the future of a permanent, independent commission.

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Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Statement against

COMMISSIONS DON'T GUARANTEE IMPARTIALITY
The strongest argument against entrusting reapportionment to an appointed commission is that commissions are not responsible to the people. The framers of our Constitution chose wisely when they delegated the job to the elected representatives of the people.

LEGISLATURES HAVE BETTER RECORD
The 1981 Legislature did an equitable job of reapportionment. The court accepted the plans and the 1982 election proves the point. No wild swing took place. There is no such thing as a "non-partisan" reapportionment. Under SSJR 103, the commission would be composed of five members. Two would be Republican and two would be Democrat. These four would appoint a "non-partisan" person to be the non-voting chairperson. Can you imagine serving on such a commission? Every commission, in other states, has experienced partisan discord.

In the 70's, forty State Legislatures had the responsibility for redistricting. In eleven of the forty, the courts stepped in and did the job, or 28%. One Legislature did the job with a back-up board. The remaining twenty-eight State Legislatures drew acceptable plans—70%. Of the remaining ten states, who had commissions, five ended in court, a 50% failure rate.

FEARS UNFOUNDED
The fears of an unfair redistricting are unfounded in Washington. This is a state that has a great populist tradition. Referendum and initiative were adopted early making machine politics almost impossible. Blanket primaries, precinct caucuses, and the easy movement between parties create an open style

Rebuttal of Statement against

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The legislature could amend such redistricting plans, but only by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislature. Any such amendment would also have to be passed by both houses no later than the end of the thirtieth day of the first session convened after the commission has submitted its plan to the legislature.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 105
PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 105 begins on page 10.

VOTE cast by the members of the 1983 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 88; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 10.
SENATE: Yeas, 45; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 1.

Official Ballot Title:
Shall the state constitution be amended to increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum term for state harbor leases?

The law as it now exists:
The Washington State Constitution provides for the establishment of state-owned harbor areas which are located in navigable waters bordering incorporated cities. These harbor areas are reserved for landings, wharves, streets and other conveniences of commerce and navigation. The legislature, pursuant to the Constitution, has established general laws for the leasing of these areas. The Constitution now limits the maximum term of such leases to thirty years, while existing law permits leases of state-owned tidelands and shorelands for up to fifty-five years.

The effect of SJR 105, if approved into law:
This proposed amendment of the Washington State Constitution would increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum allowable term for leases of state harbor areas. This change would make the maximum allowable term for harbor area leases consistent with the present fifty-five year maximum for state-owned tide and shorelands.

Statement for
This measure passed the Legislature by 133 yes votes, 1 no vote.
In 1889, the year the State Constitution was adopted, a 30-year lease on harbor areas was adequate. Now, 94 years later, longer term financing is often necessary to fulfill the dreams of the Constitution drafters. The adoption of SJR 105 by the people would permit the legislature to extend the maximum term for harbor area leases to 55 years, thus allowing sufficient time to amortize the cost of improvements.

Rebuttal of Statement against
SJR 105 will NOT encourage condominiums, hotels or other non-navigational use of harbors. Washington Constitution restricts use of harbor areas to navigation and commerce. SJR 105 will not change that. It simply provides longer lease terms so facilities for constitutional trade-navigation uses can be financed.

Statement against
SJR 105 IS UNWISE AND UNNECESSARY
SJR 105 threatens to displace maritime businesses in harbor areas. Longer leases work toward elimination of maritime and fishing industries in harbor areas by decreasing the certainty of availability of these areas.

Rebuttal of Statement for
Proponents’ arguments are misleading and non-factual. The Legislature voted simply to place this issue on the ballot, not as approval of the amendment. The Constitution drafters responsibly reserved harbor areas for navigation and commerce to promote world trade.

Non-navigation uses are attempting to take over the harbor areas. Vote No on SSJR 105.

Voters’ Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
GEORGE FLEMING, State Senator; PATRICK R. MCMULLEN, State Representative.
Advisory Committee: LEWIS R. HOLCOMB, Executive Director, Washington Public Ports Association; RICHARD D. FORD, Executive Director, Port of Seattle; BILL CROAKE, Executive Secretary, Seattle Building and Construction Trades.

Voters’ Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
PATRICIA DAVIS, Port Watch; VIRGINIA L. RICHMOND, President, Seattle Shorelines Coalition; JAMES T. SMITH, Vice President, Seattle Shorelines Coalition.
Advisory Committee: JOHN ROVANOVICH, Port Watch; BENELLA CAMINNITI, Seattle Shorelines Coalition; RUTH MOORE, Seattle Shorelines Coalition; WILLIAM C. FRISLEBEN, Port Watch.
Official Ballot Title:
Shall local governments marketing energy be permitted to use funds or credit to finance energy conservation by individuals and corporations?

