Published by the Office of the Secretary of State

State General Election

NOVEMBER 5, 1985

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY

STATE DEPOSITORY COPY
Make A Difference,

REMEMBER TO VOTE!

November 5, 1985

Polls Open: 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
INTRODUCTION TO THE 1985 VOTERS' PAMPHLET

Fellow Washingtonians:

Elections focus our attention on the future. What decisions will the candidates we elect today make tomorrow? How will the ballot measures affect us down the road?

As you review the ballot measures discussed in this voters' pamphlet, I encourage you to remember that the future also belongs to those among us not yet old enough to cast their ballot. This office has been working closely with our state's public and private schools to develop learning programs on voting and the responsibilities of citizenship. The artwork in this voters' pamphlet is a sample of how our children view this "grown-up" responsibility.

Our future is also a product of our past. Each year, we draw closer to our state's 100th birthday in 1989. The privilege we Washingtonians enjoy to directly affect our government through voting will shape the programs of our state's second 100 years.

From the earliest days of our state's founding to today, we have been working hard to make Washington even better for our children than it has been for us. Help continue that tradition by exercising your constitutional right: VOTE NOVEMBER 5.

Ralph Munro
Secretary of State

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Official Ballot Title:
Shall the Constitution be amended to permit State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds to be invested as authorized by law?

The law as it now exists:
The State Constitution substantially restricts the financial investments into which public funds can be invested. In 1968, the State Constitution was amended to permit public employee pension and retirement funds to be invested as authorized by law. The legislature has authorized these funds to be invested in government and corporate stocks, bonds and other securities. However, that 1968 constitutional amendment did not apply to the State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds. Therefore, the investment of those funds remains governed by the constitutional restrictions that apply to the investment of state treasury funds.

The effect of HJR 12, if approved into law:
This constitutional amendment, if approved, would permit the State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds to be invested in any manner authorized by law.

Statement for

HJR 12 REDUCES EMPLOYER/EMPLOYEE TAXES
Industrial insurance trust funds pay injured worker benefits. These funds come from employer/employee premiums and fixed-income investments. HJR 12 would give the State Investment Board flexibility to invest industrial insurance trust funds in equity investments, e.g., stock, just as it now does with other public funds. If equity investments had been allowed in 1983, industrial insurance trust funds would have earned $30 to $50 million more in investment income. More money from investment income means lower industrial insurance rates for employers and employees.

EQUITY INVESTMENT HAS PROVEN RECORD OF SAVING MONEY
By a 4 to 1 margin in 1968, voters approved an amendment to the state Constitution allowing investment of public pension and retirement funds in equity investments. Today, about 45 percent of these funds are invested in equity investments. Historically, equity investments produce a 2.4 - 2.5 percent higher rate of return than other investments.

PROTECTIONS FOR PUBLIC MONEY
HJR 12 allows but does not require investment of industrial insurance trust funds in stock. The Legislature limits the percentage of public funds that can be invested in stock. Other laws establish procedures to safeguard investment of public funds. These safeguards would apply to industrial insurance trust funds investments if the voters approve HJR 12.

Effective Money Management
HJR 12 simply authorizes smart money management permitting flexible, effective investment to benefit the industrial insurance system.

Endorsed by the State Grange, Ray Hill, Master; Business, Labor and Taxpayers Agree.

VOTE YES ON HJR 12

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 12 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 12 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
LARRY VOENILD, State Senator; KIM PEERY, State Representative; IRV NEWHOUSE, State Senator.
The effect of HJR 22, if approved into law:

For public schools the 40% voter turnout requirements would be eliminated as conditions to be met for voter approval of excess levies. The only condition to be met for voter approval of one-year, two-year, and long-term capital bond excess levies for public schools would be a “60% yes vote requirement.” The existing constitutional conditions to be met for voter approval of excess levies by other taxing districts would continue to apply.

In addition, two-year excess property levies for public schools would no longer be limited to “support of the common schools” but could include other public school purposes.

Statement against

CONSTITUTION REQUIRES SAFEGUARDS

Washington State’s Constitution requires a 40% turnout in a special election. To validate an increase in property taxes, these voting requirements for tax increases on property were put into the Constitution by the people for their own protection. With recent property revaluation and property tax increases generally, that protection is needed now more than ever. A basic principle is involved here: property taxpayers must be represented when voting additional taxes on property!

