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WASHINGTON STATE 1990 VOTERS PAMPHLET



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PUBLISHED BY:
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
KING COUNTY
DIVISION OF RECORDS
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CITY OF SEATTLE
OFFICE OF ELECTION
ADMINISTRATION

80
YEARS
of
WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
IN WASHINGTON STATE

EDITION 9

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



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

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



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WOMEN ACCEPT SUFFRAGE AS TRUST

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

More Than Thousand Majority for Amendment in City of Tacoma—2 to 1 Ratio in County Precincts.

A New Day of Thanksgiving

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Emma Smith Davis, president of the State Equal Suffrage association, today issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 24, as a day of Thanksgiving for the worthy franchised women of Washington. At least 120,000 women listen to the radio.

Upper Left: From the Tacoma Daily News November, 1910

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Lower right: From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer 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 können 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 Française 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 eleksiyon 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. (점급근무 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

Ever Spoke, Regarded By Campaigners As Their Most Hostile Territory, Is Carried By Advocates of the Measure

Waiting only the official proclamation by the governor to make it effective, the voters of Washington approved amendment VI to the state constitution and threw the sovereign power of the province into the hands of women. Such a result was the strong indication as the vote were being reported after this meeting. At the same time, the good part of the state is divided. While the fifth state in the Union the department. The no take action.

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.

**Washington State Democratic
Central Committee**
1701 Smith Tower
Seattle WA 98104
(206) 583-0664

**Washington State Republican
Party**
9 Lake Bellevue Drive
Bellevue WA 98005
(206) 451-1988

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

**Libertarian Party of
Washington**
P.O. Box 23108
Seattle WA 98102
(206) 329-5669

New Alliance Party
1206 East Pike #539
Seattle WA 98122
(206) 329-9540

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 of 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 organizations:

- 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

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)

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

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.

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?

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.

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.

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 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 goals 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 relocation 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 signs 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 by 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) Insure 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)(i) 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 multi-jurisdictional 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 finds 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

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.

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.



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.

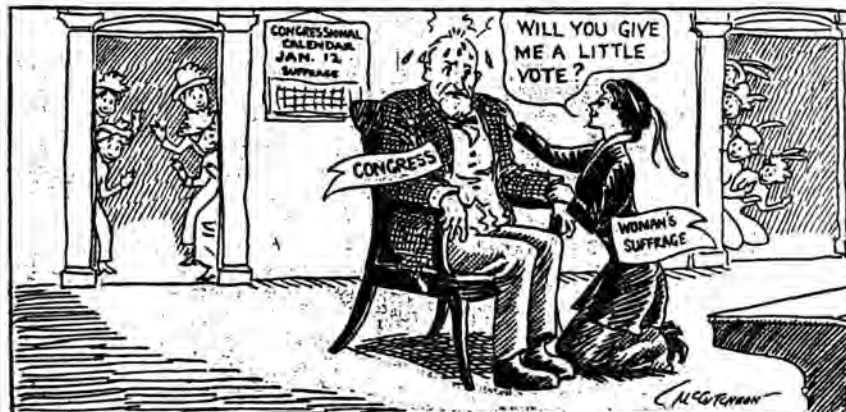
The Department of Ecology would be restricted in its authority to preempt local requirements in granting a permit for facilities for the disposition of hazardous wastes. State agencies would be prohibited from permitting oil or gas exploration or drilling in marine waters. State agencies would be required 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

First Congressional District



Cynthia SULLIVAN

Democrat

Campaign Address:
12001 Aurora Ave. North
Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 367-6860

Cynthia Sullivan's experience as a local elected official has taught her that we cannot preserve our quality of life in the Puget Sound area without quality leadership in Washington D.C.

Cynthia Sullivan turns good ideas into effective programs. She sponsored Project Homesharing for Seniors and developed the Summer Reading Camp for latch-key children.

In Congress, Cynthia will be a strong advocate for a

woman's right to choose. She will fight any attempt to overrule or modify Roe v. Wade.

Cynthia Sullivan will act to solve the Savings and Loan crisis. She will make the responsible parties pay, not middle income America, and she will see to it that the criminals are prosecuted.

Cynthia Sullivan has served as Chair of the King County Council Growth Management & Environment Committee and the King County Board of Public Health. She has also served on the Seattle-King County Economic Development Council, the Women's Political Caucus National Steering Committee and the United Nations; Sierra Club Advisory Panel on Global Warming.

Cynthia Sullivan is endorsed by: the National Organization for Women, Women's Political Caucus; Women's Campaign Fund; Peace PAC; SANE-FREEZE; Central America Peace Campaign; Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens; Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; King, Kitsap and Snohomish County Labor Councils; Puget Sound Metal Trades Council; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers - Local 77; United Auto Workers - Region 6; Carpenters - Local 131; United Food and Commercial Workers - Local 81; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Aerospace Machinists - District Lodge 751; Amalgamated Transit Union; Washington Machinists Council; King County Democrats and the Democrats of the 1st, 21st, 32nd, 36th, 46th, 44th, 45th, and 48th Legislative Districts.



John MILLER

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect
Congressman John Miller
837 NE Northgate Way
Seattle, WA 98125
(206) 363-1747

The United States Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, League of Conservation Voters, and Sierra Club have all endorsed my re-election.

This wide range of support reflects my efforts to provide you and your neighbors with balanced, thoughtful and independent representation.

I work hard to stay in touch, using one-on-one constituent service sessions, newsletters and conferences to hear your concerns and keep you updated on national issues.

I have taken the lead on a number of key issues dealing

with environmental protection, economic opportunity, education, drugs, and transportation.

To increase housing and economic opportunities, I co-sponsored the First Time Homebuyers Assistance Act, Enterprise Zone Improvement Act, and Project HOPE Initiative.

To help protect our environmental treasures, I co-sponsored the National Environmental Education Act, and the Global Warming Protection Act.

The Clean Air Act also received my support, as did efforts to increase the government's ability to direct the clean-up of oil spills and to create a comprehensive national energy policy to break our dependence on costly and unstable foreign oil.

I opposed a 50% hike in congressional salaries, fought a crippling Medicare surtax, and helped secure \$37 million for anti-drug programs in our state - a 70% increase over last year.

Likewise, I pushed for an increased share of federal funding for local transportation projects and accelerated Puget Sound cleanup programs.

I co-sponsored measures to reduce the school drop-out rate, cut student loan defaults, and make it easier to get drug dealers off campus and out of public housing.

To safeguard tax dollars, I continue to support the Balanced Budget Amendment and a presidential line-item veto to help control federal spending.

I am proud of my record as your Congressman and hope I've earned your vote.

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

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 pollutants 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.

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, farmworker 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.



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



State Representative

First Legislative District

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Nancy RUST Democrat

Campaign Address:
Nancy Rust
18747 Ridgefield Road NW
Seattle WA 98177
(206) 542-4329

Nancy Rust is committed to working for healthy families, better schools, and a healthy environment.

Nancy is experienced and effective. She chairs the House Environmental Affairs Committee and serves on the Appropriations and Revenue Committees. She has successfully pushed legislation to prevent and clean up oil spills, protect Puget Sound, and reduce hazardous waste. She knows how to get people to work together to solve complex problems.

Nancy and Dick Rust have lived and worked in the district for over 35 years. Their six grown children graduated from Shoreline schools. They know how important the district is to you.



George BYE Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens for George Bye
P.O. Box 82447
Kenmore WA 98028
(206) 486-7071

As a small businessman and Air Force Reserve pilot, George Bye knows what the word service and commitment means. George's enthusiasm, courage and diligence are qualities that our State Legislature needs in this transitional and growing time.

George's record of service clearly demonstrates his ability to give us effective representation in Olympia.

George is committed to bring fairness back to our assessments on personal property taxes. He will improve education for our children through strongly supporting teachers and involving parents more. George is for a balanced approach to growth management, which includes greater accountability to the concerns of the community.

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Grace COLE Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect
Grace Cole
3026 NE 163rd
Seattle WA 98155
(206) 362-7409

Grace Cole is highly respected as an effective, experienced, hard-working legislator.

Grace's top priorities are for children and senior citizens, improved education and environmental protection. Her recent accomplishments include: securing funds for school child care programs, providing services to help seniors to remain living at home, and protecting our environment from runaway growth. She'll continue working to increase teacher salaries and reduce class sizes.

Grace and her family have lived in the district for over 30 years. An accessible and responsive three-term legislator, Grace has shown she's genuinely committed to serving the people of the First District.



Marilyn CROPLEY Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Marilyn
Cropley
621 NE 155th
Seattle WA 98155
(206) 364-2826

Marilyn Cropley is your energetic voice to Olympia. She is a strong advocate of our community and is committed to listening to your needs. Marilyn has demonstrated accessible, responsive leadership that has proven she can be counted on to get the job done.

You can count on Marilyn Cropley to work on critical issues, excellence in education, COLA for retired teachers, a safe and healthy environment, economic opportunities for our families, and independence with dignity as we grow older. When taxes force families out of modest homes, it's time for a change.

Vote for Marilyn Cropley!

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

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 Marilyn 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.



State Senator Thirty-Second Legislative District



Al WILLIAMS Democrat

Campaign Address:
The Al Williams Campaign
4801 Fremont Avenue N.
Seattle WA 98103
(206) 633-3789

"I am proud to serve the people of the 32nd District in the Senate. During the last twelve years, I have faced all the major issues of this complex period.

"I believe being State Senator is a job I do every day. I go to work, stay late, listen hard, do my homework and then, I propose solutions and vote.

"It's a job that requires a steady hand. You can't shift course or alter your values with every breeze.

"I look forward to continuing to work hard for you in Olympia, and I would appreciate your vote on November 6th."-- Senator Al Williams

Senator Williams's Top Priorities: *Improving Our Schools; *Controlling Growth/Protecting Our Environment; *Providing Affordable Health Care; *Ensuring Ratepayer Protection & Fair Taxes; *Supporting Working Families; *Keeping Our State Pro-Choice; *Protecting Our Neighborhoods From Crime.

A Few of Senator Al Williams's Recent Accomplishments: *Rescued Winter Utility Shutoff Moratorium; *Pike Market Protection Law; *1990 Governor's Energy Conservation Award; *Leavesharing for Severely Ill Employees Law; *Law Preventing Price Gouging of Payphone Customers; *Weatherization for Low-Income Homeowners/Renters Law; *Nuclear Waste Transportation Safety Law.

For more information on state Senator Al Williams's views, record, and 1991 Legislative Agenda, please call.



Tom TANGEN Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Tom
Tangen
9050 Greenwood Avenue
North #107
Seattle WA 98103
(206) 784-7852

Since I began this campaign for the State Senate, I have knocked on thousands of doors in our community. You have told me our district's priorities. Education, environment and crime are top concerns.

There are people in need in our community. We have hungry and homeless people. There are people in need of affordable health care and affordable housing.

I want to roll back and freeze the assessed value on your homes. Health care and environmental issues need much more attention. We must do better.

My opponent has been in Olympia for twenty years and is now running for his eighth term. Over the years, he has become inactive. Maybe that's why in a survey in the Seattle Times this year he was the lowest ranked senator in the greater Seattle area. It's time for a change.

Just voting in Olympia is not enough. As your state senator, I also will be active in the community because to me, it's individual people that count. Since there continue to be people who need help in our community, why do we continue electing the same people over and over again? We must do better. With your vote for me, we will.

State Representative Thirty-Second Legislative District



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Joanne BREKKE Democrat

Joanne Brekke Campaign
6525 Sycamore N.W.
Seattle WA 98117
(206) 784-0726

For the past 12 years, Joanne has worked hard for the 32nd District residents. She serves on the Appropriations, Human Services and Environmental Affairs Committees, plus the bipartisan Legislative Budget Committee.

Society should provide the safety net for those who cannot provide for themselves: vulnerable children, needy elderly, the poor, mentally ill and developmentally disabled. We must invest in maximum independence and self-sufficiency, at the least long-term cost to taxpayers.