The law as it now exists:
A 1979 amendment to the state Constitution allows until January 1, 1990, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal corporations which engage in the sale or distribution of energy to use public monies or credit derived from operating revenues to assist owners of residential structures in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment for conservation or more effective use of energy. That Constitutional amendment requires a charge-back for the extension of public monies or credit and further provides for a lien against the residential structure or equipment benefited.

The effect of SJR 112, if approved into law:
This Constitutional amendment, if approved, would expand the constitutional eligibility for energy conservation public financing beyond the current restriction (only to owners of residential structures) to any individual, association or corporation using the funds for energy conservation purposes.

Statement for
SJR 112 encourages energy conservation, which is the most cost-effective and low-risk energy resource available. Electric utilities have found conservation investments to be more cost-effective than investing in new power plants. All ratepayers benefit when utilities purchase the least expensive resource to provide their electricity. SJR 112 extends the ability of public utilities to encourage conservation by authorizing them to offer financing programs to tenants and businesses. This benefits all ratepayers.

Currently publicly owned utilities can make loans only to the owners of residential structures. SJR 112 will allow conservation loans to tenants and businesses. Privately owned utilities already have this authority and are operating highly successful cost-effective conservation loan programs. SJR 112 loans are restricted to conservation improvements which save energy at a cost which is lower than the cost of new electrical resources.

Voter approval of SJR 112 will help keep energy costs down for the customers of publicly owned utilities. Under SJR 112 utilities are required to use private contractors for installations and to buy the devices from private businesses so that the economy will be strengthened, and so there will be no unfair competition.

Publicly owned utilities have used this authority to make conservation loans to homeowners and apartments very successfully. They have conserved millions of BTUs of energy. With rising energy prices for all utility ratepayers, it is crucial to extend utility conservation to all ratepayers of publicly owned utilities. SJR 112 will make it easier for all ratepayers to conserve energy, and it will ensure that all ratepayers benefit through lower energy costs.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
AL WILLIAMS, State Senator; DICK NELSON, State Representative; RAY ISAACSON, State Representative.
Advisory Committee: MAX BENITZ, State Senator; CAROL MONOWHON, State Representative: CHARLES ROYER, Mayor, City of Seattle; DOUG SUTHERLAND, Mayor, City of Tacoma; RUTH COFFIN, President, League of Women Voters of Washington.

Statement against
SJR 112 unnecessarily expands our state constitution. Public utilities supplying energy should not lend their moneys and credit to finance private individuals, associations, companies or corporations. Passage of this referendum is certain to lead to lending of the state's moneys and credit for private purposes.

Conservation is an important issue but should not be encouraged without review of its total cost. Private businesses have other ways to finance energy conservation without public utilities becoming involved in lending money. Industrial revenue bonds are already available to meet this need.

SJR 112 inappropriately permits assistance to private businesses without adequate restrictions. Standards for eligibility are openly expanded and abuse in administering this assistance is possible. Public utility programs financing private and commercial buildings means additional costs ratepayers could bare in the form of higher electric bills.

Moneys will be needed to start commercial lending programs for public utility districts and other public energy suppliers. A charge back to the private recipient is not enough. The cost could be substantial to lend moneys to our state's largest associations, companies and corporations. Some public energy suppliers may be forced to borrow in order to finance their commercial conservation programs.

SJR 112 is a questionable use of public moneys and credit. Taxes and public funds should be used for public functions and projects. It is unfair to obligate cities, towns, public utility districts and other municipal energy suppliers to finance private energy programs. Not all public energy suppliers want this burden or favor this referendum. Vote no on SJR 112.

Rebuttal of Statement for
Approval of SJR 112 is no guarantee energy costs will be kept down for customers of publicly-owned utilities. Conservation programs are expensive and public utilities should not be subsidizing private ratepayers and businesses.

Our present energy surplus is causing all energy suppliers to re-evaluate their conservation programs. Publicly-owned utilities should not at this time expand their programs beyond financing residential demands. They were not founded to openly lend their moneys and credit.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
SCOTT BARR, State Senator; DAN MCDONALD, State Representative; CHARLES MOON, State Representative.
BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Washington, by repealing Article II, section 3 and Article XXVII, section 13 thereof and adding a new section to Article II thereof to read as follows:

Article II, section 13. (1) In January of each year ending in one, a commission shall be established to provide for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts.

(2) The commission shall be composed of five members to be selected as follows: The legislative leader of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature shall appoint one voting member to the commission by January 15th of each year ending in one. By January 31st of each year ending in one, the four appointed members, by an affirmative vote of at least three, shall appoint the remaining member. The fifth member of the commission, who shall be nonvoting, shall act as its chairperson. If any appointing authority fails to make the required appointment by the date established by this subsection, within five days after that date the supreme court shall make the required appointment.

