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1989 VOTERS PAMPHLET & Local Voters Pamphlet

State
General
Election
Nov. 7
1989



EDITION 1

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Office of the
Secretary of State
King County Division
of Records & Elections
City of Seattle
Office of Election
Administration

Introduction to the 1989 Voters Pamphlet



One hundred years ago, the people of Washington Territory set the stage for Washington Statehood by voting in the general election of October 1, 1889. Using ballots like those shown on the facing page, they ratified a proposed state constitution, elected

a slate of state and local candidates and narrowed the field of cities vying for the location of the state capital.

The dream of Statehood became a reality on November 11, 1889, when President Benjamin Harrison signed the documents admitting Washington as the 42nd state in the Union. (Elisha P. Ferry, the state's first governor, must have had mixed emotions when he read the telegram shown below. The 61-cent cable was sent collect!)

In just a few days, the citizens of our state will set the stage for Washington's second century by voting in the November 7 state general election. This election, which takes place just five days before the state's 100th birthday, features a number of important issues at both the state and the local levels. In addition, voters will elect candidates for hundreds of local government positions ranging from the county council to the school board to the mayor's office.

These issues and these candidates will play a crucial role in guiding Washington into its next 100 years. As you prepare to go to the polls, I urge you to thoroughly examine the issues surrounding each ballot measure and the positions of each person seeking office. And, above all, be sure to vote on November 7. It's one of the best ways to celebrate our heritage and shape our future.

Happy Birthday, Washington!


RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

Dear King County Resident:

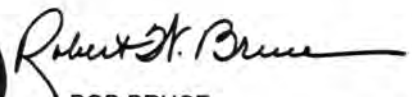
This voters' information pamphlet marks the 100th anniversary of King County and the State of Washington -- a truly successful partnership in government.

In celebrating this Centennial, we are reminded that the success of our state and our local government for the past one hundred years is due primarily to the active involvement of its citizens. The foundation of this involvement has been the ballot box and the extent to which citizens have used it. The success our region can expect to experience in the next hundred years depends upon your continuing, and improving upon, that record -- by making your voice heard through the wise and careful use of the ballot.

This issue of the King County Voters' Pamphlet provides you the opportunity to study the statements of local candidates and issues on the general election ballot. Other information, such as how to register to vote, a sample ballot, absentee ballot request, and other election information is included. Special editions of the pamphlet are available in Spanish, Chinese, Braille, and on cassette tape.

The State of Washington, Seattle, King County, and the many governmental jurisdictions in the County have cooperated to provide this pamphlet for your use. I urge you to read this pamphlet and study the issues. Then celebrate our 100 years as a State and a County by voting on Tuesday, November 7, 1989.




BOB BRUCE
Superintendent of Elections
King County

Form No. 1.

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THEO. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
Yr	En	a	29 Collect-61c

Received at
Olympia Executive Mansion Washington 11
To you Elisha P. Ferry
The president signed the proclamation
declaring Washington to be a state in the union
at five o'clock and twenty seven minutes this
afternoon
Jas. B. Plaine

2019
J. B. Plaine, President
Nov 11 1889



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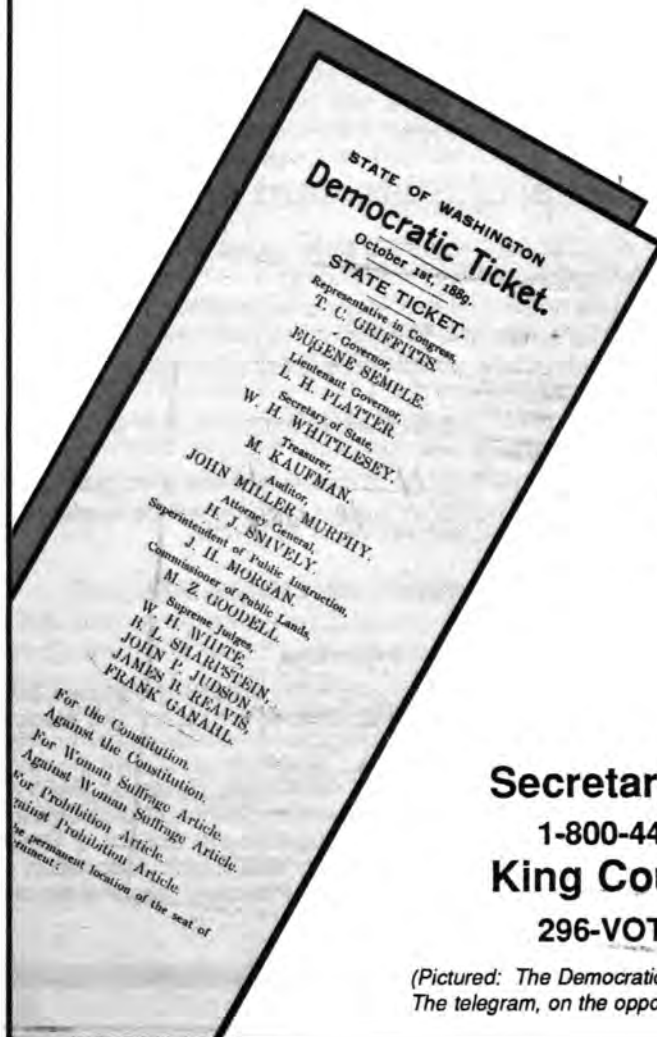
Table of Contents

LIBRARY USE ONLY

Initiative 102	4-5
Senate Joint Resolution 8200	6-7
Senate Joint Resolution 8202	8-9
Senate Joint Resolution 8210	10-11
Text of State Measures	12-18
King County	19-25
Port of Seattle	26-27
City of Seattle	33-51



School District	52-54
Sewer District	28
Text of King County Props.	29-31
Voter Information	28
Sample Ballot	32
Absentee Ballot Request Forms	55



Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-448-4881, TDD (Hearing Impaired) 1-800-422-8683

King County Records & Elections Hotline

296-VOTE, TDD 296-0109

(Pictured: The Democratic and Republican ballots are from Washington's 1889 statewide election. The telegram, on the opposite page, and ballots are courtesy of the Washington State Archives.)



INITIATIVE MEASURE 102

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 102 begins on page 12.

Statement for

THE CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE WILL PROTECT ALL CHILDREN

We must do more to protect *all* children from drugs, crime and abuse. *All* children need a good basic education and safe schools. Drug education and child abuse prevention work. Smaller classes work, and early childhood education works.

WASHINGTON'S CHILDREN CAN'T WAIT

Cases of child abuse and neglect have doubled since 1979; sexual abuse cases have increased fivefold. One in four students drops out of school, and half our prisoners are dropouts. 80,000 youths need help for alcohol or drug abuse; and nearly one-third of the babies born in our major hospitals are addicted to drugs. 93 percent of mentally ill children never receive treatment. One-third of the children living in poverty are under 5.

THE CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE IS AN INVESTMENT IN PREVENTION

Every penny we spend on children now will save thousands of dollars later for adult social services, welfare or imprisonment. It costs \$2,851 per year to educate a child -- but \$21,969 to house a prisoner.

Health care during pregnancy costs far less than treating sick babies. Help for a child failing in school costs one-fifth as much as repeating a grade.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State support of children and family services and K-12 education programs be increased by \$360,000,000 in new taxes?

The law as it now exists:

The State Constitution, as interpreted by the State Supreme Court, requires that the State adequately fund basic education in the K-12 public schools. Some State taxes and revenues are identified by the Constitution and statutes to be for school purposes. The

amount authorized to be spent for the K-12 education program is established by the Legislature. The funding of children's services is also as established by the Legislature, there are no statutes earmarking revenues for those purposes.

The effect of Initiative Measure 102, if approved into law:

This Initiative would, if enacted, declare a State commitment to increase the funding for children's needs including but not limited to treatment of abuse and neglect, health care, nutrition, rehabilitation, aid for families with dependent children, prenatal care, child care and education. The measure would not affect the State's responsibility to adequately fund basic education under the K-12 program.

If the Legislature fails to enact new or increased taxes sufficient to raise at least \$360,000,000 during the fiscal year July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991, then the rate of the State sales and use taxes will be increased 0.9 percent. Those tax revenues are directed to be equally divided between children's services and the K-12 education programs. These funds are to be in addition to previously approved legislative appropriations.

Children's services include prevention and early intervention

services, services for abused and neglected children, maternal and child health services, early childhood education, child care, family support services, out-of-home placements, children mental health services, developmentally disabled services, prevention and treatment of substance abuse, juvenile rehabilitation, nutrition programs for women, infants and children, emergency services for homeless children, increased availability of prenatal delivery and post-natal care for pregnant women and infants, health care for children, increased payment standards for aid to families with dependent children and other programs that promote health, protection and welfare and education of children and their families.

The education funds are to be expended for reducing class sizes, especially in elementary grades, basic skills learning assistance programs, programs for handicapped children, programs for at-risk children and children from economically disadvantaged and minority backgrounds, in-service training for instructional staff and other programs and purposes which promote high-quality education for children.

A Children's Initiative Fund Oversight Committee would be created consisting of eleven persons appointed by the Governor and four by the Legislature. The committee is to analyze needs and make annual reports to assist in determining which programs and purposes should be supported by the children's fund appropriation.

ALL CHILDREN NEED PROTECTION

Adults who prey on vulnerable children are not born predators. Drugs, gangs, abuse and neglect can turn a happy, healthy child into a dangerous adult. One child at risk today can put a whole community at risk tomorrow.

The Children's Initiative, endorsed by thousands of nurses, doctors, teachers, police officers and church groups, will fund programs that protect children and help them succeed in school. How well our children are protected depends on you, the voter. Please vote YES on Initiative 102.

Rebuttal of Statement against

I-102 doesn't require a sales tax increase. The opposition's statement is very misleading. I-102 gives the Legislature other options -- including closing existing tax loopholes.

I-102 forces the Legislature to fund programs to promote quality basic education, fight drug abuse and directly protect all children.

I-102 won't change the Legislature's clear authority to cut bad programs.

Without the Children's Initiative, there is no guarantee that additional money to protect children will be available in the future.

For more information, call (206)682-7424.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

CLIFF BAILEY, State Senator; JOE KING, State Representative; SUE LILE, Chairman of the Board, Children's Hospital and Medical Center.

Advisory Committee: BOOTH GARDNER, Governor; GARY L. LENTZ, SR., President, Washington State Council of Police Officers; FRANK N. MORRIS, President, Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens; CAROL MASON, Director, Washington Association of Child Abuse Councils; WANDA HAAS, President, League of Women Voters of Washington.

Statement against

A 14% TAX INCREASE

Initiative 102 will raise our sales tax by 14%. I-102 will take at least \$360 million each year from working families -- some struggling just to get by -- and give that money to an expanded bureaucracy.

None of the money will go directly to children. No one knows exactly how the money will be spent *except for an 8% increase in welfare payments*. Most of the money will go to state agencies to be spent as *they see fit*.

BIGGER GOVERNMENT

Under I-102, *no government program may be cut or eliminated* -- even programs that don't work -- to provide more funds for children's programs. We could only make government bigger, never smaller.

I-102 creates a new layer of government, an "Oversight Committee," to tell the Legislature how to spend the money. Half the members of the committee will be state workers from the agencies receiving the new tax money.

MORE IS NEVER ENOUGH

This year the Legislature increased state spending by 20% and provided an *additional \$1.2 billion* for the very programs I-102 would fund including prenatal care, family services and K-12 education.

To the people who are backing I-102 -- the state teachers' union, social service agencies and others who would benefit from a tax increase -- this is not enough. To them, more is *never* enough.

MORE GOVERNMENT WON'T MAKE HEALTHIER, SAFER CHILDREN

A 14% tax increase won't stop abusive parents. A bigger bureaucracy won't stop children from turning to drugs or alcohol.

Parents earning decent wages to provide good homes *will* help. Don't take more money from working families to give to the bureaucracy. Vote NO on I-102.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Claim: Initiative 102 "...will fund programs that protect children...". What programs? *Fact:* Only *guarantee* is 8% increase in welfare payments.

Claim: Initiative 102 is "...investment in prevention." *Fact:* Legislature just added \$1.2 billion for *specific* preventative programs -- education, prenatal care, family services. *Fact:* 14% sales tax increase with *no spending controls*. \$360 million will be allocated *this year and every year*. No program can be cut.

Don't give bureaucrats a blank check. Vote NO on Initiative 102.

For more information, call (206) 354-6035.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LINDA SMITH, State Senator; MIKE PADDEN, State Representative; CATHY MICKELS, Chairwoman, Mothers' Campaign For Family.

Advisory Committee: BOB WILLIAMS, Research Director, Washington Institute for Public Policy Studies; JIM HARGROVE, State Representative; JOHN CARLSON, President, Washington Institute for Public Policy Studies; GRETCHEN OSTROM, Co-Chair, Mother's Campaign For Family.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8200

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8200 begins on page 14.

Vote cast by the 1989 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 1.

SENATE: Yeas, 43; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 6.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State Constitution be amended to provide that victims of charged felony crimes shall have certain basic fundamental rights?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution does not contain any provisions specifically relating to victims of crime nor does it create any victims' rights.

Statement for

VICTIMS OF CRIME DESERVE RIGHTS WHICH ARE PROTECTED BY THE WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION

Many victims of crime have expressed regret at having insufficient involvement in the prosecution of criminal cases because victims have very few rights. This amendment to the Washington State Constitution will establish and protect the rights of crime victims. The resolution will give our citizens more confidence that our criminal justice system is truly fair.

VICTIMS SHOULD BE GIVEN REASONABLE ACCESS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

We cannot have an effective criminal justice system without the active participation of crime victims. Victims are able to explain the impact of the crimes on their lives and the resulting trauma to their families. The courts need to understand the full ramifications of the crime committed. It is also time that this state recognizes that crime victims have an inherent right to participate in the sentencing of criminal offenders.

SJR 8200 WILL GIVE VICTIMS OF CRIME A VOICE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Victims of felonies will have the right to be informed of the time and date of trial, and all other proceedings which the defendant has the right to attend. A victim may attend all criminal proceedings, subject to the discretion of the judge. A victim may also make a statement at the defendant's sentencing and at any hearing where the de-

endant's release is being considered. Nothing in this resolution will slow prosecutions or be cause for a reversal of a conviction.

VOTE "YES" ON SJR 8200

Victims of crime who are involved in the judicial process deserve the right to be treated with dignity, respect and fairness. A "YES" vote will ensure that victims of crime are afforded meaningful involvement in the critical stages of the criminal justice process.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
KENT PULLEN, State Senator; JAY R. INSLEE, State Representative; KEN EIKENBERRY, Attorney General.

The effect of SJR 8200, if approved into law:

This measure would amend the State Constitution to declare certain basic fundamental rights for victims of a crime which is charged as a felony. A felony is now defined as a crime punishable by one year or more of imprisonment. A victim would be entitled, after giving notice to the prosecuting attorney, to be informed of, and subject to the discretion of the court, the right to: (1) attend trial and all other court proceedings that the defendant has a right to attend; (2) make a statement at the time of sentencing and any proceeding where a defendant's release is considered. Such statements would be subject to rules of procedure.

If the victim is deceased, incompetent, unable to attend, or is a minor, a representative can be designated to exercise the victim's rights.

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 Senate Joint Resolution 8200 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8202

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8202 begins on page 14.

Vote cast by the 1989 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 93; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 2.

SENATE: Yeas, 40; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 6.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State Constitution's provision creating the Judicial Conduct Commission be revised to more explicitly describe its process and authority?

The law as it now exists:

The Judicial Conduct Commission, which consists of nine members, four of whom are non-lawyers, is empowered to consider complaints against judges. However, sanctions against a judge can only be imposed by the State Supreme

Court. The commission first conducts an initial proceeding, which is confidential, to determine whether sufficient reason exists to conduct a hearing. Hearings after the initial hearing are open to members of the public. If the Commission, after a hearing, concludes that a judge should be censured, suspended, removed from office or required to retire, the matter is then referred to the State Supreme Court. If the Commission recommendation is removal, the judge is suspended immediately with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

If the Supreme Court removes a judge from office, that person is ineligible to reassume judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the Supreme Court.

The effect of SJR 8202, if approved into law:

The Judicial Conduct Commission would be increased to eleven members, adding two additional non-lawyers. The Commission, in response to complaints or upon its own motion, is to investigate judicial conduct. An initial proceeding, which is confidential, is to determine whether probable

cause exists to proceed to hearing. The Commission is directed to notify the judge of the existence and the basis for the initial proceeding. If a hearing is then held, the hearing is open to the public and all of the records of the initial proceeding that provided the basis for the Commission's conclusion are to be made public.

If the Commission censures or reprimands a judge, the judge has the right of appeal to the Supreme Court within thirty days. If the Commission recommends suspension or removal, the matter is referred to the State Supreme Court. If the Commission's recommendation is removal, the judge is suspended immediately with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

If the Supreme Court removes a judge from office, that person is ineligible to reassume judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the Supreme Court.

The Commission is authorized to adopt appropriate rules in compliance with the general laws governing state agency adoption of rules, unless to do so would conflict with this constitutional amendment. The Commission is further required to employ one or more investigative officers having appropriate professional training and they are to report directly to the Commission.

Statement for

STRENGTHENING THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT COMMISSION WILL RESTORE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Allegations of serious misconduct by judges must be handled in as fair and as open a way as possible. The mostly secret handling of such cases has shaken public confidence in judges and in the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Only by adopting SJR 8202 can we insure public awareness of judicial misconduct when it occurs. Only by adopting this amendment can we restore public confidence that such misconduct will be dealt with appropriately.

The great majority of judges in this state are honorable, competent and hard working. They deserve the respect that this restoration of confidence will promote.

SJR 8202 MAKES IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE COMMISSION AND ITS OPERATIONS

The membership of the commission is increased and non-lawyers are given a majority of the membership.

The commission is directed to take a more active investigative role in cases of possible judicial misconduct. The commission is required to hire appropriately trained and experienced investigative personnel.

The commission's disciplinary actions are made open to public scrutiny. Once the commission has determined there is probable cause to believe judicial misconduct has occurred, all subsequent proceedings of the commission must be open to the public. In addition, all of

the investigative material that led to the finding of probable cause must be made public.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IS NECESSARY

The public cannot be adequately protected by the secret procedures of the past. This constitutional amendment provides a balance between the needs of an independent judiciary and the needs of the public to be protected from judicial misconduct.

Vote *FOR* SJR 8202.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MAX E. BENITZ, State Senator; KENT PULLEN, State Senator;
MARLIN APPELWICK, State Representative.

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 Senate Joint Resolution 8202 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8210

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8210 begins on page 15.

Vote cast by the 1989 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 1.

SENATE: Yeas, 46; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 2.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State Constitution permit local governments to finance, from the revenues of water sales, private efforts to conserve water?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington Constitution prohibits local governments from providing or loaning public money or credit to private persons other than the poor and infirm. However, an amendment to the Constitution permits local governments,

as authorized by the Legislature, to finance, with public money or credit derived from the sale of energy, the acquisition by private persons of materials and equipment for energy conservation.

The effect of SJR 8210, if approved into law:

This constitutional amendment would permit local governments, as authorized by the Legislature, to also finance, with public money or credits derived from the sale of water, the acquisition by private persons of materials and equipment for water conservation.

Statement for

SJR 8210 ENCOURAGES THE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER -- SAVES RATEPAYERS MONEY AND PRESERVES THE ENVIRONMENT

Reducing water demand will defer the necessity to construct additional costly water supply facilities to meet the needs of an increasing population.

Fish and wildlife resources and other environmental values can be better protected and preserved by reducing water consumption.

The effect of future droughts can be lessened by preserving precious water resources.

The efficient use of water can reduce sewage flows and thereby postpone the need for expensive enlargement of wastewater treatment facilities.

Using less water can reduce pumping and treatment costs.

Using more efficient plumbing fixtures can lower customers' hot water use and lessen their future energy bills.

SJR 8210 ESTABLISHES A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM PATTERNED AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

State voters gave overwhelming approval in 1988 to renew the energy conservation program administered by public utilities. This water conservation program is patterned after the very successful energy conservation program and allows utilities to fund cost-effective conservation opportunities that exist in homes, commercial businesses and industries.

The program is voluntary, relying on sound economic incentives and a positive conservation ethic that will help to control costs to the utility and the ratepayer.

Conservation efforts can create an additional supply of water more quickly than building new water supply facilities.

SJR 8210 MAINTAINS THE FINANCIAL PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS

SJR 8210 carefully limits conservation loan programs to the purchase and installation of cost-effective conserving plumbing fixtures, systems, and equipment.

No tax dollars are involved. Only funds from the sale of water can be used for conservation loans.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SCOTT BARR, State Senator; PHIL TALMADGE, State Senator; JENNIFER BELCHER, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: WANDA HAAS, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; ROBERT J. CLARK, Master, Washington State Grange; DOUG SUTHERLAND, Mayor, City of Tacoma; R. EDWARD MACDONALD, President, Washington State Association of Water and Wastewater Districts; DON DAVIDSON, Chairman, East King County Regional Water Association.

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 Senate Joint Resolution 8210 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative 102

AN ACT Relating to children, youth, and family programs and education programs; adding a new chapter to Title 74 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.08 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.12 RCW; creating new sections; making an appropriation; and providing an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. **DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.** The purpose of this chapter, to be known as the children's initiative act, is to increase our state's commitment to addressing the needs of children for prevention, early detection, and treatment of abuse and neglect, for adequate nutrition and support, for access to necessary health care, for treatment of developmental disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse, for affordable child care, for necessary social services, for a high quality education from early childhood through the twelfth grade, and for other services essential for their survival and well-being. It is the further purpose of this chapter to address these needs in an efficient and effective manner which minimizes administrative costs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. **CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE FUND.** (1) There is created in the state treasury a fund to be known as the children's initiative fund.

(2) The children's initiative fund shall consist of the following two accounts:

(a) The children's services and support account; and

(b) The K-12 education account.

(3) Of the moneys deposited in the children's initiative fund, fifty percent shall be credited to the children's service and support account and fifty percent shall be credited to the K-12 education account.

(4) Except for unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.260 through 43.79.282, moneys in the children's initiative fund may be spent only after appropriation by statute.

