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# WASHINGTON STATE 1990 VOTERS PAMPHLET

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80  
YEARS  
of  
WOMEN'S  
SUFFRAGE

IN WASHINGTON STATE

EDITION 7

PUBLISHED BY:  
OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
KING COUNTY  
DIVISION OF RECORDS  
& ELECTIONS

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STATE  
GENERAL  
ELECTION

NOVEMBER 6  
1990



## INTRODUCTION TO THE 1990 VOTERS PAMPHLET

I am pleased to introduce you to the 1990 Washington State Voters Pamphlet, which this year celebrates 80 years of women's suffrage in our state. Suffrage (the right to vote) was won by the women of Washington in 1910—ten years before women in most other states achieved the same right with the adoption of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The achievement of women's suffrage in Washington came after many years of struggle. In 1854, the first territorial legislature defeated a suffrage bill by one vote. Similar legislation was rejected in 1871 (despite an address to lawmakers by national suffrage leaders Susan B. Anthony and Abigail Scott Duniway), and again in 1881. A suffrage bill was approved in 1883, only to be voided by the territorial supreme court. The only bright spot in this struggle came in 1890, when women won the right to vote in school elections.

Washington's suffrage movement finally hit its stride in 1910 under the leadership of Emma Smith De Voe. De Voe, an astute political organizer, quietly and methodically built support for a campaign which emphasized justice and the need to "clean house" in politics. Other prominent figures in the movement included Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Sarah and Henry Yesler, Lizzie Ordway and flamboyant Spokane millionairess May Arkwright Hutton.

Their efforts were rewarded on November 8, 1910, when the men of Washington (the only ones who could vote) overwhelmingly approved an amendment to the state constitution permitting women to vote. Washington thus became only the fifth state to adopt woman suffrage.

This year, I hope you will help celebrate the 80th anniversary of this important achievement by casting your vote on November 6th. I can't think of a better way to honor those who fought so hard for one of our most cherished rights—the right to vote.

RALPH MUNRO  
Secretary of State

As we celebrate the 80th anniversary of women's suffrage in our state, it is important to remember the expanded opportunities for all citizens to vote.

Our nation has evolved from an electorate of only men of property to a nation that is truly by and for all the people. The suffrage movement in the United States won a long and hard fought battle for a precious right. The right to vote should never be taken for granted. It should be exercised at every opportunity.

Washington State has been a leader in extending the right to vote and protecting citizen rights.

On November 6, join your fellow Americans in exercising the most fundamental right of democracy — please vote.

TIM HILL  
King County Executive



From the Tacoma Daily News, July 20, 1914  
(Courtesy, Washington State Archives)

Cover Photo: Three women hang posters during the successful 1910 campaign for women's suffrage in Washington state. (Courtesy, Asahel Curtis Collection, Washington State Historical Society.)

# LIBRARY USE ONLY

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### WOMEN ACCEPT SUFFRAGE AS TRUST

Mrs. John Q. Mason Says It  
Means Better Government.

More Than Thousand Majority  
for Amendment in City of Ta-  
coma—2 to 1 Ratio in Coun-  
try Precincts.

### A New Day of Thanksgiving

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Emma  
Smith Derce, president of the State  
Equal Suffrage association, today is-  
sued a proclamation setting apart  
Thursday, November 24, as a day of  
thanksgiving for the newly  
franchised women of Washington.

At least 130,000 women  
voted to the 13th  
amendment be-  
cause of equal  
rights.

Upper Left: From the Tacoma Daily News  
November, 1910

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Lower right: From the Seattle  
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November 10, 1910  
(Courtesy, Washington State Library)

### Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-488-4881, TDD (Hearing Impaired) 1-800-422-8683

### King County Records & Elections Hotline

296-VOTE, TDD 296-0109

Auskünfte in Deutsch Sprache über den Wahlvorgang und die Stimmenabgabe kön-  
nen Sie unter der nummer Helga Morgenstern, (206) 753-6010 erhalten. (Nur  
während normaler Bürostunden.)

Para recibir ayuda con el idioma Español, durante las elecciones y para votar, llame  
al Lydia Hernandez, (206) 438-7818. (Sólo durante horas normales de trabajo.)

Pour être assisté avec la langue Français pendant les élections et pour voter, appeler  
le Gisele M. Simon, (206) 753-0924. (Pendant les heures de travail.)

Upang kayo'y makatanggap ng tulong na pang-wikang Tagalog sa panahon ng ele-  
ksiyon at pag-boboto, tawagan lamang ang Evelyn Torres, (206) 753-5147. (Mga  
oras na regular.)

Để được giúp đỡ về ngôn ngữ Vietnamese trong việc bầu cử và bỏ phiếu  
xin gọi Bea Huynh-Tien, (206) 586-4554 (Trong giờ làm việc thường lệ)

以 Chinese 語言協助選舉，請致 Bea Huynh-Tien, (206) 586-4554 (正常上班時間)

선거와 투표시 (Korean) 어 도움이 필요하오니 Susan Mazikowski, (206) 438-3186 으로  
전화 주시기 바랍니다. (정규근무 시간내)

### WOMEN OF STATE GET THE BALLOT BY GIFT OF MEN

Early Returns Indicate That  
the Suffrage Amendment  
Carried Easily

SEATTLE'S VOTE 2 TO 1

Even Spokane, Regarded By Cam-  
paigners As Their Most Hostile  
Territory, Is Carried By Advocates  
of the Measure

Needling only the official proclama-  
tion by the governor to make it ef-  
fective, the voters of Washington ap-  
proved amendment VI, to the state  
constitution and thrust the sovereign  
power of the electorate into the hands  
of women. Such at least was the  
strong indication as the votes were be-  
ing counted early this morning.  
At one stroke the voting power  
of the state is doubled. Wash-  
ington is the fifth state in the Union  
to experiment in the Un-  
iversal Suffrage. The  
as to the validity  
not taken serious



## VOTER PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Any person who wishes to participate in the election campaign process through financial contributions, volunteer work or other types of involvement may contact the candidate or party of his or her choice for more information. Listed below are the address and telephone numbers of the major and minor political parties with candidates on the general election ballot.

<b>Washington State Democratic Central Committee</b> 1701 Smith Tower Seattle WA 98104 (206) 583-0664	<b>Washington State Republican Party</b> 9 Lake Bellevue Drive Bellevue WA 98005 (206) 451-1988	<b>Socialist Workers 1990 Campaign Committee</b> 1405 East Madison Seattle WA 98122 (206) 323-1755	<b>Libertarian Party of Washington</b> P.O. Box 23108 Seattle WA 98102 (206) 329-5669	<b>New Alliance Party</b> 1206 East Pike #539 Seattle WA 98122 (206) 329-9540
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## DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL PARTIES

**Contributions to candidates and political committees:** State law does not limit the amount a person may contribute to support or oppose a candidate, ballot measure, political party or political committee. However, during the 21 days before the general election, a person may contribute no more than \$50,000 to a candidate for statewide office or \$5,000 to any other candidate or political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted.

**Registration and reporting by candidates and political committees:** Within two weeks after a person becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission and the local county elections official. (If the committee organizes within three weeks of an election, it has three days to register.) The candidate or committee treasurer is then required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions of \$25 or more and to list campaign expenditures.

These reports are open to the public. Copies are available at the Public Disclosure Commission in Olympia or at the county elections office in the county where the candidate lives. In addition, the campaign financial books and records of a candidate or committee are available for public inspection the last eight days (Monday through Friday) before each election. The campaign registration shows the time and place where the records may be inspected.

**Independent Campaign Expenditures:** Any person who makes an expenditure in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must make a report to the Public Disclosure Commission within five days if the expenditure is \$100 or more. Reporting forms are available from the Commission or the county elections office.

**Contribution reporting by registered lobbyists and lobbyist employers:** Lobbyists in Washington State who make contributions to federal, state or local office candidates, political parties or other political committees report those contributions on their monthly lobbying report. Lobbyist employers who make contributions exceeding \$100 to public officials, candidates for state and local office, and political committees must file a special report of those contributions unless they are reported by the employer's lobbyist.

**Federal campaigns:** Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of \$1,000 in the primary election and \$1,000 in the general election to each candidate for senator and representative. Corporations, businesses, unions and similar groups are generally prohibited from contributing to federal campaigns. Copies of federal campaign finance reports are available from the Public Disclosure Commission.

For additional information contact: Public Disclosure Commission, 403 Evergreen Plaza, FJ-42, Olympia, WA 98504-3342, (206) 753-1111, or, for federal campaign, Federal Election Commission, 1-800-424-9530.

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

**Political contributions tax credit:** The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 eliminated the personal tax credit previously allowed for political contributions.

As in the past, contributions or gifts made to political parties or candidates may not be deducted as a business expense. In addition, expenses paid or incurred to take part in any political campaign on behalf of a candidate for public office are not deductible as a business expense. Finally, indirect political contributions, such as advertising for a political party or admission to a program with proceeds going to a political party or candidate, may not be deducted as a business expense.

**Presidential Election Campaign Fund Checkoff:** Individuals may check a box on their returns to designate \$1 of the tax (\$2 on a joint return) go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

# THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

## THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

In addition to the various state and county offices which will appear upon the general election ballot, most voters will have the opportunity to vote for the office of "precinct committee officer".

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

State law (RCW 29.42.040) provides that any person who is a registered voter and a member of a major political party may become a candidate for the office of precinct committee officer by filing a declaration of candidacy and paying a \$1 filing fee to the county auditor. Since voters do not register by political party in Washington, a candidate declares himself or herself to be a Democrat or a Republican at the time he or she files for the office. The filing period for the office of precinct committee officer begins at the same time as the filing period for other partisan offices (the fourth Monday in July in even-numbered years), and lasts for three weeks, ending on the third Friday following that date.

### ELECTION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Candidates for precinct committee officer do not appear on the primary ballot but rather are placed directly on the general election ballot, and the candidate receiving the most votes in his or her precinct for each political party is declared elected. State law (RCW 29.42.050) does provide, however, that to be declared elected, a candidate must receive at least 10% of the number of votes cast for the candidate of his or her party receiving the greatest number of votes in that precinct.

### TERM OF OFFICE AND VACANCIES

The term of office for anyone elected to the office of precinct committee officer is two years, and commences upon the official canvass of election returns by the county canvassing board. Should a vacancy occur in the office (caused by death, disqualification, resignation, or failure to elect), the usual process is for the chairman of the party central committee to fill the vacancy by appointment. Appointments to fill vacancies cannot be made between the state general election and the organization meeting of the county central committee, which must be held prior to the second Saturday in January following the election of precinct committee officer.

### DUTIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER AS MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY AND STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

1. Each precinct committee officer is a member of the county central committee. The county central committee has the authority to fill vacancies on the party ticket for partisan county offices and for legislative offices in districts entirely within that county when no candidate files for such a

position or when a candidate or nominee dies or is disqualified leaving no candidate of that party for such an office; they may also nominate persons for appointment to these offices if an incumbent of that party resigns; and finally, elect members to the state central committee.

2. The state central committee has the authority under state law (RCW 29.42.020) to:
  - Call caucuses and conventions.
  - Provide for the election of delegates to national nominating conventions.
  - Fill vacancies on the party ticket for any federal, state or legislative office which encompasses more than one county.
  - Nominate persons to fill vacancies caused by resignation or death of an incumbent of that party in state offices and legislative offices in districts which encompasses more than one county.
  - Provide for the nomination of presidential electors.
  - Perform other functions inherent in such an organization.

### NON-STATUTORY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Specific duties and responsibilities of a precinct committee officer are usually determined by either the county or state central committees. The following duties are commonly assigned to precinct committee officers by their party organization:

- Keep informed on current issues and candidates, study the party platform.
- Attend meetings of county committees and actively participate in fund-raising activities.
- Obtain lists of registered voters from the County Auditor's office.
- Canvass the precinct and become acquainted with the voters residing therein.
- Establish a record of eligible voters and party members within the precinct.
- Encourage voter registration within the precinct.
- Distribute party election materials during election campaigns.
- Recommend party members to work as precinct election officers.
- Encourage voters to get out and vote on election day.
- Encourage the use of absentee ballots.
- Hold precinct caucuses at certain selected times for the purpose of adopting resolutions and selecting delegates to the county conventions.

Individuals who are interested in serving as precinct committee officer should contact the chairman of the county central committee of their party or the state committee office of that party. Their addresses appear at the top of the preceding page.





# INITIATIVE MEASURE 547

TO THE PEOPLE

**Note:** The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 547 begins on page 14.

## Statement for

### INITIATIVE 547 KEEPS WASHINGTON LIVABLE

If we want to *prevent* Washington state from becoming *another Los Angeles*, we must act now to *protect our environment* and manage growth. Either we plan for the future or we pay dearly for the consequences. Each year we lose 2,000 or more acres of wetlands and in the past decade alone we've lost 80,000 acres of forest lands.

### INITIATIVE 547 PROTECTS OUR ENVIRONMENT

Initiative 547 will: \* *restrict hazardous waste dumps*, incinerators and oil ports; \* *protect lakes, streams*, farms and forests from being destroyed by urban sprawl; \* *stop continued wetlands loss* due to development; \* *increase protection of Puget Sound*; \* *keep open space* and transportation funds passed by the legislature this year; \* *save endangered open space*.

### INITIATIVE 547 MAKES DEVELOPERS PAY, NOT TAXPAYERS

The costs of unmanaged growth are mounting everyday. Traffic congestion increases. We pave over our open space. Initiative 547 requires developers and large corporate real estate interests who are profiting from growth to pay their fair share. That is why they will spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to defeat it.

Initiative 547: \* *requires developers to pay for roads and sewers...not the taxpayers*; \* *requires roads, schools, fire and police protection be provided as development occurs so that taxpayers don't have to pay more for them later*; \* *protects existing neighborhoods*; \* *keeps housing affordable*.

## Official Ballot Title:

Shall state growth and environmental protection goals be implemented by measures including local comprehensive land use planning and development fees?

## The law as it now exists:

The 62-page 1990 Growth Management Act was enacted by the Legislature shortly after the filing of Initiative 547. That Act requires counties having a population of over 50,000 with at least a 10 percent population growth in the last 10 years, and any counties having had a 20 percent growth in that period to develop comprehensive land use plans.

## THE BULLDOZERS AREN'T WAITING AND NEITHER SHOULD WE

Initiative 547 is an *action plan for our future*. We need tougher laws to protect the environment and manage growth for *our families today and our children tomorrow*. Vote Yes on Initiative 547. Let's Keep Washington Livable. Call 206-527-7909 for more information and to help protect your environment.

## Rebuttal of Statement against

You've heard it all before. Scare tactics and misrepresentations from real estate developers and corporations who do not want to pay their fair share of the costs of new roads, schools, parks, police and fire protection.

Vote yes and we can protect our wetlands, groundwater, countryside and our children's future. This isn't Los Angeles... yet. We can plan for growth instead of settling for traffic jams.

Vote YES on Initiative 547. Let's keep Washington livable.

### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DEBBIE ABRAHAMSEN, Sensible Growth Alliance; DAVID BRICKLIN, Washington Environmental Council; MIKE KREIDLER, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: HAZEL WOLF, National Audubon Society; JOHN ENDERS, President, Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens; JEFFERY HAHTO, President, Washington State Sportsmen's Council; BRIAN DERDOWSKI, King County Council; REVEREND DAVID BLOOM, Church Council of Greater Seattle.

Based upon preliminary population estimates the following counties now would be included: King, Pierce, Snohomish, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, Skagit, Island, Chelan, Yakima, Clallam, San Juan, Mason, and Jefferson. The last three have the option to opt out of the requirement by December 31, 1990. Cities in counties required to have comprehensive plans are also required to develop comprehensive land use plans.

The comprehensive plans are to address urban growth, reduce urban sprawl, consider multimodal transportation, affordable housing and economic development, protection of ground waters, Puget Sound, neighborhoods and property rights, provide for open space, recreation, historic preservation and citizen participation, and many other factors. The statute provides some mandatory elements in such plans. Those counties and cities which are required to develop such plans must do so by July 1, 1993. City and county plans are to be coordinated and urban growth areas are to have greenbelts and open space. City annexations not permitted beyond urban growth areas. The State Department of Community Development is to develop guidelines for the classification of agricultural lands, forest lands, mineral resource lands and critical areas which are to be conserved.

Extensions of water and sewer services beyond urban growth areas is restricted. The state is to provide local government technical assistance and develop information on land uses in the state.

Impact fees for development can be charged by localities for the costs of public facilities. At the option of local government a one quarter

## Statement against

### I-547 PROMOTES GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY, NOT GROWTH MANAGEMENT

I-547 promotes government bureaucracy by giving non-elected state growth panels enormous authority to affect every local land-use decision. This new bureaucracy is given \$160,000,000 off the top of the state budget over 8 years, reducing funds for education, transportation, crime and even environmental clean-up.

I-547 is so poorly drafted and complex with 74 contradictory goals that it will create a legal nightmare, halting and delaying responsible transportation and growth management projects.

### I-547 THREATENS THE ECONOMY BY INCREASING TAXES AND HOUSING PRICES

Local governments will be given unprecedented authority to raise taxes. I-547 will continue to push the cost of housing out of the reach of the average family by restricting housing supply and imposing new costs. Higher housing costs also mean higher property taxes and rents. I-547 means higher unemployment and may help to bring an end to our healthy economy.

### I-547 DELAYS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TRAFFIC RELIEF

I-547 repeals the landmark 1990 growth management law. This will eliminate requirements that local governments protect wetlands, open space, and sensitive areas within one year. Recently commenced regional transportation planning will be stopped dead in its tracks. The 1990 growth law protects the

of 1 percent local real estate tax can be imposed upon the sale of real estate. A state growth strategies commission is directed to be created by the Governor. There is to be regional transportation planning, encouragement of economic growth statewide and the role of state government in growth management is to be defined.

During the current biennium 9.2 million dollars was appropriated of which 7.4 million is for grants to local governments.

## The effect of Initiative Measure 547, if approved into law:

Initiative 547, which is 53 pages in length, provides for repeal of the 1990 legislative enactment and would require comprehensive land use planning by all counties. Two state regional management councils would be created, with two members from each congressional district appointed by the Governor subject to Senate confirmation. Those state councils would adopt statewide rules for planning, require compliance by state agencies and approve, disapprove or grant provisional approval for local comprehensive land use plans.

The purpose of the comprehensive land use plans would be to have efficient use of land, conservation of some lands, adequate housing, efficient transportation, prevent urban sprawl, provide for open space and recreation, protect national heritage lands, prevent any net loss of

(Continued on page 27)

environment now and will help relieve traffic congestion. I-547 would have you wait years until a state bureaucracy decides.

### SUPPORT STRONG LOCAL CONTROL, VOTE NO ON I-547

Read the fine print and more than 16,000 words in this excessive and complex initiative. Are you willing to risk our quality of life on an initiative drafted by a few individuals that threatens the economy, raises housing prices and taxes, delays real environmental protection, and promotes excessive state land use control? Please vote *No* on I-547.

## Rebuttal of Statement for

We all want to protect the environment, but I-547 delays real protection for years.

I-547 is expensive--\$40 million tax dollars a biennium and millions more in legal fees and court challenges.

I-547 takes land use control from your local government and gives it to an unelected state bureaucracy.

Traffic congestion will worsen as regional transportation efforts are stopped. Housing prices will increase.

Read this complex, lengthy and contradictory initiative. We can do better than I-547.

### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOE KING, Speaker of the House; JOEL PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Governor; JEANETTE HAYNER, Senate Majority Leader.

Advisory Committee: BOOTH GARDNER, Governor; AL OGDON, President, Association of Washington Cities; VAN YOUNGQUIST, President, Washington State Association of Counties; RON SIMS, King County Councilman; HELEN SOMMERS, State Representative.





# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4203

## PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

**Note:** The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 4203 begins on page 26.

**Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:**

HOUSE: Yeas, 87; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 9.

SENATE: Yeas, 44; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 2.

### Statement for

#### HJR 4203 IS GOOD, OPEN, AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

Although existing state law permits county boundaries to be changed when necessary, it does not provide a clear method for making these changes. In fact, existing law is so vague that some previously changed boundaries may be illegal.

HJR 4203 provides clear and fair methods for changing county boundaries. Each change would require voter approval before a county boundary could be altered.

#### HJR 4203 REPAIRS STRUCTURAL FLAWS IN EXISTING CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1) Existing law does not provide a clear method to create a new county. HJR 4203 clarifies the law and provides fairness to all parties.

2) Present law does not permit counties to be combined. HJR 4203 provides clear and fair methods to combine counties.

3) Current law does not permit territory to be transferred between counties. HJR 4203 provides clear and fair methods to transfer territory between counties.

#### PROBABLE USE OF HJR 4203

Minor boundary adjustments between counties probably will be the most common use of HJR 4203. Most county boundaries were drawn 100 years ago to reflect geographical differences, and while the state's geography has changed, county boundaries have not. As a result, some county boundaries are illogical and cumbersome.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall constitutional provisions governing the creation of new counties be amended to alter requirements for county formation, annexation, and consolidation?

### The law as it now exists:

The State Constitution provides that no new county having a population less than 2,000 persons can be created and its creation cannot reduce any existing county to a population of less than 4,000. The creation of a new county requires a majority

Problems include the difficulties experienced by road crews in providing services to isolated parts of certain counties when an adjoining county could more efficiently provide the same services. Also, some county boundaries that were once defined as the middle of a river channel, for example, can no longer be located.

HJR 4203 is in the public interest. It will provide equitable methods to clarify and change county boundaries for the benefit of all citizens.

### Rebuttal of Statement against

The opposition statement is in error. Do not be misled. HJR 4203 not only *increases* your constitutional rights, but *decreases* the power of government.

There is no process under the Constitution to change county boundaries, either for purposes of annexation or consolidation. The process for creating new counties is unclear.

HJR 4203 permits rational, efficient, and *accountable* county boundary changes.

Let's give power to the people. The people know best.

**Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

BOB McCASLIN, State Senator; DAVID COOPER, State Representative; ROY FERGUSON, State Representative.

of the voters living in the area to petition and all other conditions are prescribed by general law applicable to the whole state.

### The effect of HJR 4203, if approved into law:

The State Constitution would be amended to provide that no new county could be created with a population of less than 10,000. The population minimum would not apply to the consolidation of two or more counties. The removal of any area from an existing county would not be permitted if it reduced that county to a population of less than 10,000. The creation of new counties, annexations, or consolidations would be pursuant to special laws enacted by the Legislature.

The creation of a new county would require (1) a petition by a majority of the voters residing in that area, (2) a special legislative enactment, and (3) approval at an election by the voters in the area. The Legislature could establish boundaries differing from those proposed by the petition.

Annexation of territory to an adjoining county would require

### Statement against

#### PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS; VOTE NO ON HJR 4203

Watch out, the purpose of HJR 4203 is to reduce your constitutional rights while expanding the power of government.

Article XI, Section 3 of our Constitution provides that when the majority of voters living in an area wish to leave the county they live in and create a new county they may petition the legislature for such a change.

HJR 4203 would allow the legislature to establish boundaries for the new county different than those proposed in the petition. Some persons who signed the citizens petition may be left out of the new county while others who were not within the area described by the petition could find themselves in a new county.