(3) No elected official and no person elected to legislative district, county, or state political party office may serve on the commission. A commission member shall not have been an elected official and shall not have been an elected legislative district, county, or state political party officer within two years of his or her appointment to the commission. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the office of precinct committee person.

(4) The legislature shall enact laws providing for the implementation of this section, to include additional qualifications for commissioners and additional standards to govern the commission. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties.

(5) Each district shall contain a population, excluding nonresident military personnel, as nearly equal as practicable to the population of any other district. To the extent reasonable, each district shall contain contiguous territory, shall be compact and convenient, and shall be separated from adjoining districts by natural geographic barriers, artificial barriers, or political subdivision boundaries. The commission’s plan shall not provide for a number of legislative districts different than that established by the legislature. The commission’s plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

(6) The commission shall complete redistricting as soon as possible following the federal decennial census, but no later than January 1st of each year ending in two. At least three of the voting members shall approve such a redistricting plan. If three of the voting members of the commission fail to approve a plan within the time limitations provided in this subsection, the supreme court shall adopt a plan by April 30th of the year ending in two in conformance with the standards set forth in subsection (5) of this section.

(7) The legislature may amend the redistricting plan but must do so by a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected or appointed to each house of the legislature. Any amendment must have passed both houses by the end of the thirtieth day if the first session convened after the commission has submitted its plan to the legislature. After that day, the plan, with any legislative amendments, constitutes the state districting law.

(8) The legislature shall enact laws providing for the reconvening of a commission for the purpose of modifying a districting law adopted under this section. Such reconvening requires a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected or appointed to each house of the legislature. The commission shall conform to the standards prescribed under subsection (5) of this section and any other standards or procedures that the legislature may provide by law. At least three of the voting members shall approve such a modification. Any modification adopted by the commission may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected and appointed to each house of the legislature. The state districting law shall include the modifications with amendments, if any.

(9) The legislature shall prescribe by law the terms of commission members and the method of filling vacancies on the commission.

(10) The supreme court has original jurisdiction to hear and decide all cases involving congressional and legislative redistricting.

(11) Legislative and congressional districts may not be changed or established except pursuant to this section. A districting plan and any legislative amendments to the plan are not subject to Article III, section 12 of this Constitution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 112

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VIII, section 10, of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article VIII, section 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of this Article, until January 1, 1983 and any county, city, town, quasi municipal corporation, municip Corporations or political subdivision of the state which is engaged in the sale or distribution of energy may, as authorized by the legislature, use public moneys or credit derived from operating revenues from the sale of energy to assist the owners of residential structures in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment for the conservation or more efficient use of energy in such structures or lend its credit financed by the issuance of debt instruments secured solely by revenues, to provide financing to individuals, associations, companies, or corporations to be used for the purposes of conserving energy. Except as provided in section 7 of this Article, an appropriate charge back to the recipient shall be made for such extension of public moneys or credit and the same shall be utilized to mitigate the effects of inflation in the price of energy. Activities authorized by this section are deemed to be for a public purpose.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

AN ACT Relating to reapportionment and redistricting; amending section 27, Chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.100; creating a new chapter in Title 44 RCW; repealing section 18, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.010; repealing section 19, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.020; repealing section 20, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.030; repealing section 21, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.040; repealing section 22, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.050; repealing section 23, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.060; repealing section 24, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.070; repealing section 25, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.080; repealing section 26, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.090; repealing section 28, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.110; repealing section 29, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.120; repealing section 30, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.130; repealing section 31, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.900; repealing section 33, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.910; and providing for a contingent effect.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act may be cited as the Washington State Redistricting Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) "Chief election officer" means the secretary of state.

(2) "Federal census" means the decennial census required by federal law to be prepared by the United States bureau of the census in each year ending in zero.

(3) "Lobbyist" means an individual required to register with the Washington public disclosure commission pursuant to RCW 42.17.150.

(4) "Plan" means a plan for legislative and congressional redistricting mandated by Article II, section 1, of the state Constitution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A redistricting commission shall be established in January of each year ending in one to accomplish state legislative and congressional redistricting. The five-member commission shall be appointed as follows:

(1) Each legislative leader of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature shall appoint one voting member to the commission by January 15th of each year ending in one.

(2) The four legislators appointing commission members pursuant to this section shall certify their appointments to the chief election officer. If an appointing legislator does not certify an appointment by January 15th of each year ending in one, within five days the supreme court shall certify an appointment to the chief election officer.

(3) No later than January 31st of the year of their selection, the four appointed members, by an affirmative vote of at least three, shall appoint and certify to the chief election officer the nonvoting fifth member who shall act as the commission’s chairperson. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the person who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Before serving on the commission every person shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 16, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will not be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 103 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state constitution.
perform the duties of that office. The oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. No person may serve on the commission who:

(1) Is not a registered voter of the state at the time of selection; or
(2) Is or has within one year prior to selection been a registered lobbyist; or
(3) Is or has within six years prior to selection been an elected official.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. No member of the commission may:

(1) Campaign for elective office while a member of the commission; or
(2) Actively participate in or contribute to any political campaign of any candidate for state or federal elective office while a member of the commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) The commission may employ the services of experts, consultants, and support staff, including attorneys not employed by the attorney general, as necessary to carry out its duties pursuant to this chapter.