We must act now to protect our wetlands, avoid uncontrolled growth, eliminate oil spills and clean Puget Sound.

Joanne is committed to a humane, caring, vibrant society.



Republican - No candidate filed.

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Dick NELSON Democrat

Campaign Address:
Dick Nelson Campaign
Committee
122 NW 50
Seattle WA 98107
(206) 781-0915

Dick Nelson's top priorities are renewable energy, growth management, affordable housing, and quality education. As Energy Committee Chair Dick authored landmark energy efficient housing standards. He supports new energy policies that reduce our dependence on foreign oil and protect our environment.

Dick advocates strong land-use planning, open space preservation, and state-wide dispersal of growth. He believes in linking growth and transportation planning, and supports incentives to increase transit use. He will introduce legislation to help home owners and renters deal with escalating housing costs.

Dick is active in the Mayor's education summit and legislative efforts to improve our public schools.



Republican - No Candidate filed.



State Senator Thirty-Fourth Legislative District



Phil TALMADGE Democrat

Campaign Address:
Phil Talmadge Campaign
Committee
5251 California Ave. SW
Seattle WA 98136
(206) 932-2132

Leadership, dedication, ability and experience are qualities that legislators must have in order to represent their constituents. Phil Talmadge has proven his commitment to us.

A lifelong resident of the 34th District, Phil has an outstanding record of community involvement. He played the leading role in obtaining funding for the First Avenue South Bridge. He brought the Youth Conservation Corps to Longfellow Creek and helped Alki with Richey Park. He has worked on the stench problem in Fauntleroy.

In Olympia, Phil has offered critical leadership in the development of major legislation. Phil helped to write the Omnibus Drug bill to combat drug abuse that threatens our community, sponsored the comprehensive sex offender law, and reformed the Commission of Judicial Conduct. He has worked to strengthen the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, pass water conservation and power line measures, save taxpayer dollars through improved risk management, enact a background check law to prevent child abuse, and stop harassment of women and minorities.

Phil will work on legislation to reform our educational system and property tax relief.

Let's re-elect Phil Talmadge to our State Senate.



Pat GALLAGHER Republican

Born and raised in West Seattle, graduated from Sealth HS; BA in Political Science, WWU; certified Education, WSU. Pat teaches English & Social Science in Kent School District and Language Arts for Seattle School District's alternative Evening High School. Member, WEA and Kent Education Association.

Pat is recognized as an educator who cares. Knowing first-hand about problems facing today's youth, he is dedicated to teaching them the skills and values they need to be successful. In Olympia, Pat would work on legislation to encourage parental choice and local involvement.

Pat cares about our community and the opportunities ahead. His vision for West Seattle and the 34th District in the next decade is a community sewn together by *safe neighborhoods*, *drug-free neighborhood schools*, our business districts free of graffiti sprawled on our buildings by gangs claiming their "territories" and a *thriving economic climate* throughout our district.

As a property owner, Pat knows that property taxes are driving us out of our homes, and would work to *roll back assessments to more affordable levels!*

The legislature has failed to address these problems. *Isn't it time for a change? Vote for Pat Gallagher - he will make the difference and aggressively represent our district.*

State Representative

Thirty-Fourth Legislative District



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Mike HEAVEY Democrat

Campaign Address:
Re-Elect Mike Heavey
Campaign
9403 - 44th Ave. SW
Seattle WA 98136
(206) 937-2233

As Assistant Majority Leader and two-term incumbent, Mike Heavey has brought experience, leadership, and dedication to the Legislature. He has worked effectively for all residents of the 34th District.

Mike Heavey cares about our neighborhoods and sponsored successful legislation to manage growth, crack down on drugs, and keep our environment clean.

Controlling runaway property taxes, improving our educational system, providing for quality childcare, and ensuring affordable and accessible health care are some of the important issues our Legislature will be addressing during the next two years. Mike Heavey will continue to be a leader in achieving positive results.



Republican - No candidate filed.

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Georgette VALLE Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect
Georgette Valle
1434 SW 137th
Seattle WA 98166
(206) 248-0334

Georgette Valle works diligently for environmental health concerns, clean air, water quality, hazardous waste prevention, recycling initiatives and oil spill prevention, serving as vice chair of the Environmental Affairs Committee.

Georgette's service on the Appropriations, Education and Rules committees reflects leadership for funding homeless education, mentor teachers, student teacher training, dropout tracking and teacher evaluations. She pushed hard for funding the First Avenue South Bridge, and believes dealing with recent increases in property tax assessments calls for a realistic rolling back of assessed property valuations.

Georgette and Odd Valle live in Hurstwood and have raised two children, Peter and Christine.



Chris NEVAN Republican

Campaign Address:
The Committee to Elect
Chris NeVan
2536 Alki Ave. SW, Suite 142
Seattle WA 98116
(206) 935-7838

Chris NeVan represents a new generation of fresh ideas and strong work ethic our State Legislature needs. As Vice-President of a publishing company that prints student literary and artistic talent, Chris is committed to fighting illiteracy in the schools. Quality education, controlled, affordable property taxes, and attentive local law enforcement will be major priorities for Chris as your next State Representative.

"I envision our community as a fine-tuned network of working neighborhoods, each with its own identity and charm. With well administered schools and well patrolled, safe neighborhoods, we can bring pride and excellence to the 34th District."

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



State Senator

Thirty-Sixth Legislative District



**Ray
MOORE**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
The Ray Moore Committee
2226 - 3rd Avenue, Suite 204
Seattle WA 98121
(206) 441-7246

Senator Ray Moore has worked for twelve years as the State Senator for the 36th district, which includes some of Seattle's greatest neighborhoods. Having lived in the district for 20 years, Senator Moore believes deeply that strong leadership means serving your neighbors.

In addition to his work on crime and his leadership in calling for a special session to control soaring property taxes, Senator Moore has supported a wide range of pro-family legislation. Affordable, high quality health care and child care are among Senator Moore's highest priorities, and he is working on legislation to allow school districts to operate before-school and after-school child care programs.

Senator Moore is committed to helping families on welfare find jobs through the "Family Independence Program," Washington's welfare reform package which has become a model for reform across the country. Senator Moore believes in the right to self-determination and choice in all cases concerning "death with dignity" and abortion.

Senator Moore's support for environmental protection is guided by the same philosophy that guides all of his decisions: it's smarter to invest in our children, families, and neighborhoods now-- rather than pay for the consequences of neglect and indifference later.



**Andy
McLAUCLAN**
Republican

Andy McLauchlan for State
Senate
100 Mercer Street
Seattle WA 98109
(206) 285-4087

I'm following in the footsteps of my parents and grandparents who helped make Seattle a better place to live.

I have the experience as Senate Ways and Means Chief of Staff, Chief Budget Advisor to U.S. Senator Dan Evans and Student Body President at the U.W. to make things happen for Seattle.

As your new State Senator, I'll work hard to set higher standards for our city schools by reducing class size, increasing teacher pay, ensuring school choice and demanding accountability.

To make Seattle a better place for our children's future, growth must be managed sensibly and more should be done to protect our precious environment.

We need to protect our families from drugs and crime by bringing the "beat cop" back into our neighborhoods, increasing penalties for crimes like burglary and assault, and ensuring we have sufficient jail space.

The Seattle Times wrote of my opponent, "(Ray) Moore's actions often have been at odds with his constituents' best interests." (10/30/86) I'm concerned with Moore's votes against cleaning up the Puget Sound and opposing tougher laws for burglars and drug dealers. You and I must expect a lot from our elected officials. It's time for a change in leadership.

State Representative

Thirty-Sixth Legislative District



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**Helen
SOMMERS**
Democrat

Helen Sommers was named the first Chair of the newly created Capital Financing Committee during the last Legislature, with responsibility for the state's \$1.8 billion capital budget.

As former Chair of the Higher Education Committee, she was a leader in providing more 4-year degree opportunities in the Seattle area, especially the expansion of evening degree programs at the University of Washington.

This year she is serving on the Governor's Capital Forum, the Municipal League's Growth Project, and the Funding Committee of the Mayor's Education Summit.

She is employed in the King County Finance Division.



**James
DUNHAM**
Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee for New Life for
the 36th!
Box 99221
Seattle WA 98199
(206) 224-1218

As a resident of the 36th District for the past 26 years, Jim Dunham believes that the best people to represent us are those that are us—citizen volunteers...suffering taxpayers. Every two years, the system provides an opportunity for turn-over...for fresh faces in Olympia! Electing Jim as Seattle's only Republican in the legislature will provide a critical counterpoint to Seattle's "hot issues"—out of control property taxes, the deplorable school situation, horrible crimes and arson, transportation, etc. Jim and Betty Dunham care deeply about the community where they have raised their two children, Robert and Brian.

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**Larry
PHILLIPS**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Larry Phillips
2226 - 3rd Avenue, Suite 109
Seattle WA 98121

As a member of the Washington State House of Representatives, Larry Phillips is committed to making a significant difference in four important issue areas: improving K-12 basic education; strengthening our families and communities; managing growth; and protecting our natural environment.

As a professional with experience in both the public and private sectors, Larry has tackled tough problems and found solutions that work. As a third-generation resident of the 36th District, he knows the people and the neighborhoods of Queen Anne, Magnolia, Ballard and Blue Ridge, and the importance of these issues to them.



**Pat
OLSON**
Republican

Campaign Address:
Olson for Legislature
9709 9th N.W.
Seattle WA 98117
(206) 784-6172

I am not a politician, but a concerned citizen. My concern for education and senior citizens prompted me to seek this office.

I have been in education as teacher, librarian, principal, and day-care director for over twenty-five years and know that we can and must improve our educational system.

My husband and I raised our four children in the 36th District. I am sensitive to our neighborhood needs.

I attended SPU and UW for BA, MA, PhD work and Business Administration Certificate. I was a Fullbright scholar twice.

My background has prepared me to represent the 36th District in Olympia.



State Senator

Thirty-Seventh Legislative District



Dwight PELZ Democrat

Dwight Pelz for State Senate
P.O. Box 28914
Seattle WA 98118

Dwight Pelz is the candidate for the State Senate in the 37th district with the broadest experience of successfully working on public policy issues for the District, and the state.

He directed the citizen campaign that took the sales tax off food in 1977. For seven years he fought the WPPSS Nuclear Plants, which threatened public power, and caused our utility rates to rise. He led citizen lobbying for the "Right to Know" law which guarantees worker information on toxics in the workplace.

Dwight Pelz helped launch the Senior Council which led the fight to protect Medicare and Social Security. He helped win benefits for temporary employees, and organized unions for Seattle City employees.

Dwight has been endorsed by the Rainbow Coalition, the Washington and Seattle Education Assn., IFPTE Local 17, PSEU Local 1239, OPEIU Local 8, and the Washington Public Employees Assn.



David CHRISTIANSEN Republican

Christiansen for Senate
P.O. Box 28060
Seattle WA 98118
(206) 725-2819

From my political involvement at the grassroots level I believe that the key issue in this election is the little-publicized House Joint Resolution #4231. I contend that we must keep those provisions in our state constitution that directly or indirectly protect property owners and tenants against excessive or unfair taxation. Please join with me in *not* supporting this resolution in November, because there is a better way to increase revenue!

I agree that with our expanding population our need for public and private services is increasing. But I believe that our present state taxing system has badly failed and *will* fail to meet our current needs without excessive and unfair expansion and even more tragic consequences.

We should therefore repeal our current taxing system and start over with a simple tax that *everyone*, from the largest corporation down to the individual taxpayers, could share *equally at the same low rate*, using a system without any loopholes!

Therefore I will actively support a transaction tax not to exceed one percent. This tax has been designed for over fifteen years now to extend the tax base to the fullest, at the lowest rate and within the constitutional levy limit of 1%.

State Representative

Thirty-Seventh Legislative District



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**John L.
O'Brien**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
2425 Rainier Avenue
Seattle WA 98118
(206) 723-0821

John L. O'Brien is a strong advocate for our community. He is always there when his leadership and experience is needed. His recent accomplishments include establishing drug free zones at bus stops, parks and playfields, successfully passed the bill creating the Warren G. Magnuson Institute on Biomedical Research for the cure of diabetes, and the preservation of Franklin High School.