#### GOVERNMENT TAKES THE POWER

HJR 4203 creates a new process whereby county governments, with the consent of the legislature, may propose a county annexation or consolidation to the voters for their approval.

What is now a constitutional power for the people, will be changed by HJR 4203. County governments, eager to trade populations for their own purposes, will go directly to the legislature. The people will be last in line.

#### THE SOLUTION IS WORSE THAN THE PROBLEM

There is a need to update our constitutional provisions relating to the establishment and adjustment of county lines, but not through HJR 4203. We should allow citizens more power to propose changes in county lines, but we do not need to condition those changes on the acceptance of county governments as is the case in HJR 4203.

(1) a petition by 25 percent of the voters residing in the area, (2) legislative approval by the county losing the area, (3) special enactment by the Legislature, and (4) approval at an election by the voters in the area being annexed. Two or more counties could consolidate when proposed by the legislative bodies of the respective counties or by a petition of 25 percent of the voters in the county. It would also require a special law enacted by the Legislature and approval by the voters in each county.

### Rebuttal of Statement for

HJR 4203 is not just a vehicle to iron out "minor boundary adjustments" between counties.

It becomes a major roadblock to citizens desiring to express themselves on county boundaries.

The measure eliminates voter initiation of boundary changes. Voters have only an "after the fact" chance to speak out.

This Constitutional Amendment encourages abuses by county authority and is heavily weighted toward those who wish to change boundaries or annex new territory for their own purposes.

**Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

JEAN MARIE BROUGH, State Representative; A.L. (SLIM) RASMUSSEN, State Senator.





# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4231

## PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

**Note:** The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 4231 begins on page 26.

**Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:**

HOUSE: Yeas, 80; Nays, 14; Absent or not voting, 4.

SENATE: Yeas, 35; Nays, 11; Absent or not voting, 3.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall a constitutional amendment permit voters at an election to approve excess property taxes for up to six-year periods?

### The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution restricts the aggregate of property tax levies to one percent of the true and fair value of property. However, with voter approval, taxing districts can impose excess property tax levies.

Under current provisions of the State Constitution voters can be permitted to authorize at a single election specific excess levies for the following time periods: (1) for taxing districts one year, (2) for school districts either a one or two-year period, (3) for school districts' levies for capital projects for up to a six-year period, and (4) for taxing districts issuing bonds for the financing of capital projects an excess tax levy for the number of years needed to retire the bonds.

### The effect of HJR 4231, if approved into law:

The Washington State Constitution would continue to restrict the aggregate of property tax levies to one percent of the true and fair value of property. There would be no change in the voter approval required for taxing districts to impose excess property tax levies.

HJR 4231 would make it permissible under the Washington Constitution for voters of a taxing district at a single election to approve a ballot proposition authorizing for stated purpose or

purposes an excess tax levy for each of six or fewer consecutive years.

The current constitutional provisions relating to school districts for the two year and six year levies would be removed as the new six year provision would be available for school districts. The current provisions of the Constitution permitting at a single election the imposition of excess property taxes for the number of years needed to retire bonds financing capital purposes would not be changed.

## Statement for

### THIS PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY

State law permits local government voters to approve excess levies for one year. Voters of school districts may approve excess levies for either one year or two years.

HJR 4231 alters the number of years of excess levies that voters may approve. Voters of local governments could approve excess levies for up to six years. This change provides flexibility for voters.

Voters still could approve excess levies for one year, but also could approve excess levies for more years, but not exceeding six.

### WHAT IS THE NECESSARY VOTE?

The vote that is necessary to approve excess levies remains a *supermajority vote*. A 60% yes vote still is required. The 40% validating requirement also remains unchanged. A minimum number of voters must vote at the election in which the excess levy is approved.

*Voters still are in charge.* Our approval still must be given each time excess levies are requested.

### COST SAVINGS

The added flexibility will save money. Each election costs money. Many fire districts and school districts submit excess levy requests each year. Considerable cost savings result by allowing voters to approve excess levies for a longer period.

Why not let these costs savings be used to finance education or fire protection, instead of added election costs?

### WHAT GOVERNMENTS WILL USE THIS FLEXIBILITY?

This flexible authority will be used mostly by school districts, fire protection districts, and library districts. Emergency medical service (EMS) levies could be authorized for up to six years. *Vote yes on HJR 4231!*

### Rebuttal of Statement against

Don't be confused by sensational and misleading statements. Opposition statements are in error.

HJR 4231 does not increase taxes. Voters must approve the levy rates. HJR 4231 permits cost savings on elections.

HJR 4231 allows voters to consider the number of years over which levies could be imposed. If voters don't want excess levies for more than one year, they can vote against the levies.

Voters still hold total control. *Vote yes on HJR 4231.*

### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARY MARGARET HAUGEN, State Representative; E.G. "PAT" PATTERSON, State Senator; JUDITH BILLINGS, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Advisory Committee: LARRY ERICKSON, Sheriff, Spokane County; O.T. "BUD" SEIFERT, President, Washington Fire Commissioners Association; NORM RICE, Mayor, City of Seattle; MAE HAMILTON, Chair, North Central Regional Library Board of Trustees.

## Statement against

### HJR 4231 WILL RAISE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES

The purpose of HJR 4231 is to make it easier and more convenient for local governments to tax your property. Allowing six-year special property tax levies makes them more like the regular property tax levies that are supposed to help fund local government. Special levies are for special or one-time expenditures. Allowing six-year special excess property tax levies will make government less accountable to you. There are over 26 different local taxing districts that could raise your property taxes for up to six years.

### A NEW WAY TO RAISE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES

A second serious flaw in HJR 4231 is that the law passed to implement it will allow special property taxes with no dollar limitation. Special levies today must be based on a dollar amount. HJR 4231 brings back the levy rate option where your property taxes go up as your assessed evaluation goes up. There is no dollar limitation or cap on the special levy.

### HJR 4231 DOES NOT MAKE SENSE

Property values and taxes are soaring in Washington. What is needed is a constitutional amendment to protect homeowners from losing their homes. HJR 4231 will raise your property taxes. Vote "No" on HJR 4231 and ask your legislators to do it right.

## Rebuttal of Statement for

*Flexibility means higher property taxes.*

Flexibility means convenience for local governments, higher property taxes for you. Over 26 local taxing districts would have the "flexibility" to raise your property taxes up to six years, and the option not to tell you how many tax dollars would actually be collected.

Minor election cost savings will be far outweighed by increases in your property taxes.

Vote "NO" on HJR 4231. Send it back to the Legislature.

For more information, call (206) 881-0143.

### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MIKE PATRICK, State Senator; JOHN BETROZOFF, State Representative.





# SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8212

## 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 8212 begins on page 27.

**Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:**

HOUSE: Yeas, 92; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 4.

SENATE: Yeas, 46; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 3.

### Statement for

#### WHAT IS "CURRENT USE VALUATION" FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING?

In 1967, the voters of the State of Washington passed a constitutional amendment to protect certain open space, farmlands and natural habitat by taxing it at its "current use". Under this proposed constitutional amendment, as with the open space program, certain privately-owned low-income housing would be eligible for a lower tax rate if the owners dedicated the property for continued low-income housing for a period of ten years. The lower rate is determined by taxing the land at its "current use" (actual low-income housing) rather than its "highest and best use" (potential office tower or shopping mall).

This constitutional amendment would help protect our rapidly dwindling supply of low-income housing and low-income mobile home parks. Dislocation and relocation of low-income families, usually from urban areas, drives people to living on the streets or in shelters, increases need for density in suburban areas and strains the budgets of local governments, housing authorities and non-profit agencies to provide decent and safe housing.

#### WHO SUPPORTS "CURRENT USE VALUATION" FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING?

The Association of Washington Cities, labor, business leaders, church groups and a large bi-partisan demonstration of support helped pass this proposal, almost unanimously, through the legislature. Preservation of existing low-income housing is far less expensive and disruptive than building replacement housing. We have already lost far too many units due to land speculation and the pressures of high

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall a constitutional amendment permit basing the tax value of low-income housing of five or more units upon current use?

### The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution provides that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of property and that all real estate shall constitute one class of property. Property is directed to be valued for tax purposes on the basis of its true and fair value

taxation. "Current use" helps protect low-income housing, preserves neighborhoods and reduces the cost to taxpayers to provide replacement housing.

### Rebuttal of Statement against

The argument against SJR 8212 by Representative Holland asserts that this act is flawed because it doesn't solve *all* property tax problems or *all* issues relating to low-income housing. To follow that logic would be to say that "no low-income housing should be built until we provide housing for all low-income families." 147 of the 149 Washington State legislators *rejected* that line of reasoning and voted for this measure; we hope you will also!

For further information you may call: (206) 548-8369

#### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ELEANOR LEE, State Senator; CLYDE BALLARD, State Representative; BUSSE NUTLEY, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: WANDA HAAS, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; CLYDE HUPP, Secretary/Treasurer, Pierce County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO; EVAN IVERSON, President, Washington State Senior Citizens' Lobby; NORM RICE, Mayor, City of Seattle; DAVID SABEY, Chief Executive Officer, Sabey Corporation.

which value is not limited to current use. In 1967 the State Constitution was amended to permit the Legislature to authorize farms, agricultural lands, standing timber, timber lands, and open space used for recreational or scenic purposes to be valued, for tax purposes, on the basis of current use rather than true and fair value.

### The effect of SJR 8212, if approved into law:

This measure would amend the State Constitution to expand the list of lands which can qualify, under the 1967 constitutional amendment, to be valued for tax purposes based upon current use. This amendment would permit the Legislature to provide on such conditions that it may enact that property devoted to low-income housing, consisting of five or more dwelling units which comply with health and safety standards, could be valued for property tax purposes based on the current use of the property.

### Statement against

An increasing need for low-income housing is being caused by various trends. These include smaller households, an increase in both low-income households and residents with special needs, and reductions in Federal housing funds. Perhaps most importantly, incomes in many parts of Washington have not kept pace with housing prices.

SJR 8212 addresses only a small part of the problem, rental units in buildings of five housing units or more. It addresses neither rental units in smaller buildings or single family homes. Therefore, SJR 8212 is incomplete and should not be supported until a comprehensive approach is developed.

Such an approach should include improved land use planning, better designs to reduce housing development costs, and an on-going revenue source for low-income housing needs. Further, the Legislature and many local governments do budget monies for low-income housing. This "budget" approach is superior to the proposed tax exemption because budgets receive periodic review.

Part of the solution may be to change Washington's property tax assessment process. The current system of valuing property at its highest and best use forces property to be converted from low-income housing to other uses. In Seattle, 14,000 low-income housing units have been lost in the past 25 years. A change could assess property at its last sales price plus inflation and accomplish the same purpose as SJR 8212 and more, much more.

I urge you to reject SJR 8212, not because we don't need more assistance for low-income housing, but because it is not part of a more comprehensive solution.

### Rebuttal of Statement for

It is unfortunate that the supporters of this resolution are willing to settle for such a narrow approach to such a large problem. Your no vote will assure the development of a more comprehensive solution.

#### Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BRUCE HOLLAND, State Representative.



## COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative 547

AN ACT Relating to managing growth and economic development; amending RCW 82.02.020, 35.43.110, 35.91.020, 36.93.150, 36.93.180, 58.17.030, 58.17.040, 58.17.090, and 76.09.060; adding a new chapter to Title 36 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.105 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 76.09 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 80.50 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 58.17.033, 58.17.060, 58.17.065, 58.17.095, 58.17.155, and 19.27.095; prescribing penalties; making an appropriation; and declaring an emergency.  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

### ARTICLE I: INTENT AND GOALS

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 1. FINDINGS AND INTENT. The state of Washington's natural environment is distinguished by a beauty, richness, and diversity which is the foundation of its economy, its quality of life, and its spirit. Our neighborhoods and communities provide support for a stable, just, and enjoyable quality of life. These endowments are threatened by the consequences of unplanned growth, which results in the disappearance of its productive farm and forest lands, the loss of valuable wetlands, the decline of fish production, the fouling of its air and waters, the threat to Puget Sound, the destruction of ecological diversity, the wasteful and uncoordinated provision of roads, sewers, water, and other services to sprawling development, the destabilization of established neighborhoods and communities, and divisive conflicts over the proper use of land and the future of our communities. These conflicts have revealed the lack of common goals that express the public's interest in the wise conservation and planned development of our lands. It is the intent of the people to remedy these problems by adopting state land use planning goals expressing our common policies, and creating a fair and open planning process that will allow citizens and local governments to find the means best adapted to their circumstances for achieving these state policies in local land use plans and implementing regulations.

The people find that threats to Puget Sound are caused, in part, by a lack of coordinated growth in that region and that there is a need for coordinated planning for Puget Sound by an independent state agency.

The people find that many of Washington's urban and suburban neighborhoods and communities are characterized by affordable housing stock which are compatible with available municipal services and transportation systems. These neighborhoods are threatened by redevelopment which would substitute greater densities of less affordable housing and which would overtax existing municipal services and transportation systems, ultimately resulting in overcrowded conditions and a reduction in value as well as quality of life. It is the intent of the people to foster stability in such neighborhoods and communities by affirmatively regulating direct development, including redevelopment within the state.

It is the intent of the people to deal with land use on a state-wide policy basis by initially focusing on the impacts of disproportionate population and employment pressure; the prevention of urban sprawl; the preservation of agricultural lands, forest lands, wetlands, environmentally sensitive lands, aquatic resource lands, and other valuable resource lands; the restoration of lands which have suffered undue damage; the promotion of economic growth in regions lacking adequate growth, and the preservation of the character of existing communities. It is further the intent of the people to maintain an adequate renewable resource base while at the same time to protect the natural resources and environment of this state including renewed efforts to protect Puget Sound and to facilitate orderly and well planned development.

This act establishes a cooperative program between local government and the state. Local government shall have the primary responsibility for initiating and administering the comprehensive planning and regulatory programs of this act. The regional growth management review panels and department of ecology shall act primarily in a supportive and review capacity with primary emphasis on insuring compliance with the policy and provisions of this act.

### **NEW SECTION.** Sec. 2. DECLARATION OF STATE LAND USE

**PLANNING GOALS.** In order to assure the highest quality of life in Washington, land-use decisions and regulation by state agencies, counties, cities, metropolitan corporations, special districts, and other local jurisdictions shall conform with the following goals and policies:

(1) State-wide planning goals:

(a) Land use: To provide for the efficient use of our state's land base and for coordinated land use planning and development;

(b) Economic development: To promote beneficial economic growth and development within the capacities of the state's natural resources and its public services and facilities;

(c) Conservation: To prevent further loss and, in the long term, restore wetlands and agricultural, forest, environmentally sensitive, and wildlife habitat lands; and to protect and improve water and air quality;

(d) Local community protection: To preserve and protect existing residential and business communities from incompatible uses and density of development;

(e) Transportation: To promote efficient transportation that relieves congestion and is consistent with state land-use goals;

(f) Housing: To provide for adequate housing at reasonable cost in all cities and counties;

(g) Public services: To provide adequate services at reasonable costs;

(h) Historic preservation: To preserve and enhance historic, cultural, and archaeological sites and districts;

(i) Recreation and open space: To preserve and enhance the public's access to both public and private recreation and open space lands; and

(j) Planning process: To require that all local jurisdictions enact comprehensive plans, that the plans have regulatory effect, and that the plans be adopted and implemented with full public participation.

(2) The state land use planning goals set forth in subsection

(1) of this section are further refined as follows:

(a) Land-use goals:

(i) Prevent sprawl by defining urban growth areas and providing open space and low-density rural development at the perimeter of urban areas;

(ii) Protect natural heritage lands of state-wide significance;

(iii) Retain the remaining large, contiguous tracts of forest lands outside of urban and urbanizing areas in perpetuity by public acquisition when possible and otherwise by continued commercial fiber production at a level that can be sustained within the capacity of the land; and encourage protection of forested lands elsewhere to the maximum extent possible;

(iv) Protect productive agricultural and grazing lands;

(v) Phase out uses that do not conform with applicable comprehensive plans;

(vi) Assure that major public facilities are located to reduce impacts on existing neighborhoods and environmentally sensitive lands and are spread equitably throughout communities and the state;

(vii) Protect property from unconstitutional taking;

(viii) Assure a balance between local employment and housing mix and capacity;

(ix) Locate and design employment and housing in a manner that supports transit and reduces reliance on single-occupancy vehicles; and

(x) Use phasing mechanisms to encourage compact growth patterns over the life of the comprehensive plan.

(b) Economic development goals:

(i) Permit only development that is consistent with and promotes the land-use goals of this chapter, and will not create a need for unplanned upgrading or increase in public service or transportation systems;

(ii) Designate in each comprehensive plan lands that are ready for development;

(iii) Provide for reuse of existing commercial and industrial areas in preference to abandonment of such areas or establishment of alternate areas;

(iv) Provide for a predictable and efficient development approval process;

(v) Prohibit development that requires or encourages urbanization of lands not designated for urban use in the comprehensive plan;

(vi) To the extent consistent with the protection of open space and environmentally sensitive lands, require in-filling of existing urbanized areas with available public service and facility capacity prior to developing lands identified for future urban growth;

(vii) Encourage development in areas of the state that are not affected by excessive growth;



(viii) Nurture an economy that is sustainable and not dependent on converting our remaining natural resource lands and open space to urban uses;

(ix) Encourage the use of productive forests and farms by allowing the utilization of prudent silviculture and agricultural practices without interference by other uses; by protecting such lands from intrusion by others; and by assuring that adjacent uses are compatible with active forestry and agricultural practices; and

(x) Encourage industries that add value to forest products instead of exporting raw logs; and

(xi) Encourage development in those areas where public services and transportation systems are underutilized.

(c) Conservation goals:

(i) Use water resources in an efficient manner consistent with the public interest, and with the land use goals of this chapter;

(ii) Provide for the conservation and wise use of energy, minerals, and other natural resources;

(iii) Protect and improve air and water quality;

(iv) Conserve, protect, and use environmentally sensitive lands wisely;

(v) Conserve and restore fish and wildlife habitat, including riparian and migration corridors, to prevent loss of native fauna and flora, and to assure bountiful and diverse wildlife for generations to come;

(vi) Manage surface waters to protect stream channels and water quality from altered runoff patterns and from storms;

(vii) Prevent overburdening the optimal carrying capacity of the local environmental resource systems, such as soil, biological production, diversity, fresh and salt waters, air quality, food, and power supplies; and

(viii) In the short term, achieve no overall net loss of the remaining wetland base, defined by acreage and function, and, in the long term, restore and create wetlands to increase the quantity and quality of the wetlands base.

(d) Neighborhood community protection goals:

(i) Protect existing residential neighborhoods from development that is not reasonably consistent with the height, bulk, and scale of existing residential and business uses or with the intent of community plans;

(ii) Promote stability of existing neighborhoods and limit the rate and nature of change in established neighborhoods unless a clear showing of public need has been made;

(iii) Promote the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in preference to its demolition and redevelopment;

(iv) Promote economic vitality and diversity of existing community business districts; and

(v) Create, encourage, and protect local pedestrian environments.

(e) Transportation goals:

(i) Provide only transportation systems that are consistent with and promote the land use plans of this chapter;

(ii) Promote conservation and efficiency to minimize demand for motorized transportation;

(iii) Develop transportation systems that relieve traffic congestion, promote mobility of people and goods, minimize noise, water, and other pollution, and do not cause further degradation of air quality in urban areas;

(iv) Protect and coordinate existing and future rights of way and corridors for mass transit, carpools, pedestrians, and nonmotorized transportation;

(v) Provide sound fiscal policies to fund the development of transportation systems in a timely and efficient manner;

(vi) Assure that future development bears a reasonable and, in most cases, proportionate share of the cost of transportation improvements necessitated by the development to maintain the level of service standards established by comprehensive plans;

(vii) Provide for regional review and approval of regional transportation facilities such as airports and rail systems; and

(viii) Assure that transportation facilities are available concurrently with the impacts of land use development.

(f) Housing goals:

(i) Provide adequate and affordable housing for the existing population, anticipated population growth, and households with special housing needs;

(ii) Provide for rehabilitation of substandard housing to create additional affordable housing;

(iii) Provide for a fair-share distribution of affordable housing including low and moderate income housing, multifamily housing, and manufactured

housing;

(iv) Provide for retention or replacement of existing stocks of affordable housing, particularly low-income housing, and housing in stable neighborhoods, in preference to their demolition and replacement with other uses and housing types; and

(v) Minimize dislocation due to destruction of low-income housing by providing tenant relocation assistance.

(g) Public service goals:

(i) Provide public service by state and local governments in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the land-use goals of this chapter;

(ii) Utilize conservation and efficiency to minimize demand for sewer, water, electricity, solid and hazardous waste disposal, fire and police protection, schools, and other public services;

(iii) Give priority to funding unmet public facility and service needs arising from past development activities;

(iv) Provide adequate funding for public services by assuring that proposed developments bear a reasonable and proportionate share of the cost of new public services necessitated by the development to maintain levels of service standards established within comprehensive plans;

(v) Assure that public services and facilities are available concurrently with the impacts of land use development, while avoiding adverse fiscal and environmental impacts from the construction of such facilities through the coordination of planning, the consistency of need forecasts with comprehensive plans, and the promotion of means to manage demand; and

(vi) Provide for equitable distribution of public services.

(h) Historic, archaeological, and cultural preservation goals: Identify and encourage preservation and, if appropriate, adaptive reuse of lands, structures, and sites that have historic, aesthetic, archaeological, and/or cultural significance in preference to demolition, redevelopment, and inappropriate reuse.

(i) Recreation and open space goals:

(i) Ensure that both public and private open space is provided to preserve wildlife habitat and migration corridors, to protect public health and safety, to separate urban areas from each other, and to enhance the quality of the urban environment;

(ii) Ensure public access to areas traditionally open for public use, including recreation sites, public viewpoints, and the waters and shorelines including, but not limited to, lakes, rivers, streams, and marine waters; and

(iii) Ensure that parks and recreation facilities to accommodate anticipated growth and demand are provided prospectively or concurrently with approval of development that will increase demand.

(j) Planning process and goals:

(i) Assure that all agencies of the state and local governments plan in accordance with the goals of this chapter;

(ii) Provide for adequate funding of local planning processes;

(iii) Establish procedures for citizen participation throughout the planning process, including early and adequate opportunity for review of inventories, plans, and proposals, and establish a procedure that will guarantee that citizen comments are made part of the record and given substantive weight in all planning processes;

(iv) Develop a simple planning process, and require plans and supporting studies to be written in plain language, to allow maximum citizen participation with minimum need for attorneys and experts, and make the assumptions behind the planning available to the public;

(v) Base the comprehensive plans on supportable and specific rate-of-growth assumptions including numerical level-of-service standards and projected population-to-service need ratios;

(vi) Develop, through cooperative means, regional, multicounty, and coordinated plans between local governments and Indian tribes that address the needs for, siting, and impacts of major regional facilities such as airports and expansions, sewage treatment plants, correctional institutions, and landfills; and

(vii) Assure that decisions are made by persons who do not have and who do not present the appearance of having an economic conflict of interest or bias.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. DEFINITIONS.** The terms defined in this section shall have the meanings indicated when used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) "Agricultural land" means either (a) land that contains soils classified as prime and unique farm lands by the United States soils conservation service, or (b) land that has been (i) devoted primarily to the production of livestock

or agricultural commodities for commercial purposes, or (ii) enrolled in the federal conservation reserve program or its successor administered by the United States department of agriculture. Land satisfying this definition shall exist in a contiguous parcel of at least eighty acres, but not necessarily under single ownership. Lands not satisfying this definition but contiguous to and under the same ownership as lands that do satisfy this definition shall be considered agricultural lands for all purposes.