(5) All earnings from investment of balances in the children's initiative fund, except as provided in RCW 43.84.090, shall be deposited in the children's initiative fund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. **LIMITATION OF USES OF CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE FUND MONEYS.** (1) Moneys in the children's services and support account of the children's initiative fund may be appropriated by the legislature only to the department of social and health services, the department of community development, and other state agencies that provide services and support for children and their families for the following programs and purposes:

- (a) Prevention and early intervention services;
- (b) Services for abused and neglected children;
- (c) Maternal and child health services;
- (d) Early childhood education;
- (e) Child care;
- (f) Family support services;

- (g) Out-of-home placements;
- (h) Children's mental health services;
- (i) Developmental disabilities services;
- (j) Prevention and treatment of substance abuse;
- (k) Juvenile rehabilitation;
- (l) The women, infant, and children nutrition program;
- (m) Emergency services for homeless children;
- (n) Increasing the availability of prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care for pregnant women and infants and the availability of health care for children;
- (o) Increasing the payment standard for aid to families with dependent children; and
- (p) Other programs that promote the health, protection, welfare, and education of children and their families, including the children's initiative fund oversight committee, except for programs eligible for funding under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Moneys in the K-12 education account of the children's initiative fund may be appropriated by the legislature only to the superintendent of public instruction for the following common schools programs and purposes:

- (a) Reducing class sizes, especially in elementary grades;
- (b) Basic skills learning assistance programs;
- (c) Programs for handicapped children;
- (d) Programs for at-risk children and children from economically disadvantaged and minority backgrounds;

- (e) In-service training for instructional staff; and
- (f) Other programs and purposes which promote high quality education for children in kindergarten through the twelfth grade, including the children's initiative fund oversight committee.

Funds appropriated from the K-12 education account shall not be considered levy reduction funds as defined in RCW 84.52.0531 (7).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. **LIMITATION ON USE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICE AND SUPPORT ACCOUNT FUNDS IN THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1991.** From the children's service and support account of the children's initiative fund, there is appropriated \$50,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and ending June 30, 1991, to the department of social and health services, not more than \$25,000,000 of which is to be used to increase the payment standard for aid to families with dependent children by eight percent over the level of such payment standard as of July 1, 1988, which increase shall be added to any other increases in the payment standard in the biennium ending June 30, 1991, and, to the extent of the remaining available funds from this appropriation, to increase the availability of prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care for pregnant women and infants up to one year of age, and the availability of health care for children up to eight years of age, by expanding eligibility for medical assistance for categorically needy pregnant women and infants up to one year of age, and for children up to eight years of age, to the highest income and age levels for which federal financial participation is available under Title XIX of the federal social security act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. **INTENT TO PROHIBIT SUPPLANTING OF CURRENT PROGRAM FUNDING.** Moneys may be appropriated from the children's initiative fund only to provide support and services in addition to such support and services as would be provided if the

support and service levels of the programs eligible for funds from the children's initiative fund for the biennium ending June 30, 1989, adjusted in future biennia to reflect the impact of population change and inflation in the state, were fully funded in the biennium ending June 30, 1991, and in subsequent biennia. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit additional funding from other sources of the agencies, programs, and purposes eligible for funds under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE FUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE. (1) To assist the governor and the legislature in determining which programs and purposes should be supported with appropriations from the children's initiative fund and whether children's initiative fund moneys are being spent in an efficient and effective manner that minimizes administrative costs, an oversight committee, to be known as the children's initiative fund oversight committee, is established. The committee shall have the authority to analyze the current and emerging needs of children in the state and to review and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of programs supported by the children's initiative fund in meeting these needs.

(2) All agency reports concerning program performance, including administrative review, quality control, and other internal audit or performance reports, which are requested by the committee, shall be furnished by the agency requested to provide such report.

(3) The committee shall annually report to the governor and the legislature. The committee's annual report shall include findings and recommendations on matters relating to the committee's purposes as defined in this section.

(4) The committee shall consist of fifteen members. Eleven of the members shall be appointed by the governor, six of whom shall be experienced authorities on the programs eligible for funding by the children's initiative fund and five of whom shall be representatives of the general public. One member of the committee shall be selected by the two largest political caucuses in each house of the state legislature. The chair of the committee shall be designated by the governor from among the representatives of the general public.

(5) The initial members shall be appointed within sixty days of the effective date of this section. Of the initial members, four nonlegislative members and one legislative member shall be appointed for three years, four nonlegislative members and two legislative members shall be appointed for two years, and three nonlegislative members and one legislative member shall be appointed for one year. A legislative member shall serve as long as he or she is a member of the caucus from which he or she was appointed. Successors to the initial members shall serve for a term of three years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Vacancies shall be filled within sixty days of their occurrence.

(6) Nonlegislative members of the committee shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. Legislative members shall be reimbursed pursuant to RCW 44.04.120.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. INTENT ON SOURCE OF MONEYS FOR CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE FUND. (1) It is the intent of this chapter that the raising of revenues for the purposes of this chapter, as well as the raising of revenues for all other purposes of state government, shall be done in a fashion which fairly and equitably distributes

the burdens of taxation among the state's taxpayers, protects those with the lowest incomes, promotes business development and economic growth in the state, and assures a stable funding base for state services that is sufficient to meet the needs of state government, including the purposes of this chapter. No cause of action may lie to enforce this subsection.

(2) The source of moneys for the children's initiative fund shall be new or increased taxes, which means one or more of the following:

(a) An increase in the rate of any tax which was in effect as of July 1, 1988;

(b) An increase in the base of any tax which was in effect as of July 1, 1988; or

(c) Any tax which was not in effect as of July 1, 1988.

Funding from sources other than the children's initiative fund for the activities of state government, including those eligible for support from the children's initiative fund, shall not be reduced in order to provide moneys for the children's initiative fund.

(3) The tax increases specified in sections 8 and 9 of this act are imposed only for the purpose of making this chapter legally enforceable in the event the legislature fails to impose new or increased taxes which meet the specifications of subsection (1) of this section in order to provide sufficient moneys for the purposes of this chapter. It is the intent of this chapter that if the tax increases specified in sections 8 and 9 of this act are imposed, such increases will be repealed as soon as possible and replaced with taxes that meet the specifications of subsection (1) of this section, and that provide support for the children's initiative fund comparable to that provided by the tax increases imposed in sections 8 and 9 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. ALTERNATIVE ADDITIONAL TAX. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:

Prior to June 1, 1990, if new or increased taxes sufficient to generate at least \$360,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and ending June 30, 1991, have not been imposed and if at least \$360,000,000 of the proceeds of such new or increased taxes have not been directed to be deposited in the children's initiative fund during such fiscal year, there is levied and shall be collected, as of June 1, 1990, an additional tax on each retail sale in this state equal to nine-tenths of one percent of the selling price. The moneys collected as a result of the increases specified in this section shall be deposited in the general fund for transfer to the children's initiative fund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. ALTERNATIVE ADDITIONAL TAX. A new section is added to chapter 82.12 RCW to read as follows:

Prior to June 1, 1990, if new or increased taxes sufficient to generate at least \$360,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and ending June 30, 1991, have not been imposed and if at least \$360,000,000 of the proceeds of such new or increased taxes have not been directed to be deposited in the children's initiative fund during such fiscal year, there is levied and shall be collected, as of June 1, 1990, an additional tax on each use by any person of property subject to tax under RCW 82.12.020 equal to nine-tenths of one percent of the value of the article used by the taxpayer. For purposes of computing the tax under this chapter, the rate of this additional tax shall be added to the rate in effect for the retail sales tax under RCW 82.08.020, in the county in

which the article is used. The moneys collected as a result of the increase specified in this section shall be deposited in the general fund for transfer to the children's initiative fund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. IMPLEMENTATION OF INCREASED TAXES. The director of revenue shall immediately take all necessary steps, within the authority granted to the director under RCW 82.01.060, to ensure that any new or increased taxes imposed to carry out the purposes of this act are assessed and collected on the applicable effective date of such tax increases.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this act and any other act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. CAPTIONS. As used in this act, captions constitute no part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known as the children's initiative act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIVE. Sections 1 through 3 and 5 through 7 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 74 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE. This act shall take effect June 1, 1990.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution No. 8200

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 I, section -- of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article I, section --. Effective law enforcement depends on cooperation from victims of crime. To ensure victims a meaningful role in the criminal justice system and to accord them due dignity and respect, victims of crime are hereby granted the following basic and fundamental rights.

Upon notifying the prosecuting attorney, a victim of a crime charged as a felony shall have the right to be informed of and, subject to the discretion of the individual presiding over the trial or court proceedings, attend trial and all other court proceedings the defendant has the right to attend, and to make a statement at sentencing and at any proceeding where the defendant's release is considered, subject to the same rules of procedure which govern the defendant's rights. In the event the victim is deceased, incompetent, a minor, or otherwise unavailable, the prosecuting attorney may identify a representa-

tive to appear to exercise the victim's rights. This provision shall not constitute a basis for error in favor of a defendant in a criminal proceeding nor a basis for providing a victim or the victim's representative with court appointed counsel.

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 No. 8202

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 IV, section 31 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article IV, section 31. ~~(There shall be a commission on judicial conduct consisting of a judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges, a judge selected by and from the superior court judges, a judge selected by and from the district court judges, two persons admitted to the practice of law in this state selected by the state bar association, and four persons who are not attorneys appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.~~

~~The supreme court may censure, suspend, or remove a judge or justice for violating a rule of judicial conduct and may retire a judge or justice for disability which is permanent or is likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.~~

~~The office of a judge or justice retired or removed by the supreme court becomes vacant, and that person is ineligible for judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the supreme court. The salary of a removed judge or justice shall cease. The supreme court shall specify the effect upon salary when disciplinary action other than removal is taken. The supreme court may not discipline or retire a judge or justice until the commission on judicial conduct recommends after notice and hearing that action be taken and the supreme court conducts a hearing, after notice, to review commission proceedings and findings against a judge or justice.~~

~~Whenever the commission receives a complaint against a judge or justice, it shall first conduct proceedings for the purpose of determining whether sufficient reason exists for conducting a hearing or hearings to deal with the accusations. These initial proceedings shall be confidential, unless confidentiality is waived by the judge or justice, but all subsequent hearings conducted by the commission shall be open to members of the public.~~

~~Whenever the commission adopts a recommendation that a judge or justice be removed, the judge or justice shall be suspended immediately, with salary, from his or her judicial position until a final determination is made by the supreme court.~~

~~The legislature shall provide for commissioners' terms of office and compensation. The commission shall establish rules of procedure for commission proceedings including due process and confidentiality of proceedings.)~~

(1) There shall be a commission on judicial conduct, existing as an independent agency of the judicial branch, and consisting of a judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges, a judge selected by and from the superior court judges, a judge selected by and from the district court judges, two persons admitted to the practice of law in this state selected by the state bar association, and six persons who are not attorneys appointed by the governor.

(2) Whenever the commission receives a complaint against a judge or justice, or otherwise has reason to believe that a judge or justice should be admonished, reprimanded, censured, suspended, removed, or retired, the commission shall first investigate the complaint or belief and then conduct initial proceedings for the purpose of determining whether probable cause exists for conducting a public hearing or hearings to deal with the complaint or belief. The investigation and initial proceedings shall be confidential. Upon beginning an initial proceeding, the commission shall notify the judge or justice of the existence of and basis for the initial proceeding.

(3) Whenever the commission concludes, based on an initial proceeding, that there is probable cause to believe that a judge or justice has violated a rule of judicial conduct or that the judge or justice suffers from a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties, the commission shall conduct a public hearing or hearings and shall make public all those records of the initial proceeding that provide the basis for its conclusion. If the commission concludes that there is not probable cause, it shall notify the judge or justice of its conclusion.

(4) Upon the completion of the hearing or hearings, the commission in open session shall either dismiss the case, or shall admonish, reprimand, or censure the judge or justice, or shall censure the judge or justice and recommend to the supreme court the suspension or removal of the judge or justice, or shall recommend to the supreme court the retirement of the judge or justice. The commission may not recommend suspension or removal unless it censures the judge or justice for the violation serving as the basis for the recommendation. The commission may recommend retirement of a judge or justice for a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.

(5) Upon the recommendation of the commission, the supreme court may suspend, remove, or retire a judge or justice. The office of a judge or justice retired or removed by the supreme court becomes vacant, and that person is ineligible for judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the supreme court. The salary of a removed judge or justice shall cease. The supreme court shall specify the effect upon salary when it suspends a judge or justice. The supreme court may not suspend, remove, or retire a judge or justice until the commission, after notice and hearing, recommends that action be taken, and the supreme court conducts a hearing, after notice, to review commission proceedings and findings against the judge or justice.

(6) Within thirty days after the commission admonishes, reprimands, or censures a judge or justice, the judge or justice shall have a right of appeal de novo to the supreme court.

(7) Any matter before the commission or supreme court may be disposed of by a stipulation entered into in a public proceeding. The stipulation shall be signed by the judge or justice and the commission or court. The stipulation may impose any terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the commission or court. A stipulation

shall set forth all material facts relating to the proceeding and the conduct of the judge or justice.

(8) Whenever the commission adopts a recommendation that a judge or justice be removed, the judge or justice shall be suspended immediately, with salary, from his or her judicial position until a final determination is made by the supreme court.

(9) The legislature shall provide for commissioners' terms of office and compensation. The commission shall employ one or more investigative officers with appropriate professional training and experience. The investigative officers of the commission shall report directly to the commission. The commission shall also employ such administrative or other staff as are necessary to manage the affairs of the commission.

(10) The commission shall, to the extent that compliance does not conflict with this section, comply with laws of general applicability to state agencies with respect to rule-making procedures, and with respect to public notice of an attendance at commission proceedings other than initial proceedings. The commission shall establish rules of procedure for commission proceedings including due process and confidentiality of proceedings.

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 No. 8210

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 section 7 of this Article, any county, city, town, quasi municipal corporation, municipal corporation, or political subdivision of the state which is engaged in the sale or distribution of water or energy may, as authorized by the legislature, use public moneys or credit derived from operating revenues from the sale of water or energy to assist the owners of structures or equipment in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment for the conservation or more efficient use of water or energy in such structures or equipment. Except as provided in section 7 of this Article, an appropriate charge back shall be made for such extension of public moneys or credit and the same shall be a lien against the structure benefited or a security interest in the equipment benefited. Any financing for energy conservation authorized by this article shall only be used for conservation purposes in existing structures and shall not be used for any purpose which results in a conversion from one energy source to another.

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.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 367, Laws of 1989. Although this measure will not be voted upon at the state general election on November 7, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 8202 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 the commission on judicial conduct; amending RCW 2.64.010, 2.64.020, and 2.64.050; adding new sections to chapter 2.64 RCW; repealing RCW 2.64.091 and 2.64.110; and providing a contingent effective date.

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

Sec. 1. Section 2, chapter 268, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 1, chapter 186, Laws of 1987 and RCW 2.64.010 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((For purposes of this chapter,))~~ Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Admonishment" means a written disposition of an advisory nature that cautions a judge or justice not to engage in certain proscribed behavior. An admonishment may include a requirement that the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(2) "Censure" means a written action of the commission that requires a judge or justice to appear personally before the commission, and that finds that conduct of the judge or justice violates a rule of judicial conduct, detrimentally affects the integrity of the judiciary, undermines public confidence in the administration of justice, and may or may not require a recommendation to the supreme court that the judge or justice be suspended or removed. A censure shall include a requirement that the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(3) "Commission" means the commission on judicial conduct provided for in Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution, which is authorized to recommend to the supreme court, after notice and hearing, the ~~((censure,))~~ suspension or removal of the judge or justice for violating a rule of judicial conduct, or the retirement of a judge or justice for disability ~~((which is permanent, or likely to become permanent, and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. For purposes of this chapter, the term))~~.

(4) "Judge or justice" includes justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, judges of the superior courts, judges of any court organized under Titles 3 or 35 RCW, judges pro tempore, court commissioners, and magistrates.

(5) "Removal" means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that the conduct of a judge or justice is a violation of a rule of judicial conduct and seriously impairs the integrity of the judiciary and substantially undermines the public confidence in the administration of justice to such a degree that the judge or justice should be relieved of all duties of his or her office.

(6) "Reprimand" means a written action of the commission that requires a judge or justice to appear person-

ally before the commission, and that finds that the conduct of the judge or justice is a minor violation of the code of judicial conduct and does not require censure or a formal recommendation to the supreme court that the judge or justice be suspended or removed. A reprimand shall include a requirement that the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(7) "Retirement" means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that a judge or justice has a disability which is permanent, or likely to become permanent, and that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.

(8) "Suspension" means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that the conduct of a judge or justice is a violation of a rule of judicial conduct and seriously impairs the integrity of the judiciary and substantially undermines the public confidence in the administration of justice to such a degree that the judge or justice should be relieved of the duties of his or her office by the court for a specified period of time, as determined by the court.

This chapter shall apply to any judge or justice, regardless of whether the judge or justice serves full time or part time, and regardless of whether the judge or justice is admitted to practice law in this state.

Sec. 2. Section 3, chapter 268, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 2, chapter 186, Laws of 1987 and RCW 2.64.020 are each amended to read as follows:

The commission shall consist of ~~((nine))~~ eleven members. One member shall be a judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges; one member shall be a judge selected by and from the superior court judges; one member shall be a judge selected by and from the district court judges; two members shall be selected by the state bar association and be admitted to the practice of law in this state; and ~~((four))~~ six members shall be nonlawyers appointed by the governor ~~((and confirmed by the senate))~~. The term of each member of the commission shall be four years.

Sec. 3. Section 6, chapter 268, Laws of 1981 and RCW 2.64.050 are each amended to read as follows:

The commission may employ ~~((any))~~ personnel, including ~~((lawyers))~~ attorneys, and make any other expenditures necessary for the effective performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers. The commission may hire attorneys or others by personal service contract to conduct initial proceedings regarding a complaint against a judge or justice. Commission employees shall be exempt from the civil service law, chapter 41.06 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

The commission is authorized to impose the following disciplinary actions, in increasing order of severity: (a) Admonishment; (b) reprimand; or (c) censure. If the conduct of the judge or justice warrants more severe disciplinary action, the commission may recommend to the supreme court the suspension or removal of the judge or justice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

The commission is authorized to investigate and consider for probative value any conduct that may have occurred prior to, on, or after December 4, 1980, by a person who was, or is now, a judge or justice when such conduct relates to a complaint filed with the commission against the same judge or justice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

All pleadings, papers, evidence records, and files of the commission, including complaints and the identity of the complainants, compiled or obtained during the course of an investigation or initial proceeding involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice, are exempt from the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.17 RCW during such investigation or initial proceeding. As of the date of a public hearing, all those records of the initial proceeding that were the basis of a finding of probable cause are subject to the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.17 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

The adjudicative proceedings, judicial review, and civil enforcement provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, do not apply to any investigations, initial proceedings, public hearings, or executive sessions involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

The commission is subject to the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW. However, investigations, initial proceedings, public hearings, and executive sessions involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice are governed by this chapter and Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution and are exempt from the provisions of chapter 42.30 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

The commission shall provide by rule for confidentiality of its investigations and initial proceedings in accordance with Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution.

Any person violating a rule on confidentiality is subject to a proceeding for contempt in superior court.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 2.64 RCW to read as follows:

Whenever the commission determines that there is probable cause to believe that a judge or justice has violated a rule of judicial conduct or that the judge or justice suffers from a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties, the commission shall disclose to the judge or justice any material or information within the commission's knowledge which tends to negate the determination of the commission, except as otherwise provided by a protective order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. The following acts or parts of act are each repealed:

(1) Section 4, chapter 186, Laws of 1987 and RCW 2.64.091; and

(2) Section 12, chapter 268, Laws of 1981, section 5, chapter 186, Laws of 1987 and RCW 2.64.110.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This act shall take effect upon the effective date of an amendment to Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution making changes to the commission on judicial conduct. If such amendment is not validly submitted to and approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November 1989, this act shall be null and void in its entirety.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 421, Laws of 1989. Although this measure will *not* be voted upon at the state general election on November 7, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 8210 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 conservation of water; adding a new section to chapter 35.92 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 54.16 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 57.08 RCW; creating new sections; and providing a contingent effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The conservation and efficient use of water is found and declared to be a public purpose of highest priority. The legislature further finds and declares that all municipal corporations, public utility districts, water districts, and other political subdivisions of the state that are engaged in the sale or distribution of water should be granted the authority to develop and carry out programs that will conserve resources, reduce waste, and encourage more efficient use of water by consumers.

In order to establish the most effective state-wide program for water 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 fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This section was vetoed by Governor Booth Gardner, May 13, 1989.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 35.92 RCW to read as follows:

Any city or town engaged in the sale or distribution of water is hereby authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist the owners of structures in financing the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water in the structures under a water conservation plan adopted by the city or town if the cost per unit of water saved or conserved by the use of the fixtures, systems, and equipment is less than the cost per unit of water supplied by the next least costly new water source available to the city or town to meet future demand. Except where otherwise authorized, assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the 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 fixtures, systems, and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings to the water system and the consumer that are likely to result from the installation of the fixtures, systems, or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses that sell and

install the fixtures, systems, and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, 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 the fixtures, systems, and equipment in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

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

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment. The fixtures, systems, and equipment shall be purchased or installed by a private business, the owner, or the utility.

Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 54.16 RCW 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 structures in financing the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water in the structures under a water conservation plan adopted by the district if the cost per unit of water saved or conserved by the use of the fixtures, systems, and equipment is less than the cost per unit of water supplied by the next least costly new water source available to the district to meet future demand. Except where otherwise authorized, assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the 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 fixtures, systems, and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings to the water system and the consumer that are likely to result from the installation of the fixtures, systems, or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses that sell and install the fixtures, systems, and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, 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 the fixtures, systems, and equipment in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

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

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment. The fixtures, systems, and equipment shall be purchased or installed by a private business, the owner, or the utility.

Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 57.08 RCW 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 structures in financing the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water in the structures under a water conservation plan adopted by the district if the cost per unit of water saved or conserved by the use of the fixtures, systems, and equipment is less than the cost per unit of water supplied by the next least costly new water source available to the district to meet future demand. Except where otherwise authorized, assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the 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 fixtures, systems, and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings to the water system and the consumer that are likely to result from the installation of the fixtures, systems, or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses that sell and install the fixtures, systems, and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, 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 the fixtures, systems, and equipment in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

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

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment. The fixtures, systems, and equipment shall be purchased or installed by a private business, the owner, or the utility.

Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. This 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 water, is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November 1989. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act shall be void in its entirety.

LOCAL FOCUS: King is the state's most populous county with an estimated 1,361,700 residents. The County has a home rule charter which calls for election of a nine-member Council, a County Executive, Prosecuting Attorney, and Assessor. King County serves as both local government to unincorporated areas and as a regional government.

King County



BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 1

Shall the King County Charter be amended to (1) require the County Council to provide for distributing public matching funds to candidates for county charter elective offices who agree to observe campaign expenditure limits established by ordinance, (2) require the Council to establish by ordinance mandatory campaign contribution limits and voluntary campaign expenditure limits for such candidates, and (3) authorize imposition of penalties for violations of such mandatory contribution or agreed expenditure limits, all as provided in Ordinance No. 8977?