Elected unanimously by members of the House is serving his 8th term as Speaker Pro Tempore. Previously Speaker of the House and Majority Leader.

A Certified Public Accountant whose background and experience is a great assistance in his legislative service.



**Barbara
PARSONS**
Republican

Committee to elect Barbara
Parsons
P.O. Box 28060
Seattle WA 98118
(206) 725-6976

Barbara Parsons
Republican Candidate House of Representatives *** 37th District,
Position #1

Has lived in the 37th District for forty years. Raised a family and has been involved in community improvements such as water and sewers. On behalf of children has worked to get sidewalks, stoplights and playgrounds.

The growth of the State must be controlled. When a law is passed it must not be altered for any person or Corporation to profit thereby.

Taxes must not be raised and property taxes must be lowered to keep the people who are on limited incomes in their own homes.



**James X
ELLIS**
New Alliance

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 22121
Seattle WA 98122
(206) 781-6656

James X Ellis is a Muslim Minister in the Nation of Islam. He stands for the Black Agenda as put forth by Minister Louis Farrakhan. As a candidate of the Independent 'people instead of profits' New Alliance Party, chaired by Dr. Lenora Fulani, he believes that everyone, regardless of color, class, gender or sexual orientation is entitled to equal opportunity and human rights, and desires to work with all who share that conviction.

He is a fighter on behalf of those whose needs are the most pressing. A vote for Ellis is a vote to support our youth.

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**Gary
LOCKE**
Democrat

Rated 'outstanding' by the Municipal League, Gary is respected by Democratic and Republican colleagues as an effective legislator. He was responsible for the passage of major legislation regarding child sex abuse, the Convention and Trade Center, civil rights, housing and the environment. Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, Gary helped write the 1989-91 state budget which significantly increased funding of public education and human services. He created an equitable funding system for our colleges and universities and increased medical care for low-income children. Gary has served as Deputy King County Prosecutor and legal adviser to the Seattle Human Rights Department.



**Raul
DONOSO**
Republican

Committee to Elect R. John
Donoso
P.O. Box 3482
Seattle WA 98144

We've been told we need more revenue to properly run our government. HJR 4231 is on our ballot this November to address this problem, but I'm convinced that this legislation is *dangerous!* Our property taxes and rents are *already* too high! Too many foreclosures and evictions are increasing our ranks of homeless people now!

I support the 1% transaction tax instead, to replace all current state and local taxes, raising double the revenue that our current system raises and saving the average taxpayer \$2000 to \$4000 annually! If you have questions regarding these or other issues, please call or write!



**Curt
SMITH**
New Alliance

Campaign Address:
7531 - 44th S.
Seattle WA 98118
(206) 226-9305

Smith is running as a candidate of the independent, Black-led, multi-racial, pro-gay New Alliance Party because the two major parties have failed to maintain a commitment to those most in need. The single parent of an 8-year old son, he is determined to work for fairness and opportunity on behalf of Black and other minority youth. He vehemently opposes the recently-passed drug lotteries laws as an attack against Black youth.

A recent graduate of the University of Washington, Smith, 31, worked for many years on the staff of the NW Facts newspaper.

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



State Senator

Forty-Third Legislative District



Janice NIEMI Democrat

Campaign Address:
Janice Niemi for State Senate
226 Summit Ave. E.
Seattle WA 98102
(206) 322-5882

Senator Janice Niemi has lived and worked in the central Seattle area for more than 30 years. Since winning a seat in the state Legislature in 1982, she has established herself as one of the Legislature's most effective lawmakers.

Senator Niemi is directly responsible for some of Washington's most progressive legislation, including the Comparable Worth Enabling Act, the updated Human Rights Commission Act, the Washington High Risk Health Insurance Pool, and the Washington Mental Health Care Reform Act.

As a member of the Senate Health & Long-Term Care Committee, she worked this year to make health care more accessible to children and low-income families.

Senator Niemi believes protecting the environment has never been more critical. With rapid growth threatening our quality of life, she is working to protect precious wetlands, preserve wildlife habitat and urban open spaces, and to meet our region's growing transportation needs.

A graduate of the University of Washington School of Law, Sen. Niemi has served as Legal Services Staff Attorney in the Seattle Central area, and worked as a judge of both Seattle District Court and King County Superior Court. She served as the Acting General Counsel for the Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C.



Patrick HAGGERTY New Alliance

Campaign Address:
Haggerty for State Senate
814 30th Ave.
Seattle WA 98122
(206) 328-8327

Haggerty, 46, is a 20-year veteran of the gay and African-American communities' struggles for fairness and democracy. He is a candidate of the Black-led, multi-racial, pro-gay, pro-socialist, "people-instead-of-profits" New Alliance Party, chaired by Dr. Lenora Fulani, because he recognizes the need for a viable independent political party able to put forth a common agenda if those struggles are to continue in the 1990's.

"We are running to give people a choice -- those who are fed up with the politicians who take the votes of all people of color, lesbians and gays, women, environmentalists and working people for granted. We're building an independent party of our own so the people can do something about the crisis in democracy."

Haggerty was a co-founder of Seattle's first gay community center in the 1970's; in the 80's he was secretary of the Coalition Against the Chokehold and an active member of the Coalition Against the Police Precinct in the Central Area; he is a founder of ACT-UP and was instrumental in the establishment of Seattle's needle exchange program.

A vote for Haggerty is a vote for Black-gay unity.

State Representative

Forty-Third Legislative District



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**Cal
ANDERSON**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Cal
Anderson
825 - 15th Ave.
Seattle WA 98122
(206) 328-8005

Cal Anderson has demonstrated his effectiveness as a leader in our Legislature and has proven his commitment to working for all the people of the 43rd District.

Cal has taken the lead on gun control legislation, he has worked to increase the Housing Trust Fund which has benefited many 43rd District housing programs, and he is working to improve funding for K-12 education.

Dedicated to the promotion and protection of basic human rights, Cal will continue to fight to protect a woman's right to an abortion and will work to pass the Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights Bill.

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**Jesse
WINEBERRY**
Democrat

Jesse Wineberry is an outspoken advocate for all 43rd District citizens.

Wineberry spearheaded new laws encouraging workplace child-care, and provided millions in loans to small businesses in distressed areas.

Jesse champions civil rights and reproductive freedom. He's fought for tougher sentences for sexual predators and drug dealers. Jesse helped win funding for education, job training, affordable housing, seniors and AIDS prevention.

During his six years in the Legislature, Jesse has helped thousands of constituents through his Seattle office. Wineberry works in his community as a member of the Garfield Community Council, the Seattle Municipal League and the Goodwill Baptist Church.

Candidate did not submit a photograph or statement for publication.

Republican - No candidate filed.



State Senator Forty-Sixth Legislative District



**Nita
RINEHART**
Democrat

The Municipal League consistently rates Senator Nita Rinehart "outstanding." Through Nita's leadership, we now have the nation's strongest "lemon" law to protect new car buyers, a program to match senior volunteers with "latchkey" youngsters, and more funding for child care and Seattle magnet schools.

Nita works persistently for quality education at all levels. Nita has a solid record of support for rational environmental policy; she was a leader in the battle to protect Puget Sound. Nita is the only pro-choice candidate in this race.

Nita has fought long and hard for fair taxes as a League of Women Voters volunteer, State Representative, and State Senator. Members of both parties respect Nita's intelligence, independence and ability to achieve consensus among diverse viewpoints.

Nita serves as the ranking Democrat on the Senate Education Committee and is the Assistant Democratic Floor Leader. She also serves on the Rules and Law and Justice Committees.

Nita's goals for the next session include implementation of the Education Summit recommendations; increased quality, affordable child care; and common sense growth management.



**Gary
GREER**
Republican

46th District resident/homeowner for 15 years. 40, married, 3 school-aged children. Graduated Phi Beta Kappa from W.S.U.; MBA in Finance from U.W.; 12 years management experience in banking and software industries. Lake City Chamber of Commerce and various community activities.

A parent, Gary wants to *improve education through* involving parents, teachers and the community in making our schools more *competitive and more responsive to our kids' needs.*

A long term resident, Gary wants to make our neighborhoods *safe by passing tougher laws, providing adequate funding for our criminal justice system, enhancing treatment/prevention programs and showing greater concern for victims than criminals.*

A taxpayer, Gary wants a *fair tax system* including *limiting growth of property tax assessments.*

A lover of the outdoors, Gary wants to *preserve our precious environment, including preventing offshore drilling on state waters.*

During his opponent's eleven years in the legislature, school, drug, and crime problems have escalated to *crisis proportions.* His opponent has: voted against crime prevention measures; favored criminals over victims; supported state control rather than local solutions; promoted higher taxes, including higher property taxes.

Gary's education and experience demonstrate the *leadership, innovation, dedication, and consensus building* that we need now - and in the future.

State Representative

Forty-Sixth Legislative District



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Marlin APPELWICK

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Marlin Appelwick Election
Committee
P.O. Box 25756
Seattle WA 98125

Marlin Appelwick is a very accomplished legislator. As chair-
man of the House Judiciary Committee, he played critical roles in the
development and passage of the Omnibus Drug Abuse Act and the
Sexual Predator Bill.

Marlin has served eight years on the budget-writing committee.
He continues to work hard to improve the quality of Seattle schools,
to fund higher education and to ensure compassionate efforts to
meet the human services needs of our people.

While raising a young family and managing a small business,
Marlin has remained an effective, open-minded, creative voice for
us and our quality of life.



John GIBBONS

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect John P.
Gibbons
P.O. Box 45843
Seattle WA 98145
(206) 522-3868

Tax Reform is the most pressing issue facing the State Legisla-
ture. Homeowners are seeing their tax bills doubled. Meanwhile
the sales tax rate continues to rise. Senior citizens and lower income
are feeling and hurting from this squeeze.

John Gibbons will bring a fresh voice to our State Legislature.
Not being tied to any special interest groups John will give us the
effective and innovative representation we need in the 1990's.

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Ken JACOBSEN

Democrat

Campaign Address:
People for Ken Jacobsen
7307 - 40th Avenue NE
Seattle WA 98115
(206) 527-1896

It has been an honor to have been your elected representative
for four terms. Thank you for your support.

I look forward to working for you in the next legislature. As
always, we will face many challenges, old and new. As your
representative, I want to work with you to continue to improve our
educational system, to enhance our environment, and to strengthen
our economy for the coming century.

I've enjoyed the opportunities I've had to meet the people of
our district. Your input has helped me to be a better legislator.

Thank you for the privilege of representing you.



Republican - No candidate filed.



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.

UNOPPOSED

Seattle District Court Position No. 1



**Philip Y.
KILLIEN**

I am a lifelong resident of Seattle. My wife Marcia is an Associate Professor at the University of Washington School of Nursing. Our two children are enrolled in multi-cultural public school and pre-school programs.

My personal interests include running, gardening, reading, and hiking. Some of my community interests include coaching children's athletic teams, teaching at the UW Law School, the Seattle Park Department Comprehensive Plan project, theater, and the project to develop a maritime center at Pier 66.

From 1969 to 1980 I was a deputy and then senior deputy prosecuting attorney. I was responsible for thousands of cases, including search warrants, case filing, trial preparation, supervision of deputies, and sentencing. I actually tried over 125 felony cases in Superior Court.

I was the legal advisor for the Ted Bundy investigation, participated in the establishment and training of both the Seattle Fire Department Arson unit, and the Washington State Patrol's first fatality investigation unit.

As a prosecutor and a judge I have participated in over 130 training sessions for law enforcement, lawyers, students, and other community groups.

I have been a District Court Judge since December of 1980. My Bar Association Evaluations for Superior Court appointment are:

1982: "Well Qualified"
1985: "Exceptionally Well Qualified"
1987: "Exceptionally Well Qualified"

As presiding judge I instituted an equal hiring program which increases the minority work force from under 10% to over 30% in less than one year.