HJR 22 WOULD REMOVE SAFEGUARDS

HJR 22 seeks to change that. It would eliminate the 40% minimum voter turnout requirement in school elections, and allow a very few voters to vote property tax increases on all property in the district.

HJR 22 would allow “quiet” elections with a minimum of notification to the voters. If only 100 people voted and 60 voted “Yes,” everyone’s property taxes would be increased! This would be a disaster for our schools and for the property taxpayers in the school district. To be effective, our schools must have community support. When schools are doing a good job, working with the community to build and maintain good educational programs, special levies pass.

People do support their schools, but it would be a tragic mistake to remove the necessity for broad community support. The people should continue to play a role in the spending policies of school districts.

DEFATE HJR 22

HJR 22 would remove the protection property taxpayers wisely placed in our Constitution. HJR 22 should be defeated—vote “No” in November.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Don’t be misled by the argument that “non-voters shouldn’t decide elections.” A constitutional amendment (HJR 47 passed in 1972) dealt with that issue, providing that a 40% voter turnout requirement was necessary for “yes” voters vote. “Yes” voters can now pass levies even if all “no” voters stay home.

HJR 22 would eliminate any minimum voter turnout requirement. We must continue to require a minimum number of voters necessary to increase property taxes.

STATEMENT FOR

NON-VOTERS SHOULDN’T DECIDE AN ELECTION

Only those who vote should decide the outcome of an election. Yet today, those who don’t vote can determine the fate of school levy and bond elections.

Currently, school levies and bonds must receive both a 60% yes vote and meet minimum voter turnout requirements based on the number of votes at the previous general election. Unless enough votes are cast to meet this turnout requirement, the levy or bond issue is defeated even if a large majority voted “yes”. HJR 22 removes the turnout requirement so that these elections will be decided on their merits, not on the number of people who choose to vote.

CURRENT LAW IS UNFAIR

Historically, many school elections have failed even though 80-90% of the voters voted “yes”. This is unfair. Presidential and major state elections generate large voter turnouts. This causes the turnout requirements of subsequent school elections to be very high and difficult to meet. Additional elections to satisfy the turnout requirement are expensive. HJR 22 puts democracy and fairness back in school elections.

PROPERTY OWNERS ARE PROTECTED

School levies and bonds would still require a 60% yes vote to pass. This 60% “supermajority” requirement will continue to provide adequate protection for the taxpayer. State law provides another safeguard by limiting the amount school districts can collect in taxes.

SCHOOLS NEED OUR SUPPORT

Levy funds are crucial to the operation of local school districts. HJR 22 removes an unfair barrier to quality education. Parents, teachers, school administrators, business and community leaders all think HJR 22 makes sense and urge your support.

VOTE YES: HJR 22

Rebuttal of Statement against

HJR 22 would make school levy and bond elections more equitable and fair by encouraging citizens to vote, whether they support or oppose the measure. The current turnout requirement is unnecessary and unfair. Non-voters shouldn’t decide an election.

“Quiet” elections simply cannot occur in modern times. The law requires ample public notice of all elections. Voters are still protected by the 60% “yes” requirement. Schools and school issues will continue to need widespread community support.

For more information call (206) 357-5226.

Voters’ Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARCUS CASPARD, State Senator; GRACE COLE, State Representative; GERALD HESTER, Superintendent, Spokane School District.

Advisory Committee: DAN MCDONALD, State Senator; TERRY BERGCON, President, Washington Education Association; JOE TALLER, Chairman, Washington Roundtable Education Working Committee; MARVIN WILLIAMS, President, Washington State Labor Council; AF-CIO; RH WHYTESE, Yakima County Commissioner.

for and against the tax levy proposition, must exceed 40% of the votes cast in the taxing district at the last preceding general election (this is the "40% voter turnout requirement"); and, (2) at least 60% of the votes cast on the levy proposition must be for approval (this is the "60% yes vote requirement").

The Constitution provides an exception to the "40% voter turnout requirement" for one-year excess tax levies for taxing districts in general and for two-year excess tax levies for support of the common schools. That exception provides that if the "40% voter turnout requirement" is not met, the tax levy may, nevertheless, be approved if the "yes" vote cast for the proposition equals or exceeds 60% of the "40% voter turnout requirement." Thus, for example, if the equivalent of 24% of the votes cast at the preceding general election vote and all those votes are in favor of the levy proposal, it would be approved.