Explanatory Statement

If approved by the voters, proposed Charter Amendment No. 1 would amend Article 6 of the King County Charter by adding a new section, 690.10.

The proposed amendment would authorize and require the King County Council to provide by ordinance, for the distribution of public matching funds to candidates for county charter elective offices (King County Executive, King County Assessor and King County Council members) who agree to abide by voluntary limits on campaign expenditures established by ordinance. The proposed amendment would also authorize and require the Council to establish, by ordinance, mandatory limits on campaign contributions to such candidates, and voluntary limits on expenditures by such candidates. Finally, the proposed amendment would authorize the Council to provide, by ordinance, for penalties for violations of mandatory contribution limitations and agreed expenditure limitations, including the disqualification of a candidate from holding county elective office for willful violations.

Neither the current Charter nor the current King County Code provides for the distribution of public funds for candidates, nor is there a provision in either the Charter or the Code limiting campaign contributions or expenditures. Section 690 of the current Charter requires each candidate for an elective county office to file an itemized statement showing all campaign contributions to, and campaign expenditures by, that candidate.

Statement for

Thousands, often millions of dollars are spent on national, state and local campaigns. Most of these funds come from special interest groups and thus impose a real or implied influence on candidates.

The Campaign Finance Reform Amendment will limit the role of special interest money in King County elections and will encourage candidates to rely on small contributions from constituents. Voters' approval of this amendment will require implementation of a county ordinance which has the following provisions: candidates cannot accept contributions over \$350 from ANY person, or \$1,000 from ANY political committee in ANY campaign year, or more than \$100 from any person in a non-campaign year.

In addition, the Campaign Finance Reform Amendment will provide the following voluntary spending limits on total dollar amounts in campaigns: \$71,000 (annual salary) for the county council races and \$306,000 (three times annual salary) for the county executive race. All candidates who voluntarily agree to these limits will be eligible for public matching funds of up to \$50.00 for each contribution from a local contributor.

This system of spending control, coupled with some public funding, will permit citizens to challenge incumbents. It promotes better access to candidates by limiting special interest influence.

To summarize, Campaign Finance Reform will motivate candidates to (1) seek small contributions directly from their constituents, (2) present well thought-out campaign positions on key public issues, (3) shorten the length of their campaigns, and (4) give citizens better access to their candidates.

Rebuttal of statement against

It's time to end big spender campaigns! Any taxpayer money invested in public campaigns will be many times returned by reducing special interest expenditures and influences in county government. If we expect public officials to pay attention to public interests, then their campaigns should not be primarily funded by the special interests. Seattle's 1989 mayoral primary is a good example of the competitive elections that will result from this amendment.

Vote **YES** for better government.

**STATEMENT PREPARED BY: JOANNE BREKKE,
JEAN CARPENTER AND ALAN MILLER**

Statement against

Using scarce and desperately needed taxpayer money to fund campaigns is not a priority in comparison with essential fire and police services, homeless people needing mental health treatment, and road improvements.

Contrary to limiting the influence of special interests, this proposed law actually FAVORS special interests over individual citizens. Political Action Committees will be able to contribute three times more than any individual (\$1000 from PACs and \$350 from individuals). This law will encourage PACs to exceed the limits by donating through associated groups, and through "independent expenditures" -- as has happened in other states.

Incumbents currently have an advantage of district-wide mailings (taxpayer supported), and free media coverage. Challengers do not have these advantages.

This law further protects elected officials. In Seattle, which has a similar program, ONLY ONE MEMBER OF THE CITY COUNCIL AND NO INCUMBENT MAYOR HAS BEEN DEFEATED SINCE PASSAGE OF THEIR LAW! Meanwhile, in King County, VOTERS HAVE REPLACED AT LEAST SIX OF NINE COUNCIL INCUMBENTS, THE COUNTY ASSESSOR AND TWO COUNTY EXECUTIVES! This law will clearly make elections LESS competitive.

Don't accept a law that would restrict the right of personal expression in support of a candidate, camouflage the sources of contributions, or use your taxes for politicians that many taxpayers do not support.

Current disclosure laws allow citizens to look beyond the campaign veneer to vote with knowledge and judgement, without spending thousands of tax dollars on politicians' campaigns that would be better spent on essential services. Vote **AGAINST** this proposed charter amendment.

Rebuttal of statement for

These contribution limits still favor special interest PACs over citizens' interests. This proposal will NOT shorten campaigns or encourage clearer positions on issues. Courts have declared campaign giving and spending to be constitutionally protected rights. A law that limits those rights leaves loopholes for politicians and special interests -- loopholes that allow splitting contributions for more matching funds, while masking their true funding source, and uncontrolled "independent expenditures." INFORMED VOTER JUDGMENT IS THE ONLY SOLUTION!

**STATEMENT PREPARED BY: PAUL BARDEN,
BRUCE LAING AND DAVE KAPLAN**



King County

BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSITION NO. 1

ENHANCED 911 - EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Shall King County impose an excise tax on the use of all telephone access lines in an amount not to exceed forty-five cents per month for each line for the purpose of paying for the continued operation of an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system, all as provided in King County Ordinance No. 9017?

Explanatory Statement

If approved by the voters, Proposition No. 1 would authorize King County to continue to impose an excise tax on the use of all telephone access lines within King County in an amount not to exceed forty-five cents per month for the purpose of paying for the continued operation of an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system within King County.

To be approved, this proposition must receive "yes" votes from at least 60% of those voting on it. If the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed 40% of the total votes cast in the county in the last preceding general election, the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition must constitute at least 60% of a number equal to 40% of the total number of votes cast in the county in that last preceding general election.

Statement for

Proposition 1 asks King County residents to approve 9-1-1 service for six more years at a maximum monthly rate of 45 cents per telephone customer. We believe that's a small price to pay for this vital emergency communication system.

In the last election, the 9-1-1 ballot issue almost failed in King County. In fact, it cleared the 60 percent majority needed to certify the election by just 1.8 percent.

How could such a well-received and beneficial service just barely squeak through an election? Because registered voters assumed the issue would pass and simply didn't bother to go to the polls.

Without your vote for Proposition 1, it's possible that the lifesaving service provided by 9-1-1 won't be available anywhere in King County after August 1990.

A vote to save 9-1-1 is a vote to save lives.

Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: DWIGHT VAN ZANEN,
JAKE EVANS AND STANLEY O. MCNAUGHTON



Explanatory Statement

BALLOT TITLE

KING COUNTY PROPOSITION NO. 2 PUBLIC GREEN SPACES, GREEN BELTS, OPEN SPACE, PARKS AND TRAILS BONDS - \$117,640,000

Shall King County, for the purpose of paying all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, developing and improving public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails within the county, issue \$117,640,000 of its general obligation bonds, maturing within twenty years, and levy excess property taxes to pay and retire the bonds, all as provided in Ordinance No. 9071?

If approved by the voters, Proposition No. 2 would authorize King County to issue up to \$177,640,000 worth of general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, development, and improvement of public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks, and trails within King County, all as provided in Ordinance No. 9071.

The bonds, which would be required to mature within twenty years of their issuance, would be paid for through annual tax levies to be made upon all of the taxable property within the county and in excess of the regular non-voted property tax levy without limitation as to rate or amount, and through any other funds which may become available and may be used for such purposes.

Statement for

A "yes" for County Proposition 2 -- the Green Spaces Bond -- will save the best of our greenbelts, open spaces, natural areas and trails from development and growth. Proposed by a committee of citizens from communities across King County, Proposition 2 saves critical shoreline, wildlife habitat, trails and undeveloped lands for an afternoon family getaway, a school trip or a quiet walk. It will keep our county green from Seattle to Snoqualmie, Bothell to Federal Way.

Proposition 2 will fund a county-wide program of 116 greenbelt, open space and trail acquisition or improvement projects proposed by local communities and evaluated by the citizen committee. A Citizens' Oversight Committee will ensure projects are acquired or completed within the next 3 to 5 years. Projects will be maintained by the local government where they are located: Seattle, King County or suburban cities.

Proposition 2 will cost the owner of an average home \$13 a year. It will provide us with a system of over 3,144 acres of greenbelts, natural areas and shoreline parks equitably distributed throughout Seattle, suburban cities and unincorporated communities. It also will purchase or improve miles of trail to link together almost every city in King County.

Proposition 2 is supported by a broad coalition of groups and individuals including the Washington Environmental Council, the Seattle, Bellevue and Kirkland Chambers of Commerce and dozens of neighborhood and Democratic and Republican grassroots organizations. Vote "YES" on Proposition 2 -- the Green Spaces Bond. Help maintain our environment and quality of life.

Rebuttal of statement against

GROWTH! 300,000 people are expected within the decade. Unless we act, we'll have asphalt from Seattle to Snoqualmie. With development rampant and land costs soaring, resources for preserving green spaces are woefully inadequate. Proposition 2 is critical to save some land the way nature made it. No argument, government faces many priorities. But, if we don't save breathing space now for our children and grandchildren, it simply won't be available tomorrow at any price.

**STATEMENT PREPARED BY: JAMES R. ELLIS, MIKE LOWRY
AND NAN CAMPBELL**

Statement against

Does King County really need to spend \$117 million of new property taxes, plus \$115 million in interest, to buy and develop more parks at this time? King County already levies a property tax called the Conservation Futures Tax of \$5 million per year (at today's assessed value) for acquisition of parks and open space. Washington State also has spent \$60 million of gas tax money in 7 years building bike and pedestrian trails. With the suburban school districts seeking large upcoming bond issues, with major dollar needs for the jails and criminal justice system due to enormous drug and crime problems, and major transportation needs going unfunded -- is a new park spending spree what the taxpayers want? With some of the most heinous crimes against children occurring recently in parks and trails and a Hotline being installed for drug needle sightings in Seattle parks, it seems that safety, security and maintenance in the parks we already have is a higher priority at this time. Also this Bond Issue has no money allocated for maintenance or public safety for the proposed parks and trails. Educational quality, crime and transportation are the top immediate priorities, yet elected officials have instead chosen to place this \$117 million park bond ahead of the real needs and problems of King County citizens. King County already owns 1500 acres of undeveloped parkland that could be developed first. Vote NO on Proposition #2 and save your TAX DOLLARS for safer streets and better schools.

Rebuttal of statement for

There are already 900 parks in King County and over 440,000 acres of land in King County are in parks, open space or forests. Do we need another 116 parks and trails and more land off the tax rolls? Let's get our priorities straight and fix what we have first. Spend our tax dollars on curbing crime, building schools and correcting road congestion. Vote NO on Proposition #2 and have SAFE STREETS and GREAT SCHOOLS

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: RICHARD J. WELSH, JR.



King County Executive



**Bruce
HILYER**
Democrat

There is still time to prevent the Los Angelization of King County. I am running for King County Executive to offer realistic new solutions and fresh energetic leadership to prevent our quality of life from slipping away. Over the past four years our County's problems have grown at an alarming rate: intolerable traffic congestion, suburban sprawl and unbalanced growth that devours our open space and threatens our natural environment. Public safety is threatened by drugs, street gangs and an overcrowded jail.

Frankly, we can no longer afford the invisible leadership and passive administration of Tim Hill. Our County needs forceful leadership with a clear agenda to chart the future.

Here's my agenda as King County Executive:

- Change the way King County manages growth by preventing development inconsistent with comprehensive planning and environmental protection.
- Where growth must occur, carefully control the rate of growth. Require new roads, schools, and parks to be "phased-in" before approving new buildings.
- Instead of raising taxes to pay for growth, shift the cost onto developers. Implement "Developer Impact Fees" that require developers to pay their fair share for new roads, schools, and parks.

-Accelerate efforts to build a new public transit system, including rail, before the year 2000.

-Build new jail space in the County quickly.

-Coordinate all local law enforcement efforts to prevent crime and increase drug education programs.

-Strengthen our County Police Department, offer specialized services including a gang combat unit, "SWAT" team, K-9 and bomb squad to all local jurisdictions.

I worked to fight crime as a Deputy Prosecutor. I know firsthand what it takes to get criminals off our streets and behind bars. I worked in prison administration and understand how public safety is threatened when dangerous criminals are released on our streets because of inadequate jail space. I grew up in King County and I want my children to have the same chance I had to hike in protected open spaces, catch salmon in Puget Sound and enjoy our spectacular natural environment.

The warning signs about our County's future are plain to see. We cannot meet the challenges of the 1990's with tired leadership and old solutions. If you will join with me in a new commitment to preserve our quality of life, our County's future can be bright again.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 515 Olive Way, Seattle, WA 98101 PHONE NUMBER: 682-7219



**Tim
HILL**
Republican

I view the future of King County with great optimism. We are blessed with an environment of unparalleled natural beauty and an economy that is both strong and diverse. We are producing good jobs and working hard to protect our environment.

My administration has taken significant steps to protect our Northwest way of life. I have:

- Proposed a sensitive areas ordinance that is among the strongest environmental legislation in the State. It will control development near sensitive wetlands, flood plains, and steep slopes.
- Placed protective zoning controls on more than 1500 square miles of land to preserve our forests, farmlands, and fish bearing streams. Interim zoning in the Snoqualmie Valley and Soos Creek has protected an area almost the size of Los Angeles.
- Developed an open space plan that preserves greenbelts, streams, lakes, and wildlife habitat.
- Held hazardous waste round-ups to dispose of potentially harmful items such as old paint, motor oil, and pesticides. That program is being expanded to include year-round collection.
- Enacted a billboard control law that establishes billboard free zones to protect scenic vistas.

The greatest problem created by growth is traffic congestion. We are aggressively planning for a rail system while trying to unravel the congestion we have today. I stopped the diversion of money from the road fund and

have established the largest road improvement program in the County's history. Growth will be charged its fair share of road improvements through a state-of-the-art transportation mitigation payment system.

A primary function of any government is the safety of its citizens. We have added more police, arrests are up, and there is more jail space to punish offenders.

We are also working to break the cycle of crime for our young people. I established DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) in our elementary schools. A King County police officer teaches kids the why and how of saying no to drugs. Our new youth detention facility will provide safety for the community while providing the services needed to turn children away from crime.

We have achieved great progress in serving those in need. My subsidized child care program, the regional system of youth shelters, Young Family Independence Program, programs for our senior citizens and the nationally recognized AIDS education and prevention programs are a few examples.

I ask you to judge my record, then vote for me on November 7.

Thank you very much.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 92, Seattle, WA 98111-0092 PHONE NUMBER: 285-2920

King County Council District No. 1



**Audrey
GRUGER
Democrat**

As a two-term King County Councilmember and former State Legislator, Audrey Gruger has been an effective, responsive leader who speaks her mind and fights for what she believes in.

As a strong environmentalist, Audrey is committed to preserving the natural beauty and livability of King County. She's not afraid to say "no" to those who threaten this quality of life. Audrey will continue her commitment to sensible planning for growth, preserving parks and open spaces and finding solutions to the county's transportation problems.

Another of Audrey's chief concerns is protecting the citizens and communities of King County in the war against crime and drugs. Audrey has supported and voted for improvements in 911 services, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, expanded jail facilities, the creation of the King County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Account, a larger police force and the DARE drug education program for children. In the community, she has been an active member of the Washington Council on Crime and Delinquency.

On the King County Council, Audrey has built up a strong track record on human services. Audrey's hard work to assist the residents of King County, particularly the disadvantaged, has earned her a

reputation as a "people person" who is sensitive and responsive to the needs of her constituents. She's fought for funding for both the Shoreline and Northshore Senior Centers, the Shoreline YMCA's child-care program, Northshore Youth and Family Services, improvements to Harborview Hospital and more emergency shelters for women and children.

A Message from Audrey:

"My goal in serving you over the last eight years has always been to ensure that, in our area's pursuit of growth and opportunity, we don't sacrifice the qualities that make King County such a wonderful place to live and raise a family: natural beauty and open spaces, good schools, safe neighborhoods and a strong sense of community.

I hope you will help give me the chance to continue serving you by voting for me on November 7 - and please do remember to vote!"

Audrey, a University of Washington graduate, was a League of Women Voters and United Way volunteer before becoming an elected official. She and her husband Edward have three grown children and one grandchild. Her re-election has been endorsed by the Seattle fire fighters, the King County Labor Council and the Women's Political Caucus.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 55893,
Seattle, WA 98155 PHONE NUMBER: 363-9224**



**Dianne
CAMPBELL
Republican**

Dianne Campbell has a record of commitment to community service that will make her a strong, effective member of the King County Council. She is a three-time Chairman of the Northshore School Board, operator of a small business, active in civic affairs, and mother of two teenage daughters. She is recognized throughout the State of Washington for her work with schools and has been active in groups that help young people.

Campbell believes that strong leadership begins with good listening. She feels that the citizens of the First King County Council District have had no voice in the decisions made by the incumbent over the past eight years. Campbell will be accountable to the people of the district.

Her AGENDA FOR THE 1990's is a guide through the tough decisions facing King County government. Number one on that agenda is improving our northwest lifestyle. Her solution includes environmental protection, common sense planning, creation of good-paying jobs, and recognition of property rights.

She believes King County must be a safe place to live. Campbell knows that strong law enforcement is important to the people of north and northeast King County and pledges to support the efforts of the

King County Police to combat crime. She also knows that a safe place to live depends on the entire law, safety, and justice system, from judges who are tough on crime to having the jail space to punish the criminals. She also believes that the efforts of the law, safety, and justice agencies must be coordinated with the social programs that attempt to deal with the causes of crime.

She is a strong supporter of the DARE program. Drug Abuse Resistance Education brings King County Police officers into the classroom to teach sixth grade students why and how to stay away from drugs and alcohol.

Campbell feels one of the biggest traffic jams in the county is the politics played when it comes to government responsibility for transportation. As a member of Metro, she will be a strong, regional leader and bring her problem-solving, consensus-building approach to the traffic jams we face.

Campbell is a graduate of Bellevue High School and the University of Washington. She has received the Washington State PTA Outstanding Service Award, and the Northshore School Board was honored with the State Excellence in Education Award. She lives in Woodinville with her husband and two daughters.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 965,
Bothell, WA 98011 PHONE NUMBER: 483-9195**



King County Council District No. 5



**Ron
SIMS**
Democrat

For the past four years, I have served as your King County Councilmember. When elected, I vowed I would provide "new leadership" for our District, which is the most culturally diverse in Washington. Toward this goal, I have worked diligently, listening and being sensitive to the needs of others. While I have successfully initiated many needed services and programs, I have only just begun. I will continue my mission of service with your vote for my re-election.

Currently, I serve as Chair of the County Council. As the Finance Chair in 1988, I steered the Council through a rigorous budget process. I have also sponsored many programs which benefit our District such as the publication of the King County Voters Pamphlet which you are now reading. I have also sponsored public safety programs including AFIS, which quickly and accurately identifies fingerprints for apprehension of criminals; the Car-Per-Officer program which reduces police "response time"; and the Electronic Home Detention system for non-violent offenders to alleviate jail overcrowding.

As an advocate for children and families, I have sponsored many Parks and Summer Recreation programs. I also volunteer as a teacher's aide at Meany Middle School, and serve as a coach-mentor for District youth in football and baseball. I initiated the King County Council's "Student Scholar Day", the "Bulosan Speech-Debate Tournament" and the "Paul Robeson Scholar-Athlete Award" to promote

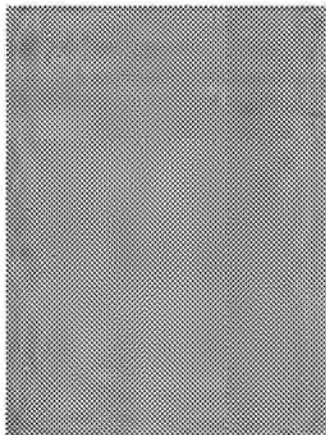
and recognize academic excellence. I also participate in Operation Nightwatch to assist homeless men, women and children.

My deep concern for the environment is reflected by my recent ordinance which places Environmental Impact Statements under control of the county instead of developers. I also sponsored the county's NO SMOKING Ordinance.

Many other challenging issues face the County which I want to address: growth, transportation, managing annexations and incorporations, and creating a law, safety and justice system that works for the whole County. I ask for your continued support!

PROFILE: Born in Spokane; BA Degree in Psychology from Central Washington State University (1971); Distinguished Alumni, CWSU (1989). Son of Rev. James and Lydia Sims; wife, Cayan Topacio and sons Douglas, Daniel and Aaron live in South Seattle. Older brother James is a counselor with Department of Vocational Rehabilitation; twin brother Don is an occupational therapist. Board of Directors for National Association of Counties (1989) and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (1989); SEAFAIR Prime Minister (1988); World Affairs Fellow (1986-87).

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: Committee to Elect RONSIMS, P.O. Box 3467, Seattle, WA 98114
PHONE NUMBER: 722-3923



Candidate did not submit a statement or a photograph.

**Mike
ROSS**
Republican

King County Council District No. 7



**David
MILLER**
Democrat

"I am a lifelong resident of the seventh district. I believe the County's response to rapid growth in this district has been poor. In Federal Way, apartments have been popping up and multiplying like fruitflies. Streams which I fished in as a boy, have become polluted with street run-off. Freeways have been built and have become crowded. The airport has ruined nearby residential neighborhoods and threatens others with expansion. Transportation inefficiency is resulting in ever more time consuming commutes.

The citizens of Sea-Tac and Federal Way decided to form cities to try to solve many of these poorly addressed problems. Cityhood is good; it brings local control of zoning and improved public safety.

The County must improve planning too. Zoning in unincorporated areas should not be developer-driven; the best interests of the community must be kept in mind. Public safety should be decentralized and more accountable to the communities served.

When the area was less populated, cooperation between King County and its neighboring counties was seldom necessary. Today regional planning has become an essential outcome of rapid population growth. Transportation efficiency must be addressed through cooperation with other counties and cities. Efforts to improve the disposal of waste must con-

tinue, as should recycling programs. Clean air and clean water must be protected.

As a parent of three young children, I feel I have an obligation to future generations. I believe that we need to leave a legacy of growth that we can be proud of, one that our children's children will be proud of as well. Because of this belief I have challenged the incumbent of 16 years and I ask for your vote."

David Miller was born in July 1956. He spent one year as a foreign student at Albert Einstein Gymnasium in Germany and graduated from Highline High School in Burien. He is a graduate of Oberlin College (BA) and Penn State (MS). He and his wife, Nancy McGinnis, have three beautiful children. His background includes teaching, business management, and law enforcement. He has served his community by helping small neighborhood pre-schools and daycares stay in residential areas on a scale which doesn't adversely impact the neighbors, by helping propose a shoreline management plan which protects the environment while accommodating private property owners' concerns, and by suggesting a former school become a park saving it from development.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 18617 2 AV SW,
Normandy Park, WA 98166 PHONE NUMBER:
243-0588**



**Paul
BARDEN**
Republican

Thank you for the very large vote of confidence you gave me in the Primary Election September 19. Serving you as your councilman is a great honor and challenge.