(2) The chief election officer, the treasurer, and the attorney general shall make available to the commission such personnel, facilities, and other assistance as the commission may reasonably request. The chief election officer shall be the official recipient of all provisional and preliminary census data and maps, and shall forward such data and maps, upon request, to the commission.

(3) The commission, upon written request by a witness and subject to rules promulgated by the commission, may reimburse witnesses for their necessary expenses incurred in appearing before the commission.

(4) The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties. Members shall receive one hundred dollars of compensation for each day spent in the performance of their duties. Compensation of employees shall be determined by the commission. The provisions of RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 shall apply to both the members and the employees of the commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, the commission shall:

(1) Adopt rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.04 RCW, to carry out the provisions of Article II, section 6 of the state Constitution and of this chapter, which rules shall provide that three voting members of the commission constitute a quorum to do business, and that the votes of three of the voting members are required for any official action of the commission;

(2) Act as the legislature’s recipient of the final redistricting data and maps from the United States Bureau of the Census;

(3) Comply with requirements to disclose and preserve public records as specified in chapters 40.14 and 42.17 RCW;

(4) Hold open meetings pursuant to the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW;

(5) Prepare and disclose its minutes pursuant to RCW 42.32.030;

(6) Be subject to the provisions of RCW 42.17.240;

(7) Prepare and publish a report with the plan; the report will be made available to the public at the time the plan is published. The report will include but will not be limited to: (a) The population and percentage deviation from the average district population for every district; (b) an explanation of the criteria used in developing the plan with a justification of any deviation in a district from the average district population; (c) a map of all the districts; and (d) the estimated cost incurred by the counties for adjusting precinct boundaries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. In the redistricting plan:

(1) Districts shall have a population as nearly equal as practicable, excluding nonresident military personnel, based on the population reported in the federal decennial census.

(2) To the extent consistent with subsection (1) of this section the commission plan should, insofar as practical, accomplish the following:

(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as communities of interest. The number of counties and municipalities divided among more than one district should be as small as possible;

(b) Districts should be composed of convenient, contiguous, and compact territory. Land areas may be deemed contiguous if they share a common land border or are connected by a ferry, highway, bridge, or tunnel. Areas separated by geographical boundaries or artificial barriers that prevent transportation within a district should not be deemed contiguous; and

(c) Whenever practicable, a precinct shall be wholly within a single legislative district.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of Article II, section 6 of the state Constitution, representative districts shall be uniformly established so that if a senatorial district is divided in the formation of representative districts, all senatorial districts shall be so divided.

(4) The commission’s plan shall not provide for a number of legislative districts different than that established by the legislature.

(5) The commission shall exercise its powers to provide fair and effective representation and to encourage electoral competition. The commission’s plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Upon approval of a redistricting plan by three of the voting members of the commission, but not later than January 1st of the year ending in two, the commission shall submit the plan to the legislature.

(2) After submission of the plan by the commission, the legislature shall have the next thirty days during any regular or special session to amend the commission’s plan. If the legislature amends the commission’s plan the legislature’s amendment must be approved by an affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, and may not include more than two percent of the population of any legislative or congressional district.

(3) The plan approved by the commission, with any amendment approved by the legislature, shall be final upon approval of such amendment or after expiration of the time provided for legislative amendment by subsection (2) of this section whichever occurs first, and shall constitute the districting law applicable to this state for legislative and congressional elections, beginning with the next elections held in the year ending in two. This plan shall be in force until the effective date of the plan based upon the next succeeding federal decennial census or until a modified plan takes effect as provided in section 12(6) of this act.
(4) If three of the voting members of the commission fail to approve and submit a plan within the time limitations provided in subsection (1) of this section, the supreme court shall adopt a plan by March 1st of the year ending in two. Any such plan approved by the court is final and constitutes the redistrict law applicable to this state for legislative and congressional elections, beginning with the next election held in the year ending in two. This plan shall be in force until the effective date of the plan based on the next succeeding federal decennial census or until a modified plan takes effect as provided in section 12(6) of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) Following the period provided by section 10(1) of this act for the commission's adoption of a plan, the commission shall take all necessary steps to conclude its business and cease operations. The commission shall prepare a financial statement disclosing all expenditures made by the commission. The official record shall contain all relevant information developed by the commission pursuant to carrying out its duties under this chapter, maps, data collected, minutes of meetings, written communications, and other information of a similar nature. Once the commission ceases to exist, the chief election officer shall be the custodian of the official record for purposes of represencing and election administration. The chief election officer shall provide for the permanent preservation of this official record pursuant to chapter 42.17 RCW and Title 40 RCW. Once the commission ceases to exist any budget surplus shall revert to the state general fund.