For this election I have been evaluated by the Bar Association, which has interviewed all of the candidates as:
"Exceptionally Well Qualified"

I have been endorsed by the Seattle Police Officers Guild, the King County Police and Corrections Officers (Local 519), the Seattle Fire Fighters (Local 27), the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers (Local 17) and the 46th District Democrats. The Washington State Troopers' Association will evaluate after the primary. In the past they have evaluated me as "Exceptionally Well Qualified" as did the Loren Miller Bar Association (Black Lawyers). I have been individually endorsed by over 250 attorneys and community leaders.

I have the experience and ability to preside over the thousands of DWI and domestic violence cases that we hear, the 200 person Monday jail calendars, the inquests, for which I wrote the procedural rules, and the 3:00 a.m. search warrants for drug raids.

Obviously your public safety officers agree.

I would deeply appreciate your support on election day.



**James R.
HARDMAN**

IT'S TIME FOR CHANGE IN SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT.

Judges must be accountable to the general public, as well as to those who appear in court. In civil cases, we expect impartiality. In criminal matters, we expect a proper balance between the rights of accused and the interests of victims and law enforcement.

James R. Hardman is highly qualified, and will substantially improve Seattle District Court. He is a Magistrate Pro Tem at Seattle Municipal Court, a Judge Pro Tem at Seattle District Court, and an Arbitrator for Superior Court and the Better Business Bureau.

Jim is a member of the Washington State Bar Association's World Peace Through Law Section, (Ralph Bunche Award and National Coordinating Committees), The Seattle-King County Bar Association's Minorities in the Law Committee (Student Outreach and Scholarship Sub-Committees), and the Washington State Trial Lawyer's Association.

Jim, a lifelong Seattle resident, has practiced law since 1977, and is a partner in Shorett, Hardman, Lovekin, and Young. Community activities include: judging Moot Court for law school; Reauthorization Committee for the Washington Council for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; assistant coach for youth soccer; and the Ethics Committee of the Foun-

dation for the Handicapped. He has been a board member and officer for a work/training agency for disabled adults for the past ten years. His memberships include the Humane Society, Audubon Society, United Nations Association, and Eagle Scout Alumni Association.

Major concerns of Jim's are the loss of confidence in our courts, the drug epidemic, and the rise in violent crime. He's concerned about the lack of effective monitoring of violators. He's committed to work toward solutions to these problems, and he is able and eager to work with fellow judges and agencies to improve our justice system.

Endorsements include: King County Democratic Party; 32nd and 36th District Democrats; Metro Transit Union; the Vietnamese Catholic Community; and the Korea Central Daily, among others. Dozens of lawyers have personally endorsed Jim, including two past presidents of the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association. Please ask your own lawyer.

Seattle deserves the highest possible quality of justice. This requires fair and competent judges, who administer efficient court services. The Committee to Elect James R. Hardman asks you to vote for the restoration of confidence in our District Court.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 200 Maynard Bldg.,
119 First Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98104 PHONE
NUMBER: 447-1560



Seattle District Court Position No. 2



**Mark
CHOW**

Seattle District Court is a PEOPLE'S COURT. It is a court where we all go to resolve the more common kinds of problems and disputes. I look forward to serving you in that court.

My wide range of experience for over a decade provides the qualities we all look for in a judge. I have the sense of fairness, the legal ability and the administrative experience necessary to be an asset to the Seattle District Court. I have appeared either as a Judge Pro Tem, prosecuting attorney or as private counsel in virtually every district court in the county. I developed the ability to properly manage a courtroom during my tenures as a frequent Judge Pro Tem, as a busy prosecuting attorney, as a private attorney with district court clients and as the Legal Counsel to former Mayor Charles Royer.

Everyone deserves to have their case heard by a judge who is open and fair. A judge must be open to different perspectives. A judge that is willing to hear honestly and clearly. A judge must treat everyone equally.

Everyone also deserves to have their case decided in a timely manner. The courts are in a crisis due to congestion caused by the overwhelming number of cases filed by civil attorneys and prosecutors. It is essential that a judge be hardworking. A judge should manage an efficient courtroom. A judge should also cooperate with his or her fellow judges to develop efficient administration of the judicial system.

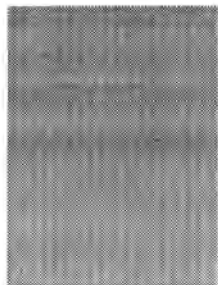
My commitment and promise to you, the people of Seattle and the lawyers who appear before me, is this: I will be open, fair and hardworking.

(As of submittal time) ENDORSED BY: King County AFL-CIO Central Labor Council (COPE); Joint Council of Teamsters; King County Police and Corrections Officers Union; 11th, 34th and 46th Legislative District Democratic Party; and recommended by the City of Seattle Police Guild executive board.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. Box 3134,
Seattle, WA 98114 PHONE NUMBER: 682-2930

UNOPPOSED

Seattle District Court Position No. 3



**Darcy C.
GOODMAN**

Judge Darcy C. Goodman has served as Seattle District Court Judge for the past four years. She has been elected by her peers as Presiding Judge in 1988 and 1990. She is a member of the Board of Governors of the State District and Municipal Court Judges Association, and is currently an officer of the Association. In addition Judge Goodman is a member of the King County District Court Judges Association Executive Committee.

Prior to being elected as Judge in 1986, Judge Goodman was a Court Commissioner at Airport

District Court. She is a past President of the Seattle-King County Washington Women Lawyers, and also a past member of Washington Women Lawyers State Board of Directors.

Judge Goodman is a graduate of University of Puget Sound School of Law. She lives in Seattle and is married with three children.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 120 Lakeside Avenue, Suite 330, Seattle, WA 98122

UNOPPOSED



Seattle District Court Position No. 4



**John G.
RITCHIE**

Judge Ritchie is a native Seattleite. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Washington, and thereafter attended the U of W Law School.

Judge Ritchie was elected to the Seattle District Court in 1978 and has served in the District Court since that time. He strongly believes that a judge should be active in the community and he has been a guest speaker in the high schools and community colleges, encouraging young people to be involved in the legal system.

For the past number of years, Judge Ritchie has participated in the Mentor Program which is designed

to enrich student understanding of the legal system and to present a mock trial where the students prepare and try cases in a courtroom setting.

Judge Ritchie is currently the President of the Washington Center for Law-Related Education. He sits as a Judge Pro Tem in the King County Superior Court and was instrumental in the formation of the Case Sharing Agreement between the Seattle District Court and the Seattle Municipal Court wherein the District Court Judges have agreed to hear Municipal Court cases.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 10764 Sandpoint Way N.E., Seattle, WA

UNOPPOSED

Seattle District Court Position No. 5



**Laura C.
INVEEN**

District Court is the court in which the average citizen is most likely to appear. It handles civil disputes of up to \$10,000 in controversy, small claims proceedings, traffic infractions, and crimes punishable by up to one year in jail. Many of the individuals who appear in that court are low income and without the aid of legal counsel. The District Court judge must have a wide range of professional expertise and a sensitivity to human issues. Judge Laura C. Inveen has that background.

Judge Inveen was appointed District Court judge in 1988 by the County Council, following a newly implemented merit selection system. A 1979 graduate of University of Washington Law School, she has practiced in a variety of areas. She served three years as appointed criminal defense counsel for the indigent, five years in a private law firm, emphasizing civil litigation, municipal law and criminal prosecution, and one year as the attorney for the Town of Clyde Hill.

While an attorney, Judge Inveen participated in a variety of community and professional activities. She is a past president of both the state and King County Washington Women Lawyers. She was a member of the board of directors of the Municipal

League, and served as that organization's candidate evaluation committee chair.

The 1989 Seattle-King County Bar Association survey rated Judge Inveen "Outstanding" in all categories. She is dedicated to the improvement of the judiciary on all levels. She has volunteered as Superior Court judge *pro tem* for the Judicial Assistance Project to lessen trial backlog, and through a County-City agreement has sat as Seattle Municipal Court judge *pro tem* to aid that court's congestion.

This past year, Judge Inveen was a member of the Superior and District Courts' Task Force which wrote guidelines for Washington Trial Courts on HIV/AIDS issues, and prepared educational programs on those issues for judges. In July, 1990 she was appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to chair the Domestic Violence Task Force established by the state legislature. That task force will study existing legislation relating to domestic violence issues. It will then make recommendations to the legislature for changes necessary to make those laws more effective.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2312 Federal Ave.
E., Seattle, WA 98102 PHONE NUMBER: 329-2643**

UNOPPOSED



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?

Explanatory Statement

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.



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: SeaKing 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, KARÉN LAVALLE, MICHAEL SPENCE



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 \$0.02 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 \$0.025 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 \$0.025 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, a new levy at a reduced rate of \$0.02 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 \$0.025 per \$1,000 assessed valuation will not be levied by the county if the new five-year levy of \$0.02 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 thereon 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 \$0.02 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.

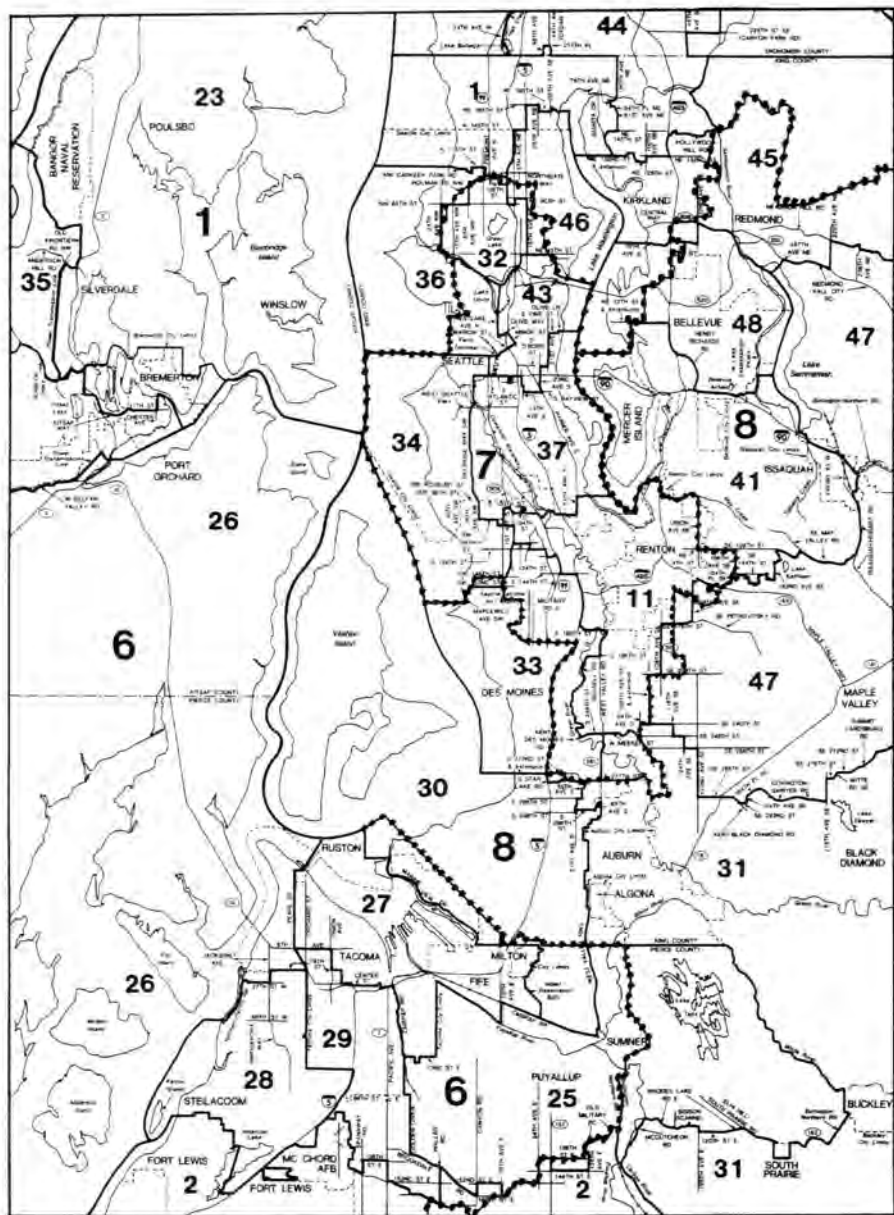
2. By overwhelming passage of the 1989 Open Space bond measure the voters of King County have expressed their commitment to acquiring and preserving our diminishing open space resources.