(2) "Forest lands" means land in public or private ownership having natural features, including soils, topography, and climate, that are suited to commercial forest production in areas where the predominant land use is forest production or forested public land. Land must lie in a contiguous parcel of at least eighty acres, but not necessarily under single ownership, to be considered forest land under this definition. Lands not satisfying either this definition or the definition of agricultural land that are contiguous to and under the same ownership as lands that do satisfy this definition, shall be considered forest lands for all purposes.

(3) "Local government" means any city, town, or county.

(4) "Indian tribe" means an Indian tribe recognized by the federal government as having tribal governmental authority over a federally recognized Indian reservation.

(5) "Comprehensive plan" means a generalized coordinated statement of a local government adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(6) "Development regulations" means any local government or regional controls placed on development or land use activities including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, planned unit development ordinances, and subdivision ordinances.

(7) "Land" means the land, air, and water within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington or its cities or counties.

(8) "Special district" means a local unit of government authorized and regulated by statute to perform a single function or a limited number of functions, and includes, but is not limited to, water districts, irrigation districts, port districts, fire protection districts, school districts, community college districts, public hospital districts, sewer districts, public utility districts, transportation districts, metropolitan park districts, public transit benefit areas, and metropolitan municipal corporations organized under chapter 35.58 RCW. Cities, counties, and regional organizations are not included within the definition of "special district."

(9) "Urban use" refers to the use of land for manufacturing and assembly, warehouses, offices, wholesale and retail sales and residential at greater than one dwelling unit per two and one-half acres, and residential uses dependent upon municipal sewage treatment. Residential, office, wholesale and retail sales, and product preparation solely incidental to the use of land for agricultural, forestry, mineral production, recreational, and fish and shellfish preparations shall not be considered as urban uses.

(10) "Urban growth" refers to growth that makes intensive use of the land for the location of buildings, structures, impermeable surfaces, or population densities to such a degree as to be incompatible with (a) the primary use of such land for public recreation; (b) the production of foods, fibers, or mineral resources; (c) the protection and retention of lands that have importance for fish habitat and propagation, threatened or endangered species, wildlife corridors; or (d) the protection of environmentally sensitive lands. When allowed to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban governmental services.

(11) "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land that has urban growth located thereon, or to land that is so located in relationship to an area with urban growth as to be appropriate for urban growth.

(12) "Urban governmental services" include those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities. The services include sewer services, water services, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transportation services, street lighting services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with nonurban areas.

(13) "Community plans" means comprehensive localized plans for subareas of a county or city that have a natural or artificial geographic identity as a neighborhood or community. The community plan shall meet the state planning goals and may be required to meet other municipal or county objectives. The specific content of the plans, including the map of land uses and future uses must be developed with substantial public involvement, review, and comment. There is no presumption of strict representation in a community plan process, though a demonstration of broad public support

from the neighborhood or community may be required before such plans are approved by the municipal or county government.

(14) "Natural carrying capacity" means the amount of population or development beyond which the resource systems such as potable water, watersheds, forests, air, permeable soils, and waste management systems, among others, are unable to sustain and recharge themselves without artificial assistance.

(15) "Wetlands" means those lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands generally include ponds, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. For the purposes of this definition, wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes:

(a) At least periodically, the land supports hydrophytes predominantly;

(b) The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil;

(c) The substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

(16) "Wetland activities" includes the following activities, except for minor activities defined by rule by the department of ecology to have minimal or adverse impacts on wetlands:

(a) The removal, excavation, grading, or dredging of soil, sand, gravel, minerals, organic matter, or material of any kind;

(b) The dumping, discharging, or filling with any material;

(c) The draining, flooding, or disturbing of the water level or water table;

(d) The driving of pilings;

(e) The placing of obstructions;

(f) The construction, reconstruction, demolition, or expansion of any structure;

(g) The destruction or alteration of wetlands vegetation through clearing, harvesting, shading, intentional burning, or planting of vegetation that would alter the character of a wetland so long as these activities are not part of a forest practice regulated in accordance with chapter 76.09 RCW.

(17) "Environmentally sensitive lands" includes wetlands, one hundred year floodplains, slopes in excess of forty percent, landslide and seismic hazard lands, wildlife habitat, fish habitat, special plant community lands, public recreation lands, lands important for watersheds, ground water recharge, coasts, dunes, shorelands and lands of archaeological, historic, or religious value.

## ARTICLE II: REGIONAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT REVIEW PANELS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. REGIONAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT REVIEW PANELS. (1) Regional growth management review panels are established within the office of the governor. One panel shall consist of members residing west of the crest of the Cascade mountains. The other panel shall consist of members residing east of the crest of the Cascade mountains. Each panel shall review the comprehensive plans, plan amendments, and resolutions submitted from the local governments within the geographic area represented on the panel. The governor shall appoint two panel members from each congressional district, subject to senate confirmation. No more than three members may come from any county. Each appointee shall have demonstrated a commitment to protecting the environmental heritage of Washington. Initial appointments shall be made within eight weeks of the effective date of this act.

(2) Except for the first members appointed to the panels, each member shall serve a term of four years. Initial terms shall be staggered to provide for an equal number of vacancies on the panel each year. No member may serve more than eight years. The governor may remove a member only for cause. The governor shall appoint a person, subject to senate confirmation, to fill a vacancy and such appointed person shall serve for the remainder of the predecessor's unexpired term.

(3) (a) Members of the panel shall have a demonstrated commitment to preserving and enhancing Washington's environmental heritage, the fair, prompt and impartial execution of this chapter, and upholding the public interest.

(b) No member may have a financial conflict of interest that interferes, or that might reasonably be expected to interfere, with execution of their statutory responsibilities. Any member with a conflict of interest in an issue shall excuse himself or herself from all participation on that issue.

(c) No more than two members may receive any substantial part of his or her regular income from the sale or development of real property, whether this income is in the form of salaries or return on investment, and whether the



income is deferred to or accrued at a later time. The income from spouses, children, or parents used to pay for the living expenses of the member is considered the member's income for the purposes of this section.

(d) The courts shall construe (b) and (c) of this subsection to assure the public's confidence in the impartiality of the panels.

(e) Public elected officials, other than precinct committee persons, may not serve as panel members.

(4) Members shall be subject to recall as provided in this subsection:

(a) Recall of panel members may be initiated by any legal voter of the state either individually or on behalf of an organization on the basis of any cause by filing a recall petition request with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall provide the sponsor with a petition certification. The sponsor shall have a maximum of two hundred seventy days in which to obtain and file supporting signatures from the date of certification.

(b) The petition shall be in the form specified in RCW 29.82.030 except that no statement of cause or particular charges shall be included.

(c) The number of signatures required for placing the recall petition on the ballot shall be equal to ten percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for position 1 of the supreme court in the most recent election. Verification and canvassing of the petitions shall be in the manner established in RCW 29.82.090. If, at the conclusion of the verification and canvassing, it is found that the petition bears the required number of signatures, the secretary of state shall promptly certify the petition as sufficient and place the recall measure on the ballot of the next general election. The ballot shall be in the following form: RECALL BALLOT FOR the recall of (here insert the name of panel member). AGAINST the recall of (here insert the name of panel member).

If a majority of all votes cast at the election is for the recall of the member, the member shall be recalled and discharged.

(d) The provisions of RCW 29.82.170 relating to crimes by petition signers shall apply to signers of recall petitions authorized by this section.

(e) Every person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who:

(i) For any consideration signs or declines to sign any recall petition; or

(ii) By any corrupt practice or by threats or intimidation interferes with or attempts to interfere with the right of any legal voter to sign or not to sign any recall petition or to vote for or against any recall.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. PANEL COMPENSATION AND STAFF.** The compensation of members of the review panels shall be established by the governor, subject to RCW 43.03.040. The travel expense provisions of RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 shall apply but the term "designated posts of duty" or "designated post of duty" as used in such provisions shall mean, when applied to members, the place in which they regularly reside.

The panels shall hire staff sufficient to allow the panels to carry out their responsibilities in a timely and professional manner. In addition, each member may hire an individual staff person using funds allocated to the panels by this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. PANEL AUTHORITY AND DUTIES.** (1) The panels sitting jointly may exercise the following powers in addition to any other powers granted by law or this chapter:

(a) Examine the effectiveness and adequacy of the planning process established by this chapter;

(b) Study and report to the legislature on the need for new legislation to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(c) Adopt a standardized system for the scale and display of comprehensive land use maps such that members of the panels, their staff, and citizens from different jurisdictions around the state can understand their local plans;

(d) Determine whether actions and programs of state agencies conform with the state-wide planning goals and are compatible with city and county comprehensive plans;

(e) Accept, receive, disburse, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from any source, including private individuals or agencies, the federal government, and other public agencies for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this chapter; and

(f) Contract for the services of professional persons or organizations, or contract with any public agency, for the performance of services or the exchange of employees or services.

(2) The panels sitting jointly shall:

(a) Collect and inventory data describing land uses, demographics, infrastructure, environmentally sensitive areas, transportation corridors, physical features, housing, and other information useful in managing growth throughout

the state;

(b) Provide technical and financial assistance, a resource center with model plans and implementation strategies, and other support, including grants, to local governments in the development and implementation of comprehensive land use plans, including information on innovative implementing regulations such as transferable development rights. Local governments engaged in joint or regional planning among themselves or with Indian tribes shall receive priority consideration of their grant applications;

(c) Provide technical assistance to state agencies in developing functional plans and planning processes which conform to the legislatively adopted policy goals;

(d) Provide for the creation of a common data base that records the date, type, and location of land use decisions made by local governments in order to assist in the periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the state's planning program;

(e) Establish dispute resolution systems for use by state agencies, local governments, special districts, and citizens;

(f) Adopt rules necessary to implement the state-wide planning goals identified in section 2 of this act within eight months of the effective date of this act. These rules shall contain numeric standards to provide clear and objective direction to local governments and state agencies as to how they should implement the state-wide planning goals.

(g) Adopt rules that establish procedures and standards for the preparation, review, adoption, and implementation of comprehensive plans within eight months of the effective date of this act;

(h) Represent this state before any agency of this state, any other state, or the United States with respect to land conservation and development within this state;

(i) Appoint advisory committees to assist in carrying out the panels' duties, including a state citizen advisory committee broadly representative of the geographic areas of the state;

(j) Ensure widespread citizen involvement and input in all phases of the exercise of the panels' authority by holding hearings in the locales affected by its decisions, by developing models for information and planning processes by which neighborhood, local government, regional, and state plans can be substantially derived from citizen input, and by making grants to public interest organizations to assure public participation in the implementation and enforcement of this chapter;

(k) Advise other state agencies regarding actions necessary for implementation of and compliance with this chapter.

(3) Prior to the end of each even-numbered year, the panels shall prepare and submit a written report to the legislature describing activities and accomplishments of the panels, state agencies, local governments, and special districts in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. A draft of the report shall be submitted to the appropriate standing legislative committees for review and comment at least sixty days prior to submission of the report to the legislature. Timely comments and recommendations of the standing legislative committees shall be addressed in the final report.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.** (1) The growth management account is hereby established in the state treasury. At the beginning of each biennium after June 30, 1991, the state treasurer shall transfer from the general fund to the growth management account an amount of money which, when combined with money remaining in the account from the previous biennium, will equal forty million dollars. Moneys in the growth management account may be spent only after appropriation for purposes specified under this chapter. All earnings of investments of balances in the growth management account shall be credited to the general fund.

(2) All fees, moneys, and other revenue received by the panels shall be deposited in the growth management account.

(3) At least one percent of all appropriations from this account shall be for purposes of funding grants under section 6(2)(j) of this act.

(4) This section shall expire on June 30, 1999.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. PANEL MEMBERS CONSIDERED EXECUTIVE STATE OFFICERS.** For the purposes of RCW 42.17.240, the term "executive state officer" includes members of the regional growth management review panels in addition to those persons identified in RCW 42.17.2401.

#### ARTICLE III: COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.** (1) Within six months of the effective date of this act, each

county shall develop ten and twenty-year population, housing, and employment goals for all lands within the county.

(2) Each local government in this state shall:

(a) Prepare, adopt, amend, and revise comprehensive plans in compliance with the goals established by this chapter;

(b) Make land use and capital budget decisions in compliance with the goals established by this chapter in the event that its comprehensive plan and land use regulations have not been approved;

(c) Make land use and capital budget decisions in compliance with the approved plan and land use regulations if the comprehensive plan has been approved;

(d) If probable funding falls short for transportation or other public services or facilities, establish additional funding sources or revise the land-use map to ensure the level of service standards will be met;

(e) Collect and provide to the panels data specified in the panels' rules; and

(f) Develop a wetland activities permit program at least as protective as the wetlands and sensitive lands goals of section 2 of this act and the adopted comprehensive plan wetlands conservation program element. The permit program shall apply to activities in wetlands, buffers, and associated streams. The department of ecology shall by rule define buffers and associated streams so that the functions and values of wetlands are protected from adverse impacts. The department shall also establish a general permit program that requires best management practices for existing and ongoing agricultural practices, water use efficiency improvements, maintenance and reconstruction of structures related to agriculture, other activities with limited impact on wetlands, and emergency operations. The local programs shall be submitted to the department for review and approval. Local governments that have wetlands programs or equivalent programs in effect before the effective date of this act, that substantially comply with the spirit and intent of this chapter and that are at least as stringent in wetlands protection as this chapter, are deemed to be in compliance with this chapter and shall be so approved by the department.

(3) No city or town may annex territory beyond an urban growth area.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. INTERIM FOREST LAND PROTECTION.** (1) On or before December 31, 1991, each county shall adopt interim designations of lands that will probably be designated as forest lands under section 21(2)(c) of this act.

(2) To protect the health of the environment and the economy and the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizenry, on or before December 31, 1991, each county shall adopt interim development regulations for the designated forest lands that preclude use or development that:

(a) Constitutes urban growth;

(b) Probably would lead to urban growth; or

(c) Would be incompatible with the use of or continued importance of the land for the production of timber.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS--PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.** (1) Each local government shall establish procedures providing for early and continuous public participation in the development of inventories, comprehensive land use plans, general ordinances implementing the plans, and amendments to such plans or ordinances. The procedures shall provide for public notice, broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings, open discussion, communication programs, information services, and consideration of and response to public comments. Each local government shall establish advisory committees to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter.

(2) Cities with a population greater than one hundred thousand and counties with a population greater than one hundred fifty thousand shall develop community plans covering subareas of the jurisdiction, the boundaries of which shall be determined by the legislative authority after a thorough public process, including open public hearings with adequate advance public notice. The community plans shall be integrated and reconciled with one another so that the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan meets the requirements of this chapter. Local ordinances and resolutions implementing this chapter shall ensure that neighborhoods are fully aware of the jurisdiction's goals and objectives prior to completing their plans.

(3) All special districts shall perform activities that affect land use, including capital budget decisions, in conformity with the state policy goals and the comprehensive land use plan of the county or city having jurisdiction in the area where the activities occur.

(4) Within two years of the adoption of a comprehensive plan by a city, town, or county under section 9 of this act, each special district that is located within the city, town, or county and provides one or more of the public facilities or public services listed in this subsection shall adopt or amend a capital facilities plan for its facilities. The capital facilities plan shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan and indicate the existing and projected capital facilities that are necessary to serve the projected growth for the area served by the special district. For the purposes of this subsection public facilities or public services are: (a) Sanitary sewers; (b) potable water facilities; (c) park and recreation facilities; (d) fire suppression; (e) libraries; (f) schools; and (g) transportation, including mass transit and maritime shipping facilities.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN--INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION.** (1) Local governments and port districts may develop joint or regional plans, and may apply for funds from the land planning account and/or establish regional planning agencies for that purpose. Joint and regional plans shall meet all substantive and procedural requirements established by this chapter. If joint or regional plans are not developed, local governments and port districts are encouraged to utilize the panels' dispute resolution procedures to develop consistency between and among their comprehensive plans.

(2) Local governments and special districts that lie adjacent to or provide services adjacent to or upon federally recognized Indian reservations are encouraged to develop joint or regional plans with tribal governments to insure consistency with tribal reservation plans and foster increased regional cooperation. Local governments or special districts may apply jointly with federally recognized tribal governments for grants from the land planning account for coordinated planning processes.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.**

(1) Each local government shall adopt a comprehensive plan and shall submit a copy to the review panel. Each county that both has a population of fifty thousand or more and has had its population increase by more than ten percent in the previous ten years, and each county that has had its population increase by more than twenty percent in the previous ten years, regardless of population, and all cities and towns in such counties, shall adopt and submit the plan within three years of the effective date of this act. All other counties with a population of forty thousand or more and all cities and towns in such counties, shall adopt and submit the plan within five years of the effective date of this act. All other counties shall adopt and submit the plan within seven years of the effective date of this act.

(2) Each element of a comprehensive plan shall include the following components:

(a) An inventory of all existing lands, land uses, and facilities relating to that element;

(b) An analysis of existing needs;

(c) An analysis of future needs based upon the land uses shown on the future land use map required by subsection (3)(b) of this section, and population, housing, and employment goals consistent with the goals of section 2 of this act;

(d) A statement of the goals and objectives that are consistent with the land uses shown on the future land use map and the goals of section 2 of this act.

(3) Each comprehensive plan shall include a land use element that is based on the natural carrying capacity of the land and that includes:

(a) A map depicting the existing distribution of "important lands and land uses," as defined in (c) of this subsection, and lands that because of existing sewer lines, water lines, and other urban services, can be characterized as urban growth areas. Each urban growth area shall permit urban densities and be designed to accommodate the county's population, housing, and employment goals for the succeeding twenty-year period. An urban growth area may include more than a single city, and may include unincorporated areas adjacent to included cities if those areas are planned for annexation in the appropriate comprehensive plans;

(b) A map depicting the proposed distribution of "important lands and land uses," including an urban growth area, consistent with the goals of section 2 of this act;

(c) For the purposes of this section, "important lands and land uses" means:

(i) Urban and suburban lands, which shall be further identified and classified by local regulation;

(ii) Mixed-use rural lands;

(iii) Agricultural and range lands;



- (iv) Forest lands;
- (v) Mining and mineral production lands;
- (vi) Environmentally sensitive lands;
- (vii) Lands used for local public facilities; and
- (viii) Lands used for regional or state-wide public facilities.

(4) Each comprehensive plan shall contain the following additional elements. Each additional element shall be consistent with the future land use map:

- (a) An economic development element that:
    - (i) Is based on an analysis of the community's economic patterns and potential; and
    - (ii) Identifies an adequate supply of sites of suitable size, type, location, and service levels for industrial and commercial uses;
  - (b) A conservation element that at a minimum:
    - (i) Inventories all wetlands according to a four-tier rating system developed by the department of ecology; and
    - (ii) Includes a mitigation policy and plan consistent with the following options and order of preference: First, avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or part of an action; second, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts; third, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; fourth, reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and fifth, compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute wetlands resources;
  - (c) A neighborhood preservation element that provides for the protection of existing residential and business communities;
  - (d) A capital facilities element that:
    - (i) Contains a six-year capital improvement program for construction of needed public facilities, parts of which shall serve as the six-year street, road, or transit program required by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation systems;
    - (ii) Assesses the current and projected capacity of and demand for such facilities;
    - (iii) Identifies the proposed location of expanded or new public facilities;
    - (iv) Details costs for upgrading facilities to current needs;
    - (v) Projects costs for future expansion or construction of new facilities to accommodate forecast growth;
    - (vi) Identifies funding sources for such facilities;
    - (vii) Provides a timetable for the construction of improvements for the needed public facilities;
    - (viii) Establishes average peak hour level of service standards; and
    - (ix) Makes provision for the public service needs of the community, including facilities for regional or state-wide purposes, by identifying sites within the jurisdiction or by entering into agreements with other jurisdictions;
  - (e) A housing element that takes into account regional housing needs; provides for additional housing at various price ranges and rent levels; and provides for distribution and acceptance of the jurisdiction's fair share of regional demand for multiple-unit housing, low-income housing, manufactured housing, and housing for those with special needs; and
  - (f) A recreation and open space element that:
    - (i) Includes specific open space definitions and standards and local land development regulation;
    - (ii) Establishes a plan and financial capability for the acquisition of open space and preservation of natural lands; and
    - (iii) Establishes the level of service standards for recreation.
- (5) Each comprehensive plan shall be internally consistent so that all elements of the plan are consistent with the future land use map and with each other.
- (6) Each comprehensive plan shall contain an element demonstrating that its employment and population goals and elements are consistent with the goals and elements of plans of surrounding jurisdictions and regional wildlife corridor protection and restoration plans developed by the panels and the department of wildlife.
- (7) A comprehensive plan may contain additional elements consistent with the elements required by this section, including an element addressing multijurisdictional issues.

#### **NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—PANEL REVIEW.**

(1) Each comprehensive plan shall be reviewed by the appropriate review

panel to determine whether the portions of the plan concerning local and regional issues are in compliance with sections 2, 9, 11, and 13 of this act. Each comprehensive plan shall be reviewed by the review panels meeting jointly to determine whether the portions of the plan concerning state issues are in compliance with sections 2, 9, 11, and 13 of this act, and, in the event of noncompliance, the panels meeting jointly shall have the same authority and duties as established in sections 15, 19, and 20 of this act for individual panels. If the panel rejects the plan it shall specify its reasons. The panel shall approve or reject the plan within six months of submission of the plan.

(2) A decision approving a plan shall be subject to direct review in the court of appeals. Review shall be commenced within forty-five days of the decision. Venue of the action shall be in the court of appeals with jurisdiction for the local government whose plan is subject to the appeal, or in the court of appeals with jurisdiction for Thurston county. The only necessary party to the appeal shall be the local government whose plan is subject to the appeal. The provisions of section 23 (7) through (10) of this act shall apply to the review.