Our District is quite diverse, from the rolling farms of Vashon Island, to the Urban areas of West Seattle and Highline, to the suburbs of Federal Way and Sea-Tac. Yet there are major issues of strong concern to us all.

We are determined to preserve our lush environment. That is why I am working to acquire park and open space lands for our future enjoyment.

We are alarmed by the spread of drug abuse and crime in our neighborhoods. That is why I am working to improve our police protection and extend our fine Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program to all our elementary schools. If the children can avoid being lured into drug addiction, they will not fall into crime to buy drugs. We can work on creating jobs for their futures instead of jails.

We are concerned about accommodating the natural growth of our population while minimizing growth impact on our schools, our transportation facilities and our community environment in general. I am working to establish regional coordination between King County and its thirty-one cities in land use and

transportation planning. Metro and County government must be reformed to become a regional partner with the cities to bring growth under control. I am working to establish a demonstration commuter rail operation between Seattle and Tacoma in the next five years. The challenge of growth will demand our best efforts in the days and months ahead.

We are concerned about the financial and environmental costs related to garbage disposal. I have been working to reduce the volume of waste going to landfills in order to avoid the hundreds of millions of dollars of expense involved in replacing landfills or constructing incineration plants. I am leading the effort to establish countywide recycling. If we all work together in separating recyclable materials from our garbage, we will be saving resources while holding down costs to ourselves and our environment.

We are concerned about child welfare when parents must work. I am working to encourage employers to provide childcare facilities and for Metro to establish such facilities at park-and-ride lots.

I work hard to be effective for you. Please allow me to continue serving you by giving me your vote.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 19907 4 SW,
Seattle, WA 98166 PHONE NUMBER: 824-1979**



Port of Seattle District No. 2

LOCAL FOCUS: The Port of Seattle is among the Nation's largest port districts. It is the owner/developer of marine and transportation facilities around Seattle's harbor and the owner/operator of Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Fishermen's Terminal and Shilshole Marina. It is governed by five Commission members elected for six-year terms.



**Gary
GRANT**

Many people do not realize that the Port of Seattle is probably the single most important "engine" of our region's economy. It is fueled by an increasing amount of trade coming through the Puget Sound area from Pacific Rim countries.

I have always considered public service as an honor and a privilege, having served in the State Legislature, on the METRO Council and as a member and Chair of the King County Council. In all of my public endeavors, I have attempted to build consensus by working with all parties and listening to my constituents. My experience working with business and labor, Democrats, Republicans and independents will help me serve you as Port Commissioner.

JOB: I believe a strong economy and an opportunity for meaningful employment are essential to a community and its residents. Expanded trade and our proximity to the Pacific Rim have caused Seattle and King County to become a focal point for this nation's economic future.

REGIONAL COOPERATION: The Port has a unique role to play in our region, but we must all work together. I will strive to build good working relationships with other elected officials, business people and concerned citizens. We must join in efforts to

market Puget Sound ports to improve our regional economy.

THE ENVIRONMENT: I have lived in King county all of my adult life and I truly cherish the quality of life and tremendous natural resources this area offers. Over the next few years the Port of Seattle will play a key role in deciding how to balance growth and provide new jobs while protecting our neighborhoods.

The Port Commission needs someone who has the experience in tackling the difficult issues of our region, listening to the community and making sound decisions. I have chaired the County Council four times since 1984, during which time we have developed a nationally recognized Comprehensive Land Use Plan, preserved our remaining farmlands, vastly expanded our regional parks and open spaces and began recycling programs to address King County's solid waste concerns.

I have the experience to meet the challenges facing the Port of Seattle. I will be a Port Commissioner you can be proud of.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 506 Second Avenue, 1726 Smith Tower, Seattle, WA 98104
PHONE NUMBER: 343-9378



**George
CAMPBELL**

George Campbell, a thirty-year veteran in international ocean shipping, trade and transportation, has a deserved reputation for his "well-experienced" and "effective" leadership. He is a common sense, hard working leader and knows a good port must provide initiative and strong direction. George has the proven ability to get results by using highly developed analytic skills. George Campbell's extensive transportation knowledge and experience with, and of, the Seattle Port Commission responsibilities has been attained through direct association with numerous domestic and international maritime, rail, trucking, air cargo and passenger carriers, and international trade exporters and importers.

His colleagues, also primary users of Port of Seattle facilities, chose George as chairman of their maritime and transportation ad hoc Port of Seattle Steering Committee. George Campbell also served as President of the Puget Sound Steamship Operators Association, Inc.

The regional executive director of a major steamship company, George was responsible for the overall direction of department management. Through policy, procedure and planning he achieved his good purposes and goals. He represented the Weyerhaeuser Company's intercoastal service and vessels. He accrued experience at sea aboard a large ocean vessel sailing the North Pacific.

Campbell held a prominent role in Port of Seattle

development. He was responsible for the direction of leading ocean shipping services from the Port of Seattle to and from the Pacific Rim countries, the east and west coast of South America and Europe.

In San Francisco, he led in the innovation of intermodal container international trade. His responsibilities included trans-Pacific ocean services together with other worldwide operations. Also, he was manager of a United States trading division for a major Scandinavian firm in the competitive international commodities trade arena.

Air cargo transport business continues improvement and expansion. Sea-Tac is approaching saturation. Another passenger and/or cargo airport will be needed soon for air traffic. We should consider all options including McCord, Paine Field, Arlington airport or a new location, keeping the resulting air traffic, economic and environmental impacts in mind. Other factors to consider are the predominant winds, fog, jet noise, and nearness to existing or planned expressways.

George Campbell is known to many in the domestic and international trade in Seattle, United States and abroad. We need a leader with proven talent and new ideas to help direct the Port of Seattle. Vote George Campbell, Port of Seattle Commissioner.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 75631, Seattle, WA 98125-0631

Port of Seattle Position No. 5



**Paul
SCHELL**

Paul Schell will bring to the Port a background of solid business experience and a proven record of committed public service.

As a public official and civic leader, Paul Schell:

- Played a vital role in saving and restoring the Pike Place Market.
- Co-Chaired the effort to save King County farmlands.
- Co-Chaired Seattle's school levy.
- Served as President of Allied Arts.
- Currently is a board member of the Goodwill Games.

As a business manager, Paul co-founded and guided the Cornerstone Development Company, which grew to over 800 employees and built award-winning projects in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Paul's extensive experience in economic development and his commitment to making the Port "the frontier of opportunity for our region's economy," have earned him the endorsement and support of a broad cross section of our community. These in-

clude: Congressman Jim McDermott, James Ellis, Mike Lowry, Jill and Bill Ruckelshaus, Brewster Denny, Christopher Bailey, King County Councilmember Greg Nickels, Pepper Schwartz, Toshi Moriguchi, Earl Lasher, Linda Ferris, Wes Uhlman, Mike Williams, Rosanne Royer, Bill Lagen, Doug Raff, Owen Burt, Solomon Amon, Joe Appiah-Kusi, and Heng-Pin Kiang.

Port Commissioners are not only the Port's Board of Directors, they are also your, the public's, elected representatives. Paul Schell believes that the Port must better understand how it impacts on neighborhoods and communities — and that the Port must listen better to the public.

Paul Schell knows how to listen, how to innovate, how to lead and how to behave as a public figure.

All of Paul's friends and supporters urge you to join us in electing Paul Schell to the Port. Thank you.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 1201 Third Avenue, 40th Floor, Seattle, WA 98101
PHONE NUMBER: 583-8581**



**Pete
DOLAN**

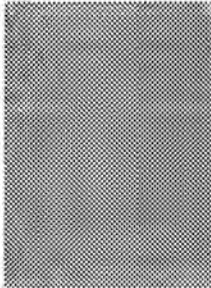
I am running for the open seat as Commissioner of the Port of Seattle because there doesn't seem to be anyone at the Commission that is interested in the problems of ordinary working people. There are plenty of people at the Port to look after the interests of downtown businessmen, stevedore companies and the airlines, but there is not much concern for working taxpayers of King County. On the personal level, I am 61 years-young, a retired U.S. merchant mariner, an active member of the Seattle-Lake City Lions, a weekly volunteer at Children's Orthopedic Hospital and a member of the Lake City Chamber of Commerce and the Lake City Community Council. I am currently helping to organize a chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons in the Lake City area. For further information, please feel free to contact me. I look forward to hearing your comments and suggestions.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 3031 NE 137 #220, Seattle, WA 98125
PHONE NUMBER: 361-8060**



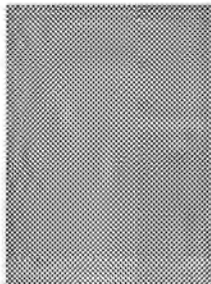
Southwest Suburban Sewer District

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Candidate did not submit a statement or a photograph.

**David J.
ENGLER**



Bert Lysen is running for his third term as a Southwest Suburban Sewer District Commissioner. Bert has shown the ability to work with district management, operators, his fellow commissioners and the citizens of the district over the last 12 years by keeping our sewer rates one of the lowest in the state and at the same time maintaining the necessary facility upgrades and environmental clean-up programs.

Currently, Southwest Suburban is spending over \$29 million to do its part to help keep Puget Sound clean by constructing two secondary treatment plants. Bert has worked hard to insure that these construction dollars have been spent properly and effectively on behalf of the citizens of his community. The plants will be meeting the current and future needs of the citizens, are within budget without cost overruns, required no additional bond money, and no rate increases. Bert's record shows his commitment and expertise to get the job done, within budget, with everyone's input. Please consider Bert Lysen when you vote; he has served us well.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 526 SW 123 PL, Seattle, WA 98146 PHONE NUMBER: 246-1223

**Bert
LYSEN**

WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

Qualifications for registering:

1. You are a U.S. citizen by birth or naturalization.
2. You will be 18 or older on the day of the primary or general election.
3. You are a legal resident of the State of Washington.

When to register:

Anytime, but you must register 30 days before the election to be qualified to vote. The voter registration deadline for the 1989 State General Election is October 7, 1989.

Where to register:

You must register in person at the **King County Division of Records and Elections** or before a city or town clerk, or deputy voter registrar. Deputy registrars are located in most public schools, some fire stations, branch public libraries and state offices. Contact the **Division of Records and Elections at 296-VOTE (or TDD 296-0109)** for the location of a registration facility near you.

When it is necessary to re-register:

You must re-register only if:

1. You did not vote in the previous 24-month period, or
2. You have moved from one county to another, or
3. You have legally changed your name, or
4. If you have moved more than 6 months ago and the office has mailed you a card, which the post office has returned as undeliverable, your registration would be cancelled after 60 days.

To be eligible to vote, you must re-register 30 days before the election. Keep your registration current. Your registration remains valid as long as you exercise your right to vote!

If you move, you must transfer your registration:

If you move within a county, you should also change your voter registration. This can be done before a deputy registrar or by mail. If you mail the information, include both your old and new addresses and your signature and forward to the **Division of Records and Elections, 553 King County Administration Building, Seattle, WA 98104**. To be eligible to vote in your new precinct, you must transfer your registration 30 days before the election.

Complete Text of Proposed Charter Amendment No. 1

ORDINANCE NO. 8977

AN ORDINANCE relating to a proposed amendment of Article 6, King County Charter, concerning limits on campaign contributions and expenditures for county offices, submitting same to the voters of the county and establishing date of election.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified voters of King County for their approval and ratification or rejection, at the next general election to be held in this county, and amendment to Article 6, adding a new section 690.10 to the King County Charter: **SECTION 2.** A new section, 690.10, is hereby added to the King County Charter to read as follows:

The county shall provide for a system of limits on campaign contributions and expenditures to safeguard the integrity of the political process. The county council shall by ordinance es-

tablish mandatory limits on campaign contributions and voluntary limits on campaign expenditures with public matching funds for county charter elected offices. The ordinance may provide for penalties including disqualification of a candidate from holding county elective office for willful violations.

SECTION 3. The manager of the division of records and elections shall cause notice of this proposed amendment of the King County Charter to be published in accordance with the State Constitution and general law and placed upon the ballot at the general election of November 7, 1989.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 15th day of May, 1989.

PASSED this 22nd day of May, 1989.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
Ron Sims (signed)
Chair

ATTEST:
Dorothy M. Owens (signed)
Clerk of the Council

RCW 82.14B.

PROPOSITION NO. 1
ENHANCED 911 -
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Shall King County impose an excise tax on the use of all telephone access lines in an amount not to exceed forty-five cents per month for each line for the purpose of paying for the continued operation of an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system, all as provided in King County Ordinance No. 9017? YES

NO
SECTION 3. The manager of the division of records & elections shall cause notice of the proposed proposition to be published in accordance with the State Constitution and general law and placed upon the ballot of the

county-wide election November 7, 1989.

SECTION 4. The actual rate of tax to be imposed and procedures for administration and collection of the tax shall be as hereinafter determined by ordinance.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 19th day of June, 1989.

PASSED THIS 26th day of June, 1989.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
Ron Sims (signed)
Chairman

ATTEST:
Gerald A. Peterson (signed)

Deputy Clerk of the Council

APPROVED THIS 6th day of July, 1989.

Tim Hill (signed)
King County Executive

E. The wetlands included among the Projects approved by this ordinance, Moss Lake Wetland and portions of Hylebos Wetland No. 18, are included for acquisition solely as parks and wetland interpretive centers. Moss Lake is proposed for acquisition as a park and interpretive center because the King County wetland inventory identifies Moss Lake as the most significant wetland in King County. It contains the most extraordinary variety of vegetation subclasses and diversity of wildlife habitat of any other wetland in King County. The purpose of the proposed acquisition of 24.6 acres on the southern and southwestern boundaries of the Hylebos State Park is to expand the state park and its educational and interpretive programs. The acquisition of both the Moss Lake property in northern King County and portions of the Hylebos Wetland No. 18 in southern King County for development of trail systems and interpretive programs is a unique and important educational opportunity that will benefit all King County citizens. Wetlands in addition to the Hylebos Wetland No. 18 and Moss Lake also may be included in this bond proposal for acquisition for park purposes. There may be other wetlands that exist on parcels being acquired solely for the purpose of providing public access and trail systems.

F. The proposition and the Plan hereinafter set forth have for their object the furtherance, accomplishment or preservation of public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails and constitute a single purpose.

G. Public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails acquired or improved pursuant to this ordinance, whether located partly or wholly within or without the cities and towns of the county, will be reasonably available on the same conditions and for general benefit of all of the residents of the county.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, as used in this ordinance, the following words will have the meanings set forth in this section:

A. "Bond Proceeds" means the principal proceeds received from the sale of the Bonds and any interest earned by the county on such funds thereafter, but shall not mean accrued interest on the Bonds paid by the original purchaser of the Bonds.

B. "Bonds" means the Public Green Spaces, Green Belts, Open Space, Parks and Trails Bonds described and authorized by this ordinance.

C. "Chief Financial Officer" means the person serving as the chief financial officer of the office of financial management of King County and the county officer who succeeds to the duties now delegated to that office.

D. "Governmental Agency" or "Agency" means the county, Seattle and any Suburban Jurisdiction or other government entity within the county.

E. "Interlocal Contract" shall mean the contract provided for in Section 6 to be entered into between the county and each other Governmental Agency.

F. "Project" means any parcel or parcels of public green space, green belt, open space, park, trail, or facility to which any Bond Proceeds are allocated

Complete Text of King County Proposition No. 2

ORDINANCE NO. 9071

AN ORDINANCE relating to public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails; calling a special election for the purpose of submitting to the voters of King County on November 7, 1989, a proposition to authorize the county to issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount not to exceed \$117,640,000, to provide funds for the acquisition, development, renovation and improvement of public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails in King County.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. The council finds and declares as follows:

A. Enactment of this ordinance is necessary for the health, welfare,

benefit and safety of the residents within King County and is strictly a county purpose.

B. Public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails make King County a more desirable place in which to live and to visit.

C. Existing public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails are no longer adequate and additional public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails are needed.

D. Public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails acquired or improved pursuant to this ordinance, together with existing lands and facilities set aside for those purposes, will constitute a necessary system of public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails for the county and its residents.

Complete Text of King County Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE NO. 9017

AN ORDINANCE calling for an election by the voters of King County to be held on November 7, 1989, to authorize the levying of an excise tax for the purpose of providing funds for the continued operation of an emergency services communications system.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. This ordinance is enacted pur-

suant to RCW 82.14B. The terms "emergency services communications system" and "telephone access line" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in RCW 82.14B.

SECTION 2. There shall be submitted to the qualified voters of King County for their approval or rejection, at the next general election to be held in this county, the proposition whether or not the county shall impose the excise tax described in

Complete Text of King Co. Proposition No. 2 (cont'd)

under this ordinance. G. "Project Category" means the county Projects, Seattle Projects, or Suburban Jurisdiction Projects.

H. "Seattle" means The City of Seattle, Washington.

I. "Suburban Jurisdiction" means the cities identified in Exhibit C. **SECTION 3. COUNTY PROJECTS.** The county Projects described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference are authorized to be carried out.

SECTION 4. SEATTLE PROJECTS. The Seattle Projects described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference are authorized to be carried out.

SECTION 5. SUBURBAN JURISDICTION PROJECTS. The Suburban Jurisdiction Projects described in Exhibit C attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference are authorized to be carried out.

SECTION 6. INTERLOCAL CONTRACT. The county shall negotiate a form of Interlocal Contract to govern the use of Bond Proceeds. Before any Bond Proceeds are distributed by the county to a Governmental Agency, there must be executed between the county and that Governmental Agency an Interlocal Contract necessary to satisfy applicable Federal tax laws and regulations and those provisions expressly mentioned below. The Interlocal Contract shall contain provisions where appropriate governing the administration of Bond Proceeds, including, without limitation, provisions with

respect to the determination of the amount, method and time of distribution of Bond Proceeds and the use of distributed bond Proceeds; Project implementation schedules and reports; the reallocation of Bond Proceeds in the event of the abandonment of Projects, cost overruns or underruns on Projects or for other reasons; provisions to assure tax exemption of the interest on the Bonds; use of unspent Bond Proceeds; investment of Bond Proceeds; and the method or methods of amending the Interlocal Contract. The interlocal contract also shall identify the programmatic and financial information to be provided by all Governmental Agencies on each funded project and its individual project elements for inclusion in the semi-annual report to the citizen oversight committee. The Interlocal Contracts shall require each participating agency to review its real property acquisition procedure and commit to all reasonable action necessary to ensure that all Projects are expeditiously completed and that special priority is extended to those properties on which there is a particular threat of conversion or inflationary cost pressure. Unless otherwise provided either herein or in a specific Interlocal Contract, the Interlocal Contracts also shall set forth that Project administration and any maintenance necessary for a Project after its completion shall be the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the Project is located on July 1, 1989, regard-

less of the jurisdiction which may be identified in the exhibits to this ordinance as the Governmental Agency sponsoring a specific project. Should a project be within an area annexed or incorporated after July 1, 1989, its administration and ownership may be transferred to the annexing or incorporating city should it advance the interest of citizens of King County as determined by the county through its normal legislative process. In addition to the foregoing general provision, the Interlocal Contracts identified in paragraphs A, B, C and D shall contain the special provisions stated in those paragraphs. In the event that any Governmental Agency shall fail within such reasonable time as the council may determine after reasonable notice, to enter into an Interlocal contract, the council may reallocate those Bond Proceeds in agreement with one or more of the affected Agencies to new or existing Projects within the same Project Category.

A. The Interlocal Contract with the city of Redmond shall contain the following special provisions: The Redmond Watershed Trails Project consists of the development for passive recreational use of the land commonly known as the Redmond Watershed which is the contiguous landmass of approximately 880 acres owned by the city of Redmond as of June 1, 1989 lying east of the city of Redmond and north of the road commonly known as Northeast Novelty Hill Road. No Bond Proceeds shall be used for the Redmond Watershed Trails Project until the city of Redmond has taken all necessary official and legal action

to insure that the Redmond Watershed will be preserved and remain in passive recreational use by the general public in perpetuity. The action may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the placement of restrictive covenants on the deeds to the subject property. The city of Redmond may reserve from this transaction up to 80 contiguous acres of the watershed at a location mutually agreed upon with King County. The reserved land will be limited to future active recreational use, such as athletic fields, or to passive use. Notwithstanding the general provisions set forth in this ordinance, administration of the Redmond Watershed Trails Project and the maintenance of the developed trail system shall be the responsibility of King County until such time as the Redmond Watershed has contiguous boundaries with Redmond or of some other city. At such time, maintenance administration of the project may be transferred to the contiguous city, should it be in the interest of county citizens as determined by the county through its normal legislative process.

B. The Interlocal Contracts with the cities of Auburn, Kent, Tukwila and Renton shall contain the following special provision: prior to the use of Bond Proceeds for the Project described as the Interurban Trail Development, those Suburban Jurisdictions and the county must determine: (a) their individual and joint responsibilities for the Project and (b) the appropriate allocation of Bond Proceeds for that Project among those Governmental Agencies.

C. The Interlocal Con-

tract with the future city of Federal Way shall contain the following special provision: Should any reallocation of funds for either the Camelot Project or the Lutherland Project prove necessary, the city and county will work with the citizen oversight committee to identify suitable substitute projects that appropriately serve the same populations as these projects before considering the reprogramming of the funds to projects in other areas. D. The Interlocal Contract with the city of Issaquah shall include the following special provision: Within three years from the date of the sale of the Bonds, the city of Issaquah shall complete the project known as the Greenwood Acquisition Project or a material portion of the project; otherwise the funding for the project shall be reallocated as provided by the ordinance herein.

SECTION 7. BONDS AUTHORIZED.