Both the "60% yes vote requirement" and the "40% voter turnout requirement" apply without exception to voter approval of long-term excess tax levies to fund general obligation bonds issued for a taxing district’s capital purposes (for example, construction of school buildings).
Official Ballot Title:
Shall counties and cities be permitted to finance public improvements through tax revenues resulting from increased values of benefited properties?

The law as it now exists:
Under current law the cost of some public improvements may be financed by charges and fees for the use of the facilities. Public improvements may also be financed through special assessments imposed by local improvement districts.

If a county or city uses general property tax revenues to finance public improvement projects, then all taxpayers in the county or city pay for the project, irrespective of whether their specific properties have increased in value due to the public improvement. When the value of specific real property increases the various taxing units (state, county, city, port districts, etc.) receive a proportional part of increased tax revenue without regard to the reasons that the property increased in value.

The effect of HJR 23, if approved into law:

The Constitution would be amended to empower the legislature, by general law, to permit counties and cities to create “districts” containing real property which, as determined by the county or city, will increase in value by reason of specific public improvements. Then, within the “district,” the additional revenue from the incremental taxes resulting from increased property values could be earmarked in whole or in part to pay for the public improvement or to fund the public obligations incurred to fund the project.

In 1982, SJR 143 was placed on the ballot and it was called “tax increment financing.” This was defeated by the voters by a margin of 882,194 opposed, to 393,030 in favor, on the statewide vote. An issue such as HJR 23, which has been so soundly defeated twice by the voters in a statewide ballot, certainly is a “wolf in sheep’s clothing.”

Rebuttal of Statement for

HJR 23 MEANS HIGHER PROPERTY TAXES
Property owners near a project area can expect to see a major increase in their property taxes, as raised property values associated with the public projects will require the county assessor to raise assessments in the surrounding area.

HJR 23 DAMAGES SMALL BUSINESS
With publicly-subsidized developments, unfair competition is created, decreasing profits and driving some businesses into failure and bankruptcy.

HJR 23 WILL INCREASE INTEREST RATES
Bonds authorized by HJR 23 will compete with other projects for a limited pool of investor funds, driving up interest costs. Our state and national debt already are overwhelming (the national debt is at the trillion dollar level with annual interest costs exceeding $100 billion). Can we really allow these astronomical costs to go higher?

HJR 23 WILL DESTROY NEIGHBORHOODS
If HJR 23 becomes part of our Constitution, many neighborhoods will have their character destroyed or altered by uncontrolled expansion of unnecessary or questionable projects.

HJR 23 — A ‘WOLF IN SHEEP’S CLOTHING’
In 1973, a similar Constitutional Amendment (HJR 22) was on the ballot. It was called a “community redevelopment” issue that time. Our citizens rejected HJR 22 by a margin of nearly 3 to 1.

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Official Ballot Title:
Shall agricultural commodity commissions, funded by agricultural producer assessments, be permitted to engage in promotional hosting to develop agricultural trade?

The law as it now exists:
The present state constitutional provisions prohibit the expenditure of public money for nonpublic purposes. The State Supreme Court's interpretation of these provisions prohibits the expenditure of public funds for promotional hosting as a means of trade promotion. Promotional hosting is generally understood to mean a hosting of individuals and groups of individuals at meals, gatherings, and gifts for the purpose of cultivating trade relations and promoting sales of a product or service.

There are a number of agricultural commodity commissions in the State of Washington. The commissions' operating funds are from agricultural commodity assessments paid by the growers or producers of agricultural products. Those assessments are public funds, and thus cannot be expended for promotional hosting.

The effect of HJR 42, if approved into law:

This constitutional amendment would, if approved, permit agricultural commodity commissions to use agricultural commodity assessments, paid by growers and producers, for trade promotion and promotional hosting in such manner as the legislature may specify.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 42 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.
Complete Text of House Joint Resolution 12

All words printed in italics are in the Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it now is written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

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 XXIX, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XXIX, section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5, and 7 of Article VIII and section 9 of Article XII or any other section or article of the Constitution of the state of Washington, the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund or industrial insurance trust fund may be invested as authorized by law.