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



OFFICIAL CITY VOTERS PAMPHLET



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General Election Tuesday, November 6, 1990



October 15, 1990

Dear Voter,

On Tuesday, November 6 you will have the opportunity to help direct your City's government.

Three City measures will appear on the ballot for your consideration. Referendum No. 1 proposes to amend the City Charter regarding the filing and processing of claims against the City. Initiative No. 35 proposes to amend the City's Family Leave Ordinance regarding employee use of sick leave and funeral leave. Proposition No. 1 proposes to raise the 106% limitation on property tax levies thereby allowing the City to raise approximately \$69,207,000 over a seven year period to carry out certain educational and development services programs for Seattle school children in conjunction with the Seattle School District.

One Seattle City Council position will be on the ballot for your consideration. Sue Donaldson and David Moseley are seeking to fill an unexpired term on that body.

Ten positions on the Seattle Municipal Court will be on the ballot for your consideration. Three of those positions are contested. Steven R. Schaefer and Joseph Burnstin are seeking Position No. 1; John Vercimak and Judith Hightower are seeking Position No. 4; and, Stan Taylor and Fred Bonner are seeking Position No. 11.

Spanish and Chinese Language editions of the City Voters' Pamphlet are available in many branches of the Seattle Public Library or by calling 684-8500. The English Language Voter's Pamphlet is also available in audio and braille editions which may be obtained by calling the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at 464-6930.

I hope you will join with me in studying the issues and candidates; and, in voting for those measures and candidates you feel will best serve our community. The polls will be open from 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM on election day.

Very truly yours,

Alan W. Miller
Administrator

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL POSITION NO. 1



SUE DONALDSON

Seattle City Councilmember Sue Donaldson was born March 28, 1953 and graduated from Seattle public schools, Harvard and the UW Law School. She lives in Seattle's north end with her husband and three daughters. Prior to serving on the Council, Sue practiced construction and design law. She is involved in children's issues as a trustee of the Children's Home Society of Washington and was a volunteer at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital, the Crisis Clinic, Headstart and Girl Scouts. She volunteers in the public schools attended by her children.

A Fresh Voice

I want to continue on the Seattle City Council because Seattle has traditionally been a wonderful place to live, to work, to raise a family and to retire. Enjoyed growing up in Seattle. My husband and I have chosen to raise our children here. Unfortunately, unplanned growth threatens our neighborhoods, schools, and the quality of our lives. We need leadership with new perspectives to harness and make growth work for Seattle.

Neighborhood Safety

I have responded to neighborhood requests for community crime prevention, strengthened the municipal court system and expanded job opportunities for at-risk youth. All Seattleites, particularly our children and elderly citizens, must once again feel safe on our streets and in our parks.

Our Environment

I have protected and expanded our parks and open spaces by revising city policies and supporting new initiatives in Olympia. I have improved water quality in Lake Union. Seattle's magnificent landscape must be protected and preserved for our children and grandchildren.

Our Neighborhoods

As Chair of the Council's Land Use Committee, I am ensuring that new development fits with its surroundings. My proposed design review process will preserve neighborhood character while providing the development needed for affordable housing.

Our Children and Our Schools

By expanding after-school programs in our libraries and parks, I am helping working families and making sure that children do not return to empty houses after school. The City can ensure that children arrive at school ready to learn so that the Seattle public schools can concentrate on providing quality education for all children.

Making a Difference on the City Council

I will continue to build consensus on the Seattle City Council and find new solutions for Seattle. Working together, we make a difference.

Rated "Outstanding" by the Municipal League.



DAVID MOSELEY

David Moseley has made a difference in the lives of Seattle residents. As a citizen and a professional, Moseley led strong efforts to help our youth, build low-income housing, and improve our quality of life.

Born May 13, 1947, David graduated from Willamette University and received a Masters Degree from Golden Gate Theological Seminary. Moseley directed the Seattle Department of Community Development, Youth Services, and College Relations for Seattle Central Community College.

David Moseley's activism includes serving on the Boards of numerous organizations, including the National Abortion Rights Action League, and the Citizen's Alliance to Save the Pike Place Market.

A Livable Seattle

Seattle is a good place to live. As a community we face many difficult decisions. Leadership takes more than unproven ideas; it requires action and experience. I will provide the compassionate, seasoned leadership we need for the 1990s.

Safe Neighborhoods

We must give our youth a fighting chance against drugs and crime. I have worked with troubled youth for many years. We must provide them with hope and a stake in the community through better jobs and education.

We must organize citizens to work with local police to keep our neighborhoods safe. I will work to provide police with the right resources to fight crime, and jail space to keep dangerous

offenders off the streets.

A Good Place to Learn

Our schools need our support, and a new spirit of cooperation. We must make education a priority by providing the resources that allow teachers to do what they do best — teach our children.

Growth and Traffic

It's time to take action. We must begin implementing a rail system soon. Our Northwest environment is precious, and I will work hard to protect our wetlands and open spaces, and stop senseless sprawl.

A Diverse Seattle

As Seattle becomes more complex, we must strive to uphold individual rights. In 1981, I was privileged to receive the Seattle Urban League's Affirmative Action award. I strongly support Seattle's Domestic Partnership benefits. We must honor the diverse needs of all Seattle residents.

Affordable Homes

While Federal housing funds were being slashed, I increased local housing funds by 500%. I get things done, and am committed to increasing home-ownership opportunities for middle-income families.

David Moseley is the only candidate whose endorsements include: former Congressman Mike Lowry, Rainbow Coalition, King County Labor Council, and the Coalition of Filipino Organizations.

Please vote for David Moseley on November 6



INITIATIVE NO. 35 TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall those portions of Ordinance 114648 that define "domestic partner" and that provide sick leave and funeral leave benefits for City employees with domestic partners that are equal to the benefits provided to married City employees be repealed?

Argument For Initiative No. 35:

RIISING TAXES AND BUDGET CRISIS

Initiative 35 saves taxpayers millions of dollars and reaffirms the value of enduring family relationships. The city council has extended benefits to a special class of persons that includes live-in lovers and roommates of City employees. Initiative 35 removes the definition of domestic partnerships and eliminates the procedure for registering them. By doing so, the City will be forced to repeal the extension of expensive medical, dental, sick and bereavement leave benefits and prevent the anticipated extension of costly retirement and death benefits to unmarried "partners" at taxpayer expense. **VOTE YES TO REPEAL THIS EXPENSIVE POLICY.**

The City is currently in a financial crisis. Seattle is facing a \$25,000,000 budget deficit. In order to balance its budget the City is considering raising our taxes, laying off employees and cutting important social services. City resources should be spent on more urgent needs. **NEXT, THESE COSTLY PRO-**

GRAMS WILL BE FORCED ON PRIVATE EMPLOYERS.

IRRESPONSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS

The City incorrectly contends that domestic partnerships are the same as marriage. Mere roommates can currently qualify for tax-funded benefits.

A City employee may register a person for benefits after living together for only one day by merely filing a form with the City. Also, they can change domestic partners every 90 days! Domestic partnerships can be unilaterally dissolved by filing another form with the City. Unlike marriages, domestic partnership records are kept confidential. These are kept secret from the taxpayers who support them. Initiative 35 repeals this policy that extends costly benefits to support uncommitted, transient relationships.

ABUSE AND COSTLY LAWSUITS

Domestic partnerships are impossible to

verify without serious invasions of privacy, leading to expensive lawsuits against the City. Therefore the City is effectively precluded from preventing abuse of these benefits.

Employment benefits for spouses and children are designed to assist families in meeting their legal and moral obligations. Domestic partners have no legal responsibility for each other and therefore, have no legitimate claim to benefits.

CITY COUNCIL OVERSTEPS AUTHORITY

The City has attempted to legislate "marriage." This authority belongs only to the State. Taxpayers should not be forced to support relationships which are not recognized by State or Federal governments.

VOTE YES ON INITIATIVE 35 TO SAVE SEATTLE FROM THE EXPENSIVE MISGUIDED POLICIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Julia Fogassy
John Hollinrake
Martin Kral

Rebuttal of Argument For Initiative No. 35:

Sick and Funeral Leave for Domestic Partners Costs Almost Nothing

Experience with other employers has shown that: 1) the cost of sick and funeral leave for domestic partners is approximately one dollar a year per employee; and, 2) the program requires no additional administrative personnel.

A Roommate Is Not a Domestic Partner
Domestic partners must file a legally bind-

ing sworn statement affirming, among other stringent criteria, that they:

- share the same permanent address, have a close personal relationship, and are jointly responsible for basic living expenses;
- are not married to anyone;
- are each other's sole domestic partner and are responsible for each other's common welfare.

There are serious penalties for falsifying this affidavit.

The Family Leave Ordinance under attack by Initiative 35 only covers City employees. It does not apply to private employees.

Initiative 35 only addresses earned sick and funeral leave benefits. It does not apply to medical and dental benefits.

The effect of Initiative No. 35 if approved by the people:

The Law as it now exists:

The City of Seattle's Family Leave Ordinance currently provides that City Employees may use sick leave to care for their children, their spouses' children, their domestic partners, their domestic partners' children and their parents and their domestic partners' parents. City employees may also take paid leave from work to attend the funerals of their spouses, their children, their domestic partners, the children of their domestic partners, and certain relatives of their spouses and domestic partners.

For a City employee to establish that he or she has a domestic partner for whom he or she may take sick leave or bereavement leave, the employee must file a sworn statement with the City which shows that the employee and his or her partner share the same permanent residence, have a close personal relationship, have agreed to be jointly responsible for basic living expenses, are not married to anyone, are 18 years old or older, are not related by blood closer than would bar them from being married, were mentally able to enter into contracts when they began their domestic

partnership, are each other's sole domestic partner; and are responsible for each other's common welfare. The City employee must also state in his or her sworn statement regarding domestic partnership that any other domestic partnership that he or she participated in was terminated at least 90 days before the date of the statement.

The effect of Initiative 35, if approved:

Initiative 35, if it is approved, would make the following changes in the City's Family Leave Ordinance:

City employees would not be able to take sick leave to care for their domestic partners or for their domestic partners' children under the Family Leave Ordinance. City employees would also not be able to take paid funeral leave to attend the funeral of their domestic partner or their domestic partners' relatives under that ordinance.

The above statement was prepared by the City Attorney's Office.

Argument Against Initiative No. 35:

Initiative 35 Is Discriminatory

We are proud of Seattle's long tradition of equal rights, respect for individual freedom and commitment to family values. We are voting NO on 35.

Initiative 35 is a step backwards. Its message is one of intolerance and discrimination. It is intended to take away the equal rights and civil liberties for which we in Seattle have worked so hard.

Our laws are designed to ensure fair and equal treatment for all our diverse citizens and families. Initiative 35 repeals the rights of some families to use their earned sick or bereavement leave to care for a domestic partner who is ill, care for a dependent child who is ill, and attend the funeral of their domestic partner or dependent child.

For a spouse or a domestic partner to earn the right to this sick or funeral leave, he or she must sign a legally binding sworn statement. There are serious penalties for falsify-

ing this document. This statement, patterned after a marriage license, reflects the changing nature of today's families.