(3) If the comprehensive plan of an adjacent local government is not approved and its deadline has not passed, the adjacent local government may advise the panel that it has reasonable belief that the submitted comprehensive plan may be in conflict with the comprehensive plan being developed by the adjacent local government. In that event, the panel shall defer action on the comprehensive plan or the contested portion of the comprehensive plan until the adjacent local government submits its comprehensive plan, or the deadline for submittal passes.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—PROVISIONAL APPROVAL.** If the panel find that a comprehensive plan that is submitted for approval fails to comply with section 2, 9, 11, or 13 of this act as a result of inadequacies that can be easily corrected, the panel may grant a provisional approval of the plan. The terms of a provisional approval shall specify the plan's inadequacies and shall require the local government to correct the inadequacies by a prescribed date no more than three months from the date of provisional approval. The panel shall review the progress made by the local government in correcting the inadequacies and shall grant final certification of the plan if it finds that the inadequacies have been corrected. A provisional approval may be extended only one time and for no more than three additional months. If the panel finds that the inadequacies have not been corrected by the prescribed date, the plan shall be deemed "unapproved" as of the time of such finding. A plan having the status of provisional approval shall be deemed "approved" for the purposes of section 17 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. PRIOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANS, INTERIM EFFECT.** All comprehensive plans in existence prior to approval of a plan under this chapter and all development regulations implementing the unapproved plans shall, except as provided in section 9 (2)(b) of this act, continue in effect until replaced by plans and regulations under this chapter or revised pursuant to this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—PRESUMED CONFORMANCE.** An approved comprehensive plan shall be conclusively presumed to be in conformity with sections 2, 9, 11, and 13 of this act. This section shall not apply to an approval that resulted from inaccurate or incomplete information or to any approval that has been appealed and on which a judicial decision is pending or to any decision made or proceeding conducted pursuant to section 25 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS.** (1) Any amendment to or revision of an approved comprehensive plan shall be of no force or effect until it is certified that the amended or revised plan complies with sections 2, 9, 11, and 13 of this act.

(2) Each local government shall establish procedures whereby proposed amendments or revisions of comprehensive plans are considered by the local government's legislative body no more than once a year. All such proposals shall be considered by the legislative body concurrently so that the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained.

(3) Emergency amendments may be adopted outside the annual amendment cycle only if a showing is made by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that (a) new environmental conditions exist that could not have been foreseen at the time of the last plan adoption or amendment and (b) serious and irreparable harm inconsistent with the land-use goals of this chapter will occur if the emergency amendment is not adopted. Emergency amendments must receive seventy-five percent approval by the local government and seventy-five percent approval by the panel or joint panels. Emergency amendments shall be subject to the referendum procedures of chapter 29.79

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—REMAND FOR MODIFICATION.** (1) If a local government's comprehensive plan is not approved by the panel and the deadline for approval has not passed, the plan shall be remanded to the local government for corrections.

(2) If a local government's comprehensive plan is not approved by the panel and the plan is less than one year overdue, the panel may take one or more of the following actions:

(a) If the local government is a city or town, prohibit the local government from proceeding with annexation proposals.

(b) Certify to the state treasurer the lack of compliance with this chapter. Upon receipt of such certification, the state treasurer shall withhold any distribution of:

(i) Local sales and use tax revenues to be made to that jurisdiction pursuant to RCW 82.14.060; and

(ii) Motor vehicle tax revenues to be made to that jurisdiction pursuant to RCW 46.68.110(3), 46.68.115, 46.68.120(4), 46.68.122, and 46.68.124.

Payments withheld under (b) of this subsection shall be retained by the state treasurer until such time as the panel certifies that the jurisdiction has complied with this chapter and has obtained panel approval of its comprehensive plan.

(c) Certify to the department of community development the lack of compliance, such certification to be rescinded upon approval of the plan by the panel.

(d) Suspend the local government's development impact fee program established under section 30 of this act.

(3) If a local government's comprehensive plan is more than one year overdue, the panel shall take the actions listed in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) If a local government's comprehensive plan is more than two years overdue, the panel may impose a moratorium on some or all development within part or all of the jurisdiction.

(5) If a local government's comprehensive plan is more than four years overdue, the panel shall impose a moratorium on some or all development activity within all of the jurisdiction.

(6) If a local government's comprehensive plan is more than five years overdue, the panel shall impose a moratorium on all development activity in that jurisdiction not vital to the maintenance of public health and safety.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. LOCAL OPTION TAXES SUSPENDED FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.** In addition to the provisions of section 19 of this act, if a comprehensive plan is not adopted and approved within the time established by this chapter, the panel shall certify the lack of compliance to the state treasurer who shall withhold all proceeds due to that local government collected pursuant to RCW 82.— (section 201, chapter 42, Laws of 1990), until such time as the panel certifies compliance has been achieved. This section shall not apply if the lack of panel approval is due to the panel's failure to approve or remand the plan within the time prescribed in section 14 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. COMPREHENSIVE PLANS—IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.** (1) Within one year of approval of the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan each local government shall enact development regulations that fully implement and do not conflict with its approved comprehensive land use plan and shall file a copy of the regulations with the panel for review and comment. Local governments shall consider ordinances utilizing transferrable development rights. Any development regulation that conflicts with the jurisdiction's approved comprehensive plan shall be of no force or effect.

(2) Each local government shall enact regulations to fully implement its comprehensive plans. The regulations shall include:

(a) Ordinances that prohibit approval of a development that would cause the level of service of transportation or other public service or facility to decline below the standards adopted in the comprehensive plan unless actions are taken concurrently to accommodate the impacts. For purposes of this subsection, "concurrently" means that capital projects or other programs are implemented at the time of development or that a binding financial commitment is in place to complete such actions within four years;

(b) Provisions that protect and create incentives for the continuation of prudent commercial forestry and agricultural practices in appropriate rural areas;

(c) Forest use zoning for forest lands outside urban growth boundaries unless the nonforest use does not constitute urban growth, will not encourage urban growth, and will not interfere with commercial forestry activity on other

forest lands;

(d) A requirement that at least ten percent of the area of land zoned for forest use that is removed from such designation must be preserved as an open space or greenbelt area with a significant growth of native trees;

(e) Regulations and other programs to achieve compliance with the program goals and elements of the Puget Sound water quality authority management plan.

(3) Each local government shall examine and use, where appropriate, nonregulatory methods for implementing its open space program and other elements of its comprehensive plan. Nonregulatory methods include purchase of fee or less than fee interests in real property, tax incentives, technical assistance, education, and transferrable development rights.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. STATE COMPLIANCE.** (1) The activities of all state agencies, including development of capital budgets and proposals for use of public lands, shall comply with the goals of section 2 of this act and the comprehensive plans and development regulations of cities and counties adopted under this chapter. All state agencies shall analyze their existing practices and activities to determine and demonstrate compliance with such goals. If at any time, the comprehensive plan or development regulation precludes a land use proposed by a state agency, the state agency may receive approval by applying for amendment to the comprehensive plan or development regulation at issue, as such amendments are regularly processed by the local jurisdiction and the panels. If the amendment process does not resolve the conflict, the agency may petition the joint panels to resolve the conflict. The panels' rules for resolving such disputes shall assure that all participants, including the public, have full opportunity to affect the decision.

(2) No state agency shall issue a land use or development permit for or otherwise authorize surface drilling or seismic exploration for oil and gas in any marine state territorial waters or in the waters of the Columbia river from Puget Island westward or on any lands within one thousand feet of the ordinary high water mark of such waters.

(3) State agencies shall comply with the program goals and elements of the Puget Sound water quality management plan.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 23.** A new section is added to chapter 70.105 RCW to read as follows:

To further the goal of utilizing conservation and efficiency to minimize demand for hazardous waste disposal, the department of ecology may issue a permit for a preempted facility pursuant to this chapter only after it:

(1) Completes a forecast of the need for incineration and disposal capacity based on the goals of this chapter; the management priorities established in RCW 70.105.150; and information pertaining to the quantity and type of hazardous waste generated within Washington, Alaska, Oregon, and Idaho; and

(2) Determines that the capacity of the facility is no larger than the forecasted need.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 24.** A new section is added to chapter 76.09 RCW to read as follows:

Within twenty- four months after the effective date of this act, the forest practices board and the department of ecology shall jointly adopt forest practices rules to accomplish the purposes and intent of section 2(2)(c)(viii) of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. JUDICIAL REVIEW.** (1) Final action taken by a local government or a special district in exercise of its responsibilities under section 9 of this act, including an action taken under rules adopted under this chapter and under the state environmental policy act may be appealed to superior court by a person or entity, or association of persons or entities, having an interest affected by the action. This section creates a new cause of action in addition to existing causes of action under statute and constitutional and common law.

(2) An appeal under this chapter shall be commenced within thirty days of the date of publication of the final action. Publication consists of (a) publishing notice of such final action in a legal newspaper of general circulation in the area of the property subject to the action for two consecutive weeks and (b) mailing notice of such final action to each party of record, each property owner, and each owner of property within three hundred feet of the property subject to the action. The notice shall identify: The property subject to the action, the nature of the action taken, the final date of publication, the final date of any appeal, and availability of appeal to superior court.

(3) Venue of an action brought under this chapter is in the county of the local government or special district whose action is subject to the appeal, or



in the adjoining county, or in Thurston county.

(4) If the decision of a local government or special district is appealed under this chapter, the local government or special district shall be joined in the appeal, but only in the name of its corporate entity and not in the name of its representative boards, councils, bodies, examiners, executives, commissions, or other bodies. Service of the appeal is lawfully provided if personally delivered to the principal office or place of business for the local government or special district or the office of the prosecuting city, or district attorney.

(5) If a final action appealed under this chapter involves an application for action on a specific parcel of property, the persons or entities making the application shall be joined as parties to the appeal, and shall be named as set forth in the application. No other persons or entities need be named or served as necessary parties.

(6) Within sixty days of receipt of service of an appeal of a final action, the local government or special district shall prepare and file with the superior court the record of the decision appealed from. The record of the decision shall include all authorities, evidence, testimony, and other documentation relied upon by the local government or special district in making the decision. By stipulation or upon motion, the record may be shortened. Any party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be assessed additional costs by the court. The costs of preparing the record of decision, including the transcription of proceedings, shall be borne by the local government or special district whose decision is under appeal.

(7) Review of the local government or special district decision appealed from shall be limited to the record except for issues concerning procedural irregularity, constitutional violations, and issues for which appellant was deprived the opportunity to prepare an adequate record before the local government or special district.

(8) The court may affirm, reverse, or remand a decision appealed under this chapter. A court may award to a local government the cost of record preparation if the appeal of a local government decision lacks substantial merit. A decision shall be reversed or remanded if the court finds:

(a) The decision to be unlawful in substance or procedure, including being contrary to the provisions and protections of this chapter and plans and regulations adopted thereunder;

(b) The decision to be unconstitutional; or

(c) The decision to be unsupported by substantial evidence in the record as to facts found by the local government or special district.

(9) In revising or remanding a decision of a local government or special district the court shall award reasonable costs and attorneys' fees to a qualified appellant against the local government or special district, if it finds that the decision appealed from was not substantially justified and the appeal was brought in the public interest. For purposes of this section, a decision is not substantially justified if it is found to be contrary to law in either substance or procedure, is declared unconstitutional, or is devoid of such support in the evidence as to be arbitrary and capricious. An appeal shall be deemed to be brought in the public interest if it promotes the interest of the community at large beyond the interests at stake in an individual parcel of property. A person or entity or association of persons or entities with less than two hundred thousand dollars in net assets are qualified appellants.

(10) Frivolous lawsuits brought pursuant to this section shall be subject to sanctions authorized in RCW 4.84.185.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. CONFORMANCE WITH OTHER PLANNING STATUTES.** All planning under this chapter required of a local government shall conform with chapter 36.70, 35.63, or 35A.63 RCW, as appropriate. A charter county or charter city may perform its planning activities pursuant to charter provisions as an incident of its inherent home rule authority. A county that adopts a comprehensive land use plan conforming to the definition of "comprehensive land use plan" contained in this chapter shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of RCW 36.70.020(6) and 36.70.330. A city that adopts a comprehensive land use plan conforming to the definition of "comprehensive land use plan" contained in this chapter shall be deemed to have complied with chapter 35.63 or 35A.63 RCW, whichever is appropriate. If a conflict exists between a provision of this chapter and a provision of chapter 36.70, 35.63, or 35A.63 RCW, the provision of this chapter shall prevail.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. CONFORMANCE WITH SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.** Lands or actions subject to chapter 43.21C or 90.58 RCW shall continue to be regulated under these chapters. This chapter does not amend, limit, or repeal

the effect of chapter 43.21C or 90.58 RCW upon land and actions subject to those chapters, except where the provisions of this chapter are more protective of environmentally sensitive lands.

#### ARTICLE IV: IMPLEMENTATION

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. NATURAL HERITAGE LANDS.** (1) Natural heritage lands shall consist of all lands identified under subsection (2) or (4) of this section.

(2) The legislature may create heritage lands by approving or modifying a recommendation made by the review panels meeting jointly. The panels shall recommend to the legislature lands for natural heritage designation upon finding that the lands possess qualities identified with the natural heritage of Washington state. At a minimum, within one year of the effective date of this act, the panels shall make recommendations regarding the following lands:

(a) Nisqually Delta;

(b) Skagit Flats;

(c) Vancouver Lake lowlands; and

(d) Dishman Hills.

(3) The panels' recommendations shall specify:

(a) The boundary of the area;

(b) The reasons for the requested designation; and

(c) The goals to be served by a management plan.

Upon the legislature's designation of natural heritage lands, the panels shall develop and adopt a management plan.

(4) (a) Natural heritage lands may be designated by the panels upon passage of an ordinance at the local level requesting such a designation. The ordinance shall specify:

(i) The boundary of the area;

(ii) The reasons for the requested designation; and

(iii) The goals to be served by a management plan.

(b) Within sixty days of receipt of an ordinance meeting the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the panels shall determine whether there is a need for a management plan to protect the designated lands. Within six months of such a determination, the panels shall develop and adopt a management plan.

(5) Management plans developed and adopted pursuant to subsections (2) and (4) of this section shall be consistent with the goals identified in the nomination. The panels' process for developing a management plan shall be consistent with the public participation goals of this chapter and shall include at a minimum at least two public hearings in the vicinity of the designated lands.

(6) Land uses and land activities within natural heritage lands and governmental decisions directly affecting those lands shall be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were designated.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. VESTING DOCTRINE REVISED.** The state of Washington adopts the following rule for vesting of rights: A right vests only upon the issuance of a valid permit or preliminary plat approval. If there has been no change of position and substantial reliance within one year of the permit or approval the vested right shall expire. Prior Washington case law to the contrary shall have no further effect.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. IMPACT FEES—AUTHORIZED.** (1) Counties, cities, and towns are authorized to impose impact fees, excise taxes on development activity, or excise taxes on the privilege of engaging in business that constitutes development, to mitigate reasonably related needs for housing relocation impacts and potential impacts on any public facilities, including impacts arising from the increased use of public facilities or the increased need for additional or expanded public facilities, arising from development activity that is authorized by the issuance of a permit, or other approval, by the county, city, or town. Such impacts could arise directly or indirectly from the development activity itself or the cumulative impact arising from development activity. "Public facilities" include public facilities owned and operated by the county, city, or town, as well as public facilities owned and operated by other units of government within the county, city, or town, including but not limited to school districts.

A formula or other method of calculating the amount of the impact fees or excise taxes shall be established for each type of public facility and housing relocation impact, for which the impact fees or excise taxes are imposed. The impact fees or excise taxes shall be calculated so that the amount collected is related reasonably to the mitigation of the impacts arising from the development. An exemption from such impact fees or excise taxes may be provided for low-income or moderate-income housing developments or other developments

that promote the goals of this chapter.

A formula or other method of calculating the amount of the impact fees or excise taxes shall provide a credit for the value of both: (a) Any improvement or payment for the same public facility or housing relocation impact that is required to be made or paid by action of another unit of government for the same public facility as identified in the capital improvement plan; and (b) any off-site improvements or off-site dedications required by the county, city, or town imposing the impact fees or excise taxes as a condition of approving the development. The county, city, or town may provide that, if the value of such off-site improvements or off-site mitigation exceeds the impacts arising from the development and the impact fees or excise taxes that would have been imposed on the development, the developer who made the off-site improvements or off-site dedications may be reimbursed over a six-year period by an amount not exceeding the extra value from impact fees or excise taxes paid by subsequent developers that are attributable to the off-site improvements or off-site dedications. For purposes of this section, off-site improvements and off-site dedications means improvements or dedications that are not contained within the proposed development or frontage contiguous to the property that is being developed.

(2) The money from impact fees or excise taxes imposed for housing relocation purposes shall be placed into an account for such purposes and shall be expended for such purposes. The money from impact fees or excise taxes that are imposed for public facility impact purposes shall be placed into a capital account by the county, city, or town, or transferred to the other unit of government that owns and operates the impacted public facilities and that unit of government shall place the money into a capital account to be expended for only capital costs of the type of public facility for which it is imposed. Such other units of government include, but are not limited to, school districts, park and recreation service areas, sewer districts, water districts, public utility districts, metropolitan municipal corporations, county transportation authorities, public transportation benefit areas, transportation benefit districts, and other counties, cities, or towns. The money that is collected from such impact fees or excise taxes shall be expended within eight years of collection, or the government in possession of the money shall return the unexpended money to the current owner of the property assessed the impact fees or excise taxes.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "development" includes: (a) The construction or reconstruction of any structure, building space, or land; (b) any division of land for purposes of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership, including subdivisions, short subdivisions, condominium approvals, or binding site plans; and (c) any planned unit development or other contractual rezoning action.

Sec. 31. Section 82.02.020, chapter 15, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 6, chapter 179, Laws of 1988 and RCW 82.02.020 are each amended to read as follows:

**IMPACT FEES—NOT PROHIBITED.** Except only as expressly provided in RCW 67.28.180 and 67.28.190 and the provisions of chapter 82.14 RCW, the state preempts the field of imposing taxes upon retail sales of tangible personal property, the use of tangible personal property, parimutuel wagering authorized pursuant to RCW 67.16.060, conveyances, and cigarettes, and no county, town, or other municipal subdivision shall have the right to impose taxes of that nature. ~~((No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall impose any tax, fee, or charge, either direct or indirect, on the construction or reconstruction of residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, or on any other building or building space or appurtenance thereto, or on the development, subdivision, classification, or reclassification of land. However, this section does not preclude dedications of land or easements pursuant to RCW 58.17.110 within the proposed development or plat which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation can demonstrate are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat to which the dedication of land or easement is to apply.~~

~~This section does not prohibit voluntary agreements with counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations that allow a payment in lieu of a dedication of land or to mitigate a direct impact that has been identified as a consequence of a proposed development, subdivision, or plat. A local government shall not use such voluntary agreements for local off-site transportation improvements within the geographic boundaries of the area or areas covered by an adopted transportation program authorized by chapter 39.92 RCW. Any such voluntary agreement is subject to the following provisions:~~

~~(1) The payment shall be held in a reserve account and may only be~~

~~expended to fund a capital improvement agreed upon by the parties to mitigate the identified, direct impact;~~

~~(2) The payment shall be expended in all cases within five years of collection; and~~

~~(3) Any payment not so expended shall be refunded with interest at the rate applied to judgments to the property owners of record at the time of the refund; however, if the payment is not expended within five years due to delay attributable to the developer, the payment shall be refunded without interest.~~

~~No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall require any payment as part of such a voluntary agreement which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation cannot establish is reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat.~~

~~Nothing in this section prohibits cities, towns, counties, or other municipal corporations from collecting reasonable fees from an applicant for a permit or other governmental approval to cover the cost to the city, town, county, or other municipal corporation of processing applications, inspecting and reviewing plans, or preparing detailed statements required by chapter 43.21C RCW.~~

~~This section does not limit the existing authority of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation to impose special assessments on property specifically benefited thereby in the manner prescribed by law.~~

~~Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing or permits counties, cities, or towns to impose water, sewer, natural gas, drainage utility, and drainage system charges: PROVIDED, That no such charge shall exceed the proportionate share of such utility or system's capital costs which the county, city, or town can demonstrate are attributable to the property being charged: PROVIDED FURTHER, That these provisions shall not be interpreted to expand or contract any existing authority of counties, cities, or towns to impose such charges.~~

~~Nothing in this section prohibits a transportation benefit district from imposing fees or charges authorized in RCW 36.73.120 nor prohibits the legislative authority of a county, city, or town from approving the imposition of such fees within a transportation benefit district.~~

~~Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing transportation impact fees authorized pursuant to chapter 39.92 RCW.~~

~~This section does not apply to special purpose districts formed and acting pursuant to Titles 54, 56, 57, or 87 RCW, nor is the authority conferred by these titles affected.)~~

Sec. 32. Section 35.43.110, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as amended by section 10, chapter 313, Laws of 1981 and RCW 35.43.110 are each amended to read as follows:

Proceedings to establish local improvement districts must be initiated by petition in the following cases:

(1) Any local improvement payable in whole or in part by special assessments which includes a charge for the cost and expense of operation and maintenance of escalators or moving sidewalks shall be initiated only upon a petition signed by the owners of two-thirds of the lineal frontage upon the improvement to be made and two-thirds of the area within the limits of the proposed improvement district;

(2) If the management of park drives, parkways, and boulevards of a city has been vested in a board of park commissioners or similar authority: PROVIDED, That the proceedings may be initiated by a resolution, if the ordinance is passed at the request of the park board or similar authority thereof specifying the particular drives, parkways, or boulevards, or portions thereof to be improved and the nature of the improvement.

(3) Outside of urban growth areas, if the local health department has not declared a current health emergency, a local improvement district for sewers or a system of sewerage, as defined in RCW 35.67.010, may be initiated only if a petition is signed by the owners of at least seventy percent of the area within the limits of the proposed local improvement district. These property owners shall pay at least seventy percent of the total cost of the sewer local improvement district, or the entire cost of the sewer local improvement district if the sewer local improvement district benefits them solely.

The other thirty percent or smaller percentage of property owners shall be assessed for the sewer local improvement district, if the proponents prove by clear and convincing evidence that the sewer local improvement district will not work an economic and financial hardship on those property owners resulting in the possible loss of their real or personal property. Each property owner within the proposed sewer local improvement district for whom the proponents cannot meet this burden of proof shall be exempted from any



sewer local improvement district assessments.

If the local health department determines that a health emergency currently exists, the laws governing the creation of sewer local improvement districts in this chapter shall govern.

Sec. 33. Section 35.91.020, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as last amended by section 11, chapter 313, Laws of 1981 and RCW 35.91.020 are each amended to read as follows:

The governing body of any city, town, county, sewer district, water district, or drainage district, hereinafter referred to as a "municipality" may contract with owners of real estate for the construction of storm, sanitary, or combination sewers, pumping stations, and disposal plants, water mains, hydrants, reservoirs, or appurtenances, hereinafter called "water or sewer facilities," within their boundaries or (except for counties) within ten miles from their corporate limits connecting with the public water or sewerage system to serve the area in which the real estate of such owners is located, and to provide for a period of not to exceed ~~(fifteen)~~ twenty-five years for the reimbursement of such owners and their assigns by any owner of real estate who did not contribute to the original cost of such water or sewer facilities and who subsequently tap onto or use the same of a fair pro rata share of the cost of the construction of said water or sewer facilities, including not only those directly connected thereto, but also users connected to laterals or branches connecting thereto, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the governing body of such municipality may provide or contract, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law. To the extent it may require in the performance of such contract, such municipality may install said water or sewer facilities in and along the county streets in the area to be served as hereinabove provided, subject to such reasonable requirements as to the manner of occupancy of such streets as the county may by resolution provide. The provisions of such contract shall not be effective as to any owner of real estate not a party thereto unless such contract has been recorded in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the real estate of such owner is located prior to the time such owner taps into or connects to said water or sewer facilities. The power of the governing body of such municipality to so contract also applies to water or sewer facilities in process of construction on June 10, 1959, or which have not been finally approved or accepted for full maintenance and operation by such municipality upon June 10, 1959.

The duration of latecomer fee agreements for sewers in this section is extended to twenty-five years from the current fifteen years.