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 House Joint Resolution 22

All words printed in italics are in the Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it now is written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

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 VII, section 2 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article VII, section 2. Except as hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed one per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing not hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed one per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term “taxing district” for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy, or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) By any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, 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: PROVIDED, That the only requirement under this subsection concerning the number of electors necessary to approve a proposition to levy an additional tax for the public schools is that three-fifths of the electors voting on the proposition vote “yes”: PROVIDED FURTHER, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, any proposition pursuant to this subsection to levy additional tax for the ((support of the common)) public schools may ((provide such support)) be for a two year period.

(b) By any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That the only requirement under this subsection concerning the number of electors necessary to approve a proposition to levy an additional tax for the public schools is that three-fifths of the electors voting on the proposition vote
The following constitutional amendment is being proposed as a new section to be added to Article VII of the state Constitution.

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 VII of the state Constitution by adding a new section to read as follows:

Article VII, section . . . . . . . Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution, the legislature may by general law for the purpose of permitting special financing of public improvements authorize the legislative authority of any county, city, or town to create boundaries, within its jurisdiction, after such legislative authority conducts a public hearing, containing only that real property which the legislative authority determines will be increased in true and fair value by reason of specified public improvements within those boundaries. The legislature may further provide that all or a portion of the property taxes levied within those boundaries against increases in the true and fair value of such real property may be used to pay for the specified public improvements or to pay public obligations incurred to fund the specified public improvements. Any such public obligations payable solely from revenues from these public improvements, including such property taxes levied against the increases in real property value and other available non tax money shall not be the general obligation of or guaranteed by all or any part of the full faith and credit of the sponsor or any other state or local government, or any tax revenues other than tax allocation revenues, and shall not be considered a debt of the sponsor or other state or local government for general indebtedness limitation purposes.

For the purposes of the section, “property taxes” means:

1. Property taxes subject to the aggregate limitation on tax levies by the state and all taxing districts in section 2 of this Article; and
2. Property taxes levied by port districts and public utility districts, except for property taxes levied specifically for the purpose of making required payments of principal and interest on general indebtedness.

For purposes of this section, “public improvements” means capital projects that benefit the public at large and do not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of race, national origin, color, sex, age, economic status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap.

Nothing in this section authorizes the provision of public improvements which counties, cities, and towns may not otherwise provide.

Nothing in this section authorizes a county, city, or town to exercise powers of eminent domain contrary to the provisions of Article I, section 16.

Nothing in this section authorizes a county, city, or town to pledge all or part of its full faith and credit without complying with the laws relating to the incurring of general indebtedness, including Article VIII, section 1 and Article VIII, section 6, or to aggregate tax levies in excess of the limitation on levies in section 2 of this Article.

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.
state of Washington by adding a new section to read as follows:

Article VIII, section . . . . . The use of agricultural commodity assessments by agricultural commodity commissions in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature for agricultural development or trade promotion and promotional hosting shall be deemed a public use for a public purpose, and shall not be deemed a gift within the provisions of section 5 of this article.

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.
VOTER’S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on four state measures and a supreme court justice at the state general election on Tuesday, November 5, 1985. The ballot titles for these 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: "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)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 12

"Shall the constitution be amended to permit State Industrial Insurance (Worker’s Compensation) Funds to be invested as authorized by law?"

YES NO

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

"Shall conditions to voter approval of public school excess property tax levies, except the 60% yes vote requirement, be eliminated?"

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23

"Shall counties and cities be permitted to finance public improvements through tax revenues resulting from increased values of benefited properties?"

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 42

"Shall agricultural commodity commissions, funded by agricultural producer assessments, be permitted to engage in promotional hosting to develop agricultural trade?"

STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

Barbara Durham (unopposed)

Nonpartisan

LOCAL ISSUES AND CANDIDATES

(Write in your choices)
How to Obtain an Absentee Ballot

- Any registered voter who will not be able to vote in person may apply for any absentee ballot.
- Any signed request with the necessary information and sent to county auditor or department of elections will be honored.
  
  Refer to the list below for the address of the county auditor or department of elections in your county;
  For convenience, use the request form on the adjacent page.
- The request must contain the voter's signature which compares to the voter's permanent registration records;
  Both husband and wife may complete and sign this form or submit a separate, signed request.
- A request may be made either in person, by mail or by messenger no later than the day before the election (November 4). Exception: A voter may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election if he/she was admitted to a hospital no earlier than five days before the election and confined in the hospital on the day of election. Contact the hospital administrator, county auditor, or department of elections for such a ballot.
- An absentee ballot must be voted and postmarked no later than the day of the election. Make your request as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for an exchange of correspondence with the county auditor or department of elections.