We have stood together against discrimination before. If you believe as we do that all persons should be treated equally regardless of race, religion, sex or marital status, please join us by voting NO on 35:

League of Women Voters
Puget Sound Business Journal
Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens
Church Council of Greater Seattle
King County Democratic Party
Northwest Women's Law Center
Seattle Education Association
Church Women United
King County Labor Council
Greater Seattle Business Association
Older Women's League
King County Nurses Association
King County Women's Political Caucus
Gray Panthers

Seattle Chapter,

National Organization for Women
National Council of Jewish Women
Father Jerry Stanley
Member of Congress Jim McDermott
Honorable Jane Noland
Honorable Sue Donaldson
Honorable Ron Sims
Honorable Cheryl Chow
Honorable Jim Street
Honorable Greg Nickels
Honorable Cynthia Sullivan
Honorable Dolores Sibonga
Honorable Tom Weeks
Honorable George Benson
Honorable Cal Anderson
Honorable Gary Locke
Former Mayor Charles Royer
Former Member of Congress Mike Lowrey

The Honorable Norman B. Rice
The Honorable Paul Krangel
Reverend Dale E. Turner

Rebuttal of Argument Against Initiative No. 35:

Every decision has its costs. You are now providing benefits for 360 domestic partners of City employees. At least 250 of them are heterosexual couples who freely choose not to marry. They want a free ride at taxpayers' expense. On the other hand, marriage is a universally recognized institution with definite sets of rights and obligations.

NO rights without responsibilities!

Initiative 35 is concerned with marital status. This issue has nothing to do with discrimination. All children of all City employees receive identical benefits, regardless of their parents' marital status. This eligibility remains untouched by Initiative 35.

There is nothing binding about documents that "may have legal implications." There is nothing progressive about bad law. There is nothing honorable about deceptive lawmakers out of touch with public needs. Especially not in these times. **VOTE YES TO REPEAL DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP POLICIES!**



REFERENDUM NO. 1 TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall Article IV, Section 24 of the Seattle City Charter be amended to empower the City to set by ordinance the maximum amount for settlement of damage claims by City departments, to delete the City 120-day deadline for filing claims and bring other City claims procedures into conformance with State law?

Argument For Referendum No. 1:

Imagine your car has been struck by a City vehicle causing significant damage and some injury to you. You believe the City's driver was at fault and that the City should pay for the damage. You file a claim with the City for over \$2,500. Then you wait.

The City conducts its investigation of your claim and determines that it is indeed at fault and that the damage exceeds \$2,500. Because the claim is over \$2,500 the City cannot simply send you a check; the current law requires that a special ordinance be passed authorizing payment. The ordinance must be drafted by the City Attorney, reviewed and voted upon by the City Council and, if passed, reviewed and signed by the Mayor. This process takes ninety days or more. Meanwhile you wait.

It is in the interests of both our citizens and our City that Seattle have a fair, efficient,

and prompt payment process for those who have been harmed by the City.

The current \$2,500 limit was set in 1878. Since then inflation, particularly in auto repair and health care, has exceeded 125%. As a result more and more people wait for compensation and City officials spend more and more time processing ordinances for claims which formerly would have been eligible for more prompt payment. This is both unfair and inefficient.

In contrast to Seattle, several local governments have substantially higher claims limits: King County (\$50,000), Tacoma (\$30,000), Everett (\$20,000) and Bellevue (\$10,000). Rather than requiring a new limit to be set by the voters, this Referendum would authorize the City Council to adjust the limit by a two-thirds majority vote. The Council would continue to exercise appropriate

oversight over claims procedures while having the necessary flexibility to adapt the settlement limit to changing economic circumstances. The City Council is responsible for the City's finances, including deciding upon a \$1.3 billion annual budget and it is the appropriate body to set a claims settlement limit.

The other proposed changes will benefit both claimants and the City by clarifying the process to be followed and by requiring the claimant to provide more specific information to speed the City's evaluation of a claim.

Please vote yes on Referendum No. 1.

Committee for Referendum No. 1
Jim Ellis
Phyllis Lamphere
Councilmember Dolores Sibonga

Rebuttal of Argument For Referendum No. 1:

No statement submitted.

The effect of Referendum No. 1 if approved by the people:

The law as it now exists:

Article IV, Section 24 of the City Charter currently provides that a person who wishes to collect monetary damages from the City for an injury or other loss must present a claim to the City Council within 120 days after the injury or loss occurs.

The claim must describe the injury or other loss, locate and describe the cause of the injury or loss, give the claimant's residence for the last six months, and identify the nature of the damages claimed. The claim must be sworn to by the claimant, and the claimant must wait for a period of sixty days after filing a claim before bringing a lawsuit for the damages claimed.

The City Council may authorize by general ordinance a procedure for the payment of claims of up to \$2,500. (Seattle Municipal Code 5.24.030 grants the City Attorney the power to authorize the payment of such claims.) Payment of claims over \$2,500 must be approved by the Council by ordinance.

The effect of Referendum 1 if approved:

If approved by the voters, Referendum 1 would amend Article IV, Section 24 of the City Charter as follows:

1. Claims would have to be filed with the City Clerk rather than presented to the City Council.

2. The 120 day time limit for filing claims would be removed; instead, claims would have to be filed within the applicable statute of limitations. (The Washington Supreme Court has ruled the 120 day limit to be invalid.)

3. Claimants would be required to disclose more information. Specifically, a claim would have to state the date and location of the claimed loss, describe the basis upon which liability is being asserted against the City, and identify any known witnesses.

4. A claim could be sworn to by either the claimant or by an authorized representative of the claimant, such as an attorney or spouse.

5. The requirement that a claimant must wait sixty days prior to bringing a lawsuit based on a claim would not apply if the applicable statute of limitations would expire within the sixty day period.

6. The \$2,500 limit on claim payments that can be made without the approval of the City Council by ordinance would be removed, and the Council would be authorized to set by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority a maximum amount for such payments.

The above statement was prepared for the City Attorney's Office by the King County Prosecutor's Office.

Argument Against Referendum No. 1:

No statement submitted.



PROPOSITION NO. 1 TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall Seattle increase its regular property tax levy collected in 1991 through 1997 only, by approximately \$0.23438 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, over the 106% limitation on levies (the increase thereafter to cease) in order to provide about \$69,207,000 (\$8,500,000 in 1991) for educational and developmental services for students and families in conjunction with Seattle public schools, all as described in Ordinance 115289?

Argument For Proposition No. 1:

INVESTING IN OUR CHILDREN NOW, FOR A BETTER, SAFER FUTURE

We are voting YES on Proposition #1. We believe the Families and Education Levy is the best investment we can make in our children, our schools, and the health and safety of our city.

Proposition #1 is based on the old saying — AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE. It's better to pay a little now to address the needs of families and children, than to pay a lot later to fight poverty, illiteracy, drugs, gangs and crime.

The Levy is a carefully-targeted, cost-effective measure that will get our children started on the right track early, so they can grow up to be good parents and good workers.

Proposition #1 will prepare our children for the future. The Levy would provide better childcare, before and after-school programs and health services and other benefits, to give every child a chance to

succeed.

Proposition #1 is an investment in public safety. By supporting our children and our schools, we can steer our young people away from drugs, gangs and crime. Proposition #1 would fund specific programs for drug education, gang prevention and wholesome activities for older youths, to provide an alternative to the streets.

Proposition #1 will give parents a greater voice. The Levy includes funding to increase parent and neighborhood involvement in schools.

Proposition #1 is cost-effective. It doesn't set up any new bureaucracies. It doesn't try to address every issue facing our schools and families, just the most critical needs. A small investment today will bring enormous returns for the future.

Proposition #1 will put more resources into our classrooms. Our schools will have more money for books, materials, staff training, academic programs and site con-

dition priorities.

Proposition #1 was created by thousands of Seattle residents. The Levy reflects the priorities of the over 2,000 Seattle residents who participated in the Seattle Education Summit. Proposition #1 addresses one of the highest priorities from the Summit — making every child "safe, healthy and ready to learn."

Proposition #1 has strong support throughout the community. The Levy is endorsed by Democrats and Republicans, business and labor, the Seattle PTSA, the League of Women Voters and many, many others.

Please join us in voting for our children.

Vote for Seattle's future.

Vote "YES" on Proposition #1.

Norm Rice
Tom Weeks
Mary Coltrane

Rebuttal of Argument For Proposition No. 1:

Why have SEATTLE PROPERTY OWNERS been singled out from all the other segments of our society, to be the ones to bear the full burden of the tax increases proposed in Proposition #1, when the 7th AMENDMENT TO OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION PROTECTS ALL CITIZENS FROM SUCH UNJUST TREATMENT?

There seems to be a definite correlation be-

tween the leading promoters of this proposition and those who advocate a State Income Tax, also, based on selective taxation. Our National Debt proves the inability of the Income Tax to adequately fund the Federal Government. Can we expect more from Proposition #1? OF COURSE NOT!

We sympathize with those campaign

workers, misled by the promoters to work hard for the passage of Proposition #1. We suggest that they join the CITIZENS' TAX REFORM REVOLT TO CHANGE OUR TAXING SYSTEM TO ONE THAT CONFORMS TO OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.

Vote "No" on Proposition #1.

The effect of Proposition No. 1 if approved by the people:

I. The Proposal:

By raising the 106 percent limitation on property tax levies, the City hopes to raise approximately \$69,207,000 over a seven year period to carry out certain educational and development services programs for Seattle school children in conjunction with the Seattle School District.

II. The Law as it Now Exists:

Pursuant to state law, with the approval of a majority of the voters, the City may raise money for any public purpose by raising the 106 percent limitation on property taxes. The raising of the limitation may be for a limited purpose and a limited duration as in this case. Additionally, pursuant to state law and the City Charter, the City may provide certain educational, cultural, health and social services to children on its own or in cooperation with the School District so long as City programs do not interfere with basic education responsibilities of the School District. For example, the City has exercised such authority over many years by providing health services, day care, and cultural enrichment activities to school children in conjunction with the School District. The City and the School District have also cooperated in constructing capital projects together for joint use.

III. The Effect of the Measure, if Approved:

If this measure is approved by a majority of the voters, the City

will raise in a seven year period from 1991 through 1997, the total sum of approximately \$69,207,000 for the following educational and developmental service programs, all in cooperation with the Seattle School District:

1. Early childhood development (major program elements include child care, preschool education, and family support parent education, all to assist preschool children age 5 and younger and their parents, services would be multi-cultural and include both community and school-based delivery systems).
2. School-based student family services (major program elements include elementary school family support workers, a middle school drop-out prevention program, elementary school counselors, counseling services for homeless children, and school-based volunteer coordination and neighborhood involvement, directed at elementary and middle schools, with assistance to alleviate problems that interfere with student learning).
3. Comprehensive student health services (major program elements include K-12 school nurses and health services, teen health care center expansion, outreach to at-risk students, drug prevention and intervention, implementation would involve the Seattle-King County Health Department and community-based health care providers).

(continued on page 73)

Argument Against Proposition No. 1:

We oppose Proposition #1, which is designed to raise some \$60 million dollars to fund certain non-educational projects for the Seattle Schools in the next seven years. This opposition should not be construed to mean that we are unsympathetic to the legitimate needs of our children... quite the contrary. Our opposition is solidly based on the following reasons: (1) We object to the fact that, if passed, this tax will be placed, exclusively on the backs of the Seattle Home and Property Owners. Under Proposition #1, the property tax levy-rate will jump from the present 106% to a whopping 108.34%, and be applied to the 1991, sky-rocketed assessed valuations of our property! Thousands of Home-Owners will find it impossible to meet their mortgage payments AND the outrageous tax hikes. So, they will lose their homes to the Banker or the Government. THIS SHOULD

NOT BE ALLOWED TO HAPPEN IN AMERICA... AND CERTAINLY NOT IN SEATTLE! (2) We FAULT the proponents of Proposition #1, as well as the Media, for their failure to provide an IMPACT STATEMENT, detailing in truth, the effect that this tax increase would have on the People and the Economy of Seattle! Such behavior cannot but re-enforce the suspicions of many, that a 'Conspiracy of Silence' has been applied to this issue in hopes of winning through a low-voter turnout, knowing their supporters would go to the polls, on November 6th.