The amount of latecomer's fees for sewer hookup shall be fair and reasonable, based upon reasonable, prevailing market rates for construction at the time the sewer project is completed.

The latecomer's fees shall not exceed the original construction costs, as determined by an audit conducted by a private, impartial party. The costs of the audit shall be included within the original costs of the project. Latecomer's fees are not intended to be a money-making proposition for developers and can only be used to recoup original costs, exclusive of inflation.

Sec. 34. Section 15, chapter 189, Laws of 1967 as last amended by section 7, chapter 477, Laws of 1987 and RCW 36.93.150 are each amended to read as follows:

The board, upon review of any proposed action, shall take such of the following actions as it deems necessary to best carry out the intent of this chapter:

- (1) Approval of the proposal as submitted;
- (2) Subject to RCW 35.02.170, modification of the proposal by adjusting boundaries to add or delete territory: PROVIDED, That any proposal for annexation by the board shall be subject to RCW 35.21.010 and shall not add additional territory, the amount of which is greater than that included in the original proposal: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such modifications shall not interfere with the authority of a city, town, or special purpose district to require or not require preannexation agreements, covenants, or petitions;
- (3) Determination of a division of assets and liabilities between two or more governmental units where relevant;
- (4) Determination whether, or the extent to which, functions of a special purpose district are to be assumed by an incorporated city or town, metropolitan municipal corporation, or another existing special purpose district; or
- (5) Disapproval of the proposal except that the board shall not have jurisdiction to disapprove the dissolution or disincorporation of a special purpose district which is not providing services but shall have jurisdiction over the determination of a division of the assets and liabilities of a dissolved or dis-

incorporated special purpose district: PROVIDED, That a board shall not have jurisdiction over the division of assets and liabilities of a special purpose district that is dissolved or disincorporated pursuant to chapter 36.96 RCW.

Unless the board shall disapprove a proposal, it shall be presented under the appropriate statute for approval of a public body and, if required, a vote of the people. A proposal that has been modified shall be presented under the appropriate statute for approval of a public body and if required, a vote of the people. If a proposal, other than that for a city, town, or special purpose district annexation, after modification does not contain enough signatures of persons within the modified area, as are required by law, then the initiating party, parties or governmental unit has thirty days after the modification decision to secure enough signatures to satisfy the legal requirement. If the signatures cannot be secured then the proposal may be submitted to a vote of the people, as required by law.

The addition or deletion of property by the board shall not invalidate a petition which had previously satisfied the sufficiency of signature provisions of RCW 35.13.130 or 35A.14.120. When the board, after due proceedings held, disapproves a proposed action, such proposed action shall be unavailable, the proposing agency shall be without power to initiate the same or substantially the same as determined by the board, and any succeeding acts intended to or tending to effectuate that action shall be void, but such action may be reinitiated after a period of twelve months from date of disapproval and shall again be subject to the same consideration.

The board shall ~~(not)~~ modify or deny a proposed action ~~((unless there is evidence on the record to support a conclusion))~~ if it finds that the action is inconsistent with one or more of the objectives under RCW 36.93.180 and that the inconsistency is not outweighed by the fulfillment of other objectives under RCW 36.93.180. The board shall deny an annexation of a city or town beyond the urban growth area established by section 2(2)(a)(i) of this act. Every such determination to modify or deny a proposed action shall be made in writing pursuant to a motion, and shall be supported by appropriate written findings and conclusions, based on the record.

Sec. 35. Section 18, chapter 189, Laws of 1967 as last amended by section 6, chapter 84, Laws of 1989 and RCW 36.93.180 are each amended to read as follows:

The decisions of the boundary review board shall attempt to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) Preservation of natural neighborhoods and communities;
- (2) Use of physical boundaries, including but not limited to bodies of water, highways, and land contours;
- (3) Creation and preservation of logical service areas;
- (4) Prevention of abnormally irregular boundaries;
- (5) Discouragement of multiple incorporations of small cities and encouragement of incorporation of cities in excess of ten thousand population in heavily populated urban areas;
- (6) Dissolution of inactive special purpose districts;
- (7) Adjustment of impractical boundaries;
- (8) Incorporation as cities or towns or annexation to cities or towns of unincorporated areas which are urban in character; ~~(and)~~
- (9) Protection of agricultural and rural lands which are designated for long term productive agricultural and resource use by a comprehensive plan adopted by the county legislative authority; and
- (10) Prevention of sprawl, including, but not limited to, denying an annexation of a city or town beyond an urban growth area established pursuant to sections 2(2)(a)(i) and 13(2)(b) of this act, notwithstanding the limitation of RCW 36.93.150(5)(c).

Sec. 36. Section 3, chapter 271, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 134, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 58.17.030 are each amended to read as follows:

Every subdivision shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. ~~((Every short subdivision as defined in this chapter shall comply with the provisions of any local regulation adopted pursuant to RCW 58.17.060.))~~ However, subdivisions of land into four lots or less shall be reviewed in accordance with this section. Counties, cities, and towns may adopt ordinances that also apply these procedures to subdivisions of land into nine lots or less if the land is within the limits of a city or town or within an urban growth area established under section 13(3)(b) of this act.

The procedure shall provide for an administrative approval process. No public hearing may be required unless written requests for a public hearing have been mailed to the county within twenty-one days or to the city or town

within seven days of the posting of the proposed subdivision and the requests have been signed by ten or more people who either reside or own real property located within one-half mile of the proposed subdivision. The review process shall ensure that the proposed subdivision conforms with the remainder of the requirements of this chapter, including RCW 58.17.110. A lot that has been created under this procedure may not be divided in any manner within twenty years of its creation unless the division conforms with the regular subdivision procedure.

Sec. 37. Section 4-123, chapter 43, Laws of 1989 and RCW 58.17.040 are each amended to read as follows:

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:

- (1) Cemeteries and other burial plots while used for that purpose;
- (2) Divisions of land into lots or tracts each of which is ~~((one-one-hundred twenty-eight))~~ one thirty-second of a section of land or larger, or ~~((five))~~ twenty acres or larger if the land is not capable of description as a fraction of a section of land, unless the ~~((governing authority))~~ legislative body of the city, town, or county in which the land is situated shall have adopted a subdivision ordinance requiring plat approval of such divisions: PROVIDED, That for purposes of computing the size of any lot under this item which borders on a street or road, the lot size shall be expanded to include that area which would be bounded by the center line of the road or street and the side lot lines of the lot running perpendicular to such center line;
- (3) Divisions made by testamentary provisions, or the laws of descent;
- (4) Divisions of land into lots or tracts classified for industrial or commercial use when the city, town, or county has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;
- (5) A division for the purpose of lease when no residential structure other than mobile homes or travel trailers are permitted to be placed upon the land when the city, town, or county has approved a binding site plan for the use of the land in accordance with local regulations;
- (6) A division made for the purpose of alteration by adjusting boundary lines, between platted or unplatted lots or both, which does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division nor create any lot, tract, parcel, site, or division which contains insufficient area and dimension to meet minimum requirements for width and area for a building site; and
- (7) Divisions of land into lots or tracts if: (a) The improvements constructed or to be constructed thereon will be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest; (b) a city, town, or county has approved a binding site plan for all such land; and (c) the binding site plan contains thereon the following statement: "All development of the land described herein shall be in accordance with the binding site plan, as it may be amended. Upon completion, the improvements on the land shall be included in one or more condominiums or owned by an association or other legal entity in which the owners of units therein or their owners' associations have a membership or other legal or beneficial interest."

Sec. 38. Section 9, chapter 271, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 5, chapter 293, Laws of 1981 and RCW 58.17.090 are each amended to read as follows:

**SUBDIVISIONS--NOTICES.** (1) Upon receipt of an application for preliminary plat approval the administrative officer charged by ordinance with responsibility for administration of regulations pertaining to platting and subdivisions shall set a date for a public hearing. At a minimum, notice of the hearing shall be given in the following manner: ~~((4))~~ (a) Notice shall be published not less than ten days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the county and a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the real property which is proposed to be subdivided is located; ~~((2))~~ and (b) special notice of the hearing shall be given to adjacent landowners by any other reasonable method local authorities deem necessary, but shall include, at a minimum, the conspicuous posting of notice, in a manner designed to attract public attention, in the near vicinity of the land that is proposed to be subdivided. Adjacent landowners are the owners of real property, as shown by the records of the county assessor, located within three hundred feet of any portion of the boundary of the proposed subdivision. If the owner of the real property which is proposed to be subdivided owns another parcel or parcels of real property which lie adjacent to the real property proposed to be subdivided, notice under this subsection shall be given to owners of real property located within three hundred feet of any portion of the boundaries of such adjacently located parcels of real property

owned by the owner of the real property proposed to be subdivided. All hearings shall be public. All hearing notices shall include a description of the location of the proposed subdivision. The description may be in the form of either a vicinity location sketch or a written description other than a legal description.

(2) If a county, city, or town has adopted an ordinance providing for the administrative approval of certain subdivisions pursuant to RCW 58.17.030, the county, city, or town shall provide notice of the proposed subdivision by publication and posting as provided under subsection (1) of this section. The notice shall occur within fourteen days of the filing of the application.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 39. DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY.** The department of ecology shall:

- (1) Develop a four-tier wetlands inventory rating system by December 31, 1991. The top tier shall be wetlands of state-wide significance as determined by the department in consultation with the regional growth management review panels;
- (2) Provide technical assistance, including model ordinances, to local governments;
- (3) Review and approve local government wetland conservation permit programs consistent with the wetlands provisions of this chapter; and
- (4) Adopt rules necessary to carry out its duties under this chapter.

Sec. 40. Section 6, chapter 137, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. as amended by section 3, chapter 200, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 76.09.060 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall prescribe the form and contents of the notification and application. The forest practices regulations shall specify by whom and under what conditions the notification and application shall be signed. The application or notification shall be delivered in person or sent by certified mail to the department. The information required may include, but shall not be limited to:

- (a) Name and address of the forest land owner, timber owner, and operator;
- (b) Description of the proposed forest practice or practices to be conducted;
- (c) Legal description of the land on which the forest practices are to be conducted;
- (d) Planimetric and topographic maps showing location and size of all lakes and streams and other public waters in and immediately adjacent to the operating area and showing all existing and proposed roads and major tractor roads;
- (e) Description of the silvicultural, harvesting, or other forest practice methods to be used, including the type of equipment to be used and materials to be applied;
- (f) Proposed plan for reforestation and for any revegetation necessary to reduce erosion potential from roadsides and yarding roads, as required by the forest practices regulations;
- (g) Soil, geological, and hydrological data with respect to forest practices;
- (h) The expected dates of commencement and completion of all forest practices specified in the application;
- (i) Provisions for continuing maintenance of roads and other construction or other measures necessary to afford protection to public resources; and
- (j) An affirmation that the statements contained in the notification or application are true.

(2) At the option of the applicant, the application or notification may be submitted to cover a single forest practice or any number of forest practices within reasonable geographic or political boundaries as specified by the department. Long range plans may be submitted to the department for review and consultation.

(3) The application or notification shall indicate whether any land covered by the application or notification will be converted or is intended to be converted to a use other than commercial timber production within ~~((three))~~ ten years after completion of the forest practices described in it.

(a) If the application states that any such land will be or is intended to be so converted:

(i) The reforestation requirements of this chapter and of the forest practices regulations shall not apply if the land is in fact so converted unless applicable alternatives or limitations are provided in forest practices regulations issued under RCW 76.09.070 as now or hereafter amended;

(ii) Completion of such forest practice operations shall be deemed conversion of the lands to another use for purposes of chapters 84.28, 84.33,



and 84.34 RCW unless the conversion is to a use permitted under a current use tax agreement permitted under chapter 84.34 RCW;

(iii) The forest practices described in the application are subject to applicable county, city, town, and regional governmental authority permitted under RCW 76.09.240 as now or hereafter amended as well as the forest practices regulations.

No conversion may be permitted for a period of ten years after completion of the forest practice if the county, city, or town has not adopted a comprehensive land use plan adopted pursuant to section 9 of this act. This provision shall not apply to forest practices within a county, city, or town that has adopted a comprehensive land use plan pursuant to section 9 of this act.

(b) If the application or notification does not state that any land covered by the application or notification will be or is intended to be so converted:

(i) For ~~(six)~~ ten years after the date of the application for a permit that would result in a conversion of forest lands to a use incompatible with long-term timber production, the county

~~(or)~~ city, town, and regional governmental entities (may deny) shall refuse to accept or process and shall deny any or all applications for permits or approvals, including building permits and subdivision approvals, relating to nonforestry uses of land subject to the application;

(ii) Failure to comply with the reforestation requirements contained in any final order or decision shall constitute a removal from classification under the provisions of RCW 84.28.065, a removal of designation under the provisions of RCW 84.33.140, and a change of use under the provisions of RCW 84.34.080, and, if applicable, shall subject such lands to the payments and/or penalties resulting from such removals or changes; and

(iii) Conversion to a use other than commercial timber operations within ~~(three)~~ ten years after completion of the forest practices without the consent of the county ~~(or municipal)~~ city, town, and regional authorities to which the forest practice operations would have been subject if the application had so stated.

(c) For ten years after the date of an application for a conversion to an agricultural use, the county, city, town, and regional governmental entities shall deny any or all applications for permits or approvals, including building permits and subdivision approvals, relating to nonagricultural uses of land subject to the application.

(d) If a forest practice is conducted without an application or notification required by this chapter, for ten years after the date the forest practice is discovered, the county, city, town, or regional governmental entities shall refuse to accept and process, and shall deny any or all applications for permits or approvals, including building permits and subdivision approvals, relating to nonforestry uses of land subject to the application.

(e) The application or notification shall be either signed by the land owner or accompanied by a statement signed by the land owner indicating his or her intent with respect to conversion and acknowledging that he or she is familiar with the effects of this subsection.

(4) Whenever an approved application authorizes a forest practice which, because of soil condition, proximity to a water course or other unusual factor, has a potential for causing material damage to a public resource, as determined by the department, the applicant shall, when requested on the approved application, notify the department two days before the commencement of actual operations.

(5) Before the operator commences any forest practice in a manner or to an extent significantly different from that described in a previously approved application or notification, there shall be submitted to the department a new application or notification form in the manner set forth in this section.

(6) The notification to or the approval given by the department to an application to conduct a forest practice shall be effective for a term of one year from the date of approval or notification and shall not be renewed unless a new application is filed and approved or a new notification has been filed.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no prior application or notification shall be required for any emergency forest practice necessitated by fire, flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other emergency as defined by the board, but the operator shall submit an application or notification, whichever is applicable, to the department within forty-eight hours after commencement of such practice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 41. A new section is added to chapter 80.50 RCW to read as follows:

LAND USE PLANS AND ZONING ORDINANCE. Land use plans and

zoning ordinances, as defined by this chapter, and shoreline master programs adopted pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW addressing the approval, siting, conditioning, limitations, and/or mitigation of energy facilities and associated facilities are hereby subject to direct legislation by the people through initiative and referendum notwithstanding delegation of authority to enact such legislation contained in other statutes.

#### ARTICLE V: APPROPRIATION AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 42. APPROPRIATION—GENERAL FUND. (1) Twelve million two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated from the general fund to the growth management account established by section 7 of this act, for the biennium ending June 30, 1991, to implement this act as follows:

(a) One million dollars to provide technical assistance and mediation services to local governments under section 6(2) (b) and (c) of this act;

(b) Ten million dollars to make grants to counties, cities, and towns under section 6(2)(b) of this act;

(c) One million dollars for the inventories under section 6(2)(a) of this act; and

(d) Two hundred thousand dollars to make grants under section 6(2)(j) of this act.

(2) Nine hundred thousand dollars is appropriated from the general fund to the department of ecology for the biennium ending June 30, 1991, to implement the department's duties under this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 43. 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. 44. Section captions and article headings used in this act constitute no part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. This act shall be known and cited as the balanced growth enabling act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 46. Sections 2 through 22, 25 through 30, 39, and 45 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 36 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 47. REPEALER. Any bill of the legislature involving the growth management and environmental protection subjects addressed in this act that is enacted between March 13, 1990, and November 6, 1990, is superseded and repealed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 48. REPEALER. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 2, chapter 104, Laws of 1987 and RCW 58.17.033;

(2) Section 6, chapter 271, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., section 3, chapter 134, Laws of 1974 ex. sess., section 1, chapter 92, Laws of 1987, section 5, chapter 354, Laws of 1987, section 2, chapter 330, Laws of 1989 and RCW 58.17.060;

(3) Section 12, chapter 134, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 58.17.065;

(4) Section 1, chapter 233, Laws of 1986 and RCW 58.17.095;

(5) Section 1, chapter 47, Laws of 1984 and RCW 58.17.155; and

(6) Section 1, chapter 104, Laws of 1987 and RCW 19.27.095.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 49. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION. Local governments, state agencies, and the courts shall construe the provisions of this act liberally to achieve its legislative intent and state land use planning goals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 50. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

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**In the preceding and following measures, all words in double brackets with a line through them are in the State Law or Constitution at the present time and are being taken out by the measure. All words underlined do not appear in the State Law or Constitution as they are now written but will be put in if the measure is adopted.**

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## COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution No. 4203

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 XI, section 3 of the state Constitution to read as follows:

Article XI, section 3. No new counties shall be established, or annexation shall occur, which ~~((shall))~~ at the time of such action reduces any county to a population less than ~~((four))~~ ten thousand ~~((4,000, nor shall a))~~. No new county shall be formed containing a ~~((less))~~ population of less than ~~((two))~~ ten thousand ~~((2,000))~~, except by the consolidation of two or more counties. ~~((There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition therefor and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state.))~~

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, section 28 of this Constitution, county boundaries shall be described in special laws enacted by the legislature. All portions of the state shall be in a county.

County boundaries shall be altered as follows:

(1) A new county shall be established when: (a) First, the action is initiated by petition of a majority of the voters residing in the proposed new county, but when the proposed new county would take territory out of more than one county the action must be initiated by petition of a majority of the voters residing in each portion of the proposed new county that is located within each county; (b) second, the petitions referred to in (a) are certified by voting precinct; (c) third, the legislature enacts a special law authorizing the creation of the new county; and (d) fourth, a ballot proposition authorizing the creation of the new county is approved by the voters residing in the proposed county. The legislature may establish the boundaries of the new county notwithstanding the boundaries proposed by the petition.

(2) An existing county may annex territory from another county when: (a) First, the action is initiated by either resolution of the legislative authority of the annexing county or petition of twenty-five percent of the voters residing in the area within a county proposed to be annexed; (b) second, the legislative authority of the county from which the area would be removed adopts a resolution authorizing the annexation; (c) third, the legislature enacts a special law providing for the annexation; and (d) fourth, a ballot proposition authorizing the annexation is approved by the voters residing in that area.

(3) Two or more counties may consolidate when: (a) First, the action is initiated in each of the counties proposed to be consolidated by either resolution of the county legislative authority or petition by twenty-five percent of the voters residing in the county; (b) second, the legislature enacts a special law providing for the consolidation; and (c) third, a ballot proposition authorizing the consolidation is approved by the voters of each of the counties.

The legislature may implement this section and may place additional requirements or conditions on the altering of county boundaries by enacting general laws applicable to the entire state.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this Article, the legislature shall enact general laws applicable to the entire state to establish procedures whereby, at the time of a vote under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section, the voters also select the location of a county seat whenever two or more counties consolidate, or the location of a county seat in that portion of a county remaining after an annexation or creation of a new county, if the old county seat is located in the territory removed from the county.

Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken: PROVIDED, That in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing incurred in the purchase of any county property, or in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use, or under construction, which shall fall within and be retained by the county: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four

times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.



## COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution No. 4231

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VII, section 2 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

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

(a) By any taxing district for each of six or fewer consecutive years and for a stated purpose or purposes, as specified in a ballot proposition authorizing the levy or levies, when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the ~~((electors))~~ voters thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional taxes submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed initial levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of ~~((persons))~~ voters voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty ~~((per-centum))~~ percent of the total ~~((votes-cast))~~ number of voters voting in such taxing district at the last preceding general election when the number of ~~((electors))~~ voters voting on the proposition does not exceed forty ~~((per-centum))~~ percent of the total ~~((votes-cast))~~ number of voters voting in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the ~~((electors))~~ voters thereof voting on the proposition to levy when the number of ~~((electors))~~ voters voting on the proposition exceeds forty ~~((per-centum))~~ percent of the total ~~((votes-cast))~~ number of voters voting in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; ~~((PROVIDED, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, any proposition pursuant to this subsection to levy additional tax for the support of the common schools may provide such support for a two-year period and any proposition to levy an additional tax to support the construction, modernization, or remodeling of school facilities may provide such support for a period not exceeding six years.))~~

(b) By any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the ~~((electors))~~ voters thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of ~~((persons))~~ voters voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty ~~((per-centum))~~ percent of the total number of ~~((votes-cast))~~ voters voting in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That any such taxing district shall have the right by vote of its governing body to refund any general obligation bonds of said district issued for capital purposes only, and to provide for the interest thereon and amortization thereof by annual levies in excess of the tax limitation provided for herein, AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this section shall also be subject to the limitations contained in Article VIII, Section 6, of this Constitution;

(c) By the state or any taxing district for the purpose of paying the principal



(c) By the state or any taxing district for the purpose of paying the principal or interest on general obligation bonds outstanding on December 6, 1934; or for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered so to do by a court of last resort.

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. 8212

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VII, section 11 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article VII, section 11. Nothing in this Article VII as amended shall prevent the legislature from providing, subject to such conditions as it may enact, that the true and fair value in money (a) of farms, agricultural lands, standing timber, and timberlands, ~~(and)~~ (b) of other open space lands ~~(which)~~ that are used for recreation or for enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty, or (c) of properties with dwelling units that comply with health and safety standards, are devoted to low-income house, and contain five or more low-income dwelling units, shall be based on the use to which such property is currently applied, and such values shall be used in computing the assessed valuation of such property in the same manner as the assessed valuation is computed for all property.

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.

## (Explanatory statement for Initiative Measure 547 continued from page 5)

wetlands, permit economic development consistent with land use goals, protection of water resources, Puget Sound, neighborhoods and property rights, and provide for citizen participation and other factors.

Within 6 months each county is to develop 10 and 20 year population, housing and employment goals. Counties and cities which are subject to the 1990 legislative requirement to develop comprehensive plans would have to do so within 3 years, other counties would have 5 or 7 years. Cities of over 150,000 must have sub-area plans. Sanctions are provided for non-compliance by local governments, including loss of certain local option taxes. Impact fees and excise taxes could be imposed by local governments on development activity for the impacts and potential impacts upon public facilities and housing relocation.

County boundary review boards would be authorized to prevent urban sprawl by denying cities annexations beyond an urban growth area. Extension of water and sewer services beyond urban growth areas is restricted. One, but not the sole, element to avoid platting requirements for the subdivision of land is minimum lot size. This minimum size would increase from 5 acres to 20 acres. The concept of a property owner having a vested right to a permissible land use would be changed to be viewed from the date of the issuance, rather than application date, of a valid permit and would lapse after one year if there was no change of position or substantial reliance.