A. Subject to approval by the qualified electors of the county, for the purpose of providing funds for capital purposes only, other than the replacement of equipment, namely, carrying out the county Projects, the Seattle Projects and Suburban Jurisdiction Projects, and for other capital purposes permitted under this ordinance and an Interlocal Contract, paying all costs relating to carrying out the Projects, including without limitation, real estate appraisal, legal and acquisition costs; reimbursement of advances after the enactment of this ordinance made from other funds in anticipation of the receipt of Bond Proceeds; paying necessary design, engineering and Project administration expenses;

paying interest on any interim financing pending the receipt of Bond Proceeds; and paying costs and expenses incurred in issuing the Bonds, the county shall issue the Bonds in not to exceed the principal amount of

\$117,640,000 for public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails, or so much thereof as may be required for those purposes. The Bonds shall be known as the Unlimited Tax General Obligation Public Green Spaces, Green Belts, Open Space, Parks and Trails Bonds; shall be sold at public sale in the manner required by law, or, if the council finds that it is in the best interest of the county to do so, by negotiated sale; shall bear interest which, except for the first interest payment, shall be payable semiannually; and shall mature within twenty years after their date of issue, but may mature within a lesser time as fixed by the council. The Bonds shall be issued over a period not exceeding seven years after their approval by the qualified electors, may be issued in more than one series, and may be combined for purpose of issuance with other authorized county bonds, and shall be issued in such amounts and in such denominations and shall contain such redemption provisions and other terms and conditions as shall be provided later by ordinance of the council. The financial benefits, if any, of the sale of a bond series authorized by this ordinance other than the first bond series, which are directly and solely attributable to a date of sale earlier than envisioned by the financial plan developed for this bond ordinance, will be shared on a pro-rated

Complete Text of King Co. Proposition No. 2 (cont'd)

basis between all three Project categories notwithstanding the Projects specifically identified to be funded by the subject bond sale.

B. Both the principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be payable out of the annual tax levies to be made upon all of the taxable property within the county in excess of the regular non-voted property tax levy without limitation as to rate or amount and from any other money which may become available and may be used for such purposes.

SECTION 8. DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

A. The principal proceeds of sale of the Bonds shall be deposited in a fund or funds to be designated in the county treasury (for convenience of this ordinance referred to as the Public Open Space, Parks and Trails Fund). Any premium and accrued interest on the Bonds received at the time of their delivery and payment therefor shall be paid into a fund of the county to be used for redemption of the Bonds. Money in the Public Open Space, Parks and Trails Fund may be temporarily advanced to the bond redemption fund for the Bonds to pay interest on the Bonds pending receipt of taxes levied therefor.

B. The principal amount of the Bond Proceeds is allocated among the Project Categories in the following amounts: County Projects, \$40,835,000, Seattle Projects, \$41,795,000; and Suburban Jurisdiction Projects, \$35,010,000. Earnings on the investment of Bond Proceeds shall be generated and ac-

counted for separately for each Project Category based on the undistributed balance allocated to each Project Category and shall be used to carry out the Projects in each respective Project category.

C. In the event of unanticipated Bond Proceeds including, but not limited to, excess interest earnings, Project completion at less than estimated cost or abandonment of Projects, the affected Governmental Agency may reallocate the unanticipated proceeds through its normal legislative process to other existing projects referenced in this ordinance or the attachments hereto so as to substantially complete as nearly as may be practicable the purpose of the Bonds and the existing Projects identified herein. In order to facilitate review and comment, the affected Government Agency shall notify the county and the citizens oversight committee at least twenty-one days prior to its legislative action to reallocate such proceeds. In the event unanticipated proceeds are proposed by a Government Agency for a new project, the county council may reallocate funds after receipt of recommendation from the citizen oversight committee and in agreement with one or more of the affected Agencies for new Projects within the same Project Category from which the funds are realized and that are consistent with the purposes of the Bonds. Reallocation by the county council for new Projects not referenced by this ordinance or its exhibits shall occur after the review and trans-

mittal by the citizen oversight committee of appropriate recommendations for the use of the funds. Abandonment of a Project requires a determination and finding of fact by the affected Agency through its normal legislative process that changes in conditions or new information developed after approval of this ordinance prevent the practical accomplishment of the Project or clearly indicate that the Project would no longer best serve its intended purpose.

D. Projects carried out by a Governmental Agency in whole or part from Bond Proceeds shall not be transferred or conveyed except by agreement providing that such land shall continue to be used for the purposes contemplated by this ordinance; nor shall they be converted to a different use unless other equivalent lands and facilities within the Governmental Entity shall be received in exchange therefor. The proceeds of any award in condemnation of any Project shall be used for the acquisition or provision of other equivalent lands and facilities. However, nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the grant of easements, franchises, or concessions or the making of joint use agreements or other operations agreements compatible with the use of a Project as provided for in this ordinance.

SECTION 9. ARBITRAGE REBATE. The Chief Financial Officer shall provide for a method or methods of calculating and providing for the payment of the rebate of excess arbitrage earnings to the United States of America under Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

as amended, and regulations thereunder. Such method or methods of payment may include, without limitation, the setting aside of a reserve for such payments, provision for reimbursement of the county by Agencies for such payments, or other means of assuring that such payments will be made on time and that the interest on the Bonds will remain excludable from gross income for federal income taxation purposes.

SECTION 10. SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS.

Pending the issuance of any series of the Bonds and the receipt of Bond Proceeds, any Governmental Agency (other than the county), or the county itself, may incur short-term obligations in anticipation of the receipt of such Bond Proceeds for the same purposes for which those Bond Proceeds may be spent. Prior to their issuance, the terms of such obligations which may affect the Bonds or use of Bond Proceeds shall be approved by the chief financial officer. The payment of interest on those short-term obligations shall be a proper purpose for the expenditure of such Bond Proceeds.

SECTION 11. CITIZEN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.

Within one year of the passage of the Bond Proposition, the county shall establish by its normal legislative process a citizen oversight committee which will review and report to the council on semi-annual public reports prepared by the jurisdictions administering projects included in the Bond ordinance which describe the status of the implementation of the projects. The citizen oversight committee also shall be responsible for recommend-

ing reallocations of bond funds when available to new projects.

SECTION 12. BOND ELECTION.

It is found and declared that an emergency exists requiring the submission to the qualified electors of the county at a special election to be held therein on November 7, 1989, in conjunction with the State general election, of a proposition authorizing the issuance of the Bonds for the purposes provided in this ordinance.

The manager of the King County records and elections division, as ex officio supervisor of all elections held within King County, is authorized and requested also to find the existence of such emergency and to assume jurisdiction of and to call and conduct such special election to be held within the county on that date and to submit to the qualified electors of the county at such special election the proposition set forth below.

The clerk of the council is authorized and directed to certify propositions to the manager of the King County records and elections division in substantially the following form:

KING COUNTY,
WASHINGTON
PROPOSITION
PUBLIC GREEN
SPACES, GREEN
BELTS,
OPEN SPACE,
PARKS AND TRAILS
BONDS

\$117,640,000

Shall King County, for the purpose of paying all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, developing and improving public green spaces, green belts, open space, parks and trails within the county, issue \$117,640,000 of its general obligation bonds, maturing within twenty years, and levy excess property taxes

to pay and retire the bonds, all as provided in Ordinance No. 9071?

BONDS, YES
BONDS, NO

SECTION 12. SEVERABILITY.

Should any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, that determination shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

INTRODUCED AND
READ for the first time
this 24th day of July,
1989.

PASSED this 31st day
of July, 1989.

KING COUNTY
COUNCIL

KING COUNTY,
WASHINGTON

Ron Sims (signed)
Chair

ATTEST:

Gerald A. Peterson
(signed)

Deputy Clerk of the
Council

APPROVED this 11th
day of August, 1989.

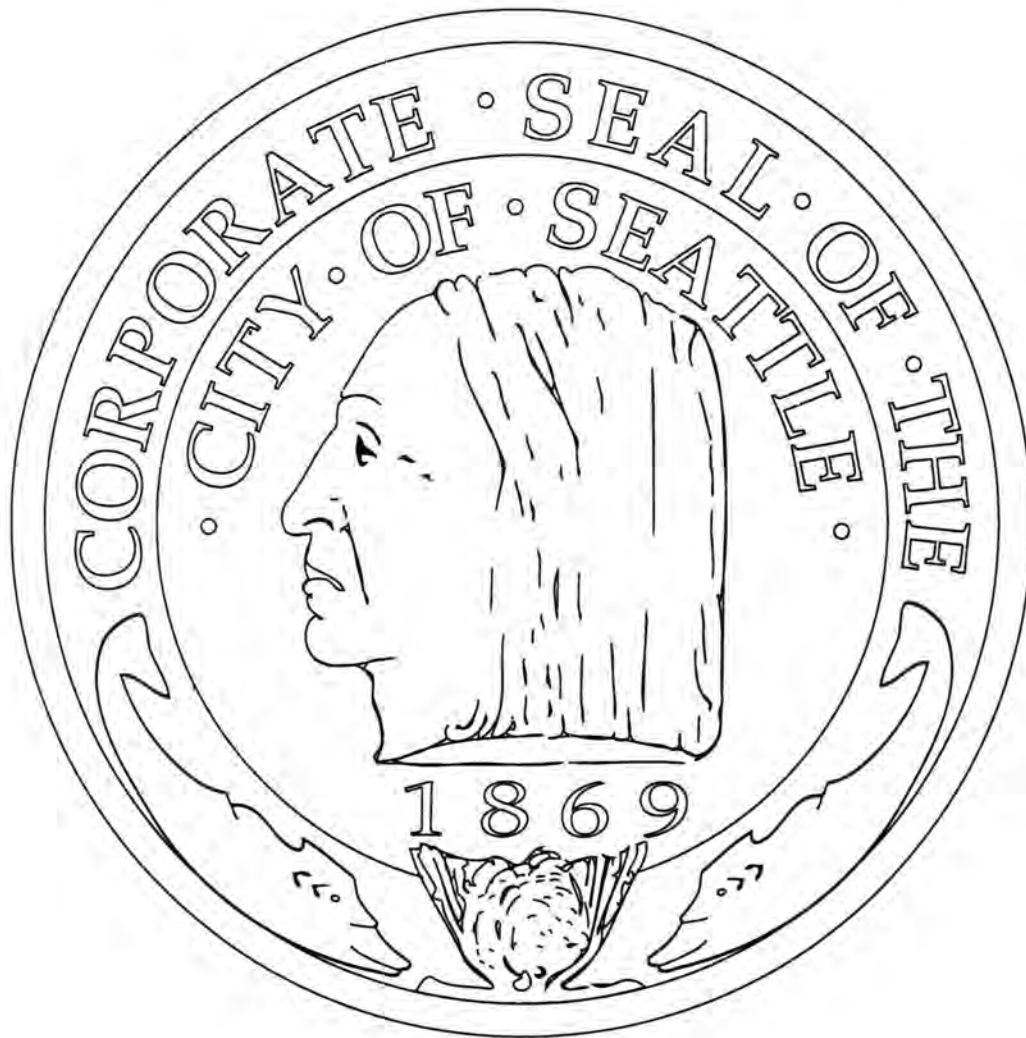
Tim Hill (signed)
King County Executive

1989 GENERAL ELECTION SAMPLE BALLOT*

	YES	NO		YES	NO
Initiative 102	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Council, Position No. 1		
Senate Joint Resolution 8200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	George E. Benson	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Senate Joint Resolution 8202	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Margaret Pageler	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Senate Joint Resolution 8210	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Council, Position No. 2		
King County			Jane Noland	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposed Charter Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pat Strosahl	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposition No. 1 - E911	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Council, Position No. 3		
Proposition No. 2 - Open Space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Virginia Galle	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Tom Weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
King County Executive			Council, Position No. 4		
Bruce Hilyer (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Jeanette Williams	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tim Hill (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Cheryl Chow	<input type="checkbox"/>	
King County Council District No. 1			Municipal Court, Position No. 4, Night		
Audrey Gruger (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Joseph Burnstin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dianne Campbell (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nicole K. MacInnes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
King County Council District No. 5			Michael Jacob	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ron Sims (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Municipal Court, Position No. 7		
Mike Ross (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Helen Halpert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
King County Council District No. 7			Debra K. Hankins	<input type="checkbox"/>	
David Miller (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fred Bonner	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Paul Barden (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Judith Montgomery Hightower	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Kevin Peck	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Port of Seattle District No. 2			Seattle School District No. 1		
Gary Grant	<input type="checkbox"/>		Director, District No. 4		
George Campbell	<input type="checkbox"/>		Amy Hagopian	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Port of Seattle Position No. 5			Elizabeth A. Rogers	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Paul Schell	<input type="checkbox"/>		Director, District No. 5		
Pete Dolan	<input type="checkbox"/>		Michael R. Preston	<input type="checkbox"/>	
City of Seattle			Millie Russell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposition No. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Director, District No. 7		
Initiative Measure No. 34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Al Sugiyama	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Elbert V. Brooks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mayor			Southwest Suburban Sewer District		
Doug Jewett	<input type="checkbox"/>		Commissioner		
Norman B. Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>		David J. Engler	<input type="checkbox"/>	
City Attorney			Bert Lysen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mark Sidran	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Bill Bailey	<input type="checkbox"/>				

*This Sample Ballot only lists the jurisdictions participating in this pamphlet. For information on candidates and issues not listed, contact appropriate jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL CITY VOTERS PAMPHLET



CITY OF SEATTLE and SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS



General Election Tuesday, November 7, 1989

Office Of The Mayor
City of Seattle

Charles Royer, Mayor



November 1989

Dear Voter:

For the first time in twelve years, I am not campaigning for public office. You will not be reading about my qualifications in this edition of the Voter Pamphlet.

While it is too early for retrospection, it is not too early to thank you for the support and confidence you have shown me during my years as your mayor. I am grateful for the experience and proud of our city. Together we have accomplished many things. As a result, Seattle is well-prepared to meet the challenge of the 1990s.

This is a critical time. Our region is confronted with problems and opportunities each day. We must be able to act decisively to manage the rapid change while maintaining the quality of life we all value.

This is a critical election. The decisions we make on November 7 will affect our lives into the 21st century. I urge you to use this pamphlet, and get as much additional information as you can on the candidates and issues before you. We must make good choices for our city and our future.

I am confident that we can make those good choices, because Seattle's greatest resource is you, the citizens. You are people who care about one another, love your city, and are willing to do what is necessary to keep Seattle the best place in America in which to live.

Thank you again for the privilege of working with you.

Sincerely,

Charles Royer

MAYOR



DOUG JEWETT

Born in 1946, Doug and his wife Susan and four children live in the Mt. Baker District. He attended Dartmouth College and Yale Law School and was a Deputy Prosecutor before being elected City Attorney in 1977, 1981 and 1985; Doug is Vice President of the National Association of City Attorneys, was a founder of the Goodwill Games and has served on the Boards of the YMCA, CARE, Focus International and Friends of the Columbia River Groce. He and Susan have each served as Co-Presidents of the John Muir PTSA in the Rainier Valley.

DOUG JEWETT WILL MAKE AN OUTSTANDING MAYOR OF SEATTLE, COURAGE, LEADERSHIP, and the WILLINGNESS TO TAKE STANDS ON TOUGH ISSUES mark Doug Jewett's career as a public official.

As Seattle City Attorney, Doug Jewett established a nationally recognized program to end family violence. He has led the fight against drunk driving in Seattle and helped pass legislation requiring mandatory jail time for offenders. Doug Jewett used his fifteen years of experience as a criminal prosecutor to **START A DRUG ABATEMENT PROGRAM TO CLOSE UP CRACK HOUSES IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS**. The non-partisan Municipal League recognized Doug Jewett's qualifications and record as City Attorney by giving him an "Outstanding" rating in 1977 and 1981 and a "Very Good" rating in 1985.

Doug Jewett is a **LEADER** of whom we can all be proud. He had the courage and the vision to draft and **SPONSOR Initiative 34, the "SAVE OUR SCHOOLS" Initiative**. Doug has called for an **END NEXT YEAR TO MANDATORY BUSING** and the return to our neighborhood schools. Doug Jewett has run a positive issue-oriented campaign, with specific proposals for Seattle's future. Isn't that the type of leadership Seattle deserves?

Doug Jewett wants to make Seattle an International City. He was one of three individuals who **DEVELOPED THE PLAN TO BRING THE GOODWILL GAMES TO SEATTLE**. He believes that Seattle can become the Geneva of the Pacific by preserving the best of its past — its neighborhoods, clean water and open spaces — while building for our future.

Doug Jewett **WANTS TO REPRESENT ALL OF SEATTLE'S VOTERS. DOUG WANTS TO REWEAVE THE FABRIC OF SEATTLE'S NEIGHBORHOODS**.

Since the primary election, Doug Jewett has issued position papers on "Strengthening Family Neighborhoods", "Affordable Housing", "Growth, Transportation & Environment", "Police, Gangs and Drugs", and "Economic Opportunity and International Future"; and has developed a comprehensive proposal for Seattle's crime problem. If you would like copies, please call campaign headquarters at 682-7808.



NORMAN B. RICE

Born May 4th, 1943 in Denver, Norm Rice came to Seattle in 1968. A graduate of the University of Washington, Norm worked in broadcast journalism, government and banking. Norm was elected to the Seattle City Council in 1978.

Norm and Constance have one son, who graduated from Garfield H.S. and attends Eastern Washington University. Dr. Rice runs her own successful small business.

Norm knows that crime is the number one threat to our city's neighborhoods. Until we rid our neighborhoods of drugs and gangs, our best efforts on behalf of schools, growth management, housing and jobs, will be thwarted. Growth is imbalanced in Seattle because some neighborhoods, plagued by crime, have been off-limits to badly needed development, while others are threatened with too much growth.

As Chair of the City's Public Safety Committee, Norm:

- Fought successfully in 1986 to put 100 new police officers on the street.
- Stiffened penalties for drug pushers operating near schools.
- Sponsored specialized Anti-Crime Teams for neighborhoods.

Norm is a driving force behind the Public Safety Initiative which will add 80 officers immediately.

Norm believes the Mayor has an important role to play in **supporting efforts to improve our schools — without bringing City Hall politics into the classroom**. As Mayor, he would:

- Increase security around our schools.
 - Convene an Education Summit with parents, educators, business and community leaders to forge a plan to achieve excellence in schools.
 - Target redevelopment programs for distressed areas near schools.
 - Expand all-day kindergartens, and day care before and after school.
 - Author a City Levy to provide early intervention for at-risk youngsters, and funding for arts and sciences.
 - Phase out mandatory busing within four years starting with our youngest students.
- As Chair of the Finance Committee, Norm's **solid financial planning saved taxpayers millions of dollars**. When federal budget cuts threatened local programs for the homeless and hungry, Norm found the resources to save them.
- Norm supported the effort to build 1000 units of housing for senior citizens.
- Here's Norm Rice: "I have served this city, which I love, for over eleven years. As a leader who seeks to build on our common interests, I value above all, your trust. Because so much of what we cherish together about Seattle is at risk, I need your vote."

SELECTED ENDORSEMENTS: Gov. Gardner — Mayor Royer — Rep. McDermott — Hon. Jim Street — Hon. Dolores Sibonga — Hon. Jane Noland — Randy Revelle — Mike Lowry.

CITY ATTORNEY



MARK SIDRAN

I was born in Seattle on July 7, 1951, and graduated from Franklin High School (1969), Harvard College, Magna Cum Laude in Government (1973) and the University of Washington Law School (1976).

I am an attorney with ten years experience as a prosecutor, including five years as King County Assistant Chief Deputy Prosecutor in charge of all juvenile prosecution and the management of 35 staff. I have three years experience in private practice and managed over 1200 complex civil litigation cases, supervising a staff of 25.

Seattle faces two major problems: **crime** and **growth**. Drugs and gangs have made too many of us fearful in our own neighborhoods. The City Attorney, as the Municipal Court prosecutor, has the responsibility to make that overburdened court a central weapon in our fight against crime. Regional growth has clogged our highways, choked our air and driven the cost of housing beyond the means of many families.

As your next City Attorney, I bring **three** key qualities to deal with these problems. I am a **tough prosecutor**. I am the **only** candidate with experience as a prosecutor. I have been endorsed by the Seattle Police Guild, community crime prevention leaders, and King

County Prosecutor Norm Maleng. They know that to win the fight against crime we need a dynamic team effort by our police, neighborhoods and City Attorney. I will be tough, fair and innovative. I created the first victim assistance, sexual assault, and violent offender programs in our state's juvenile courts to help crime victims and more effectively prosecute offenders.

Second, I am an **experienced manager**. The City Attorney's office has 54 attorneys, 57 support staff and a budget of over \$5 million. I am the **only** candidate who has managed a large public law office. I led the reform of juvenile court so that it could handle a 100% increase in cases without additional judges or courtrooms. Third, I am widely respected by the bench and bar as an **excellent attorney**. Governor Gardner appointed me Special Counsel to investigate racial discrimination and sexual harassment within DSHS.

My prior record of leadership and accomplishment is directly applicable to the City Attorney's responsibilities. I have broad bipartisan support from Democrats, Republicans, neighborhood and downtown leaders, unions and business, and the King County Women's Political Caucus. I pledge to operate a highly professional **nonpartisan** office that provides excellent legal advice to our City government.



BILL BAILEY

Bill Bailey was born on July 28, 1948 and lives on Queen Anne Hill with his wife, Sylvia, and their children Robbie (10) and Mimmy (8). He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Oregon in 1970, and graduated from Northwestern University School Of Law, Chicago, Illinois in 1974.

Bill is a managing partner of the Seattle law firm of Schroeter, Goldmark, and Bender — equal in size to the City Attorney's office. He litigates complex civil cases for workers injured by toxic substances. He has been a public defender, an assistant Attorney General, a judge, and a law professor. He trains trial lawyers in courtroom procedure and is a recognized expert on legal ethics.

As your City Attorney, Bill will provide **leadership** in two vital areas: **fighting crime**, and **defending the interests** of the citizens of Seattle.

Fighting Crime

Seattle's fight against crime will never be credible unless lawbreakers are **caught, convicted, and punished**. That hasn't been happening in Municipal Court, and it's the City Attorney who must provide the necessary leadership for change.

Bill is already providing this leadership. This year, he has uncovered the mess in Municipal Court, leading to a series by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Bill found that the

staggering case load in Municipal Court was going untended. The system does not sort out many first time offenders, preventing attorneys from focusing on the most serious crimes.

As City Attorney, Bill will provide the leadership to clean up Municipal Court. He will be more than a mere "manager" or "administrator." **Bill's leadership is the ingredient that can get extraordinary results.**

Defending the Interests of Seattle's Citizens

The law can be a powerful tool in helping Seattle's citizens — but the City Attorney's office, which holds that tool, is a sleeping giant. Bill will write and defend fair and just laws that **save taxpayers money ... that protect human rights ... that protect women's and children's rights ... and that promote clean, safe housing**. We need a City Attorney who is dedicated to these causes. Bill Bailey is the **only** candidate committed to providing that **leadership**.

Bill is endorsed by the King County Labor Council, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Congressman Jim McDermott, City Councilmembers Jim Street and Sam Smith, King County Democratic Central Committee, the 1st, 11th, 32nd, 36th, 37th, and 46th District Democrats, and NOW. The Municipal League rates Bill "Very Good."