(2) Except as provided in section 12 of this act for a reconvened commission, the commission shall cease to exist on July 1st of each year ending in two unless the supreme court extends the commission's term.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) If a commission has ceased to exist, the legislature may, upon an affirmative vote of each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, adopt legislation reconvening the commission for the purpose of modifying the redistricting plan.

(2) Section 5 of this act governs the eligibility of persons to serve on the reconvened commission. A vacancy involving a voting member of the reconvened commission shall be filled by the person who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. A vacancy involving a nonvoting member of the commission shall be filled by an affirmative vote of at least three of four voting members, within fifteen days after the last write to exist, within fifteen days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. A subsequent vacancy on a reconvened commission shall be filled by the person or persons who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs. If any appointing authority fails to make a required appointment within the time limitations established by this subsection, within five days after that date the supreme court shall make the required appointment.

(3) The provisions of sections 7 and 8 of this act are applicable if a commission is reconvened under this section.

(4) The commission shall complete the modification to the redistricting plan as soon as possible, but no later than sixty days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. At least three of the voting members shall approve the modification to the redistricting plan.

(5) Following approval of a modification to the redistricting plan by the commission, the legislature has the next thirty days during any regular or special session to amend the commission's modification. Any amendment by the legislature must be approved by an affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto. No amendment by the legislature may include more than two percent of the population of any legislative or congressional district contained in the commission's modification.

(6) The commission's modification to the redistricting plan, with any amendments approved by the legislature, shall be final upon approval of the amendments or after expiration of the time provided for legislative amendment by subsection (5) of this section, whichever occurs first.

(7) Following the period provided by subsection (4) of this section for the commission's approval of a modification to the redistricting plan, the commission shall take all necessary steps to conclude its business and cease operations in accordance with section 11(1) of this act. A reconvened commission shall cease to exist ninety days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission, unless the supreme court extends the commission's term.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. After the plan takes effect as provided in section 10 of this act, any registered voter may file a petition with the supreme court challenging the plan. After a modification to the redistricting plan takes effect as provided in section 12 of this act, any registered voter may file a petition with the supreme court challenging the amended plan. The court may consolidate any or all petitions and shall give all such petitions precedence over all other matters.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 13 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 44 RCW.

Sec. 15. Section 27, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.100 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is the responsibility of each ((local government and each)) county, municipal corporation, and special purpose district with a governing body comprised of internal director, council, or commissioner districts not based on statutorily required land ownership (or residency) criteria to periodically redistrict its governmental unit, based on population information from the most recent federal decennial census.

(2) Within forty-five days after ((the)) receipt of federal decennial census information applicable to ((the)) a specific local area, the commission ((or the secretary of state)) established in section 3 of this act shall forward the census information to each ((local government and)) municipal corporation charged with redistricting under this ((chapter)) section.

(3) No later than eight months after its receipt of federal decennial census data, the governing body of the municipal corporation shall prepare a plan for redistricting its internal or director districts.

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other internal director district comprising the municipal corporation.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall ((be comprised)) consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.
(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(5) During the adoption of its plan, the municipal corporation shall ensure that full and reasonable public notice of its actions is provided. The municipal corporation shall hold at least one public hearing on the redistricting plan at least one week before adoption of the plan.

(6)(a) (An elected official) Any registered voter residing in an area affected by the municipal corporation’s redistricting plan may request review of the adopted local plan by the superior court of the county in which he or she resides, within forty-five days of the plan’s adoption. Any request for review must specify the reasons alleged why the local plan is not consistent with the applicable redistricting criteria. The municipal corporation may be joined as respondent. The superior court shall thereupon review the challenged plan for compliance with the applicable redistricting criteria set out in RCW 29.70.030 and subsection (4) of this section.

(b) If the superior court finds that any provision of this section, the plan shall take effect immediately.

(c) If the superior court determines the plan does not meet the requirements of this section, in whole or in part, it shall remand the plan for further or corrective action within a specified time period.

(d) If the superior court finds that any request for review is frivolous or has been filed solely for purposes of harassment or delay, it may impose appropriate sanctions on the party requesting review, including payment of attorneys’ fees and costs to the respondent municipal corporation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 18, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.010;
(2) Section 19, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.020;
(3) Section 20, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.030;
(4) Section 21, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.040;
(5) Section 22, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.050;
(6) Section 23, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.060;
(7) Section 24, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.070;
(8) Section 25, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.080;
(9) Section 26, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.090;
(10) Section 28, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.110;
(11) Section 29, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.120;
(12) Section 30, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.130;
(13) Section 31, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.900; and
(14) Section 33, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.910.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 259, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will not be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 105 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter’s understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state constitution.