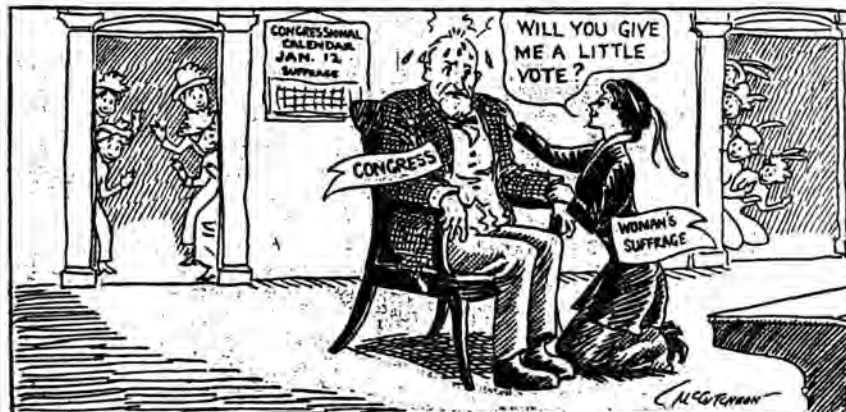
The Department of Ecology would be restricted in its authority to preempt local requirements in granting a permit for facilities for the disposition of hazardous wastes. State agencies would be prohibited from permitting oil or gas exploration or drilling in marine waters. State agencies would be required to comply with the goals and elements of the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan.

An appropriation of 40 million dollars each biennium is called for by the Act. For the remainder of the current biennium 13.1 million dollars is provided of which 10 million is for grants to local governments.

## --: AWAITING THE ANSWER --:



When man proposes.



When woman proposes.



# United States Representative

## Seventh Congressional District



### Jim McDERMOTT Democrat

**Friends for Jim McDermott**  
914 Virginia Street  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 382-1990

Congressman Jim McDermott was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1988 after serving 15 years in the Washington State Legislature. As a physician and legislator, he brings a special perspective and experience to Washington, D.C. that has proved effective and valuable.

During his first term in Congress, Jim has continued to work toward

the goals that guided him at the state level -- an educated workforce, environmental preservation, decent health care, protection from crime, and care for our children and the elderly. He has emphasized the need for an energy policy that protects our environment from polluters and encourages development of alternative energy sources as well as conservation. He has worked to shift federal spending away from extravagant weapons systems and toward long-neglected domestic needs. He believes our fiscal policy should reduce the deficit without reducing services to our most vulnerable citizens or unfairly burdening average working families.

In his first term, Jim has been an outspoken advocate in the fight to preserve reproductive choice for women. He also has been deeply involved in trying to change U.S. policy in El Salvador, which led to his appointment to a special Congressional Task Force on El Salvador. As a member of the Housing Committee, he has worked to bring affordable housing to more Americans, and introduced innovative legislation, which the House recently passed, to provide \$150 million in special housing assistance to people with AIDS.

Jim McDermott has the intelligence, experience, and determination to be a strong and effective leader for the 7th District in Congress. He believes that democratic government can and should respond to the fundamental needs of its citizens with integrity, responsibility, and fairness -- and that with a little vision and a lot of hard work, we can create a better, stronger America for ourselves and our children.



### Larry PENBERTHY Republican

Larry Penberthy centers his campaign around the call of President Bush: "Environmental Gridlock Must End!" June 1989. Penberthy is an industrial physicist-chemist and technology innovator, with career-long experience in furnace destruction of hazardous wastes by drying/burning/melting such wastes until only totally detoxified glass remains.

Penberthy knows first-hand the Gridlock preventing effective and economical waste management imposed by the Naderite regulatory

morass from the Carter years. Penberthy will be a strong knowledgeable voice in Congress in both hazardous and radioactive waste management.

Penberthy: "It would be foolish and wasteful to start up the plutonium-production Purex plant at Hanford. The nation is already 'awash in plutonium.' Instead, store the spent nuclear fuel rods forever in bored tunnels in Rattlesnake Mountain (Hanford) above the plain. No water means permanent safety at much lower cost."

Penberthy: "Simplify and expedite the horrendous EPA complexity of granting permits to efficient and effective hazwaste destruction facilities. This will overcome the present processing capacity shortage and get the high cost to waste generators down."

Penberthy: "Contractors, regulators and environmental zealots have different motives when they cry, 'Cost is no object where cleanup is concerned!' Cost beyond protection of human health is an object. The \$546 million (initial budget) for vitrification of radioactive waste at Hanford is a ripoff of taxpayers' funds."

"Westinghouse at West Valley started in 1982 with a budget of \$55 million for one tank at West Valley, has now spent \$460 million, hasn't vitrified any of the radwaste there, and now wants \$400 million more. At Hanford with forty tanks, Westinghouse and the Washington Department of Ecology will be a national financial disaster."

Penberthy says leave the radioactive waste at Hanford where it is, build sturdy fences, guard it well. It has already lost 70% of its activity since 1960, and will continue to decay by half every 30 years.



### Robbie SCHERR Socialist Workers

**Socialist Workers 1990  
Campaign Committee**  
1405 E. Madison  
Seattle WA 98122  
(206) 323-1755

Robbie Scherr is a 37 year old railroad worker and member of the United Transportation Union. She is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Representative in the 7th C.D. Scherr supports the Machinists' strike against Eastern Airlines, having walked the picket

line and organized support for the strike in the labor movement. This strike has already brought one union-buster, Frank Lorenzo, to his knees. It is restoring our confidence in defending our unions and our standard of living. Scherr is an outspoken opponent of the U.S. intervention in the Arab East. She and other Socialist Workers candidates call for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces. The people of the Arab East, not U.S. oil monopolies, have a right to control their region's resources. Young men and women should not be sent to die for the superprofits of oil barons.

Scherr has toured the Pacific Northwest visiting logging towns, farm-worker communities and supporting protests of Canadian truck drivers. She has joined the debate on logging jobs, and the environment. The Socialist Workers Party argues for social programs that provide jobs by legislating a shorter workweek without cutting pay, and that would defend the environment by protecting endangered species and outlawing clearcutting. Scherr calls for shutting down the deadly Hanford Nuclear facility. In addition, Scherr supports the rights of Native North Americans, including the Mohawks in Quebec. Scherr is a partisan of the Cuban revolution and an advocate of strong sanctions against racist South Africa. For over 20 years, she has defended abortion rights, school desegregation, and the Bill of Rights.

If you would like to learn more -- send \$10 for a twelve week subscription to: THE MILITANT weekly, 1405 E. Madison, Seattle, WA 98122, or call (206) 323-1755.



# United States Representative

## Eighth Congressional District



### David GILES Democrat

**Campaign Address:**  
**Giles for Congress  
Committee**  
1420 N.W. Gilman Blvd.  
#2285  
Issaquah, WA 98027  
(206) 277-6639

Every second a child dies from a perfectly preventable disease. Every second the eyes of a child will close for the last time upon a world it has barely seen, in which hope was stifled, and perhaps from which a taste of clean water, free of sewage and disease, was never taken.

But it would not take so very much to save these lives. Over the past eighteen years \$100 million has been spent in nearly

eradicating measles. The worldwide mission against measles is equivalent to one-sixth the \$600,000,000 cost of one B-2 Stealth Bomber, a nuclear weapons delivery system which is too expensive and unmaneuverable ever to be used in conventional combat. Its loss would be "financially unacceptable." For the cost of one wing, millions of children would live.

My opponent consistently votes for more enormously expensive and suicidal nuclear weapons. Even though the radiation released from above-ground testing is equivalent to 73,000 Chernobyl disasters and millions of cancer deaths, Rod wants more.

Only the U.S. and U.K. stand in the way of a global nuclear test ban. Our recalcitrance threatens to open the floodgates of worldwide nuclear proliferation, which will allow countries such as Iraq to legally acquire nuclear weapons.

This is an election between two strikingly divergent world-views. It is between an incumbent who personally takes the most "influence" money in the delegation from special interest groups, such as realtors (developers), banking, insurance, and the military-industrial machine.

During his last eight years, he has presided over a national debt which has grown from \$1.5 to \$3.5 trillion. He has provided no leadership on any issue.

As his challenger I believe that national security rests upon the foundation of literacy, a strong economy, and a strong conventional military, not on suicidal nuclear arms.



### Rod CHANDLER Republican

**Campaign Address:**  
**Volunteers for Chandler**  
P.O. Box 5755  
Bellevue, WA 98006  
(206) 454-1166

During his eight years as the 8th District's representative in Congress, Rod Chandler has established himself as a leader who gets results. His leadership style, vision and tenacity have resulted in diverse legislative achievements affecting our state and nation. The list includes:

-- A measure to require that oil tankers operating in Puget Sound be accompanied by a tug, a safety measure designed to prevent catastrophic oil spills.

-- His innovative mid-career teacher training bill which created a pilot program to prepare experienced professionals

for new careers in education.

-- His successful efforts to increase Medicare reimbursements for urban and rural hospitals in Washington State.

-- His leadership in helping repeal the ill-conceived Medicare Catastrophic Health Care Act: A bill that would have imposed staggering new health costs on seniors, without providing commensurate new benefits.

-- His House sponsorship of the Washington Park Wilderness Bill: Legislation extending wilderness protection to 1.7 million acres in the state.

Beyond his interest in education, health care and the environment, Rod Chandler is one of only a handful of congressional experts on national retirement, pension and employee benefits policy. His efforts are aimed at providing a secure retirement for future generations.

His record demonstrates that government can successfully blend fiscal restraint with compassion. While consistently recognized for his efforts to hold down spending, he also believes government must show common sense when balancing diverse interests in times of tight budgets.

While the issues faced by Congress are difficult and inherently controversial, Rod Chandler never shies away from the tough votes and always stands up against the pressure and threats of special interests.

By returning Rod Chandler to Congress, voters in the 8th District will continue to benefit from his expertise, honesty, hard work and vigilant efforts to protect the interests of his district and the nation.



## State Representative

### Eleventh Legislative District

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#### **June LEONARD**

##### **Democrat**

Campaign Address:  
June Leonard Campaign  
312 Wells Avenue South  
Renton WA 98055  
(206) 271-2037

June Leonard is the proven leader and resource for children and family issues in the House, and effectively led the move to direct funds into prevention and early intervention services for children and families.

Leonard helped establish State Housing Policy - with a goal of affordable and accessible housing for all.

Leonard's background in School Board, PTA, and extensive volunteer and professional experience provided leadership skills that have served the Eleventh District and the Legislature well for six years.

June Leonard is dedicated to protecting our environment, providing quality education, affordable health care, and addressing the needs of senior citizens.



#### **Marilynn SEARS**

##### **Republican**

Campaign Address:  
Citizens For Sears  
11525 SE 160th Place  
Renton WA 98055  
(206) 763-3595

As a resident, and small business owner Marilynn Sears has wondered at the rapid changes this district has gone through. In this district we have the largest and most diverse businesses in the State. We also have some of the greatest environmental wonders.

With the rapid change come many unique challenges. We must have an individual who can appreciate and represent this district at all the various levels. Growth, crime, the environment, gangs, taxes and traffic are just a few of the many issues that must be addressed. I need your support today so that we may move ahead tomorrow.

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#### **Margarita PRENTICE**

##### **Democrat**

Campaign Address:  
Citizens for Margarita  
Prentice  
6225 South Langston Road  
Seattle WA 98178  
(206) 772-6480

Health care, education, and worker's safety are concerns which Margarita Prentice shares. During her first term, Margarita fought for, and saw passed into law, landmark legislation which set fair working hours for laborers who were previously unprotected. The determination and skill which Margarita demonstrated in overcoming long entrenched opposition on these issues shows that she not only cares, but gets results.

In recognition of these qualities, Margarita was named Legislator of the Year by Washington State Labor Council and Washington Health Care Association.

We must retain Margarita, who truly listens to her constituents.



#### **Mike SWEENEY**

##### **Republican**

Campaign Address:  
Committee to Elect Mike  
Sweeney  
P.O. Box 1693  
Renton WA 98057  
(206) 227-MIKE

Mike Sweeney is a 10 Year Boeing Engineer and Renton area resident. As a home owner and family man with two daughters ages 14 and 6, he is committed to reducing taxes for the senior citizens and working men and women in the 11th District, improving education, and controlling crime.

Mike is active in his Union (SPEEA) as an Area Representative, alternate Council Rep, and was a recent candidate for the SPEEA Executive Board. He is an award winning speaker and Vietnam Veteran. His memberships include the Municipal League, M.A.D.D., Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Washington Kite Fliers Association.

*(The above statements are written by the candidates, who are solely responsible for the contents therein.)*



## State Senator Thirty-First Legislative District



### **Mike TODD Democrat**

**Campaign Address:**  
**Mike Todd Committee**  
**P.O. Box 1776**  
**Auburn WA 98071**  
**(206) 833-4002**

For eight years, Mike Todd has been taking on big problems and big special interests -- and getting results. When the health of our community was threatened by the proposed placement of a garbage incinerator, Mike worked with local families to stop the process and prevent future threats.

Mike succeeds where we need success most: a good education for our kids, health care for seniors and our families, and livable communities for us all. He sees the challenges ahead -- crowded schools, fixed incomes, sprawling growth -- and will continue to fight for us.

As a small-business owner, Mike is keenly aware of the need for fiscal prudence. He co-sponsored the Government Efficiency Commission, which has already saved millions of taxpayer's dollars.

Mike takes action in Olympia and in our community on our behalf. In Olympia, he commissioned a report on south King County children's services, which brought us more funds to help kids. In our community, Mike uses his experience as a parent and works with groups solving the problems our children face: teen pregnancy, failure in school, and the threat of drugs.

Mike Todd has the experience we can count on.



### **Pam ROACH Republican**

**Campaign Address:**  
**Citizens for Pam Roach**  
**P.O. Box 650**  
**Auburn WA 98071-0650**  
**(206) 939-6288**

Pam Roach will bring a breath of fresh air to the 31st District's legislative delegation.

As a citizen activist and working mother of five, Pam understands the problems facing our communities and families. She shares our concerns... crime, lagging public education, rampant growth, traffic congestion and soaring property taxes.

And because of her experience working as legislative staff to the state Senate and the King County Council, Pam knows how to turn ideas into solutions.

But even before joining the Senate staff, Pam fought hard for us.

Working as a citizen lobbyist in Olympia, Pam fought for us against higher taxes. Pam understands the burden high sales and property taxes place on young families and seniors.

Before national surveys in the 80s began reporting on the declining science, math and historical knowledge of our public school students, Pam took an interest in public education. As a former teacher, she worked to increase the academic rigor of school textbooks.

Pam, her husband Jim, and their family live near Auburn. In addition to her governmental and teaching experience, Pam is a former postal employee and union shop steward. She is 42 and holds a history degree.



## State Representative Thirty-First Legislative District

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### Judi ROLAND Democrat

Campaign Address:  
Committee for Judi Roland  
1015 Pike St. NE  
Auburn WA 98002  
(206) 939-4052

Judi Roland has the experience, insight and common sense to get results in the Legislature.

As a former legislative staff person and current Auburn City Council member, Judi has experience in government that will work for us. She understands our frustrations with high property taxes and unmanaged growth. She'll work for education that prepares our children for a global economy, and crime laws that punish criminals, not victims of crime.

As a 42 year and four generation resident of our area, Judi will fight hard to make our area an even better place to live, work and raise families.



### Les THOMAS Republican

Campaign Address:  
Les Thomas Campaign  
P.O. Box 568  
Kent WA 98035  
(206) 850-7133

Les Thomas blends the best qualities to be an effective State Legislator: *Businessman* (20 years of business experience); *Educated* (MBA from UPS); *Teacher* (Instructor at Highline College); *Politics* (former 31st District Chairman); *Community service* (Mayor's Downtown Task Force; Past President of Kiwanis Club and various Retail Business Associations); and, *Patriotic* (served overseas with U.S. Army, 1968-70).

Les cares a great deal for his community. Les and his wife, Pauline (Conwell), have been married 22 years and have 4 children, ages 8-13. Les' family goes back four generations in South King County.

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### Ernie CRANE Democrat

Ernie Crane has represented his District in an effective, positive and honest manner for eight years.

As Vice-Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee and a member of the powerful Rules Committee he has provided his District with strong leadership. He is an active member of his community.

His prime sponsorship of bills that passed the Democratic House and Republican Senate demonstrated his ability to work independently with both parties.

He believes in independent thinking and that good ideas have no politics.

Ernie was an early supporter of finding a legislative solution to the high property tax problem.



### Chris VANCE Republican

Campaign Address:  
The Chris Vance Campaign  
Committee  
(206) 852-4020

In today's era of growth and change we need strong new leadership. Chris Vance will be that kind of leader.

Chris Vance understands our needs and concerns because he has lived here his entire life.

And Chris Vance knows how to get results because he has extensive governmental experience, working at the federal, state, and now local level.

Chris Vance will fight for strong schools, neighborhoods safe from crime, and policies to manage growth; and fight against waste and unnecessary tax increases.

A graduate of Sumner High School and Western Washington University, Chris and his wife, Annmarie, live in Kent.



# State Representative

## Forty-First Legislative District



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### Grove ANSHELL Democrat

Campaign Address:  
416 - 101 Avenue SE #202  
Bellevue WA 98004  
(206) 453-0435

Platform: I will actively support the following: Civil Rights for all Americans; the right of every woman to control her own life and body without government interference; increased funding for public schools and teachers' salaries; strong support for our technical schools, colleges and universities to protect the future of our children and our state; and equitable state taxation system; protection of the environment and proper growth management; death with dignity legislation.

Personal: I am an attorney; a long-time resident of this area and dedicated to constructive public service.



### Fred MAY Republican

Campaign Address:  
Fred May Committee  
15 Brook Bay Lane  
Mercer Island WA 98040  
(206) 232-1827

Fred May, three-term incumbent, has provided his constituents with effective, responsible representation.

Assistant Minority Floor Leader of the Republican Caucus, May serves on Appropriations, Rules and Energy and Utilities Committees. He has served on Environmental Affairs, Local Government, Economic Development and the Governor's Select Committee on Management of Solid Waste.

Fred also has special interests in quality education, teachers' salaries, higher education accessibility, improved transportation and property tax assessment controls.

A retired title insurance manager, Naval Reservist, and former Mercer Island Councilman, he has 28 years of community service. A University of Oregon graduate, May holds a Harvard M.B.A.

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### Dan LINDSAY Democrat

Campaign Address:  
1345 Bellefield Park Lane SE  
Bellevue WA 98004

Washington has serious problems. Our environment continues to degrade; run-away growth overwhelms our green countryside; our educational system is in rapid decline; and the right to reproductive freedom is under attack. These issues will be my priorities in the Legislature.

I am 51, a 25-year resident of Bellevue, a school counselor, and have degrees from Whitman College and the University of Washington. My qualifications include intelligence, energy, an ability to express myself clearly, a willingness to listen, and practice in working out necessary compromise. I believe the people deserve forthright openness. You know where I stand.



### Jim HORN Republican

Campaign Address:  
Committee to Re-Elect Jim  
Horn  
9507 SE 61st Place  
Mercer Island WA 98040  
(206) 232-2347

State Representative Jim Horn is an experienced, capable legislator.

Serving on House Revenue, Education, and Local Government Committees, Representative Horn has led the fight for property tax reform and supported tougher laws against violent crime, rational growth management policies, and funding to improve teacher salaries, schools, roads and bridges.

Twenty-two year district resident with 14 years elected government experience and former Mercer Island Mayor, Representative Horn has a deep understanding of government and its responsibilities to our citizens. Representative Horn is a true citizen-legislator with 35 years engineering and program management experience in addition to his public service.



## State Senator Forty-Fifth Legislative District



### Will KNEDLIK Democrat

Campaign Address:  
Walkin' Will Knedlik  
Committee  
P.O. Box 99  
Kirkland WA 98083  
(206) 822-1342

Will Knedlik, A Kirkland native, is uniquely qualified to represent eastside communities effectively.

Will was selected "best new legislator" in 1977 by the Seattle

Weekly, whose respected editor, David Brewster, noted Will's achievement of "a position of influence by aiming at money issues."

Appreciating suburban and rural lifestyles, while in the legislature, Will helped numerous communities with parks and recreation needs, quality schools, zoning concerns, traffic-light installations, dam safety and Evergreen Hospital. As a Redmond resident summarized: "Will Knedlik's courage gets things done."

As Chairman of the Revenue Resources Subcommittee, Will also undertook extensive research on tough state issues - such as his widely-published work on public trustland management and articles on government costs and fiscal reforms. Helen Sommers, House Revenue Committee Chairwoman, called Will an effective voice for the Eastside, praising his quickness of mind, wit, and "extraordinary ability to assimilate and analyze complex issues."

Subsequently, Will joined Harvard University's faculty, taught at the University of Washington Law School, and became a recognized property tax expert.

In Will's own words, "I believe the Senate needs a strong voice against property taxes pushing people from their homes, and I will work hard to lower government costs and improve efficiency."



### Alan BLUECHEL Republican

Campaign Address:  
Alan Bluechel Campaign  
9901 NE 124th, #505  
Kirkland WA 98034  
(206) 823-9014

The people of Washington live in the right place at the right time to enjoy the best quality of life in the world. We can preserve our natural environment, provide an excellent education for our children and ensure good jobs for women and men in the foreseeable future. To accomplish this, however, we must prepare for a major role in the new world economy.

Washington is ideally located to become the focal point for North American trade with Pacific Rim countries and the European economic community. That's why I've undertaken two major policy initiatives as Senate President Pro Tem. The first enables Washington policy-makers to establish long-range goals in addition to solving short-term problems. The second promotes economic cooperation within the region that will make the Pacific Northwest a world leader in emerging global markets.

The people of Washington share a common vision. They want to protect the natural environment; they want to raise healthy, well-educated children; and, they want satisfying jobs that provide a good standard of living. I share that vision and believe we can achieve our goals if we in the Northwest lead rather than follow in the exciting years ahead.



### Doug WITT Libertarian

Campaign Address:  
Libertarian Party of WA  
State  
P.O. Box 23108  
Seattle WA 98102  
(206) 329-5669

No taxes, unrestricted free trade, an efficient, limited government is the vision of a Libertarian society. These ultimate goals should be taken seriously. They can be achieved by progressive steps.

Doug Witt knows that lowering taxes today is the only way to eliminate them tomorrow. Each trade barrier lifted or government service privatized is another small step toward a more prosperous America.

Our country was made great by the accumulation of individual effort. Our government has become a tangle of bureaucracies controlled by competing special interests that now sap this effort. It has grown to intrude on every aspect of our lives, legislating or regulating our every move. The mess has been many years in the making, and will not be cleaned up overnight.

But it can, and must be cleaned up, one step at a time. Only by gradually shrinking the size and scope of government can we return control to the American people.

Voting for a third party sends a clear message to the established parties. The lesser of two evils isn't good enough anymore. It's time for a change. The Libertarian Party has a vision for a more competitive, efficient and productive America. Vote for Doug Witt.



# State Representative

## Forty-Fifth Legislative District



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### Bob SWAIN Democrat

Campaign Address:  
Citizens for Swain Election  
Committee  
325 - 5th Ave. S #103  
Kirkland WA 98033  
(206) 822-0471

Bob Swain will provide the leadership that we need in Olympia today. He is a "progressive-conservative democrat" whose primary goals are growth-management, quality education, mass-transit, and responsible government spending.