CITY COUNCIL POSITION ONE



GEORGE E. BENSON

George Benson, is seeking re-election to the City Council. Born in 1919, he's a graduate of Queen Anne High School and the University of Washington School of Pharmacy. Benson's Mission Pharmacy has served Capitol Hill residents for 40 years and is operated by George's wife Evelyn.

George has also served Seattle as an active worker in many organizations including the Capitol Hill Community Council, Lion's Club, UFCW Local #1001, Millionair's Club, Husky Alumni Marching Band, and the First Covenant Church.

I am seeking re-election because I care about Seattle and understand the problems that affect our families and businesses. I want to continue to use my skills and experience to assure that City government works for the people in this time of change.

The Council's primary work is to serve the people and I am proud of the record my office has set in personally responding to those needing help.

Under my leadership as Chair of the Environmental Management Committee, we now have a nationally acclaimed recycling program and plans to build an incinerator have been set aside. I led the decision to keep our water pure for future generations by forbidding inappropriate uses of the Cedar River Watershed

and protecting its old growth forests. I strongly support City purchase of greenbelts and open spaces and will see that Seattle gets the best value for its willingness to invest in our environment.

I have been a consistent advocate for public transportation and I am proud of the leadership I provided for expanding our electric trolley system, the installation of rails in the Downtown Transit Tunnel, and the creation of the Waterfront Trolley. I will make sure that Seattle continues to have one of the nation's finest public transit systems and that we require transportation and parking mitigation as a condition for new development.

We must stem crime and violence. As a Councilmember I have been tenacious in my support of increased neighborhood police patrols, led the City's successful lobbying to convince the State to adopt stricter gun controls, and have fought to expand community-based crime prevention programs.

My record shows that I understand and can effectively solve problems that face our City. I ask for your continued support.

Some of George's endorsements include: Seattle Times, Seattle PI, King County Labor Council, Seattle Police Officers Guild, Black Women In Unity, Filipino American Political Action Group, Alki Foundation, Flaherty Newspapers.



MARGARET PAGELER

Margaret Pageler is dedicated to a better Seattle. Born in 1940, she lives in Lakewood/Seward Park with her husband and four teenagers (fourth generation Washingtonians). She has degrees in law from the University of Chicago, school administration from Northern Illinois University, and a B.A. from Wheaton College. She practices law with Stoel Rives in Seattle.

Pageler is a member of the Seattle Planning Commission, a founder of Vision Seattle, past president of Allied Arts and was twice elected to a school board. She is co-author of the successful CAP Initiative placing limits on downtown growth.

Margaret Pageler has built successful coalitions for a better Seattle. Whether it's the coalition that saved historic Franklin High School, the coalition that fought the Westlake fiasco, or the coalition that wrote and passed CAP, Margaret has provided tireless and visionary leadership.

Two years ago the Seattle P.I. said of Margaret: **"Pageler is energetic, organized and informed. She is ready to take a leadership role on budgets, capital projects, land use and neighborhood and downtown issues."**

Margaret Pageler represents a new generation of forward thinking leaders for Seattle.

"Government by crisis management must end. Our citizens have had enough of

piecemeal politics. It is time to anticipate the problems, work out creative solutions and take control of our city's future."

"We must work together to build the future we want. Seattle needs to be a safe and affordable place to live for children, for seniors, for us all. Unfortunately, our city government has refused to control either neighborhood or downtown overdevelopment. Long-term, responsible growth planning is the first step in building the kind of future we want."

"We must be prepared to fight again the human rights battles we won in the '60s and '70s. I'm committed to the reproductive rights of women, opportunities for minorities, the rights of people living with AIDS, and protection for the handicapped and the homeless."

"We must ensure a bright future for Seattle's children. Our future depends on the ability of the school system to provide stability and top quality educational programs. And our streets must be safe from drugs and crime."

Margaret Pageler has been endorsed by the Seattle Education Association PAC, Vision Seattle, the Rainbow Coalition, the Metropolitan Democratic Club, the King County Women's Political Caucus, the 46th and 36th District Democrats and others. She was rated highest in her race by the Municipal League.

CITY COUNCIL POSITION TWO



JANE NOLAND

Jane Noland, attorney, 21-year Seattle area resident, born 1941, is completing her first term on the Seattle City Council.

Education: B.A., history, 1962, University of North Carolina; M.A., public law and government, 1965, Columbia University; J.D., 1975, University of Puget Sound.

Before joining the Council, Noland practiced law with the Perkins Coie law firm, was a Peace Corps volunteer, and a day care administrator in East Harlem.

Noland provided strong leadership as chair of the Council's Housing and Human Services Committee. She worked to increase the city's subsidized low-income housing units from zero in 1986 to 300 in 1988, and then to over 1300 in planning or construction in 1989.

Noland has also worked to increase the State's housing contribution from \$0 to \$19 million since 1986. She was an effective advocate for the \$50 million low-income housing levy, and has reduced rents in city-subsidized buildings so that they truly serve the poor. She also sponsored the mandatory housing code inspection program to better preserve existing units.

Noland led the efforts to increase quality child care and reduce Metro fares for the low-income elderly and disabled. She sponsored numerous AIDS housing and related bills.

As chair of the Council's Public Safety Committee since 1988, Noland is strongly committed to reducing crime. She initiated neighborhood quality-of-life ordinances such as those to stop cruising, reduce boom box noise, stop topless dancing in neighborhoods, reduce the crime laboratory backlog, make our parks safer, and restrict the number of work release sites within Seattle. Noland guided the Police Management Study through the Council and is sponsoring legislation to add trained, efficient police for safer streets, and funds to stop the root causes of drug-related crime.

A strong environmentalist, Noland was key in substituting recycling for a garbage burning plant, and initiated city government's internal ban on styrofoam food containers.

"I am not running on promises, but on a strong record of accomplishment: rebuilding our public safety system; providing low-income housing and human services; and preserving our environment."

"This city must change its priorities: no more grandiose building projects until we get our house in order. After safety and services, neighborhood physical needs must take priority: street repair, sidewalks, gutters, drainage, open space and an intelligent transportation system."

"I am very grateful for the 66% primary vote, and I ask for your vote on November 7th."



PAT STROSAHL

Pat was born in Yakima, WA in 1947. He graduated from the University of Washington with Bachelor of Arts in 1969. He has owned and operated a small business for 18 years as a professional artist specializing in enameling. Married to Judy Lull, a Seattle native, they have three children Angelina, 8, and Eleanor, 5, both attending Seattle Public Schools, and Jordan, 6 months still learning at home.

Pat Strosahl is Seattle's Neighborhood Candidate. From involvement in his own neighborhood to his work on vitally important issues for our entire city, Pat will carry the message of citizens to the city council.

Pat helped found and became the first president of **Vision Seattle** in 1987. Tired of a city government that had lost all accountability, Vision Seattle became the voice of the people in shaping Seattle's future. Pat led the successful opposition to the 1988 so-called Open Space/Aquarium Bond Issue, which substituted a costly Aquarium remodel for real open space purchases. He then worked to put a real Open Space measure on the ballot. Pat was instrumental in the defeat of the ill-conceived Harborfront Levy. And Pat helped develop the successful **CAP campaign** to limit downtown growth.

Citizens have a vision of our city our elected officials constantly work to defeat. Pat will forward our vision.

Pat advocates:

Protecting our neighborhoods from overwhelming growth: Pat will take strong action to give neighborhoods the resources to cope with crime, housing, zoning, and schools, preserving Seattle as a city of neighborhoods even as we grow. Seattle citizens must also be given more power to shape regional decisions on traffic, growth, and the environment.

Attack on gangs, drugs, and crime: Pat proposes an innovative program including expanding early education programs, police protection, and drug and alcohol treatment.

Moderate and low income housing: An effort to stop pushing people into homelessness by preserving and developing affordable housing.

Setting budget priorities: Pat advocates spending less on mega-projects and more on community maintenance and human needs.

Pat Strosahl is the new leadership we need to get things done. Pat has gained endorsements from the *Seattle Times*, and *The Weekly*. He was rated "Very Good" by the Municipal League.

CITY COUNCIL POSITION THREE



VIRGINIA GALLE

Virginia was born December 25, 1925 in West Virginia, daughter of career Salvation Army officers. For 38 years Seattle has been home for Virginia and her husband, Dr. Kurt Galle, UW Professor-Emeritus. Their two grown sons are graduates of Seattle public schools and public universities.

Virginia holds a BA degree from Baker University in Kansas, and Master of Public Administration from the University of Washington.

She has 20 years public sector experience in Seattle; City Councilmember since 1981; Executive Director, Totem Girl Scout Council; Director, Department of Licenses and Consumer Affairs; Director, Citizens Service Bureau.

"Since my election to the City Council I have dedicated my efforts to the best interests of Seattle and its citizens. I have worked to protect the unique character of our residential neighborhoods and business districts by appropriate land use actions. I supported the CAP initiative from the beginning and will work vigorously to see CAP implemented in a way that will bring some common sense to downtown growth. I consistently promote efficiency and economy in city operations. I have concentrated on the basic nitty-gritty of municipal services — storm drainage and water quality, garbage disposal and recycling,

sewage treatment and disposal, as well as land use. Now I chair the Finance and Personnel Committee, the very heart of government when allocating limited resources to overwhelming needs. Our Council President wrote last December that I had presided over the best budget-making process he had experienced in his long legislative career."

"Equally important are the human issues. I am an advocate for the disabled, elderly, women, ethnic and sexual minorities. My voting record shows my support of small business as the backbone of a thriving City. As a former public school teacher, I am committed to improving public education in Seattle. I support the preservation of low-income housing and the provision of emergency services. I strive to assure a voice in local government for all people."

Virginia is known for asking straightforward questions and insisting upon understandable, factual answers. She is guided by the belief that Seattle belongs first and foremost to the people who live here. Citizen watch-dogs describe her as an absolutely reliable and courageous voice and vote for the concerns of City residents.

To continue that kind of representation, be sure to vote for Virginia Galle.



TOM WEEKS

I was born in Seattle in 1956 and live in West Seattle with my wife, Debbie Oyer, and daughter, Flora. I received my B.A. from Middlebury College and Ph.D. in Public Policy from Harvard University. I manage my own business, teaching negotiation skills. My government experience includes work for: County Councilmember Greg Nickels, King County Budget Office, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and Congressman Norm Dicks. I am Vice President of Southwest Youth Service Bureau and chair a United Way Health Clinics allocation panel.

I am running for City Council because I know we can keep the promise of Seattle's future. Seattle needs fresh leadership. The *Post-Intelligencer* described me as "The most attractive newcomer to city politics." The *Seattle Weekly* declared that "Weeks would fall neatly into the top cadre of public officials." I want to work with you to tackle the challenges confronting our city.

We must work together on:

Quality of Life — I will work to preserve our rapidly vanishing open spaces, improve our public parks and trails, expand our model recycling program, and improve our mass transit system. I am committed to managing growth to preserve the character of our neighborhoods and the integrity of our environment.

Education — I have experience as an educator and with a youth service agency. I understand the needs of Seattle's youth. They deserve a healthy, drug-free environment that makes quality education our highest priority — we

must provide every young person the opportunity to excel.

Public Safety — We should fight crime and drugs in our neighborhoods with:

- Increased investment in prevention programs for youth such as Head Start, job training, sports and arts programs.

- Greater community involvement. We must involve all citizens in making Seattle's neighborhoods off-limits to illegal activity.

- Stronger enforcement of our drug laws, with a top-notch police department and an effective criminal justice system.

Seniors — I will work on crucial issues such as affordable housing, quality health care, financial independence, and equitable utility rates. Working together, we can create a future honoring Seattle's tradition of compassion and independence for all its citizens.

Selected Endorsements:

- Highest rated for Position 3 by Municipal League
- Seattle Police Officers' Guild
- Seattle Education Association
- Seattle Firefighters
- King County Labor Council
- Rainbow Coalition
- King County Democratic Party
- Associated Republican Women of King County
- SEAMEC
- Filipino-American Political Action Group of Washington

Together, we can keep the promise of Seattle's future.

CITY COUNCIL POSITION FOUR



JEANETTE WILLIAMS

Jeanette Williams was born in Seattle in 1918 and graduated from Queen Anne High School. She attended the University of Washington and the American Conservatory of Music, earning degrees in interior design and music. Jeanette is a member of Local 76, Musicians' Union.

Jeanette is a member of the Seattle City Council. She chairs the Council's Transportation and Intergovernmental Relations Committees. She is a member of the Public Safety and the Parks Committees.

Councilmembers elected this November will determine whether Seattle will retain a quality of life that is the envy of the nation.

A public official's and a candidate's record reflects his or her goals, priorities and abilities. My accomplishments include a comprehensive transportation plan, greenbelt protection, and the establishment of major parks including Magnuson Park and Kubota Gardens.

I led enactment of a strong fair employment practices ordinance and open housing ordinance. Seattle's Women's Commission was the first in the U.S. with a paid staff.

When others failed I secured the funds and the agreements to construct the West Seattle Bridge.

I have consistently supported programs that allow senior citizens to be independent and to remain in their homes.

I increased parks maintenance and security and I worked to keep our community centers open after school for our youth.

But this campaign is about the future. What is ahead?

We must manage the challenges of growth.

I shall protect neighborhoods from increased traffic and parking congestion. Land use decisions must include an assessment of the cumulative effects of development.

I am working to replace the First Avenue South Bridge. It is unconscionable that this traffic hazard still exists.

I shall work for early construction of a light rail system.

Public safety is a priority with me. I have recently introduced a new and innovative neighborhood lighting program which will provide better security.

I support effective deployment of more police officers.

Businesses and industries which employ our citizens must be included in land use and transportation planning in order to keep them in Seattle.

When there is a difficult problem people are advised to "call Jeanette." I like having the reputation of taking on the tough issues and being able to solve them.

I look forward to the challenges of the next four years with the same commitment of energy and creativity that characterizes this term in office.



CHERYL CHOW

I was born in Seattle on May 24, 1946. I attended Bailey Gatzert Elementary, Washington Jr. High and graduated from Franklin High School in 1964, Western Washington University with a B.A. in Education in 1970, and from Seattle University with an M.A. in Education Administration in 1975.

I have worked as State Assistant Superintendent for public education, and prior to that, as supervisor and principal, vice-principal and teacher in schools throughout Seattle.

I have been actively involved in community service as a volunteer for 27 years throughout the city and region. In listening to and working with people, I've gained a better understanding of basic needs and what it takes to successfully build consensus for positive action.

The greatest challenge facing our city is how we improve the quality of life for all of us, particularly in people services, neighborhood safety and education.

How do we do this? By coordinating and consolidating current services to increase efficiency. For example, the city should provide support services through the schools. Agencies which serve homeless families must be coordinated with clinics and schools to ensure continuation of shelter, medical care and educational services.

Creative alternatives to gangs and crime for our youth must be provided, such as extended hours for recreation centers, volunteer mentors, and incentives to stay in school.

Regionally, we must develop and implement transportation plans which consider commuting patterns and the needs of other areas. We must protect our water supply, and plan jointly to provide for the needs of a burgeoning population.

I am pleased to have been chosen HIGHEST RATED by THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE for Position 4 and to receive support from two of the largest city employee unions (International Electrical #77 and Professional and Technical Engineers #17), the King County Labor Council, Public Service Local 1239, Aerospace Machinists District Lodge #751, the Rainbow Coalition, the Seattle Education Association, Associated Republican Women, Capitol Hill Times, North Central Outlook, Madison Park Times, South District Journal/Beacon Hill News, University Herald and the Primary recommendations of the Seattle Times, Seattle P-I and The Weekly.

I offer you a choice: You can choose to face today's challenges with a status quo approach, or you can choose innovation, commitment and action with a vote for me, Cheryl Chow, for Seattle City Council, Position 4. I promise you energetic, effective leadership for the 1990s.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEPARTMENT 4 NIGHT



JOSEPH BURNSTIN

Joseph Burnstin brings a rich and varied background to his decade of judicial experience in Seattle's Night Court. A lifelong Seattle resident, Joe was born June 6, 1942, graduated from Blanchet High School, the University of Washington, and after serving as a naval officer, the University of Washington Law School (1970). A Capitol Hill resident, Joe's children attended Seattle public schools.

As a lawyer in the 1970's Joe: (1) directed the King County Law and Justice Planning Office; (2) engaged in private practice; (3) taught law courses (business law and criminal law); (4) wrote the present Seattle Criminal Code.

From 1979 to 1989, Joe presided as Night Court Judge of the Seattle Municipal Court — the position for which he is now seeking election.

A voter might legitimately ask: Why should I care who is elected to this position? What difference will it make?

Seattle Municipal Court is the busiest court in the state. Court statistics show that in 1988 approximately 510,000 parking tickets and 131,000 traffic citations were issued in Seattle. Those persons wishing to contest a traffic or parking ticket, had their cases heard here. All misdemeanor crimes in the city — from shoplifting to DWI, from family violence to property destruction — are heard in Seattle Municipal Court. Last year over 71,000 criminal cases

were heard here — 55% of all misdemeanor crimes charged in King County!

This, then, is the court where people's problems and concerns are addressed. As Joseph Burnstin's endorsements show, "people's groups" have confidence in his past performance as Night Court Judge. For the ten years Joe has been in Night Court, the job has been demanding, the pace hectic, and the intensity high. The job requires stamina and dedication as well as judicial skills. Joe has been a good judge — his record shows it. Those who have first-hand knowledge of his accomplishments in the position, support him. Seattle police officers support his candidacy. Present and former prosecutors support him. The overwhelming majority of defense attorneys do, too!

Ten years judicial experience and a broad range of supporters are convincing reasons to return Joseph Burnstin as Night Court Judge.

Early Endorsements:

King County Labor Council of Washington
Black Law Enforcement Officers of Washington
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 28
Aerospace Machinists District Lodge 751
Hotel Employees Restaurant Employees Local 8
United Food and Commercial Workers 1001



NICOLE K. MacINNES

Judge Nicole MacInnes was recently appointed by Mayor Charles Royer to the Seattle Municipal Court bench, where she is the "night court" judge. Her appointment was made after an extensive merit selection process.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and University of Puget Sound Law School, Judge MacInnes was born in 1944. She lives on Capitol Hill with her husband Don, a woodworker, and their three children.

Judge MacInnes comes to the bench from the King County Prosecutor's Office, where she was a deputy prosecutor for eleven years. As a trial lawyer, she prosecuted hundreds of misdemeanor and felony cases of all types. For the last seven years she was a supervisor and administrator.

Judge Nicole MacInnes brings to Municipal Court a depth of experience in criminal law that extends to virtually every area. She has supervised and trained lawyers in cases of sexual assault, child abuse, domestic violence, other crimes of violence, property crimes, and

traffic offenses. She has been closely involved in examining the issues and challenges related to making the court system work for everyone.

The sum of this experience gives Judge MacInnes the necessary foundation to work for improvements in the delivery of justice in Seattle Municipal Court. This court is the busiest in the state. Ensuring that justice is done in each case is a difficult task, but nothing less is acceptable. Each person, whether crime victim, witness, defendant, or juror must be treated with respect and fairness. At the same time, the business of the court must move forward in an orderly and efficient manner. Judge MacInnes has committed herself to working toward these goals.

The problems of a community are reflected in the cases that come through its courts. The destructive effects of drugs and alcohol abuse and domestic violence are seen daily in Municipal Court. It is not sufficient merely to process these cases. We must strive to find more effective responses to the problems they represent without sacrificing the principles of justice.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEPARTMENT 4 NIGHT



MICHAEL JACOB

Born in Ohio on May 26, 1953, I later attended Kent State University. I graduated in December, 1974 with a Bachelor of Arts in political science. During my undergraduate career I studied international politics at the Institute for African Affairs and the United Nations European headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. I graduated from Case Western Reserve University School of Law in May, 1978 and moved to Washington in 1980.

During the period since law school I have obtained a wide variety of legal practice experience, and cultural exposure. My legal office managerial training and my knowledge about micro computers give me a broad base of knowledge upon which to draw as a judge.

From 1980 through 1983 I represented members of the Colville Confederated Indian Tribes, in district and superior courts as well as municipal courts. My work there gave me sound experience in general practice with a heavy emphasis on criminal practice.

After leaving the reservation I became managing attorney with Hyatt Legal Services. There I provided personal legal services such as domestic relations, criminal practice, wills and estate planning, and bankruptcy. I organized and presented seminars to Hyatt attorneys on municipal and district court practice.

I left Hyatt to begin an exciting undertaking. I co-designed computer legal software for document generation. This two year design effort enabled me to offer legal services unavailable anywhere else in the United States. Home Legal Services, my law practice which uses this software, specialized in providing wills and estate planning to clients directly in their home. I have given many disabled, elderly, and people otherwise unable to obtain legal services a means of access to legal service.

In 1986 I became a Magistrate Pro Tem with Seattle Municipal Court. I was appointed a Judge Pro Tem with the court by Mayor Royer last year.

The Municipal Court needs new direction. Failed leadership has increased court inefficiency. The court needs my broad experience in order to find workable, creative solutions to its administrative problems.

By starting promptly each day, by eliminating the unnecessary waste of juror's time, by redirecting budget funds to create more judgeships, by improving the quality of the court's work and by directly educating the general public through frequent public speaking I will help create a more responsive Seattle Municipal Court — a court that touches more lives than any other.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEPARTMENT 7



HELEN HALPERT

Judge Helen Halpert was appointed by Mayor Charles Royer to serve as Seattle Municipal Court Judge in September, 1989. Judge Halpert was born on April 6, 1952. She graduated magna cum laude from Occidental College in 1974 and received her law degree from University of California at Davis in 1977.

Judge Halpert has lived in the Wallingford area of Seattle for over nine years. She is married, has one child, and is very active as a volunteer in her daughter's public school. She has practiced in the legal profession since 1977.

Seattle Municipal Court is the busiest court in the state — recent publicity has only served to emphasize the scope of problems facing this body. It requires a judge who can apply the law correctly and quickly. Judge Halpert will strive to break the logjam in the courts and streamline the system.

Judge Halpert brings to the court the legal and administrative experience necessary to accomplish these goals. For four years she was the Assistant Dean at the University of Washington School of Law, where she had significant administrative and teaching

responsibilities; she has also taught as an Adjunct Professor at the University of Puget Sound School of Law. Immediately prior to assuming the bench, Judge Halpert served as the supervisor of the Appellate Unit at The Public Defender Association. She has extensive experience in litigation and has appeared before the State Supreme Court a number of times.

A number of local organizations have benefited from her pro bono work, and Judge Halpert has been selected as a lecturer in several continuing legal education programs. Even before becoming a judge, she was asked to help the King County Superior Court develop a program to reduce the delays in criminal appeals.