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<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>210 West Broadway</td>
<td>Ritzville</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>659-0090*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>P.O. Box 129 (135 Second St.)</td>
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<td>99402</td>
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<td>Benton</td>
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<td>Prosser</td>
<td>99350</td>
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<td>Chelan</td>
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<td>Wenatchee</td>
<td>98801</td>
<td>664-5432*</td>
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<td>Clallam</td>
<td>223 East 4th</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>98362</td>
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<td>P.O. Box 751 (100 Broadway W)</td>
<td>Montesano</td>
<td>98563</td>
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<td>Island</td>
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<td>Coupeville</td>
<td>98239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>P.O. Box 563 (1820 Jefferson St.)</td>
<td>Port Townsend</td>
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<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td>500 4th Avenue</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>98104</td>
<td>344-2565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitsap</td>
<td>P.O. Box 189 (614 Division St.)</td>
<td>Port Orchard</td>
<td>98366</td>
<td>876-7129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>5th &amp; Main</td>
<td>Ellensburg</td>
<td>98926</td>
<td>962-6811*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klickitat</td>
<td>211 S. Columbus</td>
<td>Goldendale</td>
<td>98620</td>
<td>773-4001*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>P.O. Box 29 (344 Main St. W)</td>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>98532</td>
<td>748-9112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>P.O. Box 366 (450 Logan St.)</td>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>99122</td>
<td>725-4971*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
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<td>Shelton</td>
<td>98584</td>
<td>426-4478</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1010 (149 Third St. N)</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>98840</td>
<td>422-3712*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>P.O. Box 97 (300 Memorial Ave.)</td>
<td>South Bend</td>
<td>98586</td>
<td>875-6541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pend Oreille</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5000 (625 Fourth St. W)</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>99156</td>
<td>447-3185*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>2401 S. 35th St., Rm. 200</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>98409-7484</td>
<td>591-7427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>P.O. Box 638 (350 Court St.)</td>
<td>Friday Harbor</td>
<td>98250</td>
<td>378-2161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1306 (205 Kincaid St.)</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>98273</td>
<td>336-9420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skamania</td>
<td>P.O. Box H (Second St.)</td>
<td>Stevenson</td>
<td>98648</td>
<td>427-5141*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>3000 Rockefeller Ave.</td>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>98201</td>
<td>259-0685</td>
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<td>Spokane</td>
<td>West 1116 Broadway</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>99260</td>
<td>456-2262*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens</td>
<td>P.O. Box 189 (215 Oak St. S)</td>
<td>Colville</td>
<td>99114</td>
<td>684-4231*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>2000 Lakeridge Dr. SW</td>
<td>Olympia</td>
<td>98502</td>
<td>786-5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahkiakum</td>
<td>P.O. Box 543 (County Courthouse)</td>
<td>Cathlamet</td>
<td>98612</td>
<td>795-3219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1856 (315 Main St. W)</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>99362</td>
<td>525-6160*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P.O. Box 398 (311 Grand Ave.)</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>98225</td>
<td>676-6744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman</td>
<td>P.O. Box 350 (404 Main St. N)</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>99111</td>
<td>397-4601*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>North 2nd &amp; East “B”</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>98901</td>
<td>575-4078*</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Area Code: 509
Absentee Ballot Request

I ___________________________ HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER

AT ____________________________ ADDRESS ____________________________ CITY OR TOWN ____________________________ ZIP ____________________________

PHONE NO. ____________________________ PRECINCT ____________________________ (IF 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 5, 1985.

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 MAILED ____________________________

BALLOT CODE ____________________________ ADDRESS CHANGE ____________________________ BALLOT RETURNED ____________________________

--- CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE ---
WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

VOTER REGISTRATION

Qualifications to register:
1. You are a United States citizen by birth or naturalization;
2. You will be 18 or older on the day of the primary or election;
3. You are a legal resident of the state of Washington.

When to register:

Anytime, but you must be registered for 30 days before the election to be qualified to vote. The voter registration deadline for the 1985 state general election is October 5, 1985.