We strongly protest the enactment of Proposition #1, on the grounds that its presentation is pre-mature. At this moment there is no Constitutional Authority to make it valid. True, the State Legislature, on June 5th, passed HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION #4231, calling for a Constitutional Amendment to

remove the 1% tax limitation on property (Article 7, Section 2). However, this resolution is only a resolution, NOT A LAW, and it will remain a resolution unless ratified, by a majority vote on the State-wide Ballot on November 6th.

In view of the many signs of an impending recession in our state as well as Nationally, only BASIC EDUCATIONAL NEEDS should be funded. The 'fringe benefits' should be postponed until the economy is more stable. Our Institutions like our own Family Units, can and must live within the limitations of their individual budgets. Therefore, we urge EACH of you to go to your Precinct's polling place, on NOVEMBER 6th, and vote NO, on PROPOSITION #1.

Clarence P. Keating, Jr.
Gene Gossman
David Christensen

Rebuttal of Argument Against Proposition No. 1:

Proposition No. 1 is an Excellent Investment in Our Future

We're voting for the Families and Education Levy because we care about the future of our children and our city.

A one dollar investment in quality, pre-school education returns \$6 in avoided costs of special education, public assistance and crime.

One dollar spent on comprehensive, prenatal care saves \$2 in an infant's first year and continued lower health care costs for children.

As the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said in endorsing Proposition #1,

"... the package is one of the best investments Seattle property owners could make in the future of this city."

And the Seattle Times, called the levy a "solid, balanced City-schools partnership plan properly fashioned from citizen input rather than by government fiat." The Times endorsement added "it is a smart plan, built from the bottom up."

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION #1 ON
NOVEMBER 6

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 1



STEPHEN R. SCHAEFER

Judge Stephen R. Schaefer has presided over Department 1, the highest volume court in the state since his appointment to the bench in January, 1977. A native of Seattle and lifelong resident of the Central Area, Judge Schaefer was born November 1, 1934. He graduated from Garfield High, received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Washington and obtained a Masters of Law Degree from New York University.

Serving over five years with the United States Army, he returned to spend three years as a Deputy King County Prosecuting Attorney and then practiced law for over 10 years.

Judge Schaefer sees many problems facing the judicial system and Seattle Municipal Court in particular. Difficulties with court congestion, warrants, jail overcrowding and revenue collection greatly concerns him because they directly affect the right of all citizens within the community.

Judge Schaefer has proposed new and creative solutions to these problems but the City Council and Budget Office have not taken any action thereon. However, a recent study commissioned by the City Council has recommended that the exact changes suggested by Judge Schaefer over the past years to enable the court to better serve the community be made. It is the hope of Judge Schaefer that in light of the commission's findings and recent articles in the press, the Council and Budget Office will reconsider their position on his rec-

ommendations.

Among other community service activities Judge Schaefer serves on several non-profit boards responsible for placing financing for millions of dollars in low income and senior's housing bonds. Judge Schaefer is therefore continuously attuned to the problems and needs of these groups.

RATINGS

- Seattle King County Bar Association
"Exceptionally well qualified"
- Washington Women Lawyers
"Highly qualified"
- Loren Miller Bar Association
"Exceptionally well qualified"
- Asian Bar Association
"Highly qualified"

Endorsed in Primary Election By:

- The Seattle Times ("reputation for compassion and impartiality")
- Seattle Police Officer's Guild
- King County Labor Council
- King County Democratic Central Committee
- Black Law Enforcement Association of Washington
- International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 17
- Seattle Black Fire Fighters Association
- Seattle Firefighters Union Local No. 27
- SEAMEC
- Joint Council of Teamsters
- 11th, 14th, 46th Democratic Districts



JOSEPH BURNSTIN

Joseph Burnstin brings a rich and varied background to his decade of judicial experience. Joe was born in Seattle in 1942, graduated from Blanchet High School, the University of Washington, and, after serving as an officer in the United States Navy, the University of Washington Law School (1970). A Capitol Hill resident, Joe's children attended Garfield High School.

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

The importance of judicial contests is frequently overlooked, and many voters undoubtedly ask themselves: What difference would it make to me who is elected to the Seattle Municipal Court, and how can I possibly know the difference between the candidates?

By entering his name in the race to be a Seattle Municipal Court Judge, Joe Burnstin pledged to the voters that he would work hard to improve the quality and efficiency of justice, while maintaining an atmosphere of decorum, compassion, and fairness.

The Seattle Municipal Court is the busiest court in the State of Washington and has recently generated extensive press coverage, but unfortunately, the news hasn't been very

good. The consensus seems to be that the Court needs new direction, an infusion of energy and vision.

For ten years, Joe Burnstin served as a Judge Pro Tempore (appointed by the Mayor to fill a need due to overcrowded courts). While this position gave him the authority to act as a judge in the individual cases before him, he was not permitted to exercise the full range of authority and voting power on administrative matters granted to elected judges.

Based on Joe's ten years of experience on the bench, his commitment to serving the people of this city, and his background in City and County government, he can bring new energy and devotion to the cause of justice, and will energetically tackle the administrative problems that have been aggravated by inaction and inattention.

Lawyers and parties who appear in Joe Burnstin's court will know that they will be treated with courtesy and respect, and that justice will prevail without regard to race, gender, or economic status.

"Exceptionally Well Qualified" by the Seattle King County Bar Association

Primary Endorsements include:
The Seattle Post-Intelligencer
The Seattle Weekly
King County Labor Council

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 2



RONALD KESSLER
(UNOPPOSED)

Ronald Kessler received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1969 from Washington and Lee University and the Juris Doctor degree from Villanova University School of Law in 1972. He was born in 1947.

Judge Kessler was appointed to the Municipal Court of Seattle by Mayor Charles Royer in 1985, and was elected to a four year term in 1986. In 1972, Judge Kessler served as a VISTA volunteer with the Seattle Legal Services Center. Between 1973 and 1975, he was a partner in the law firm of Kessler & Pedowitz. In 1975, Judge Kessler began work at the Seattle-King County Public Defender Association and, over the next ten years, served as staff attorney, felony and misdemeanor division supervisor and training coordinator. He has also taught criminal trial practice at the University of Washington School of Law, has driven a truck

for a diaper service and has worked in a knitting mill.

Judge Kessler was elected to two terms as presiding judge by his colleagues on the court. He was also elected to the Board of Governors of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association of Washington, on which he currently serves. Since being on the bench, Judge Kessler has been appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington to the Washington Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Jury Instructions and the Task Force on Justice Court Criminal Rules.

Judge Kessler has either been endorsed by or received the highest judicial ratings from the Seattle-King County Bar Association Judicial Screening Committee, Loren Miller Bar Association, SEAMEC and the Asian Bar Association of Washington.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 3



RON A. MAMIYA
(UNOPPOSED)

Ron Mamiya has been on the Seattle Municipal Court bench since his appointment by Mayor Royer in 1981, and was the Presiding Judge in 1984 and 1988.

Born in 1949, he attended Franklin High School, received his B.A. degree in Psychology from the University of Washington in 1972, and his Juris Doctorate from Gonzaga Law School in 1975.

Served as a prosecutor for the City of Spokane and subsequently went into law practice in Seattle's International District.

Judge Mamiya is active in the State District and Municipal Judges Association and has been appointed to numerous judicial task forces and committees, including state court interpreters, DWI impact funds, judicial administration, and domestic violence.

"I am grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of the City of Seattle; and look forward to the challenges of my next term of office with a commitment to providing quality justice, accessibility and fairness to all."

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 4



JOHN F. VERCIMAK

John Vercimak, born July 25, 1940, an attorney in private practice in Seattle. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1964 with a degree in Sociology and from Gonzaga Law School in 1968. During these years he was employed as a steel worker, meat cutter and truck driver. He has prosecuted and defended criminal cases, taught law, sat as judge pro tempore in Seattle Municipal and District Courts and is Arbitrator for Superior Court. He has ten years experience working at the Seattle Municipal Court plus a broad legal background.

Vercimak served in the Army with the Infantry and JAG corps. He was a prosecutor, defender and judge. He also saw combat in Viet Nam.

In 1973 he became permanent judge pro tempore in the newly created Seattle Municipal Night Court pending appointment of the first woman judge. May 1973 he designed and implemented the Magistrates Hearing Program to informally adjudicate traffic cases in Seattle Municipal Court. This program was adopted throughout the state and across the country. He was Acting Court Administrator for eight years, Director of Ordinance Violations Bureau for one year and sat regularly as pro temp judge in all departments of Seattle Municipal Court.

1983 he became the Legal Advisor to the

Washington State Patrol; duties included everything from drafting proposed legislation and setting up disciplinary hearings to supervising the preparation and service of complicated search warrants.

1988 he left the Patrol for private practice. He has taught law classes at Edmonds Community College, represented plaintiffs and defendants in civil and criminal matters, arbitrated Superior Court cases and sat as judge pro tempore in Seattle Municipal and District courts. He lives in Mt. Baker with his wife Barbara and two sons.

John Vercimak believes that a judge must treat each individual appearing before him or her equally, fairly, with dignity and courtesy. A judge must be concerned with rights of victims, defendants, witnesses and jurors helping them to understand their important roles in the criminal justice system. Efficient use of attorneys' time must be considered. Judges must be good administrators given the extremely large number of cases in the Municipal Court and limited resources to handle them.

John Vercimak believes that his ten years at Seattle Municipal Court and seven years broad experience practicing law in all its diversity and complexity amply qualify him for Judge of Seattle Municipal Court.



JUDITH HIGHTOWER

Judith Hightower, age 41, is a criminal trial lawyer with extensive experience in Superior, Juvenile and Seattle Municipal Court. Her trial experience includes D.W.I.'s, domestic violence, child abuse, robbery and murder. For the past two years she has been a full-time supervising attorney for the Municipal Court unit of a large public defense agency. She manages twenty lawyers and their caseloads.

Judith Hightower was born and raised in Seattle, the eldest of five children. She is a working parent who was graduated from the University of Washington with a B.A. in Comparative Literature and from the University of Puget Sound Law School. Her background includes 11 years experience in the banking industry and a long history of community involvement with youth, education and human rights. She is sensitive to the needs of working people and families.

The Seattle Municipal Court is so overburdened with cases that it is not working for anyone. Judith Hightower is knowledgeable about

the Seattle Municipal Court and has the management experience to deal effectively with its problems. In this court, serious crimes can and do fall through the cracks. The court needs to increase controls over people who commit violent crimes. It should strengthen the probation system and improve screening procedures for release from jail. Judith Hightower will be flexible and creative in facing the basic issues confronting this court. JUDITH HIGHTOWER VIEWS THIS POSITION AS ONE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC. She cares about all people in the system, victims, defendants and witnesses. She will accept the responsibility of ensuring that all sides are afforded a fair hearing and that the constitutional rights of defendants are protected. She is dedicated to fairness and will maintain an atmosphere of dignity and respect.

SEATTLE DESERVES THE ENERGY, SKILLS AND COMMITMENT OF JUDITH HIGHTOWER.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 5



GEORGE W. HOLIFIELD
(UNOPPOSED)

George W. Holifield, born May 2, 1935, B.A., Economics, Whitman College; J.D., American University. Appointed to Department No. 5 in 1980. Judge Holifield has served as member, vice-chairman and chairman of the Washington State Board of Personnel and as a staff assistant to former U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he was personnel director of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. Judge Holifield also has extensive experience as a trial attorney and is a member of

the American Trial Lawyers Association.

Judge Holifield has served in a number of community activities. He is currently on the Board of overseers for Whitman College, the Board of Directors of Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) and has served on the Board of Directors of Seattle Urban League, and the Board of Directors for Epiphany School to name a few.

Judge Holifield has served 10 years, has been Presiding Judge twice, and is unopposed.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 6



BARBARA MADSEN
(UNOPPOSED)

Judge Barbara Madsen, appointed in April 1988 was elected by her fellow judges in 1989 to the position of Acting Presiding Judge for 1990. Born in 1952 Judge Madsen is a lifelong Washington resident. She graduated from the University of Washington with a law degree at Gonzaga University. Judge Madsen is married and has three children.