It is Judge Halpert's intent to ensure that all who come before the court — victims, witnesses, police officers, attorneys, and defendants — are treated with even-handed dignity and respect. Helen Halpert believes that she has the legal experience, management skills, temperament, and common sense to provide a fair and just hearing to all the people of the City of Seattle.



DEBRA K. HANKINS

I was born April 23, 1952, in Yakima, graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School in Federal Way, Washington State University, and University of Puget Sound School of Law. Professionally I was Assistant City Attorney in Auburn prosecuting cases in Aukeen District Court. I entered private practice with a firm in Auburn and served as Pro Tem Judge and Court Commissioner in Federal Way District Court. In the Seattle City Attorney's office I worked as a prosecutor in the Seattle Municipal Court and then in the civil division. Currently I am a Magistrate and Pro Tem Judge in the Seattle Municipal Court.

Seattle Municipal Court is in crisis and is reaching a breaking point. This has a direct or indirect impact on all Seattle residents. I am running for Seattle Municipal Court Judge because I can't just ignore the problem and hope it goes away or that someone else will try to solve it. After eight years in Seattle Municipal Court, I know the problems and the realities of the court and can make a difference.

As a Pro Tem Judge, I have been assigned regularly to all of the departments within the court. I am acquainted with the personnel and procedures.

As a Magistrate, I have talked to thousands of city residents about their concerns, fears and frustrations with the court and the criminal justice system.

My experience as a defense attorney, prosecutor and judge pro tem in this court and others gives me the opportunity to view the problems of the Seattle Municipal Court from many different points of view. Through my work in the civil division of the Seattle City Attorney's office I have become familiar with drafting ordinances, Seattle police procedures, collective bargaining agreements and the city budget process.

A judge must have many attributes including legal knowledge, decisiveness, personal integrity and objectivity. To be a judge in Seattle Municipal Court also demands experience, patience and common sense. To be a judge today requires more than just the ability to preside over a courtroom. It necessitates the ability to work together with all of the parties — police, prosecutors, defense bar, city council, mayor, jail and district courts — to modify, adjust and change as needed.

To this position I bring the ability to efficiently deal with the volume of people and not lose sight of the individual within the system.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEPARTMENT 7



FRED BONNER

Fred Bonner, born 1944, received his undergraduate education at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas. Bonner graduated from the University of Washington in 1974. For the past 3 years he has been a Municipal Court Commissioner presiding in Department 7, Seattle Municipal Court.

During the current political campaign, every commentator who values his or her professional reputation has offered an analysis of Seattle citizenry's growing anxiety about crime. We have been told that Seattle, celebrated for its "livability," has attracted a criminal element in part because of its reputation as a community of genteel, progressive people. Citizens must now find the middle ground between Easy Coast paranoia and the unquestioning abandon of more innocent times, the analyses continue.

While the critiques of controversial races have grown repetitive and tedious, virtually no attention has been paid to an unglamorous position of critical importance in stemming crime: Municipal Court judgeships.

Commissioner Fred Bonner is seeking election to the judgeship of Municipal Court Department 7. He is superbly prepared for this post. The Texas native and 21-year Washington resident has presided over Department 7 for three years. His experience as judge, prosecutor, and defender constitute an apprenticeship unequalled by his opponents. He has been an at-

torney, judicial official, and law professor for nearly 15 years. Bonner is also active in the community, serving on boards as diverse as the Scholarship Committee of the Chrysler Foundation and the Steering Committee for the Centennial Celebration of Black Pioneers.

The prevailing perception of the Municipal Court is based almost exclusively on a popular television situation comedy. The show's randy prosecutor, repressed defender, smart-mouthed bailiff, adolescent judge, and array of charming, harmless loonies make for award-winning, escapist entertainment. But the actual circumstance of Municipal Court bears little resemblance to this fantasy.

Municipal Court Department 7 is the highest volume court in the state of Washington, processing over 350 persons per week in comparison with the 25 to 40 person per week processing average of other courts. Municipal Courts experience a stunning 75 percent recidivism rate, seeing repeat offenders for whom code violations have little importance.

To be effective, the Municipal Court judge must bring discipline, knowledge, experience, and the commitment to our city's safety which compels him to hold offenders accountable for their behavior rather than romanticize their plights.

Fred Bonner is such a judge. He deserves your vote.



**JUDITH MONTGOMERY
HIGHTOWER**

Judith Hightower is a criminal trial lawyer with extensive experience in Superior, Juvenile and Seattle Municipal Court. She has handled hundreds of cases including DWI's, Domestic Violence, Robbery and Murder. For the past two years she has been a full-time Seattle Municipal Court Supervisor managing eighteen lawyers and their caseloads.

A native Seattleite, Judith Hightower attended both public and private schools in Seattle and has a long history of community involvement. A single-parent who put herself through undergraduate and law school, Judith is sensitive to the pressures of working people and families.

The Seattle Municipal Court is so overburdened with cases, it is on the verge of collapse. It is not working for anyone. The court is so clogged with cases that serious crimes can and do fall through the cracks. Judith Hightower's con-

cern for victims, witnesses and defendants will help her to help the Court in devising effective solutions for the Court's calendar crisis. Her management experience uniquely qualifies her to be effective in solving the problems of this Court and she has already been involved in proposing new and creative approaches to the congestion which produces unfairness.

We need Judges who recognize that the system does not work. We need Judges with the energy and commitment of Judith Hightower to help us unravel the logjam in Seattle Municipal Court. She can function in a crisis, make decisions under pressure, is dedicated to fairness and will maintain an atmosphere of dignity and respect.

Elect a hardworking Judge with no-nonsense and good common sense. **ELECT JUDITH HIGHTOWER**, Judge, Seattle Municipal Court, Position #7.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEPARTMENT 7



KEVIN PECK

Kevin Peck wants to continue his successful efforts to reform Municipal Court.

An attorney and judge pro tem, Peck has extensive trial experience, specializing in criminal and employment law. Before entering private practice, he served as a Seattle-King County public defender. In addition to handling felony and misdemeanor cases, he successfully lobbied county officials for increased criminal justice funding. Peck also spent two years as in-house counsel for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union in Seattle. Born in 1956, he received his law degree from the University of Oregon and his bachelor's degree from Northern Illinois University (summa cum laude).

Until Peck intervened, Seattle voters were not permitted to select the judge in Department 7. But Peck recognized that city officials were violating state law by refusing to hold an election for the position. So he sued, earning the praise of community leaders and Seattle newspapers. And last August, the Washington Supreme Court unanimously ruled that all Municipal Court judges must be elected. Hence this special election in Department 7.

"My first goal was to help the voters regain their voice," says Peck. "Now I want to tackle the other problems in Municipal Court — delay, inefficiency, the confusion that angers people and causes important cases to be dismissed.

"Seattle's quality of life depends on more than mountains," he adds. "We need safer streets and a fair system of justice. As the city's busiest court, Department 7 requires a judge who's both an effective administrator and impartial decisionmaker."

The following individuals and organizations have endorsed Kevin Peck: Congressman Jim McDermott; King County Councilwoman Cynthia Sullivan; Judges Stephen Reilly and Herbert Stephens; King County Labor Council; AFL-CIO; more than 100 lawyers; various Democratic organizations; LGDGS; State Representatives Dick Nelson, Cal Anderson, and Ken Jacobson; State Senator Phil Talmadge; Port Commissioner Paige Miller; former State Representative Seth Armstrong; King County Executive candidate Bruce Hilyer; community leaders Larry Gossett, Robert Spitzer, Diane Sosne, Krishna Fells, Charles Rolland, Ester Greenfield, Frank Chopp, Bob Santos, Velma Veloria, Tim Bradbury, and many others.

Please note that Kevin's name appears last on the judicial ballot. "I made sure there'd be an election, and this is the thanks I get," laughs Peck, referring to the results of the candidate ballot lottery. "But seriously, I hope the voters will give me a chance to press on with my reform campaign."

Please vote for Kevin Peck.



PROPOSITION NO. 1 TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

To provide more funds for law enforcement and crime prevention purposes, shall the following increases in Seattle's business and occupation tax be approved: Manufacturing and extracting, wholesale and retail sales, publishing and road contracting from .00189 to .00212 of gross income; grain purchasing from .000189 to .000212 of gross income; milling from .000185 to .000207 of gross income; and all other business activity from .00365 to .00409 of gross income; all as provided in Ordinance 114702.

Argument For Proposition No. 1

Seattle is confronted with new challenges. Our burglary and theft rates are among the highest in the nation. Every 45 minutes a home is burglarized.

Only three years ago "crack" was not a word in your vocabulary. Now, many of Seattle's neighborhoods and streets have become battle grounds for drug dealers where we fear for the safety of our children.

No one thing can successfully combat crime. However, increased police patrols, court resources, and activities directed at children at-risk can make a difference in Seattle.

Proposition One offers a major step to fight the rising tide of crime. First, it will add a minimum of 80 police officers and detectives to concentrate on reducing crime in our neighborhoods and downtown.

Second, it will add clerical support and modern equipment to free officers and detectives from paperwork and get them out from behind old fashioned typewriters and

back on the streets protecting our neighborhoods.

Third, it will add a new court and prosecutors to help stop the revolving door of the criminal justice system. King County government is moving to tackle the challenge of more jail space.

Fourth, it will add crime prevention programs for at-risk youth such as job training and recreation programs.

Proposition One is a product of two years work. This well thought out plan comes from recommendations made by a national public safety expert, Carroll Buracker. In over 50% of his studies, Buracker has recommended reductions in personnel. However, after an extensive study he concluded Seattle's department is understaffed and in immediate need of additional personnel.

Proposition One is part of a two pronged effort to reduce crime. The first prong is

prevention. Voting yes on the Children's Initiative, Initiative 102, will take us a long way towards addressing the root causes of crime. The second prong is enforcement. Proposition One will deal with that. We need both prevention and safer streets.

Proposition One would raise \$7 million through the Business and Occupation tax. This increase would cost you one penny if you spent \$50 on clothes and the merchant made you pay 100% of the tax; or two cents if you spent \$50 at a service business.

Proposition One is a bargain if it stops skyrocketing insurance premiums or helps people avoid the pain, suffering, time loss and aggravation of being a crime victim.

Keep your neighborhood safe — vote yes on Proposition One.

Statement prepared by
Jane Noland
John Humphrie
Kay Godefroy.

Rebuttal of Argument Against Proposition No. 1:

The opponents of Proposition One are mistaken.

The money generated through Proposition One, by law, can be used for only one purpose — law enforcement and crime prevention.

If every dime raised is not spent on law enforcement and crime prevention, the business and occupation taxes will be decreased proportionately.

Seattle must act now if we are going to successfully fight the growing threat of crime in

our neighborhoods. We have carefully studied the crime problem for two years — we cannot afford to wait any longer.

Keep your neighborhood safe — vote yes on Proposition One.

The effect of Proposition No. 1 if approved into law:

If approved by the voters, Proposition No. 1 will allow a twelve percent (12%) increase in Seattle business and occupation tax rates to take effect January 1, 1990 and will earmark all the added tax revenues for law enforcement and crime prevention purposes. If not approved by the voters, the tax increase will not take effect. Companies doing business in Seattle would pay City taxes on each One Thousand Dollars of gross income as follows:

Business Classification	If Prop. 1 is not approved, rate per \$1,000 of gross income	If Prop. 1 is approved, rate per \$1,000 of gross income
Manufacturing and extracting; wholesale and retail sales; publishing, and road contracting	\$1.89	\$2.12
Buying and selling certain grains	.189	.212
Milling	.185	.207
All other business activity (including services)	3.56	4.09

Law enforcement purposes are defined to include police and support staff, equipment, training, criminal prosecution, and municipal court activities; crime prevention includes youth programs, such as job training, the "Hope for Youth" program initiated in 1989, police-sponsored youth recreation programs, neighborhood crime prevention councils, and anti-crime activities. If approved, Ordinance 114702 allocates \$7,000,000 for a proposed public safety action program.

Argument Against Proposition No. 1

The Mayor and City Council are proposing to increase the Business and Occupation Tax beyond the level authorized by the Washington State Legislature. This requires a vote of the people.

The stated justification is that it will provide more police officers. We support an increase in police officers and an increase in public safety. The fact is that this tax is not earmarked for police officers. This is a general purpose tax. It will increase city revenues and it could be used for anything.

The tax was proposed before the city budget was submitted or reviewed. Those additional

police officers could just as well come from existing revenue sources by cutting back superfluous expenditures in the budget process. In a city budget which exceeds \$1 billion, we think \$7 million could be responsibly identified to provide additional police.

This tax is inequitable and unfair. It does not take profit into account and hurts small businesses. For years experts have identified the Business and Occupation tax on gross sales as a poor tax and recommended its removal whenever considering tax reform. Why increase it now? Its unfair. Its unnecessary.

Statement prepared by
Suzanne Groves
Charles E. Riley
Lucinda Harder.

Rebuttal of Argument For Proposition No. 1:

Proposition 1 proponents admit the very argument against the measure in citing that it cannot work by itself. Why pass the measure if its effectiveness is contingent upon unknowns — the unknown of whether or not the Children's Initiative will pass and the unknown of whether or not King County will ultimately do something more tangible than just "moving to tackle" the problem of inadequate jail space.

To have a realistic chance of reducing crime, we need a comprehensive approach in one package — not separate approaches in a variety of proposals, each dependent upon the other to be effective, and each in question because voter approval is uncertain.

Proposition 1 will not be a bargain if it passes and the measures it is dependent upon fail; and citizens are left with a false sense that their neighborhoods are safer.



INITIATIVE NO. 34 TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the City: (1) Limit 1990 financial support to the Seattle School District to 1989 levels unless the District commits to basing school assignments on parental choice and preparing environmental impact statements before closing schools, and (2) dedicate 4% of sales tax revenues to schools with two-thirds or more minority enrollment and an additional 2% to improve high school programs, such funds to be expended only if the District commits as specified in (1) above?

Argument For Initiative No. 34

Initiative 34 is supported throughout the community by concerned parents and citizens like you who want to improve our Seattle schools for all of our children.

Twenty years ago our Seattle School District was nationally recognized for excellence. Today it faces a crisis of parent and community confidence. Why? Because of the devastating effects of forced busing, an intransigent school bureaucracy, and the lack of parental choice.

Initiative 34 ends forced busing. Forced busing began in Seattle eleven years ago as a well-intentioned experiment. In spite of our collective hopes and efforts, today we all know this experiment has failed. The results? Tens of thousands of families with their children have fled the Seattle School District to private schools or the suburban school districts. The Seattle School District has lost hundreds of millions of dollars of cor-

responding school funding because of this flight. The Seattle School District can impose forced busing only on families who cannot afford to flee. Thus, the burden of failed policies falls hardest on families who need education the most to change their lives. Why is the Seattle School District still the only school system in Washington State with a forced busing plan?

Initiative 34 gives all parents the right to choose the school which is best for their children. U.S. Secretary of Education, Lauro F. Cavazos, has said in support of Initiative 34's parental choice provisions: "I believe programs that promote choice can contribute to significant improvements in the education at our elementary and secondary schools. In fact, research shows that choice encourages diversity in programs among schools, reduces drop-out rates, increases teacher satisfaction, and encourages parental involvement. At a time when many

people feel powerless before large, impersonal bureaucratic systems, choice makes schools accountable to students and their parents. When families choose a school, they acquire a personal stake in making it work."

Initiative 34 achieves racial integration and harmony through voluntary incentives rather than forced busing. Open enrollment with a parental choice is a nationally recognized formula for success. It has worked in school districts throughout the country, including New York's East Harlem, San Francisco, and all of Minnesota.

INITIATIVE 34 IS A PROGRESSIVE, PROVEN ALTERNATIVE TO FORCED BUSING. FOR OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE, VOTE YES ON INITIATIVE 34!

Statement prepared by
Isaiah Edwards
Ken Jacobsen
Connie Sidles

Rebuttal of Argument Against Initiative No. 34:

The Seattle School District just announced another 2463 students fled our schools this year. Along with losing those students, we lost over six million dollars in school funding. We must stop this flight of families from our schools by ending forced busing now.

Initiative 34 ends forced busing now and provides an immediate four million

dollars to our inner-city schools with no risk to federal or state school funding. We must not allow the threats of lawsuits and bureaucratic redtape to be used as an excuse to delay educational reform. The fact is, Lauro F. Cavazos, U.S. Secretary of Education, and Gary F. Locke, Chair of the Washington State House of Representatives Judiciary Appropriations Committee, have

stated that Initiative 34 does not threaten federal or state funding to our Seattle schools.

PLEASE SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, VOTE YES ON INITIATIVE 34!

The effect of Initiative No. 34 if approved into law:

I. The Proposal

Initiative 34 contains two sections, both of which would affect the allocation of funds by the City of Seattle to the Seattle School District if the Initiative is approved by the voters.

Section 1 of the Initiative would prohibit the City from budgeting in 1990 any increase in the amount of financial support it provides to the District beyond 1989 levels unless the District agrees, prior to January 1, 1990, to adopt a specific school assignment policy based on parental choice, and to prepare environmental impact statements before closing schools.

The specific school assignment policy that the District would have to adopt before the City could budget any increase in its financial support to the District would have to be effective by the start of the 1990-91 school year, and would give parents the right to enroll their children in the school of their choice, subject only to the capacity of the school and the needs of special education children. Under this policy, if the number of parental requests for a given school were to exceed that school's capacity, a priority system would be used. Under this system, priority would generally be given to returning students, to siblings of enrolled students, and to students who live closest to the school, in that order. However, until the percentage of minority or white students, if they are not a majority, reaches 33% at a school, the District would be required to reserve spaces in that school for assignment requests that would further the desegregation goal of at least 33% representation of the under-represented group. If there are not enough of such requests to fill these reserved spaces, they would be filled according to the general priority system described above. The District would be required to

provide transportation only to assist in achieving transfers that further desegregation goals or when the safety of a student is at issue. Under Section 1 of the Initiative, the City would also be prohibited from increasing the level of funding it provides to the District unless the District agrees to prepare an environmental impact statement before it closes any school. The environmental impact statement would have to assess the impact that the school closure would have on affected neighborhoods and families.

If the Initiative is approved and the District does not agree to adopt these policies regarding school assignments and the preparation of environmental impact statements, the sole legal effect of Section 1 of the Initiative would be to prohibit the City from increasing the funding that it provides to the District beyond 1989 levels.

Section 2 of the Initiative would, if the Initiative is approved, require the City to dedicate a total of 6% of its annual sales tax revenues to two special funds for specified school use. The transfer of these funds by the City to the District would be contingent upon the District's adoption of the policies regarding school assignments and the preparation of environmental impact statements contained in Section 1 of the Initiative and described above.

The first of these two funds, to which the City would be required under the Initiative to dedicate 4% of its annual sales tax revenues, would be for use in schools that have more than two-thirds minority enrollment. These funds could be used for magnet programs, early childhood programs for disadvantaged children (such as CAMPI and Headstart) and elementary school programs that improve the performance of at-risk children. (Continued on page 51)

Argument Against Initiative No. 34

Initiative 34 is the wrong measure at the wrong time, whether you favor the current Choices student assignment plan or not. The Seattle School District is just beginning a new desegregation plan which has greatly reduced mandatory busing — almost 90% of students have received their first or second choice. The new plan should be permitted to continue evolving, and to continue reducing busing toward its goal of an all-voluntary system. In any event, it would be virtually impossible to implement the initiative's plan by next fall.

Initiative 34 would place the City of Seattle in the position of knowingly encouraging the racial segregation of Seattle's public schools. Choice patterns under Seattle's new plan show that the initiative would greatly increase the number of segregated schools in Seattle, as well as the degree of segregation in such schools. These segregated schools will not adequately prepare our children for

adult life in the real world, as our courts have ruled the Washington Constitution requires. The initiative acknowledges its segregative result by providing money for segregated schools. The City needs these funds for other pressing priorities such as police.

The initiative places at grave risk far more funding than it provides the schools. Over \$30 million in current state funding for school construction and modernization would be threatened. Over \$3 million annually in federal funding, and possibly far more, would also be at risk. Inefficient transportation patterns for citywide open enrollment would require the District to spend education money on busing. The years-long, community-polarizing litigation that would result would cost more millions. The initiative falsely claims that it would improve enrollment and desegregation. While enrollment dropped in the eleven years of Seattle's former desegregation plan, it fell by

far more in the eleven years preceding it. A system of segregated neighborhood schools produces greater residential segregation and causes as much "flight" as busing.

The initiative misrepresents the study it cites. The study recommends **primarily** voluntary plans such as Seattle's, and further recommends that only integrative transfers be granted. The initiative requires that segregative transfers be granted.

Seattle's schools need breathing room — not years of all-consuming, expensive lawsuits — to focus on improving academic achievement for all children. A vote against the initiative is a vote to concentrate on quality, integrated education.

Statement prepared by
Mary Coltrane
T. J. Vassar
David Bloom

Rebuttal of Argument For Initiative No. 34:

Initiative 34 cannot achieve the educational improvements its proponents claim. It is a cruel deception, ignoring fairness and equity.

INITIATIVE 34 WILL RE-SEGREGATE THE SCHOOLS. In no city, including those cited by initiative proponents, has a "magnet" plan succeeded in desegregating schools system-wide.

INITIATIVE 34 WILL NOT END FORCED BUSING, NOR WILL ALL PARENTS RECEIVE THEIR FIRST CHOICE. The burden for busing will fall inequitably upon minority neighborhoods where the need for space exceeds availability, especially in the southeast and central Seattle. Also, popular programs have always had more applicants than capacity.

PROPOSERS DECEPTIVELY QUOTE CAVAZOS' LETTER. They omit his statement, "... these (choice) programs must be consistent with the civil rights laws and may not be used as a vehicle to segregate children by race or national origin." Re-segregation under Initiative 34 will violate the U.S. constitution, render the district vulnerable to legal challenges, and surrender the opportunity of offering our children an equitable, multicultural education.

Complete Text of Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE 114702

AN ORDINANCE submitting to the electorate the proposition to raise business and occupation taxes by twelve percent (12%); dedicating all increased revenues for law enforcement and crime prevention purposes; and calling the election thereon for November 7, 1989.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subject to and contingent upon approval of the qualified voters of the City as authorized by RCW 35.21.711, Seattle Municipal Code Section 5.44.030 (Ordinance 72630, Section 3 as last amended by Ordinance 114236, Section 1) is further amended effective January 1, 1990, as follows:

Tax levied.