AN ACT Relating to harbor areas; amending section 75, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.070; amending section 76, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.080; and providing a contingent effective date.

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

Sec. 1. Section 75, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.070 are each amended to read as follows:

‘If the owner of any harbor area lease upon tidal waters shall desire to construct thereon any wharf, dock, or other convenience of navigation or commerce, or to extend, enlarge, or substantially improve any existing structure used in connection with such harbor area, and shall deem the required expenditure not warranted by his right to occupy such harbor area during the remainder of the term of his lease, he may make application to the department of natural resources for a new lease of such harbor area for a period not exceeding (thirty) fifty-five years. Upon the filing of such application accompanied by such proper plans, drawings or other data, the department shall forthwith investigate the same and if it shall determine that the proposed work or improvement is in the public interest and reasonably adequate for the public needs, it shall by order fix the terms and conditions and the rate of rental for such new lease, such rate of rental shall be a fixed percentage, during the term of such lease, on the true and fair value in money of such harbor area determined from time to time by the department as provided in RCW 79.92.050. The department may propose modifications of the proposed wharf, dock, or other convenience or extensions, enlargements, or improvements thereon. The department shall, within ninety days from the filing of such application
notify the applicant in writing of the terms and conditions upon which such new lease will be granted, and of the rental to be paid; and if the applicant shall within ninety days thereafter elect to accept a new lease of such harbor area upon the terms and conditions, and at the rental prescribed by the department, the department shall make a new lease for such harbor area for the term applied for and the existing lease shall thereupon be surrendered and canceled.

Sec. 2. Section 76, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.080 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon expiration of any harbor area lease upon tidel waters hereafter expiring, the owner thereof may apply for a re-lease of such harbor area for a period not exceeding fifty-five years. Such application shall be accompanied with maps showing the existing improvements upon such harbor area and the tidelands adjacent thereto and with proper plans, drawings, and other data showing any proposed extensions or improvements of existing structures. Upon the filing of such application the department of natural resources shall forthwith investigate the same and if it shall determine that the character of the wharves, docks or other conveniences of commerce and navigation are reasonably adequate for the public needs and in the public interest, it shall by order fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which such re-lease shall be granted and the rate of rental to be paid, which rate shall be a fixed percentage during the term of such lease on the true and fair value in money of such harbor area as determined from time to time by the department of natural resources in accordance with RCW 79.92.050.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the same date as the proposed amendment to Article XV, section 2 of the state Constitution (SJR No. 105) is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act shall be null and void in its entirety.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** The following is the complete text of Chapter 62, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will not be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate joint Resolution 112 and will become effective if that understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's purpose of highest priority. The legislature further finds (and declares) that all municipal corporations, quasi municipal corporations, and other political subdivisions of the state which are engaged in the selling, furnishing utility services to assist (their) customers in the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy.

In order to establish the most effective state-wide program for energy conservation, the legislature hereby encourages any company, corporation, or association engaged in selling or furnishing utility services to assist (their) customers in the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy.

Sec. 2. Section 2, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.92.360 are each amended to read as follows:

Any city or town engaged in the sale of energy should be granted the authority to develop and carry out programs which will conserve resources, reduce waste, and encourage more efficient use of energy by (consumers) individuals, associations, companies, or corporations.

3. This act shall take effect on the same date as the proposed amendment to Article XV, section 2 of the state Constitution (SJR No. 105) is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act shall be null and void in its entirety.
of the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance costs and other relevant information regarding characteristics of conservation materials and equipment, anticipated reductions in energy use, and associated reduction in energy costs, and recommendations on desirable energy conservation investments and practices:

(2) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of conservation materials and equipment which the city or town determines to be appropriate and to meet the requirements of this section. These materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the customer. Financing may be secured by a lien against the structure benefited, by a performance bond, or by other methods provided under the uniform commercial code, Title 62a RCW. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length;

(3) Arranging or coordinating the installation of materials and equipment by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the customer and to the city or town;

(4) Inspecting the work performed to verify proper installation of the materials and equipment; and

(5) When a city or town recommends financing measures which directly affect a system using another source of fuel, a copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the last known supplier of fuel for that system at the same time it is supplied to the customer.

Sec. 3. Section 3, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 54.16.280 are each amended to read as follows:

Any district is (hereby) authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist (the owners of residential structures) individuals, associations, companies, or corporations in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy (in such structures pursuant to) under an energy conservation plan adopted by the district if the cost per unit of energy saved or produced by the use of (such) these materials and equipment is less than the incremental system cost (per unit of energy produced by the next least costly new energy resource) of generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity from the lowest cost alternative new source of supply which the district could acquire to meet future demands. Except where otherwise authorized, (such) assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the residential structure; either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation materials and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings in energy costs that are likely to result from the installation of such materials or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses who sell and install such materials and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the district, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize such materials in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

(3) Arranging to have approved conservation materials and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the residential structure and verifying such installation; and

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation materials and equipment. Such materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the owner.