"We must take the legislature out of the hands of the special interests and turn its attention back to our communities."

Bob is a long time resident of the city of Kirkland, an alumnus of the University of Washington, and a Master's degree candidate at WSU's Department of Political Science. He has also served on the staffs of former Senator Dan Evans and House Speaker Thomas Foley.



### John BETROZOFF Republican

John is completing his fourth term. He brought successful business, education and community service experiences to state government. John is Ranking Republican on Education and serves on Transportation and Capital Facilities Committees. He was a Centennial Commission member. He has served on all special task forces/committees involved with education reform during the 1980's.

John either received outstanding or very good ratings from the Seattle-King County Municipal League. He is rated high in integrity, effectiveness and knowledge of the Legislature. John will continue to support quality education, advocates government efficiency and promotes private sector development. John cares about people.

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### Louise MILLER Republican

As Republican Whip for 4 years serving her 4th term, Representative Miller has also served on Higher Education, Energy & Utilities and Rules Committees.

She has been an 8 year member of the Washington State Arts Commission and the Nuclear Waste Advisory Council. In addition, this term she is serving on the Joint Select Committee on Water Resources and Co-chairing the Domestic Water Supply Sub-Committee.

"I appreciate the community support I've received. I will continue to be a strong voice in Olympia on the 45th District interests in growth issues, quality education and human services."



### Jeff JARED Libertarian

Campaign Address:  
Jared for House Committee  
830 Kirkland Way  
Suite 203  
Kirkland WA 98033  
(206) 827-6091

Jeff Jared believes in a caring, people-centered vision. He wants to empower families and senior citizens rather than politicians and impersonal government bureaucracies.

Jeff supports making criminals financially compensate their victims, cutting all taxes, including property taxes, letting parents choose their children's school, and increasing family options for childcare. Whereas his opponent voted against educational choice, for three tax increases, and for bills encouraging government rather than parents to raise children.

Jeff is a lifelong Kirkland resident, member of the Kirkland Chamber of Commerce, volunteer tutor at the Kirkland-Redmond Boys & Girls Club, and graduate cum laude of Harvard University.



## State Senator

### Forty-Seventh Legislative District



### Sylvia SKRATEK Democrat

**Campaign Address:**  
**People for Skratek**  
26324 166th Place SE  
Kent WA 98042  
(206) 859-8357

Sylvia Skratek is in touch with the needs of the people in the 47th District. She supports a woman's right to choose or refuse an abortion and she will fight to stop government interference in that decision. Skratek knows that schools in this growing District are overcrowded and she will back legislation that supports educational restructuring. She will push for a strong growth management plan that restricts irresponsible sprawl, ends repeated hikes in property taxes, and protects our natural environment. And she believes the crowded roadways have become critically dangerous and she will back transportation legislation that helps people commute quickly and safely.

Skratek earned high marks in her education career. She has also served on the Board of Trustees of Group Health Cooperative and was Chair of the Cooperative's Human Resources Committee. She has worked as liaison with the U.S. congressmen, state senators, and state representative.

Skratek is convinced that people want a Senator who will: take action for our children and their education; push to solve growth and transportation problems; and staunchly fight to keep government out of women's personal decisions. Skratek is prepared to work hard for these issues. She will lead the 47th District into the 1990s.



### Michael PATRICK Republican

**Campaign Address:**  
**Citizens for Patrick**  
18809 134th Avenue S.E.  
Renton WA 98058  
(206) 631-6036

Accelerating growth in King County has resulted in lost open space, higher taxes, a rising crime rate and serious traffic congestion.

As a Senate leader of the growth bill passed by the Legislature this year, I believe we have taken a responsible first step toward preserving open space, protecting the environment and maintaining our quality of life.

We also need a permanent solution to soaring property tax assessments. I've been a consistent opponent of unnecessary tax increases, and I believe we need to freeze property taxes at 1989 levels. This will provide immediate relief for property owners while the Legislature develops long-term solutions to this problem.

As a retired police detective, I have the knowledge and experience to meet the threat of rising crime. I helped draft the state's tough new drug law and helped develop the recent crack down on sex predators. I'll see that these new laws are enforced to keep our neighborhoods safe.

I also sponsored major highway improvements for King County this year, and have taken a lead role to begin development of a high-speed rail system in Washington. With voter support, I'll continue these efforts in the State Senate.



# State Representative

## Forty-Seventh Legislative District



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### Carl SCHWARTZ Democrat

**Campaign Address:**  
Carl Schwartz for State  
Representative  
1111 - 207th Place NE  
Redmond WA 98053  
(206) 868-2821

An advocate of fiscal responsibility, Carl Schwartz has long worked for an equitable tax structure that takes into account ability to pay while still meeting the needs of our people.

He will work to improve education by reducing class size, making counseling more available, and by involving classroom teachers in the decision process.

A longtime resident of Washington, an active Machinist's Union member, and participant in the political process, Carl and his wife Wilda Luttermoser care about our state and environment. He asks your support toward building a better community for all.



### Bruce HOLLAND Republican

**Campaign Address:**  
Citizens for Holland  
P.O. Box 58153  
Renton WA 98058  
(206) 255-4524

Bruce Holland is completing his fourth term as your State Representative. An eighteen-year district resident, Bruce is an involved, concerned citizen. Having served his community in many capacities, Bruce is now working for all the people of our district.

Bruce is an effective, qualified problem solver who is working for responsible growth management; the sound education of our children and grandchildren; the safety of our citizens; greater job opportunities; and the preservation of our environment.

With Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Economics, specializing in public finance, Bruce has concentrated on financial and education issues.

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### Tim CLARK Democrat

**Campaign Address:**  
Committee to Elect Tim Clark  
23312 - 113th Pl. SE  
Kent WA 98031  
(206) 854-1895

Working with the Kent Chamber of Commerce, Tim has served on its Legislative and Education committees and chaired its Kent Library Task Force. Tim knows that a strong State economy requires an improved transportation network, and that responsible growth requires sensitivity to the environment, public services, and road access.

Holding a Masters Degree, Tim has taught in Washington schools for twenty years. He believes that quality citizen education is the key to solving tomorrow's problems and schools must be better financially supported.

In addition, Tim wants to ensure that the State's waterways are clean and protected.



### Elmira FORNER Republican

**Campaign Address:**  
Citizens for Elmira Forner  
P.O. Box 59704  
Renton WA 98058  
(206) 631-6714

As a state representative, Elmira Forner brings honesty, hard work and years of community involvement to Olympia. She listens to the people she represents and is a strong advocate for streamlining government. In the Legislature, Elmira is respected as an effective team player who gets the job done. She serves on the Transportation, Judiciary and Commerce and Labor Committees.

Elmira will work hard to limit property tax increases, to provide quality education, to protect our environment, and to improve our transportation system.

Elmira and her husband, Arny, have lived in the district for 30 years and have three grown children.

*(The above statements are written by the candidates, who are solely responsible for the contents therein.)*



# King County Prosecuting Attorney

King County, the state's most populous county with an estimated 1,450,000 residents, is governed by a home rule charter and an elected nine-member Council and County Executive. The primary responsibility of King County government is to provide municipal services to the unincorporated areas and certain regional services on a County-wide basis.



**Norm  
MALENG  
Republican**

The 1980's will be known as the decade of reform of our criminal justice system. In the past 12 years, as King County Prosecutor, I have been a leader and participant in some of the most far-reaching and comprehensive criminal justice reform measures in the history of the State of Washington. At the heart of these reforms is the work of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, on which I served as Vice Chair, and the Governor's Task Force on Community Protection, of which I was the Chairman.

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission, which was created by the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA), developed a new sentencing model for Washington. The passage of the SRA ensured that prison sentences are tough and fair, and that violent felons are incarcerated for longer periods of time.

The Task Force on Community Protection, created in response to public outcry over a series of heinous sexual assaults, proposed a new set of laws that were overwhelmingly adopted by the state legislature. The new laws ensure longer prison sentences for sex offenders, make community protection the main factor in parole decisions, expand community notification of offenders due to be released and provide for more treatment programs for sexual offenders, particularly juveniles.

As these legal reforms took place I recognized that we must develop new strategies within our office to prosecute crime more effectively. I organized a Special Operations Unit to focus on the investigation and prosecution of organized crime including theft rings and major drug conspiracies, and a Gang Prosecution Project to focus on gang-related violence. The Special Assault Unit deals exclusively with cases involving physical and sexual abuse or assault against women and children. The Special Drug Unit was formed to meet the challenge of the explosion of drug crimes in the late 1980's, which increased 550% between 1986 and 1989. The Victim Assistance Unit was expanded to place a new focus on victims rights.

I am proud of these accomplishments. In my next term of office I will continue my pursuit of criminal justice reforms to improve the quality of life here in the Northwest. I will work to ensure that King County remains a safe place to live and raise a family in the 1990's.

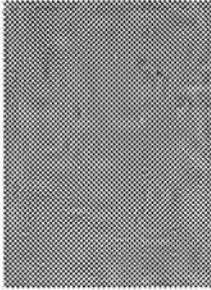
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# Aukeen District Court Judge



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**Don  
EIDE**

Married to Louise M. Navone-Eide for 39 years, we have three children, three children-in-law, and four grandchildren.

B.A. and Juris Doctor, both from UW School of Law

Outstanding Student Participant in The Legal Aide Bureau for Seattle-King County (1959-1960)

U.S. Navy — four years

Boeing Co. — six years while attending college and Law School

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King County, Washington (1961-1963)

Private general practice of law in Kent, Washington (1963-1970)

Aukeen District Court Judge since January, 1971

Past President of District and Municipal Judges Association for the State of Washington

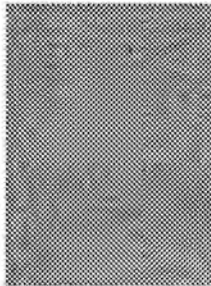
Co-Dean of Washington State Judges College for eight years

I have worked throughout my time on the judiciary to further education for judges, court staff, probation, prosecuting attorneys, public defender attorneys, and attorneys in general. I will continue to encourage such education.

I have testified before the State Legislature asking that penalties for all misdemeanor offenses covering the same subject matter carry the same possible penalties everywhere in the State of Washington. It seems unfair to me that where the State Legislature has said an offense is punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a \$5000 fine, some cities under their local ordinances, allow for lesser jail and fine and some do not allow for any imposition of jail. I will continue in this next term as judge to work to correct what I perceive as an unjust aberration in the laws of our State.

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**Steve  
SWARD**

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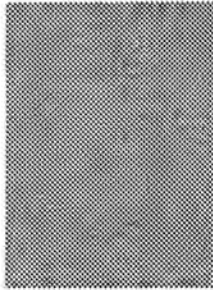
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# Aukeen District Court Judge

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Candidate did not submit a statement or a photograph.

**Darrell E.  
PHILLIPSON**

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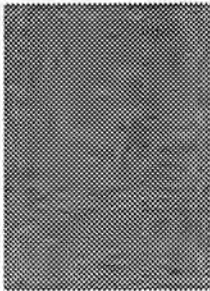
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# Bellevue District Court Judge



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**Brian  
GAIN**

Most people have their only contact with their judicial system through the District Court. I believe that as important as the outcome of a particular case - maybe more important - is the feeling that each party takes with them. Not only must they and their case be considered fairly but they must leave with the conviction that that has been the case.

A judge and the court staff provide a service and in providing that service must ensure that the public is treated courteously and respectfully. Important facets of the service which the District Court provides are that that service be provided efficiently, effectively and expeditiously. Caseloads must be administered so as to avoid undue delay. Resources entrusted to the court must be utilized to maximize their effectiveness. But the settlement and the deciding of cases is not, and should not be allowed to be, the ultimate goal of the judicial system. Handling cases quickly or in quantity should never take precedence over the quality of decisions.

In the area of criminal justice, I believe that to function effectively each actor must remember that there is no overall coordinator of the system. Each must remember, that the actions of one, necessarily effect the ability of others to do their jobs. Only by voluntary coordination can those responsible for areas in the criminal justice system - police officers, judges, prosecutors, public and private attorneys, corrections officers, probation officers and others - reach their collective goal of ensuring public safety.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 4629 162 AV S.E., Bellevue, WA 98006

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**Joel A. C.  
RINDAL**

I was initially appointed to serve as the District Court Judge in the Bellevue District, position number 2, in April 1980. I then ran for the position and was elected and re-elected in 1980, 1982, and 1986. I am now running unopposed for the same position and look forward to serving the citizens of King County for another four years. I am 59 years of age, married, and have resided in the Bellevue District since 1958. Beginning January 1991 the district will be expanded to include Mercer Island and I also look forward to serving more closely with the citizens of that area.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 1024 172nd Avenue N.E., Bellevue, WA 98008 PHONE NUMBER: 746-1871

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# Bellevue District Court Judge

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**Fred  
YEATTS**

Fred Yeatts firmly believes that a court should provide justice for all participants including the litigants, witnesses, victims, and the community at large. Fred will bring that belief and a wealth of experience to the Bellevue District Court bench.

As the Senior Trial Attorney in the Office of the King County Prosecutor, he has dedicated 22-years to prosecuting criminals and assisting the victims of crime. He is the 1990 recipient of the Outstanding Victim Advocacy Award for his contributions to the victims of crime. He has prosecuted hundreds of trials in Superior and District Court including major felony cases such as murder, assault, rape, robbery and burglary.

Now, Fred wants to use his skills and experience as a Bellevue District Court judge. He knows that a strong, accountable justice system begins with the court closest to the community. That is why he wants to be a judge of the Bellevue District Court.

As a professional and as a volunteer, Fred has been a strong advocate for the victims of crime. He is a volunteer consultant with the Eastside Domestic Violence Program, helping women and children break the cycle of family violence. He has also served as an instructor at both the Seattle and King County Police Academies.

Fred, his wife Sheri, and two grown children, Liz and Matt, have been residents of Bellevue for 19-years. Fred and Sheri have been volunteers in four different Bellevue public schools. Fred is a 1967 graduate of the University of Washington Law School.



**Linda  
JACKE**

Linda Jacke knows the justice system from the ground up. She spent 10 years in police work. As a police crime scene investigator and fingerprint expert, she worked her way through law school and is now a Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for King County. As a prosecutor for nearly a decade, she has tried thousands of cases in King County District Courts. She has handled hundreds of cases in Juvenile Court and, in Superior Court, spent 2-1/2 years specializing in cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, and crimes against children. She has also tried every kind of major felony and has argued cases before the Washington State Court of Appeals and State Supreme Court.

As a supervisor her duties include training felony trial attorneys, providing 24-hour legal advice to all County law enforcement agencies, and lecturing at local and regional training seminars. She also serves on several committees working to eliminate the congestion of cases in King County Superior Court.

Her primary motivations for seeking this position are deeply felt concerns for the well-being of the community and the quality of the judiciary. She is particularly concerned about the impact of drug and alcohol abuse on our community and about the devastating consequences of domestic violence and assaults on children. She believes that a just and fair legal system requires that the rights of victims, the community and the accused be protected with equal fervor.

Linda lives in Bellevue with her husband and son.

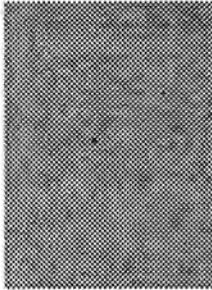
CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 1075 Bellevue Way N.E., Suite 371, Bellevue, WA



# Issaquah District Court Judge



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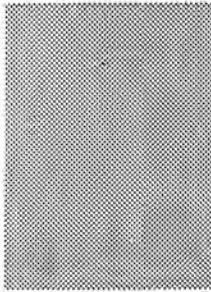
**Peter D.  
JARVIS**

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# Renton District Court Judge

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Candidate did not submit a statement or a photograph.

**Robert E.  
McBETH**

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**Charles J.  
DELAURENTI, II**

A Renton native, graduate of Renton School System; Renton High School, 1961; BA, Seattle University, 1965; J.D., Gonzaga University School of Law, 1969; Deputy Prosecutor King County, Prosecutor in Criminal, Juvenile, and Civil Divisions from 1970 to 1982; appointed to the Renton District Court, February, 1982; elected to four-year terms in fall of 1982, and 1986.

Married to Jeanette DeLaurenti with two grown children, Lynne and David.

Previously served as President of the King County Judges Association, 1987, served on the Executive Committee of the King County Judges Association, and currently State Education Chairman for the Washington Magistrates Association.

In the last Judicial Evaluation by the Young Lawyers Section of the Seattle-King County Bar Association was one of five King County District Court Judges to receive the top rating. Well respected by law enforcement.

As the incumbent pledges to continue the concept of an efficient local district court where citizens can have easy access to their court and the laws will be enforced in a speedy and fair fashion without delay.

I again ask for your continued support.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 17741 S.E. 173rd Place, Renton, WA 98058-9520

**UNOPPOSED**





## Explanatory Statement

### BALLOT TITLE

#### **KING COUNTY - PROPOSITION NO. 1 REGULAR PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM SERVICES**

Shall King County levy an annual regular property tax for five consecutive years to be collected beginning in 1991, at an additional levy rate of not more than \$.02 per \$1000 of assessed valuation, to support operation of an automated fingerprint identification system to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to rapidly identify and convict felons and other criminals, all as provided in King County Ordinance No. 9603?

If approved by the voters, Proposition 1 would authorize King County to levy a regular property tax at an additional levy rate of not more than \$.02 per \$1000 of assessed valuation, to support the continued operation and the enhancement of an automated fingerprint identification computer system (AFIS) designed to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to identify and convict criminal offenders. The proposed tax would be authorized for a period of five years, beginning in 1991. Pursuant to King County Ordinance No. 9603, the existing automated fingerprint identification system tax of \$.025 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, approved by the voters on November 4, 1986 will not continue to be levied by the County if Proposition 1 is approved.

### Statement for

#### **PROPOSITION 1 WILL FIGHT CRIME**

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has been a valuable crime-fighting tool. Many violent and dangerous criminals have been apprehended through computerized fingerprint identification. For example, AFIS has identified the criminal in over 1000 previously unsolved crimes. Proposition 1 will extend the levy an additional five years and ensure that the AFIS system will continue to provide significant benefits to public safety.

#### **PROPOSITION 1 WILL IMPROVE THE AFIS SYSTEM**

Because the AFIS system is presently understaffed and underutilized, improvements in the system are urgently needed. Presently, 40% of all county prisoners (including some felons and gross misdemeanants) are not fingerprinted, and 71% of all inmates are released from jail before positive identification by fingerprints can be made. Proposition 1 will provide the needed staffing and additional equipment to fingerprint all inmates quickly, efficiently, and completely.

#### **PROPOSITION 1 IS COST EFFECTIVE**

Proposition 1 would terminate the fifth year of the current levy and free up accumulated funds. This will actually allow the levy rate to be reduced from 2.5 cents per \$1000 of assessed valuation to 2.0 cents per \$1000. Thus, taxpayers will benefit by simultaneously gaining a better AFIS system with a lower levy rate.

#### **VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 1**

A "yes" vote on Proposition 1 will fight crime, improve public safety, and be responsive to the concerns of taxpayers.

### Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.



# King County

## Explanatory Statement

### BALLOT TITLE

#### KING COUNTY - PROPOSITION NO. 21 KING COUNTY REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX FOR FUNDING THE REAL ESTATE ENVIRONMENTAL ENDOWMENT (TREE)

Shall King County, exclusively for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas including open space and natural areas, impose a real estate excise tax for a period ending December 31, 2000, to be paid by the purchaser, with a rate not to exceed one percent of the selling price, which shall be in addition to any other taxes and shall be collected upon the sale of real property in the County, in accordance with RCW 82.46 as amended, all as provided in King County Ordinance 9588?

If approved by the voters, Proposition 21 would authorize King County to impose a real estate excise tax with a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price, to be the obligation of the purchaser, for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas in accord with the Real Estate Environmental Endowment (TREE) plan adopted by King County by Ordinance No. 9588. The proposed tax would be in addition to any other taxes authorized by law and would be authorized for a period ending December 31, 2000. It would be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state pursuant to chapter 82.45 RCW, as now enacted or subsequently amended, upon the occurrence of any sale of real property in the county, except that the tax would not apply to the acquisition of conservation areas by the county.

### Statement for

In the last 20 years our region's population grew 36% while land consumed by development increased 87%! Many natural places are gone already. We must act or thousands more acres will be lost to development. Growth and people moving to Puget Sound should invest in our communities, as we have, to preserve our environment and provide needed parks.

The Real Estate Environmental Endowment (TREE) is a ten year program carefully drafted by local citizens and placed on the ballot in 7 Puget Sound counties to preserve thousands of acres of critical open space. TREE establishes a public process with a citizen committee to evaluate lands for preservation and oversee management of TREE funds:

#### Greening the Cities Fund:

55% of TREE funds will buy greenbelts, parks and natural lands in every urban and suburban community.

#### Saving the Rural Environment:

35% of TREE funds will purchase thousands of acres, protecting rural and natural lands from urban sprawl.

#### Maintenance Endowment Fund:

10% of TREE funds will be invested in an endowment, with interest earnings dedicated to permanently maintain preserved lands.

TREE is **NOT** a property tax, but a 1% fee on commercial, industrial and residential real estate transactions to generate millions of dollars for land preservation. People wanting to keep their homes, including seniors and people on fixed incomes, will not pay.

Chief Sealth taught us we do not own the land, we merely borrow it from our children's future. TREE preserves Puget Sound's cherished natural heritage. **Vote yes, TREE, Proposition 21.**

### Rebuttal of statement against

TREE is **CITIZENS SAVING** open space. TREE's **FINANCEABLE**. It can be rolled into mortgages for the buyer like any other closing cost. TREE's **NOT** a property tax. No bonds, no interest, no 20 year property tax. TREE's **AFFORDABLE**. Even opponents support our first-time homebuyer exemption. Judge by **OUR** supporters: Audobon Societies, Seattle/Suburban Community Councils, Washington Environmental Council. **THEIRS:** Sea/King Assoc. of Realtors, Seattle Master Builders, National Assoc. of Realtors.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: CAROL JAMES, B. GERALD JOHNSON, HAZEL WOLF

### Statement against

**PROPOSITION 21 IS JUST ANOTHER TAX ON PROPERTY!** It makes homes in King County even less affordable. It reduces purchasing power by as much as 20% and increases cash needed at closing by 18%.

It unfairly taxes families when they can least afford it...when they thought they'd finally saved enough to buy a home. According to the Puget Sound Area Mortgage Bankers Association, 48% of the families that bought homes during the last half of 1989 did not have the extra cash necessary to pay the Proposition 21 tax.

The County Council and the prime sponsor of the law that makes Proposition 21 possible say that they will ask the legislature to exempt first-time homebuyers or change the law so home sellers pay the tax. In other words, the people who proposed this tax already admit that it is flawed. Why are we voting on it now then? Let them fix it first!

This "fix" must include a broadened taxpayer base. The open space bond issue approved last year costs the owner of a \$150,000 house just \$20 a year. The Proposition 21 tax will cost a buyer of that same house \$1500! If everyone shares the burden, few are punished by taxes. That's why we would strongly support a broad based tax for open space.