There is levied upon and shall be collected from and paid as hereinafter provided by every person on account and for the privilege of engaging in business activities, a license fee or occupation tax, sometimes herein referred to as the "tax." The tax, except as hereinafter provided, shall be in amounts to be determined by application of rates given against value of products, gross proceeds of sale, of gross income of business, as the case may be, for the three (3) calendar months next preceding the beginning of each quarterly period as follows:

- A. Upon every person engaging within this City in business as an extractor; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products extracted for sale or commercial use, multiplied by the rate of **two hundred twelve (212)** one-thousandths of one percent (1%). The measure of the tax is the value of the products so extracted, regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the City.
- B. Upon every person engaging within the City in business as a manufacturer; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products manufactured, multiplied by the rate of **two hundred twelve (212)** one thousandths of one percent (1%). The measure of the tax is the value of the products so manufactured, regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the City.
- C. Upon every person engaging within the City in the business of making sales at wholesale or retail, except persons taxable under subsection D of this section; as to such persons, the

amount of tax with respect to such business of making sales at wholesale or retail shall be equal to the gross proceeds of such sales of the business without regard to the place of delivery of articles, commodities or merchandise sold, multiplied by the rate of **two hundred twelve (212)** one-thousandths of one percent (1%).

- D. Upon every person engaging within this City in the business of buying wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye, but not including any manufactured or processed products thereof, and selling the same at wholesale, the tax imposed shall be equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of **two hundred twelve (212)** ten-thousandths of one percent (1%).

Upon every person engaging within this City in the business of manufacturing wheat into flour; the tax imposed shall be equal to the value of the flour manufactured, multiplied by the rate of **two hundred seven (207)** ten-thousandths of one percent (1%).

- E. Upon every person engaging within this City in the business of (1) printing and publication of newspapers, periodicals or magazines; (2) building, repairing or improving any publicly owned street, place, road, highway, bridge or trestle which is used, or to be used, primarily for foot or vehicular traffic; as to such persons the amount of tax on such business shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of **two hundred twelve (212)** one-thousandths of one percent (1%).

- F. Upon every other person engaging within this City in any business activity other than or in addition to those enumerated in subsections A, B, C, D, and E above, including, subject to and in accordance with the definitions, deductions and exemptions set forth in RCW Chapter 82.04 insofar as the same may be applicable, national banks, state banks, trust companies, mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, loan companies, and other banking, loan, security or financial institutions; as to such persons the amount of tax on account of such activities shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of **four hundred nine (409)** one-thousandths of one per-

cent (1%). This subsection includes, among others, and without limiting the scope hereof (whether or not title to material used in the performance of such business passes to another by accession, confusion or other than by outright sale), persons engaged in the business of rendering any type of service which does not constitute a sale at retail or a sale at wholesale.

Section 2. All revenues generated by the twelve percent increase in business and occupation taxes authorized in Section 1 shall be dedicated for law enforcement and crime prevention purposes, as described in the materials contained in this ordinance file. Law enforcement purposes includes police and support staff, equipment, training, criminal prosecution, and municipal court activities; crime prevention includes youth programs such as job training, the "Hope for Youth" program initiated in 1989; police-sponsored youth recreation programs, neighborhood crime prevention councils, and anti-crime activities. 1990 allocations are contained in the ordinance file; allocations for later years may vary. The revenues generated by the twelve percent increase shall be measured as 10.714% (12% divided by 112%) of business and occupation taxes collected by the City. Net expenditures for law enforcement and crime prevention (i.e., deducting reimbursements from grants and forfeitures) purposes shall not be reduced below the level of expenditures made during the 1989 budget year. If the City's net appropriations in the 1990 budget and in any later budget year are not at least twelve percent greater than the City's expenditures for such purposes in the 1989 budget, the rate of business and occupation taxes shall likewise be decreased by a proportionate amount for the budget year so that the revenues received are expended only for the authorized purposes. This section shall be a covenant with the electorate and may only be amended with the approval of the qualified voters of Seattle by a majority vote. This section shall become null and void if by State legislative action the City's authority to levy the tax pursuant to RCW 35.21.710 is subsequently changed or the tax rate is reduced below the 1989 authorized rate.

Section 3. It is hereby found and declared that an emergency exists as contemplated by RCW 29.13.020 that requires submission to the qualified voters of Seattle of a proposition authorizing the increase of Seattle business and occupation taxes by twelve percent (12%) to provide for law enforcement

and crime prevention purposes, as contemplated by this ordinance and RCW 35.21.711, in conjunction with the general election on November 7, 1989.

The King County Director of Records and Elections is hereby requested also to find the existence of such emergency, and is requested to assume jurisdiction of and to call and conduct within Seattle on November 7, 1989 a special election on the proposition contained in the following paragraph.

The City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed not less than 45 days prior to November 7, 1989 to certify the following propositions to the King County Director of Records and Elections in the following form:

THE CITY OF SEATTLE PROPOSITION NO. 1

To provide more funds for law enforcement and crime prevention purposes, shall the following increases in Seattle's business and occupation tax be approved: Manufacturing and extracting, wholesale and retail sales, publishing, grain purchasing and road contracting from .00189 to .00212 of 1% of gross income; milling from .00185 to .00207 of 1% of gross income; and all other business activity from .00356 to .00409 of 1% of gross income; all as provided in Ordinance 114702.

YES _____

NO _____

The voters in favor of such proposition shall vote "Yes"; those opposed shall vote "No."¹

Section 4. Certification of such proposition by the City Comptroller to the King County Director of Records and Elections not less than 45 days prior to November 7, 1989, and activities by the City's Elections Administrator to prepare materials for the City's voters' pamphlet on the proposition, and any other action pursuant to the authority and prior to the effective date of this ordinance are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on January 1, 1990 if the proposition contained in Section 3 is approved by the qualified voters of Seattle by majority vote at the November 7, 1989 election. Otherwise, neither section shall be of any force and effect. Sections 3 and 4 shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after passage of this ordinance and approval, if approved by the Mayor; otherwise Sections 3 and 4 shall take effect at the time it shall become an ordinance under the provisions of the City Charter.

PASSED by three-fourths vote of all the members of the City Council the 11th day of August, 1989, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 11th day of August, 1989.

Sam Smith
President of the City Council

Approved by me this 19th day of September, 1989

Charles Royer
Mayor

Filed by me this 19th day of September, 1989.

Attest: Norward J. Brooks
City Comptroller and City Clerk

By: Theresa Dunbar
Deputy Clerk

Published

¹ The ballot title included in this section contains arithmetic errors. The corrected ballot title appears on pg. 46 of this pamphlet.

Complete Text of Initiative No. 34

WHEREAS twenty years ago the Seattle School District was nationally recognized for excellence and today it faces a crisis of parent confidence; and

WHEREAS, fourteen years ago when the Seattle School District began seriously discussing adopting its mandatory desegregation busing plan, the minority population of Seattle was 18% and the school district approximately 27%, and today it is 22.5% and 53% respectively; and

WHEREAS, at the time the mandatory busing plan was voluntarily adopted, the Board believed it would otherwise be required to adopt mandatory busing; today, given ten years of good faith effort with counter-productive results, given changing court decisions, given a serious good faith commitment to magnet programs to encourage desegregation, and given a clear expression of parental preference, it is improbable that Federal Courts would interrupt a voluntary plan; and

WHEREAS, voluntary plans in cities such as Portland, Tacoma, Tucson, and San Diego have been successful in achieving integration while retaining students from a wider spectrum of socio-economic backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, a national study of desegregation plans done for the National Institute of Education, March 1987 by Christine H. Rossell and Ruth C. Clarke, concluded, "Dismantling mandatory plans and replacing them with comprehensive magnet-voluntary plans does not necessarily desegregate a school system. Indeed, all school systems in our sample which did so reduced racial isolation even further under their magnet-voluntary plan."; and

WHEREAS, a principal purpose of the desegregation busing plan was to improve the education performance level of black and disadvantaged students, but this has not occurred; and

WHEREAS, the new controlled choice plan and school closures now threaten to drive an additional wave of students out of the School District, either by forcing families to move outside the City or through enrollment in private schools; and

WHEREAS, the loss of additional students will simply exacerbate the growing racial disproportionality of the District and create a financial crisis as state funding, based on student enrollment, is reduced; and

WHEREAS, national studies now indicate that parental choice and participation is one of the most important factors in determining the success of a child's education; and

WHEREAS, the hour-glass geography of Seattle and increased traffic congestion make transportation of children increasingly time consuming, expensive and dangerous;

NOW, THEREFORE: while strongly supporting the importance of a successfully integrated public school system, it is time the Seattle School District acknowledges that parental choice is the foundation for quality education, and that the desegregation definitions of the District must be adjusted to recognize that a school with at least 33% minority or white students, if they are not the majority, is not segregated, and that further, the definitions of desegregation must be a goal, and not a quota, and to that end this initiative is submitted to the citizens of the City of Seattle:

SECTION 1

The City of Seattle shall not increase in its 1990 budget any financial support provided to the Seattle School District beyond the level contained in the 1989 City of Seattle Budget unless the Seattle School District commits, prior to January 1, 1990, to meet the standards set forth in subparagraphs a) and b) by the start of the 1990-1991 school year.

a) All parents shall have the right to enroll their children in the school of their choice, subject only to the capacity of the school and the needs of special education children.

Minimum capacity for each K-5 school is defined as the number of regular class teaching stations in the school times 27 pupils, less 25%. Minimum capacity for each middle school and high school is defined as the number of regular class teaching stations in the school times 30 pupils, less 25%.

If the capacity of the school is exceeded, priority shall be given to grandfathering existing students, siblings of existing students, and geographic proximity, in that order; provided, that until the percentage of minority or white students, if they are not a majority, reaches 33% at a school, slots shall remain open to serve voluntary requests that further desegregation goals. If these slots are not utilized, the spaces will revert to the

above priorities. The School District will only be required to provide transportation to assist in achieving transfers that assist the desegregation goals or where safety of a student is an issue.

b) Prior to the closure of any school, the District shall prepare an environmental impact statement that assesses negative impacts on neighborhoods and affected families.

SECTION 2

The City of Seattle shall:

- 1) dedicate 4% of its total annual sales tax revenues into a special fund for use in schools that have not met the District's goal of at least 33% white students for: magnet programs, early childhood programs for disadvantaged children, (such as CAMPI and Headstart), and K-5 programs that improve the academic performance of at risk children.
- 2) dedicate 2% of its total annual sales tax revenues into an opportunity fund for high schools to collaboratively improve programming. These funds may be distributed to the School District if they would not be used to displace District funds spent on required services covered by the Basic Education Act, or the City may choose to use non-profit organizations to provide these services in cooperation with the School District. The funds described in this Section shall not be expended unless the conditions set forth in Section 1, a) and b) are met. If they cannot be distributed, they shall accumulate for a maximum of three years at which time the fourth year shall be made available for other general fund expenditures.

(Continued from page 49)

The second of the two funds, to which the City would be required to dedicate 2% of its annual sales tax revenues, would be for use by high schools to improve their programming. These funds could not be used to displace District funds spent on services required by the State Basic Education Act. The City would have the option of allocating these funds to non-profit organizations to provide services in cooperation with the District.

As stated above, the funds described in Section 2 of the Initiative could not be expended unless the District agreed to adopt the policies regarding school assignments and the preparation of environmental impact statements set forth in Section 1 of the Initiative. If the funds were not distributed to the District, they would accumulate for a maximum of three years, after which time they could be spent by the City for other purposes.

II. The Law As it Now Exists

Under Washington law, the City of Seattle and the Seattle School District are separate legal entities. No law currently ties the City's ability to provide financial assistance to the School District to the District's policies regarding school assignments or school closures. There is also no law that currently requires the City to dedicate a specified amount of its sales tax revenues to particular funds for school programs.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR DISTRICT FOUR



AMY HAGOPIAN

Amy Hagopian lives with her husband, Steve (a carpenter), and two sons — ages 10 and 2 — in Magnolia. Her oldest attends public school (last year, University Heights). Amy is twice graduated from the University of Washington — undergraduate in journalism and graduate degree in health administration. She managed the occupational medicine clinic and was a planning analyst at Harborview for four years, and now works for the UW School of Medicine administering a rural health development program. She travels the Northwest helping hospital administrators and boards provide their communities with better medical services. She was born November 27, 1955.

Amy will tackle Seattle's three biggest school problems: Nine of our ten high schools have drop out rates of over 33%; class sizes are among the largest in the nation; and achievement rates are low for all children, but especially for select minority groups.

These problems are big, but solvable. Amy believes Seattle does not need to go the way of failed urban school districts like Los Angeles, Detroit and Boston; she believes we can turn our schools around.

She also knows problems of this magnitude can't be solved simply by cranking out better advertising, which is the current administration's approach. Honest talk with parents and community, along with good strategic plan-

ning, are critical — and these are Amy's strengths.

We have some splendid examples of educational excellence in Seattle, Amy contends. But these programs seem always to be fighting for their lives. And there aren't enough of them. Parents should not have to compete aggressively against their neighbors for these few popular programs.

With a mix of strong neighborhood and fully-funded magnet schools, we can move beyond the destructive effects of mandatory assignments and allow parents to choose where they educate their children. If strong, individually distinct, quality programs are created throughout the city, we can voluntarily integrate and stabilize our school system with students who choose Seattle public schools instead of suburban or private schools.

Amy will work for reduced class size. We have our own Montlake School as a model of how to begin within current budget limits. But we also need to speak more eloquently and convincingly to city, state, federal and private funding sources on behalf of Seattle's children.

Other priorities are increased parent involvement; teacher training, support and accountability; an excellent principal in every school; and a school board answerable to Seattle's parents and teachers.



ELIZABETH A. ROGERS

Born and raised in Seattle, I have for over 37 years called Queen Anne and now Magnolia, home. Born on July 25, 1952 in Seattle, I attended John Hay Elementary, McClure Junior High and Queen Anne High School. My daughter Candy attends McClure Middle School.

As I was growing up, my grandmother told me of the wonderful legacy left by my great-great grandfather, John R. Rogers, the third governor of Washington. While governor he was the author of the "Barefoot School Boy Law" which gave "every poor son of this commonwealth" the opportunity to attend public school. Today, I am continuing that commitment to quality education.

I have had extensive experience in land acquisition, use, development; business start-up and operation; budget planning and implementation for healthcare facilities; extensive background in bond financing; and, healthcare planning and provision for the elderly and adolescents.

Drawing on my business background and a long family and personal history of interest and involvement in public issues and education concerns, gives me excellent abilities to carry out the duties of Seattle School Board Director.

Over a 30 year period I have seen neighborhood schools close, the dislocation and disenchantment of parents and students alike

with the school system; the decline of neighborhoods as a result of busing; a lack of respect that has been fomented in the schools and, an educational quality that has become hit and miss. Additionally, after school activities, once a focus of our neighborhood schools, are now virtually non-existent!

The days of a tight knit neighborhood type of school system are gone. In its place stands an urban school district. School closures, diminishing non-minority enrollment, aging school buildings, reduced educational achievement and a shortage of teachers and leaders skilled in dealing with special urban school problems are all trademarks of an urban school system.

In order to deal with the associated problems, strong policies must be implemented! My goal as School Board Director is to work to create policies, budget adjustments, and encourage district planning which will bring control and stability to the operation of our schools. As an outgrowth of that redirection we will see changes in the attitude and thrust of the Seattle School District to one that provides —

1. QUALITY EDUCATION
2. PREPATORY SKILLS FOR ADULT LIFE
3. POSITIVE LEARNING AND RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCES
4. SUITABLE FORUMS FOR SOCIAL ENLIGHTENMENT

Join with me to make the 1990's our finest years!

SCHOOL DIRECTOR DISTRICT FIVE



MICHAEL R. PRESTON

Date of Birth: August 10, 1950

Occupation: Executive Director, Central Area Youth Association.

Occupational Background: Former Director of Upward Bound Program, Former Chair of Seattle Urban League Affirmative Action Committee, Former United Way Planning Consultant, a decade of program management experience, five years of business management experience, volunteer basketball coach, eight years of volunteer service as an active, caring, listening, effective member of the Seattle School Board.

Educational Background: Attended Stevens, Meany and Garfield here in Seattle. H.S. Diploma: Garfield, Seattle, 1968. B.A. Sociology/Anthropology: Western Washington University, 1973. M. Ed. (Administration): Western Washington University, 1975.

It is unanimous; everyone agrees that a good education is a key to future success. Good schools are a key to a successful city. Yet the future of our public schools has never been more in doubt than it is today.

A great American once said, "Either you are part of the solution or you are part of the problem." For two terms, I have worked hard for Quality schools. **Quality Integrated Education for all students has been my highest priority. There is more to be done.**

The Seattle Public Schools' performance can be improved. To improve our schools we must collaborate with employees, empower parents, develop and strengthen partnerships with business, government and neighborhoods. **We must maintain effective Board members willing to challenge the system to carry out its basic responsibility which must be to provide a quality integrated education to each and every student.**

Quality education means smaller class sizes, orderly, well-disciplined classrooms, multicultural curriculum, strong emphasis on basic skills, maximum parent choice of school assignments, and music, art and science for all students. Quality education means working together for a successful city.

All children can, should and must learn. We must emphasize early development of basic skills for all students. We must close the achievement gap between the races. We can increase academic achievement for all students.

Michael Preston has been rated OUTSTANDING by the Municipal League and endorsed by the King County Labor Council, The Seattle Times, The Weekly, The Facts newspaper, The Medium newspaper and the Seattle Education Association. Preston won the primary election in the 5th Director District by a wide margin.



MILLIE RUSSELL

Born October 29, 1926, Seattle, Washington. Presently employed as a faculty member/administrator, Assistant to the Vice President of the Office of Minority Affairs, University of Washington and lecturer in Biology. Education includes Ed.D. in Policy, Governance and Administration, M.S. in Kinesiology (Health Education), Secondary Science Teaching Certificate (Washington State) and B.S. in Medical Technology.

I am concerned about the need for new leadership in Seattle Public Schools because quality education and academic achievement are seriously threatened. All students' mathematics scores have declined in the past 5 years. During this time, the dropout rate has risen from 17% to 25%. The 1988-89 budget was \$212 million. Five thousand, two hundred dollars was spent on each child, yet children leave our schools without the basic skills to meet the challenges in today's world.

As a Seattle Board member, I will work for quality education that prepares all children for leadership in a diverse world marketplace. I will strive to empower teachers and empower parents. I will be accountable and trustworthy and seek collaborative and cohesive partnerships for win/win prioritizing by Board members.

The primary issue is not how our children get to school but what happens once they arrive. Because all children can, should and must learn.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR DISTRICT SEVEN



AL SUGIYAMA

Al Sugiyama was born in Seattle, Washington on September 10, 1949. For the past ten years, he has served as executive director of the Center for Career Alternatives, an award-winning nationally-recognized employment and training program for youth and adults. Prior to founding the center, Sugiyama held positions working with youth and adults at the Employment Opportunities Center, the Seattle OIC, the Seattle Public Schools and the City of Seattle. Sugiyama was educated in the Seattle Public Schools — Bailey Gatzert Elementary, Washington Junior High and Garfield High School, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in History from the University of Washington.

Sugiyama's current volunteer activities include serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the Washington State Job Training Coordinating Council, the United Way Executive Directors Coalition, the Seattle Public Schools Recommended Budget Advisory Committee, the Minority Executive Directors Coalition, and as 4th Vice President of the Seattle Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

In the past, Sugiyama has served on the Central Area Mental Health Board, Totem Girl Scouts Board, Washington State Council on Vocational Education, KING-TV "Making a Difference" Committee, Steering Committee of the Seattle Public Schools Student Services Task Force, the Steering Committee of the Municipal League Candidate Evaluation Committee, and a number of other boards and committees.

Sugiyama was recently recognized for "outstanding dedication to youth of Seattle" by the Seattle Youth at Risk, a branch of a national organization. He was also named an "outstanding community advocate" by the *International Examiner* newspaper.

"I believe the Seattle Public School District can be one of the best in the country. As a member of the School Board I will devote myself to working to restore confidence in the school district — confidence that this school district can provide quality education, a safe and exciting learning environment, and a well-rounded curriculum that meets the needs and provides the challenges for all of its students."



ELBERT V. BROOKS

Elbert V. Brooks, Contact Representative for Social Security Administration. Born December 6, 1945, graduated from Franklin High School and received his B.A. degree in Geography from University of Washington and graduate work in Education and Political Science. Has worked for the U.S. Department of Education in a supervisory capacity; was appointed to a two year term on the King County Employment and Training Advisory committee; a long time community activist; an active member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Kappa Alpha Psi and the Sierra Club.

Elbert has a daughter Angela, who is vice president of her sophomore class at Franklin High School.

I am seeking a position on the school board. I feel that the community's voice has not been heard at the board level. I as a single parent know first hand the problems that parents, children, and teachers encounter. I am prepared to ask the hard question that the board needs to address.

"We cannot speak of quality neighborhood schools separate and apart from a stable method of funding them in full. When this happens we can reduce class sizes, give our teachers better pay, and restore those

programs which take education beyond the three R's."

"Three of the greatest threats to our communities and our schools are drugs, gangs and alcohol. The school board must continue to have it as a priority to eliminate all three from our schools."

Seattle public schools have a lot to be proud of — that is history. It is only by constantly maintaining the present and building toward the future that we can achieve excellence. Nothing is more central to the long term health of the city than its public school system, yes we are not giving it the attention and support it desperately requires.

We must push for a stronger partnership between the business community and our schools. The board should also push policies and practices that facilitate school personnel with community and social services agencies.

Elbert Brooks is a strong dependable voice for change in our public schools. Vote for leadership, continuity and stability — Vote Elbert Brooks.

Brooks for Seattle's Schools, Students and Teachers.

Absentee Ballot Application Certification

Mail To: ABSENTEE BALLOT Room 553, King County
Administration Bldg, 500 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

TO BE FILLED OUT BY APPLICANT
I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
PLEASE PRINT IN INK

Registered Name _____ # _____
Street Address _____
City _____ Zip _____
Telephone: (Day) _____ (Evening) _____
For identification purposes only: (Optional)
Birth Date _____ Social Security No _____

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

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SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Street Address _____ # _____
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THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

General Election,
November 7, 1989
ONLY

☐

IF KNOWN:

Registration No. KI _____ - _____ - _____
Precinct _____
Legislative Dist. _____ Cong. Dist. _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

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By issuance of a ballot this dept. certifies that the applicant's signature has been compared against the applicant's registration form, and that the applicant is qualified to receive a ballot.

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For identification purposes only: (Optional)
Birth Date _____ Social Security No _____

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

Date _____
Signature _____

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Legislative Dist. _____ Cong. Dist. _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

Precinct Code _____
Levy Code _____
Ballot Code- G _____
Ballot Mailed _____

By issuance of a ballot this dept. certifies that the applicant's signature has been compared against the applicant's registration form, and that the applicant is qualified to receive a ballot.



1989 VOTERS PAMPHLET & Local Voters Pamphlet

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