Where to register:

You must register in person before the county auditor, city or town clerk or deputy voter registrar. Deputy registrars are located in most public schools and in some fire stations and state office buildings. If you are a person of disability and unable to leave home to register, contact your county auditor to make special arrangements to register. The telephone number and location of each county auditor is on page 16 of this voters' pamphlet.

When to Re-register:

Keep your registration current! Your registration remains valid as long as you exercise your right to vote! You must re-register only if:
1. You did not vote in the previous 24-month period; or
2. You did not vote in the most recent presidential election; or
3. You legally changed your name; or
4. You have moved from one county to another.

To be eligible to vote, you must re-register 30 days before the election.

If you Move:

Whenever you move within a county, you should also change your voter registration. This can be done before a voter registrar or by mail. If you mail the information to the county auditor's office, include both your old and new addresses and your signature. To be eligible to vote in your new area, you must have your voter registration transferred no later than 30 days prior to the election.

ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

Where to Vote:

At your precinct's polling place. The name and number are on your registration card. Locations of polling places are also published in newspapers the week before an election. You may also obtain this information by calling your county auditor.

When to Vote:

Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

How to Vote:

Three methods of voting are used in Washington State: punch-card, voting machine and paper ballot. Each county uses one or a combination of these methods. If you need assistance in casting your ballot, you may ask an election worker to explain how to use the voting device or machine.

If you are a person of disability 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.
Absentee Voting:

1. **Regular Absentee Ballot:** If you cannot vote in person, you may vote by absentee ballot. You may request an absentee ballot, either in person or by mail, as early as 45 days, but no later than the day before the election.

   **Exception:** If you are confined to the hospital and were admitted no earlier than five days before the election, you may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election.

2. **Service Absentee Ballot:** Members of the military service may apply for an absentee ballot at any time. Such service voters will be mailed an absentee ballot for the next primary or general election, or special election to be held subsequent to the date of application.

3. **Special Absentee Ballot:** A voter who is working outside the continental United States and will be unable to return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery may apply for a **special absentee ballot** 90 days before the primary or general election. The special absentee ballot will contain the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the ballot. The county auditor will include a list of candidates who have filed and a list of any issues that have been referred to the ballot before the application was filed.

   The voter may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of an eligible candidate for each office and vote on any measure.

4. **Ongoing Absentee Ballot:** If you are a person of disability or a voter over the age of 65, you may apply for status as an ongoing absentee voter. This will entitle you to automatically receive an absentee ballot for each subsequent election until such status is terminated. Contact the county auditor for an application for such status.

Additional information on voting by regular absentee ballot is provided on page 16 of this Voters' Pamphlet.

**TOLL FREE VOTER INFORMATION NUMBER 1-800-824-VOTE**

Again this year, the Office of the Secretary of 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 14, and running through the day of the election, November 5.

If you are a person of disability and would like to obtain assistance by utilizing a TTD, you may call the Governor’s Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped at (206) 753-7185.
WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS


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.

LEGEND

Legislative District
Congressional District
YOUR COMMENTS COUNT

1. When did you receive this pamphlet? Date: ___/___/____

2. Was this pamphlet received early enough to help you study the issues?
   Comments: ____________________________________________________________

3. Were the design and format of the pamphlet appealing and readable?
   Comments: ____________________________________________________________

4. Did you take time to read the full text of the ballot measures? If you said yes, did you feel this information was useful?
   Comments: ____________________________________________________________

5. Did you mark and take your sample ballot to the polls?
   Comments: ____________________________________________________________

REMEMBER: YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT

6. Please jot down your suggestions for revision or improvement of the Official Voters’ Pamphlet. Tell us your criticisms and comments.
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

(Optional)
Name: ____________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________

Please return this form to: Voters' Pamphlet, Office of Secretary of State, P.O. Box 9000 (AS-22), Olympia, WA 98504.

THANK YOU.
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Our special thanks to Vicki Elizabeth Gropp, age 13, and Jay Jackson, age 12, for contributing their artwork for use in the 1985 Official Voters’ Pamphlet.
La mayor parte del texto de ésta publicación es traducida al español. Si usted desea recibir esta información, hágalo ordenando su ejemplar a la oficina del auditor del condado, al departamento de elecciones, o bien enviando su nombre y dirección a:

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

Un folleto le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.