Everybody wants open spaces, but must we pay for them by closing the door to homeownership for our children and grandchildren? That's the legacy of Proposition 21.

Vote "NO" on Proposition 21!

### Rebuttal of statement for

The amount of the tax is indefinite ("up to 1%"). We also don't even know who will pay this tax - right now, Proposition 21 is the buyer's obligation, but the County wants to put it on the seller next year! Also, the County cannot guarantee exemptions for first-time and fixed-income homebuyers. That's up to the legislature to do! Proposition 21 doesn't contain these exemptions now. **MAKE THEM FIX IT FIRST!!! VOTE "NO" ON 21!**

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: GEORGE AXTELL, KAREN LAVALLE, MICHAEL SPENCE



# Fire Protection District No. 43



## BALLOT TITLE

**FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT NO. 43  
PROPOSITION NO. 1  
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BENEFIT CHARGES**

Shall King County Fire Protection District No. 43 be authorized to impose benefit charges each year for up to five years, not to exceed an amount equal to sixty percent of its operating budget, and be prohibited from imposing an additional property tax under RCW 52.16.160?

## Explanatory Statement

The proposition would simultaneously reduce the authorized maximum regular property tax for support of fire district services, and substitute a "Benefit Charge". The effect of both actions is to secure a more reliable source of operating revenue, not subject to reductions caused by actions outside the knowledge or control of your elected Board of Fire Commissioners.

**Property Tax Reduction:** The maximum regular property tax authorized by law for a fire district is \$1.50/\$1000 Assessed Value. This maximum would be reduced to \$1.00/\$1000 Assessed Value. The property tax reduction would effect all property subject to the fire district regular tax levy.

**Benefit Charge:** The benefit charge is not a "per call" charge, and does not apply to land. Exemptions similar to those provided under the property tax, are authorized; including reduced charges for senior citizens and disabled persons. Charges shall be reasonably proportioned to the benefits received by the property owners resulting from the services provided by the fire district.

**Limitations:** The proposition would authorize the revised funding method for five years. Annual public hearings are required to establish the benefit charge for each year. The benefit charge may not exceed 60% of the operating budget of the fire district. The 106% lid will continue to apply to the regular property tax levy of the fire district.

## Statement for

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

## Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.



## Complete Text of King County Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE NO. 9603

AN ORDINANCE providing for the submission to the electors of King County at a special election to be held therein on November 6, 1990 of a proposition authorizing the levy of a general tax each year for five consecutive years to be collected beginning in 1991, at an additional levy rate of not more than \$.02 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, pursuant to RCW 84.55.050, as amended, to support the operation of an automated fingerprint identification computer system (AFIS) and providing for termination of the fifth year of the automated fingerprint identification system levy authorized by a vote of the people at a special election held on November 4, 1986.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

**SECTION 1.** Findings and declaration of purpose. The council finds that:  
A. Enactment of this ordinance is necessary for the health, welfare, benefit, and safety of the residents within King County.

B. An additional property tax levy of \$.025 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation was approved by a vote of the people at a special election held on November 4, 1986. This ballot measure was authorized by Ordinance No. 7747. The county has used the proceeds from this levy to acquire and operate an automated fingerprint identification system. This system has proven to be an effective crime-fighting tool. It has significantly improved the ability of police departments to identify and convict criminals. As a result, burglary rates have dropped significantly.

C. Although the AFIS program has been a success, this system is not fully utilized due to significant understaffing. Ordinance No. 7747 limited funding of staffing to three positions. This limitation has resulted in inadequate staff to fingerprint prisoners booked into the county jail, and to process fingerprints when they are obtained. At present 40% of all county prisoners (including some felons and gross misdemeanants) are not fingerprinted. Without fingerprints it is difficult to make positive identifications of prisoners. As a result, many prisoners are released from jail with outstanding warrants. In addition, crime-scene fingerprint submissions are lower than anticipated because insufficient staff are available to provide training in this area of police work. Not all crime scene evidence is fully processed for fingerprints due to this staffing shortage.

D. It is projected the property tax levy authorized by Ordinance No. 7747 will accumulate \$2.5 million in unexpended funds by the end of 1990. These funds will be used to continue current operations and to pay the last year of debt service for acquisition of the automated fingerprint identification system as noted in Attachment A of this ordinance.

E. Upon approval of the voters of the proposition contained in this ordinance, additional equipment will be required and additional personnel will be hired to increase the effectiveness of the automated fingerprint identification system. This system will be available for use by any public law enforcement agency within King County, without charge, as provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this ordinance.

F. The AFIS system will continue to be available, as capacity allows, to law enforcement agencies of the state and federal government and other jurisdictions operating outside the boundaries of King County on a cost reimbursement basis under contracts entered into with King County. Such reimbursements will provide for full reimbursement of the costs of such use.  
G. The provision of automated fingerprint identification services to law enforcement agencies operating in King County on a county-wide basis is a public purpose of King County. Considerations of efficiency also dictate that the county make such services available as capacity allows to jurisdictions operating outside the boundaries of King County on a cost reimbursement basis.

H. In order to assure such provision of services, and to reduce the excess funds which would be made available at the current levy rate of \$.025 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, a new levy at a reduced rate of \$.02 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation is proposed. This new levy will provide

approximately \$2.2 million annually over a five year levy period beginning in 1991.

**SECTION 2.** City and other jurisdictions' access. It is recognized that the cities of King County and other local law enforcement agencies such as the Port of Seattle provide law enforcement services which are separate from the county. During the period of this five-year levy as set forth herein and as authorized by the qualified electors of King County, all tax revenues collected pursuant to such five-year levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of King County shall be used by King County for the provision of automated fingerprint identification services to King County, the cities within King County, and other local law enforcement agencies within King County. Such services may also be made available as capacity allows on a full cost reimbursement basis through contractual arrangements with King County to jurisdictions such as the State and local governments operating outside the boundaries of King County.

**SECTION 3.** Allowable expenditures. Automated fingerprint identification services as provided for herein shall include acquisition of automated fingerprint identification computer equipment, peripheral workstations together with necessary software and hardware, and provision for hardware and software operations and maintenance expenses to include system maintenance contracts, staff to use and operate the system, supplies, space rental and other necessary support costs for the five-year program. The underlying financial plan for this system is provided in Attachment A.

**SECTION 4.** Termination of the fifth year of the additional property tax levy authorized by vote of the people on November 4, 1986. The existing automated fingerprint identification system levy of \$.025 per \$1,000 assessed valuation will not be levied by the county if the new five-year levy of \$.02 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is approved by a vote of the people on November 6, 1990.

**SECTION 5.** Authorization of levy. The authorization for this additional regular property tax levy for the support of purchase and operation of an automated fingerprint identification system is found in RCW 84.55.050, as amended.

**SECTION 6.** Type of levy. Pursuant to the authorization in RCW 84.55.050 as recently amended, this levy is a regular property tax levy which is subject to the statutory tax rate limit of RCW 84.52.043 and to the limitations imposed in RCW 84.55.050 as amended.

**SECTION 7.** Deposit of funds. All funds collected under this levy shall be deposited into the King County Automated Fingerprint Identification System Fund which shall continue to be a first tier fund and shall be invested for its own benefit as set forth in KCC 4.10.

**SECTION 8.** Ratification by voters. This five-year levy must be approved by a majority of the electors of King County voting on the proposition, at the election held on November 6, 1990 and as provided in RCW 84.55.050 as amended.

**SECTION 9.** Call for special election. Pursuant to RCW 29.13.010 and RCW 29.13.070, it is hereby deemed that an emergency exists requiring the submission to the qualified electors of the county at a special county election to be held therein on November 6, 1990, in conjunction with the state-wide general election to be held on the same date, of a proposition authorizing the previously described five-year levy for the purchase and operation of automated fingerprint identification system services. The manager of the division of records and elections shall cause notice to be given of this ordinance in accordance with the State Constitution and general law and to submit to the qualified electors of the county at the said special county election, the proposition hereinafter set forth.

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

King County, Washington

Proposition No. 1: Regular Property Tax Levy for Automated  
Fingerprint Identification System Services.

Shall King County levy an annual regular property tax for five consecutive years to be collected beginning in 1991, at an additional levy rate of not more than \$.02 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, to support operation of an automated fingerprint identification system to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to rapidly identify and convict felons and other criminals, all as provided in King County Ordinance No. 9603.

Proposition, yes

Proposition, no



## Complete Text of King County Proposition No. 1 (con't.)

**SECTION 10.** Severability. Should any section, subsection, 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 parts of this ordinance.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 13th day of August, 1990.

PASSED this 29th day of August, 1990. KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Lois North (signed)

Chair

ATTEST:

Gerald A. Peterson (signed)

Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 10th day of September, 1990.

Tim Hill (signed)

King County Executive

natural heritage of the county.

7. Pursuant to Motion No. 7916 the King County Open Space Citizens Oversight Committee has prepared the attached plan, titled The Real Estate Environmental Endowment (TREE), for expenditure of a 1% real estate excise tax for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas.

8. TREE has been developed by the Citizens Oversight Committee after consultation with the suburban cities, the City of Seattle and representatives of unincorporated communities within King County as well as four public meetings throughout King County to obtain citizen testimony.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

**SECTION 1.** Under the provisions of Laws 1990 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5, King County adopts and incorporates by reference the attached plan entitled The Real Estate Environmental Endowment (TREE) as the plan for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas.

**SECTION 2.** This ordinance is enacted pursuant to Washington Laws of 1990 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5, amending RCW 82.46. It is found and declared that sufficient need to preserve open space exists to submit to the voters of the county at an election to be held therein on November 6, 1990 a proposition authorizing the imposition of a real estate excise tax for a period ending December 31, 2000, to be the obligation of the purchaser with a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price. The tax proposed herein shall be in addition to any other taxes authorized by law. It shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state pursuant to chapter 82.45 RCW as now enacted or subsequently amended upon the occurrence of any sale of real property in the county, except that the tax does not apply to the acquisition of conservation areas by the county. The moneys received from such tax are to be expended exclusively for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas in accord with TREE.

**SECTION 3.** The manager of the King County Records and Elections Division, as ex officio supervisor of all elections held in King county, is authorized to assume jurisdiction of and to call and conduct such election to be held within the county on November 6, 1990 and to submit to the qualified voters of the county at such election the proposition set below. The clerk of the council is authorized and directed to certify a proposition to the manager of King County Records and Elections Division in substantially the following form:

King County, Washington

Proposition 21

King County Real Estate Excise

Tax For Funding The Real Estate

Environmental Endowment (TREE)

Shall King County, exclusively for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas including open space and natural areas, impose a real estate excise tax for a period ending December 31, 2000, to be paid by the purchaser with a rate not to exceed one percent of the selling price, which shall be in addition to any other taxes and shall be collected upon the sale of real property in the County, in accordance with RCW 82.46 as amended, all as provided in King County Ordinance 9588.

**SECTION 4.** Severability. Should any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 30th day of July, 1990.

PASSED this 13th day of August, 1990.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Lois North (signed)

Chair

ATTEST:

Gerald A. Peterson (signed)

Clerk of the Council

## ORDINANCE NO. 9588

AN ORDINANCE adopting The Real Estate Environmental Endowment (TREE) plan and calling for an election to be held on November 6, 1990, to submit to the voters of King County a proposition to enact a 1% real estate excise tax for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas pursuant to Laws 1990 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5.

### PREAMBLE:

For the purpose of effective open space preservation and acquisition, the King County council makes the following legislative findings:

1. The Washington State Legislature, by passage of Laws 1990 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5, amending RCW 82.46, has authorized counties to submit for voter approval a real estate excise tax of up to 1 percent dedicated to the acquisition and maintenance of open space lands.

2. By overwhelming passage of the 1989 Open Space bond measure the voters of King County have expressed their commitment to acquiring and preserving our diminishing open space resources.

3. The authority outlined in Laws 1990 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5 provides King County with the unique and timely ability to acquire remaining open space within its boundaries and preserve for future generations our environment and quality of life.

4. It is appropriate to acquire open space with revenues derived from a tax generated by the growth which threatens open space.

5. This authority is available to all Washington State counties and presents an opportunity for King County to join with neighboring jurisdictions in the Puget Sound region to create a comprehensive open space system unparalleled in this nation.

6. The dramatic growth this region is experiencing makes it imperative King County take immediate, decisive and unprecedented action to preserve the





## Complete Text of Fire Protection Dist. No. 43 Proposition No. 1

### RESOLUTION NO. 310

#### ELECTION TO AUTHORIZE

A Resolution of the Board of Fire Commissioners of King County Fire Protection District No. 43 declaring the intent to establish a benefit charge and calling for an election within the District of a proposition authorizing the imposition of a benefit charge on personal property and improvements to real property within the District for up to five years.

WHEREAS, a proposition to authorize a benefit charge was submitted to the qualified electors of the District at the primary election on September 18, 1990, and

WHEREAS, the proposition to change the funding method of the District received majority approval but failed to receive the 60% super majority required by law; and

WHEREAS, the anticipated voter turnout at the General Election on November 6, 1990, will exceed that of the primary election; and will be competent to confirm or reject the decision rendered at the primary election; and

WHEREAS, the District is authorized by Chapter 52.18 RCW to establish, impose and collect a benefit charge on assessed personal property and improvements to real property located within the District; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Fire Commissioners has determined that the property tax levies and other income will not be sufficient to cover the cost of the operations of the District needed to maintain a satisfactory level of District services; and

WHEREAS, the District's operation budget and corresponding public services in future years may have to be reduced unless a benefit charge is implemented; and

WHEREAS, it is reasonable and necessary that the District impose a benefit charge for the support of its legally authorized activities which will maintain or improve the services afforded in the District;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED By the Board of Commissioners of King County Fire Protection District No. 43 as follows:

(1) **Benefit Charge.** It is the declared intent of the District to fix and impose a benefit charge on personal property and improvements to real property located within the Fire Protection District which have or will receive benefits provided by the Fire Protection District, to be paid by the owners of such properties.

(2) **Amount.** The benefit charge proposed to be collected in 1991 will be an amount which when added to the property tax legally available for the District's operating expenses in 1991, will be equivalent to \$1.25 per \$1000 of assessed value of property within the District, plus fire district expenses in setting up the benefit charge. The benefit charge for each succeeding year shall be set in the year preceding the imposition of the charge. In no even shall the benefit charge be more than 60% of the operating budget of the District for the year in which the service charge is to be collected.

(3) **Effective Date.** The proposed benefit charge would be imposed on the affected property beginning January 1, 1991, if approved by the voters.

(4) **Notice of Benefit Charge.** Property owners will be notified in writing the amount of the benefit charge to be imposed on each property prior to the establishment of a Benefit Charge Review Board pursuant to RCW 52.18.070.

(5) **Election.** Pursuant to the provisions of RCW 52.18.050(1), there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the District for their approval or rejection, at the general election on November 6, 1990, the question of whether or not such benefit charge for fire protection purposes shall be authorized. The Secretary of the District is authorized and directed to request the King County Elections Department to call said election, the ballot title for which is to be precisely as prescribed by RCW 52.18.050(2). ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of King County Fire Protection District No. 43, in an open public meeting on the 19th day of September, 1990.

Bruce L. Amer (signed)  
Chairman and Commissioner

Mark D. Fern (signed)

Commissioner

Bob Hopkins (signed)

Commissioner

ATTEST:

Stephen W. Hamilton (signed)

Secretary of the Board of  
Fire Commissioners

## The Women's Suffrage Debate in the Pacific Northwest

"Shall a human soul, whether in male or female form, have an equal opportunity with every other soul to express an opinion (for voting is simply an expression of opinion) or shall physiological structure determine the capacity of human intelligence to life, liberty or self-government?"

-- Washington Equal Suffrage Association President  
Emma Smith De Voe, in a 1910 article

"Give the women of Washington the right to vote. Educate us on all questions of public weal that interest you. We will be willing and apt pupils, and you can depend on our votes to support the measure deemed by the wisest and most public-spirited and intelligent of you as advisable to make this state of Washington an honor to the name it bears..."

-- From a 1910 pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Right of Suffrage to be Restored to the Women of the State of Washington"  
written by Mrs. John B. Allen

"This is politics, my friends! Restrict the ballot as you deem best for the public weal, but I beg of you, men of Washington and voters, do not longer make it an a line of sex alone. Restrict it as you will, on a line of intelligence, of property interests, of morality, but do not longer place it on the inane line of sex alone."

-- From a 1910 pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Right of Suffrage to be Restored to the Women of the State of Washington"  
written by Mrs. John B. Allen

"The idea of free government does not appertain to those not enfranchised... By all men's definition of the term, the withholding of the ballot and representation while taxes are imposed is the most abject of servitude."

-- Susan B. Anthony, in an address to the Washington Territorial Legislature at Olympia. October 19, 1871

"The object of the woman movement is to elevate all humanity; to make the world better, purer and happier; to make woman, who is by nature and association the best friend of man, his political equal, and that thereby both may receive the equal benefit of the laws by which both are governed."

-- Abigail Scott Duniway, in an 1871 article in her Portland-based newspaper New Northwest

"... it seems to me a subject of well worthy of the attention of the American people, to consider why one half of our population is denied all voice in civil government."

-- From a speech by the Hon. Daniel R. Bigelow, member of the Washington Territorial House of Representatives, on 10/14/1871.

"Give us the political fulcrum, and we will plant our lever and move the world to a higher and nobler civilization."

-- Susan B. Anthony, address to the Oregon Congress of Women June 1896

"Women of the state of Washington have had the right to vote for something more than three years. I know of no one who favored giving Washington women the right to vote who today opposes it, and large numbers of those who originally opposed it are now in favor of it. The results in the state of Washington have certainly indicated that women assist, rather than otherwise, in public affairs, by having the ballot."

-- Washington Governor Ernest Lister January 28, 1915

"In my opinion, every woman in the territory is entitled to vote on the same terms as any man. Her right to vote is not conclusively denied, until denied by the court of last resort, or by paramount legislation."

-- Attributed to Roger S. Greene, Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, 1888

"... every male blackguard and ignoramus can vote if he wants to, and no woman, no matter how cultured and intelligent, can vote if she wants to."

-- Portland attorney Charles Erskine Scott Wood, 1906

"Many of us were led to support [woman] suffrage in Washington by the familiar argument that it would tend to purify politics and make for better government... on the contrary, it has simply added to the numbers of those who can be used in the interest of corrupt politics, and has resulted in a hodge-podge of ill-digested, sentimental, socialistic legislation which is a menace to the welfare of the state."

-- Judge W.H. Snell of Tacoma, in an article in the Boston Post, March 31, 1915.

"After the... toil of the day a man does not like to come home and discuss politics with his wife, who through the day has been hobnobbing with all the politicians of the day and learned to talk with other men at cross purposes with her husband."

-- Rev. Clarence True Wilson, Portland, 1906

"... there is nothing so distasteful or demoralizing as a mother up to her neck in politics while her children roam the streets."

-- Oregon businessman Martin C. Banfield, 1906

"... respectable women... whom we would naturally look to to purify the political atmosphere by her vote, her influence and her example, will not enter into the filthy political mess of modern politics; her whole nature shrinks from it, and she will not use her right to vote."

-- Antisuffragist Charles V. Cooper, Oregon, 1906

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## FOR OUR INFORMATION . . . .

Please take a minute and complete this comment sheet. Your comments provide valuable assistance in the improvement of this voters' pamphlet. Please mail it to King County Division of Records and Elections, 553 King County Administration Building, Seattle, WA, 98104.

	YES	NO
1. Was this pamphlet delivered early enough to help you study the issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Was the design and format of the pamphlet appealing and readable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Was the information, including the ballot title and explanatory statement, provided for each measure clear and understandable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you have any suggestions which might improve the voters' pamphlet or is there any other voter information you would like to have included in future editions of the voters' pamphlet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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***Your comments count!***



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# WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

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## VOTER REGISTRATION

### 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 1990 State General Election is October 6, 1990.

### 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 to 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 voter 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.

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## ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

### Where to vote:

At your precinct's polling place. The name or number of your precinct and polling place are on your registration card. Polling place locations are also published in the newspaper the Friday before the election. You may also call the **Division of Records and Elections at 296-VOTE or TDD 296-0109** for information.

### When to vote:

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

### How to vote:

Three methods of voting are used in Washington State: punchcard, lever machines and paper ballots. King County uses punchcard voting. If you need assistance, you may ask an election official, before you vote, to explain how to use the voting device. You may also request assistance from two election officials of opposite political parties or a person of your choice in recording your vote. If you make an error on your ballot, you may request a replacement.

### Absentee Voting:

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

Exception: If you are confined to the hospital and were

admitted no earlier than five days before the election, you may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election.

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

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

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

4. **Ongoing Absentee Ballot:** If you are a disabled person or age 65 or over, you may apply for status as an ongoing absentee voter. This will entitle you to automatically receive an absentee ballot for each subsequent election through January of the next odd-numbered year. At that time, the **Division of Records and Elections** will send an application to you to renew your ongoing absentee voter status.

# VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on four statewide measures as well as local issues and candidates at the state general election on November 6, 1990. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides: "Any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." (RCW 29.51.180).

<b>INITIATIVE MEASURE 547</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
"Shall state growth and environmental protection goals be implemented by measures including local comprehensive land use planning and development fees?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4203</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
"Shall constitutional provisions governing the creation of new counties be amended to alter requirements for county formation, annexation, and consolidation?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4231</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
"Shall a constitutional amendment permit voters at an election to approve excess property taxes for up to six-year periods?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8212</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
"Shall a constitutional amendment permit basing the tax value of low-income housing of five or more units upon current use?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>U.S. REPRESENTATIVE</b> _____		
District		Candidate's Name

<b>STATE SENATOR</b> (if applicable) _____		
District		Candidate's Name

<b>STATE REPRESENTATIVE</b> _____		
District	Position 1	Candidate's Name
District	Position 2	Candidate's Name

<b>KING COUNTY PROPOSITION NO. 1 - AFIS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>KING COUNTY PROPOSITION 21 - TREE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>PROSECUTING ATTORNEY</b> _____		
		Candidate's Name

<b>COURT JUDGE</b> _____		
District	Position 1	Candidate's Name
District	Position 2 (if applicable)	Candidate's Name
District	Position 3 (if applicable)	Candidate's Name

<b>SPECIAL ELECTION - PROP. NO.</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(if applicable) <b>PROP. NO.</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(if applicable) <b>PROP. NO.</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## 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**

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:**

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_ New Registration: Yes ☐ No ☐

**THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:**

General Election,  
November 6, 1990  
**ONLY**

☐

**IF KNOWN:**

Registration No. KI \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
Precinct \_\_\_\_\_  
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.



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City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening) \_\_\_\_\_  
For identification purposes only: (Optional)  
Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security No \_\_\_\_\_

**TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED**

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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# WASHINGTON STATE 1990 VOTERS PAMPHLET



**80**  
YEARS  
of  
**WOMEN'S  
SUFFRAGE**  
IN WASHINGTON STATE

PUBLISHED BY:  
OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
KING COUNTY  
DIVISION OF RECORDS  
& ELECTIONS

STATE  
GENERAL  
ELECTION  
NOVEMBER 6  
1990

EDITION 7

RESIDENTIAL PATRON, LOCAL

## EDITION 7

Zip Codes Within Edition Number 7

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