(5) Payback shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charges or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.) Providing an energy conservation analysis to the customer, either directly or through one or more consultants under contract. The analysis may include estimates of the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance costs and other relevant information regarding characteristics of conservation materials and equipment, anticipated reductions in energy use, and associated reduction in energy costs, and recommendations on desirable energy conservation investments and practices;

(2) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of conservation materials and equipment which the city or town determines to be appropriate and to meet the requirements of this section. These materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the customer. Financing may be secured by a lien against the structure benefited, by a performance bond, or by other methods provided under the uniform commercial code, Title 62A RCW. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length;

(3) Arranging or coordinating the installation of materials and equipment by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the customer and to the district;

(4) Inspecting the work performed to verify proper installation of the materials and equipment; and

(5) When a district recommends financing measures which directly affect a system using another source of fuel, a copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the last known supplier of fuel for that system at the same time it is supplied to the customer.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act shall expire January 1, 2005.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This 1983 act shall take effect on the same date as the proposed amendment to Article VIII of the state Constitution, authorizing the use of public moneys or credit to promote conservation or more efficient use of energy, is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this 1983 act shall be null and void in its entirety.
MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

In Washington state, the candidates for most offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at a primary election. The most important exception to this procedure is the nomination of candidates for the positions of President and Vice-President. This information is presented to familiarize Washington voters with the process by which the nominees for President and Vice-President are determined and how Washington residents can participate in that selection process. This section is detachable so that you may keep it after the election for reference.

Delegates to the national nominating conventions of the major political parties from Washington are selected through a system of precinct caucuses, county or legislative district conventions, and a state convention. The first step in this process is the precinct caucus, a neighborhood-level meeting open to all of the members of a particular political party. Precinct caucuses are held in each precinct of the state in the early spring of each presidential year. Individuals are elected from each precinct to attend the legislative district or county convention where the delegates to the state convention are chosen. The delegates to the state convention select the delegates to the national convention at which the presidential and vice-presidential nominees are selected. In addition to the selection of delegates, those persons attending party caucuses and conventions have the opportunity to determine the party platform, vote on resolutions, and meet party candidates for a variety of local, state and national offices.

DATES OF PRECINCT CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

Information on the time of all of the caucuses and conventions was not complete at the time this publication was prepared. The following dates were available from the state central committees of the two major political parties:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Republicans</th>
<th>Democrats</th>
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<tr>
<td>Precinct caucuses</td>
<td>March 13, 1984</td>
<td>March 13, 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>County or District convention</td>
<td>To be determined*</td>
<td>April 21 or 28, 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Convention</td>
<td>July 13-14, 1984</td>
<td>June 9-10, 1984, Tacoma</td>
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*These dates are subject to confirmation when the Republican State Committee formally adopts rules for precinct caucuses and county or district conventions, probably in October of this year.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

Each political party has the authority under state law to adopt rules to govern the delegate selection process and other party activities which occur in conjunction with the caucuses and conventions. These party rules specify the number of delegates from each precinct to the county or legislative district convention, the number of delegates from each legislative district or county convention to the state convention, and the procedural rules for conducting the caucuses and conventions. The delegate allocation formulas are usually based on population or a combination of population and the number of votes certain candidates for that party received in the precinct, district, or county. A copy of the rules of either party should be available from the state central committee of that party in advance of the time precinct caucuses are held.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The dates and locations of all party caucuses and conventions receive advance press coverage and are generally advertised by the parties. Specific questions you have about any aspect of the nominating procedure may be directed to the state central committee of the respective party. They may be able to respond to your inquiry directly or they may refer you to either your precinct committeeperson or your county or district chairperson. The addresses and telephone numbers of the state committees are as follows:

Washington State Republican Party
Nine Lake Bellevue Drive, Suite 203
Bellevue, WA 98005
(206) 451-1984

Washington State Democratic Committee
1702 Smith Tower
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 583-0664
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AND MINOR PARTY NOMINATING PROCEDURES

This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is not meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in being nominated in this manner should consult Chapter 29.24 of the Revised Code of Washington or obtain more detailed information from the office of the Secretary of State, P.O. Box 9000, Legislative Building, Olympia, WA 98504.

NOMINATING CONVENTION

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office other than by a major political party must be made by a convention held on the last Saturday preceding the filing period. In 1984, this will be July 28. Notice of the intention to hold a nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the convention is to be held at least ten days before the date of the convention. A number of registered voters equal to one for each 10,000 voters who voted in the jurisdiction for which each nomination is made or twenty-five such voters, whichever number is greater, must attend the nominating convention and sign the nominating petition for the candidates who are nominated.

CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION

The signatures and addresses of the registered voters who attended the convention and a record of the proceedings of the convention must be submitted to the office of the Secretary of State no later than the last day allowed for candidates to file for office. In 1984, this deadline is August 3. Any candidates who are nominated at an independent or minor party convention must file a declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State and pay the filing fee required for the office sought. (Those candidates unable to pay the filing fee may file an affidavit of indigency.) The names of all of the candidates who have been nominated by convention will be printed on the primary election ballot together with the major party candidates for their respective offices. With the exception of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, no candidate may have his or her name printed on the general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office in the partisan primary.
VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will vote on three state measures at the state general election on Tuesday, November 8, 1983. The ballot titles for these state measures are reproduced below as a convenience to voters in preparing to go to the polls or cast an absentee ballot. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides that: "Any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." (RCW 29.51.180)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 103
Shall a commission be appointed by legislative leaders to redistrict legislative and congressional districts each decade based on equal population? 

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 105
Shall the state constitution be amended to increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum term for state harbor leases?

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 112
Shall local governments marketing energy be permitted to use funds or credit to finance energy conservation by individuals and corporations?

SPECIAL NOTICE:
In addition to the above state measures on the general election ballot, all Washington voters will vote for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the position of U.S. Senator created by the recent death of Senator Henry M. Jackson. Due to the untimeliness of the vacancy, the Legislature adopted a law in extraordinary session to provide for a special primary to be held on October 11, 1983 to nominate individuals for this position. Also under the new law, there will be no candidates section in the voters' pamphlet. The Secretary of State will, however, make every effort to provide adequate information to the voters concerning the nominees for the position of U.S. Senator prior to the general election.

______________________________ (Democrat)  
______________________________ (Republican)  
______________________________ (Other)
How to Obtain an Absentee Ballot:

Any registered voter who cannot vote in person may apply to the county auditor or department of elections for an absentee ballot. Any signed request with the necessary information will be honored. For your convenience, an application form is reproduced on the following page. The addresses of the auditors or departments of elections are also listed below. In order to be certain that an absentee ballot request is authentic, the election laws require that the signature on the application be verified by comparison with the signature on the voter's permanent registration record. For this reason if a husband and wife both wish to vote by absentee ballot, both must sign the application form or separate, signed requests should be submitted. In order to be counted, an absentee ballot must be voted and postmarked no later than the day of the election. If you intend to vote an absentee ballot, make your request as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for an exchange of correspondence with the county auditor or department of elections. Absentee ballot requests may be presented in person at the office of the county auditor or department of elections up until the day of the election. No absentee ballots may be issued on the day of the election.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>210 West Broadway</td>
<td>Ritzville</td>
<td>99169</td>
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<td>223 East 4th</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
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<td>Clark</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5000</td>
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<td>99260</td>
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<td>99114</td>
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<td>676-6744</td>
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<td>Yakima</td>
<td>North 2nd &amp; East &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>98901</td>
<td>575-4077*</td>
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</table>

*Area Code: 509
Absence Ballot Request

I ___________ print name for positive identification

HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER

AT ________________________

ADDRESS ________________________ CITY OR TOWN ________ ZIP ________

PHONE NO. ________________________ PRECINCT ________ (OF KNOWN)

SEND MY BALLOT TO: ☐ SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE: ☐ THE ADDRESS BELOW:

STREET ADDRESS ________________________

CITY OR TOWN ________________________ STATE ________ ZIP ________

This application is for the state general election to be held on November 8, 1983.

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

SIGNATURE X ________________________

SIGNATURE X ________________________

Note: If husband and wife both want absentee ballots, signatures of each are necessary.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER ________________________ PRECINCT CODE ________ LEG. DIST. ________

REGISTRATION VERIFIED ________________________ DEPUTY SIGNATURE ________________________

BALLOT CODE ________________________ ADDRESS CHANGE ________________________ BALLOT RETURNED ________________________

---------------------- CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE ----------------------

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ADDRESS ________________________ CITY OR TOWN ________ ZIP ________

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REGISTRATION VERIFIED ________________________ DEPUTY SIGNATURE ________________________

BALLOT CODE ________________________ ADDRESS CHANGE ________________________ BALLOT RETURNED ________________________

Congressional district boundaries adopted by the Congressional Redistricting Commission pursuant to Chapter 6, Laws of 1983 and ratified by the 48th Legislature in Chapter 17, Laws of 1983, effective March 29, 1983.
1983 VOTERS PAMPHLET

AVISO: La mayor parte del texto de esta publicación es traducida al español. Si usted desea recibir esta información, hágalo ordenando su ejemplar a la oficina del auditor del condado, el departamento de elecciones, o bien enviando su nombre y dirección a:

SECRETARY OF STATE
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
P.O. BOX 9000
OLYMPIA, WA 98504

Un folletín le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.