Before her appointment she worked as a public defender. Madsen later became Special Prosecution at the Seattle City Attorney's Office, prosecuting child abuse cases. In 1985 Judge Madsen was selected as a Court Commissioner and later a Magistrate with Municipal Court.

Since Judge Madsen began to work in Municipal Court as a City Attorney in 1982 she has seen many changes in Seattle which have impacted the Court. The City's population has grown tremendously and so has the population needing the services of the Court. The Municipal Court was converted in the mid 80's to a Court of Record resulting in an explosion of jury trial demands.

Drugs have found their way into the community in a major way. The increased drug use and

abuse has led to a great increase in the number of criminal cases being filed. Drugs have become almost synonymous with "gang". Seattle Municipal Court has felt the greatest impact from the gangs with its members bringing their conflicts into courtrooms of Municipal Court.

Last year the citizens voted to increase the number of police officers patrolling our neighborhoods. The increased work by the police department has resulted in a greater number of criminal cases. Municipal Court prisoners make up one fourth of the King County Jail population.

With the burgeoning caseload, the increased number of police on the street and the impact from gangs the Court needs help in meeting the demands. The Court needs court security officers, increased staff and more courtrooms. It needs drug programs to aid in rehabilitation. The judges and staff in Seattle Municipal Court work hard to make the system of justice work but desperately need more resources.

Judge Madsen hopes that the citizens of this City will return her to Seattle Municipal Court.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 7



HELEN LOUISE HALPERT
(UNOPPOSED)

Judge Helen Halpert was appointed by Mayor Charles Royer to serve as Seattle Municipal Court Judge in September, 1989. Judge Halpert was born on April 8, 1952. She graduated magna cum laude from Occidental College in 1974 and received her law degree from University of California at Davis in 1977.

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

Seattle Municipal Court is the busiest court in the state. It requires a judge who can apply the law correctly and quickly. Judge Halpert will strive to break the logjam in the courts and streamline the system.

Judge Halpert brings to the court the legal and administrative experience necessary to accomplish these goals. For four years she was the Assistant Dean at the University of Washington School of Law, where she had significant administrative and teaching responsibilities; she has also taught as an Adjunct Professor at the University of Puget Sound School of Law. Immediately prior to assuming

the bench, Judge Halpert served as the supervisor of the Appellate Unit at The Public Defender Association.

She has extensive experience in litigation and has appeared before the State Supreme Court a number of times.

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

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

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 10



NICOLE K. MACINNES
(UNOPPOSED)

Nicole K. MacInnes, born October 19, 1944, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1966 and the University of Puget Sound School of Law in 1978. After serving as a deputy prosecutor for King County for eleven years, she was appointed to the Seattle Municipal Court bench by Mayor Charles Royer in September, 1988. She was retained by the voters in the subsequent November election. Judge MacInnes lives on Capitol Hill with her husband, a woodworker, and their three children.

The problems of a community are reflected in the cases that come through its courts. The de-

structive effects of drug and alcohol abuse, gang activity, and domestic violence are seen daily in Municipal Court. It is not sufficient merely to process these and the thousands of other cases that come through the court. We must strive to find more effective responses to the problems they represent without sacrificing the principles of justice. This requires a joint commitment of resources and effort by the community and the court. In working together we can make the court more responsive to the critical issues that confront us in the nineties.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 11



STAN TAYLOR

Mayor Rice appointed Stan Taylor to the Municipal Court bench in March, 1990 in order to bring a bright new face to the city's judiciary. In endorsing Judge Taylor before the primary election, The Seattle Times noted that he "brings new blood, intellectual ability and energy" to our court system.

Taylor's elevation to the bench resulted from a non-political, merit-based search by a blue-ribbon panel, the Mayor's Judicial Selection Committee.

Stan Taylor spent twelve years practicing law in Seattle after obtaining his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Illinois. For the 41-year-old Judge Taylor, his appointment as judge capped a career devoted entirely to public service. As a lawyer, he had exclusively represented low-income, disabled and disadvantaged clients as a staff attorney for Evergreen Legal Services, Institutional Legal Services and the Public Defender.

While at Evergreen, Judge Taylor was senior attorney on several major public interest cases. In addition to gaining extensive trial experience, he became a successful appellate advocate before the Washington Court of Appeals and Washington Supreme Court.

Before his appointment by Mayor Rice, Judge

Taylor obtained valuable judicial experience as a Judge Pro Tem and as a City of Seattle Hearing Examiner. As a Judge Pro Tem, he decided large numbers of domestic violence, DWI and drug abuse cases. He distinguished himself as a Hearing Examiner by his fairness and sensitivity on issues ranging from environmental and neighborhood concerns to the rights of AIDS patients.

Judge Taylor placed first in the September, 1990 primary after earning a "well-qualified" rating from the Seattle-King County Bar Association and has gained the backing of the King County Women's Political Caucus, the King County Democratic Central Committee; the 1st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, and 46th District Democrats; and the Washington Rainbow Coalition.

Judge Taylor understands from his work with the poor and disadvantaged that even-handed administration of justice is necessary for citizens to respect the court system. "A judge must never take that respect for granted," says Taylor. "It must be earned by his or her fairness on the bench. I welcome the challenge and opportunity to earn that respect by being retained as a Municipal Court Judge."



FRED BONNER

Fred Bonner, born 1944, has been a resident, active member, and supporter in one of Seattle's most distinguished communities. Bonner is a graduate of the University of Washington Law School. He has been a Municipal Court Magistrate, Commissioner, and Judge Pro Tem.

Bonner is a member of the Washington and Minnesota Bar Associations. He is affiliated with: Judicial Council, National Bar Association, American Judges Association, Washington Magistrates Association, and Phi Alpha Delta (Legal Fraternity). He is presently an instructor at City University.

From 1986-1989, Fred Bonner presided over Municipal Court Department 7 (now Department 11) where he exercised responsible authority over all in custody arraignments and in custody pretrial jury hearings. During that time Bonner distinguished himself in his effective administration of the highest volume court in the municipal court structure. Bonner holds the "edge in experience" for this position.

Actively supporting the rich cultural diversity of this Pacific Rim State, Bonner continues to focus on important concerns of our growing limited-English speaking community. He realizes the need to ensure a fair and equal treatment under the law.

One of Bonner's main interests revolves

around youth, where he supports programs directed at educating youth against the negative enticements of illegal activity.

Bonner also believes those most affected by crime are our most vulnerable citizens — our elderly. They need and deserve the type of local judicial system that understands and is sensitive to their need to be safe and free to move about in their community. He will work to ensure this goal.

Bonner is endorsed by: Seattle Police Guild, Public Safety Employees Local 519, Black Law Enforcement Officials of Washington, King County Labor Council, Firefighters Local 27, Joint Council of Teamsters Locals 28 and 763, Blacks in Government, Filipino-American Political Action Group of Washington, International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers Local 17, AFL-CIO.

With over 16 years of legal experience, Bonner has the background to make him the undoubted choice for the court and for the people. Bonner will draw upon his 16 years of experience to:

- Hand down fair decisions without fear or favor
- Focus on the medical needs of Prisoners
- Encourage Municipal Court Administrators to improve court efficiency

Fred Bonner will be an outstanding Judge and will continue to work for all of Seattle.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT POSITION NO. 12



C. KIMI KONDO
(UNOPPOSED)

Judge C. Kimi Kondo was appointed by Mayor Norman B. Rice in March 1990 to this new position. Born December 2, 1951, she graduated cum laude from the University of Idaho. After obtaining a law degree from the University of Puget Sound in 1977, she handled family law, civil and criminal misdemeanor matters during nine years of private practice. She has served as a pro tem and full time traffic magistrate and is currently assigned to the high volume jail courtroom. Married to a steamfitter, they reside with their six and seven year old boys in the Central Area.

As a magistrate, Judge Kondo adjudicated 60-90 cases per day and regularly presided over the contested traffic calendar, resolving accident, parking and moving violation disputes. Currently she sees about 300 defendants per week on her busy arraignment, pre-trial, bench trial and review calendar.

As the first Asian woman judge in the State of Washington, Judge Kondo brings a fresh perspective to the bench. She understands the difficulties that many female, minority, and/or non-English speaking victims, witnesses, and defendants have in interacting with a system which some see as insensitive to their concerns. In addition, she feels Judges in Municipal

Court must actively involve themselves in the management issues which affect all court personnel. Judge Kondo believes that a hands on approach is needed to bring about changes and ensure effective delivery of services to the public.

"In addition to being a competent administrator, a good judge must display common sense as well as possess the ability to analyze legal issues. I will strive to treat each defendant with patience and courtesy, while recognizing the need for accountability to Seattle's citizens for violations of our laws." Judge Kondo will treat all parties in court proceedings fairly and impartially to the best of her ability.

Judge Kondo has served as a director for Evergreen Legal Services on the affirmative action and audit/budget committees. She has also served on the boards of community development organizations and as president of the Judkins/Rejected Community Council. Judge Kondo was rated highly qualified by the Asian Bar Association and well qualified by the Loren Miller Bar Association. The King County Women's Political Caucus, the King County Labor Council, and Local 17 have given early endorsements. Recommended by SEAMEC.

The Complete Text of Referendum No. 1:

RESOLUTION 2827 PROPOSITION NO. 1

A RESOLUTION AND PROPOSITION to amend Article IV, Section 24 of the Seattle City Charter in order to permit City departments to settle claims for damages up to an amount set by ordinance, and to delete an invalid 120-day deadline for filing claims.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE:

Subject to approval of this measure by a majority of the votes cast thereon, Article IV, Section 24 of the City Charter is amended as follows:

Section 24. CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES: All claims for damages against the City must be ~~((presented to the City Council and))~~ filed with the City Clerk within the applicable statute of limitations ~~((one hundred twenty days after the time when such claim occurred))~~. All claims for damages must accurately locate and describe the ~~act, omission or defect~~ that caused the injury or damage, specify the

date and location of the claimed loss, describe the basis upon which liability is being asserted against the City, including any known witnesses accurately describe the injury, give residence for six months last past of the claimant, contain the items of damages claimed, and be sworn to by the claimant or an authorized representative. ~~No lawsuit action~~ shall be commenced ~~((instituted))~~ against the City in which monetary damages are being claimed ~~((for a claim for damages))~~ until a written claim for damages ~~((the same))~~ has been presented to and filed with the City Clerk ~~((City Council and sixty days have elapsed after such presentation))~~. A lawsuit based upon the allegations of a claim for damages may not be commenced within sixty (60) days of the filing of such claim, unless the applicable statute of limitations will expire within the sixty (60) day period.

No ordinance shall be passed allowing any such claim or any part thereof, or appropriating money or other property to

pay or satisfy the same or any part thereof, until such claim has first been referred to the proper department, nor until such department has made its report to the City Council thereon, pursuant to such reference, provided that, the City Council may by general ordinance provide a different procedure for the payment of any claim in any amount as may be prescribed from time to time by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of all members of the City Council. ~~((of not more than \$2,500 or such lesser maximum amount as may be prescribed by ordinance.))~~

Notwithstanding any provision of this Charter inconsistent with this section, particularly Article IV, Sec. 1, H. and J., which are hereby superseded in the extent inconsistent herewith, any ordinance which may be required to allow a claim or appropriate money or other property to pay or satisfy the same or any part thereof shall become effective upon approval by the Mayor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

As contemplated by Charter Article XX, Section 1 providing for charter amendments proposed by the City Council, this resolution shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the City at the next general municipal election. The proposition shall be voted upon in the following manner:

There shall be placed upon the ballot a statement of proposition substantially in the form as follows:

Referendum No. 1 Proposed City Charter Amendment No. 1

"Shall Article IV, Section 24 of the Seattle City Charter be amended to empower the City to set by ordinance the maximum amount for settlement of damage claims by City departments, to delete the City 120-day deadline for filing claims and to bring other City claims procedures into conformance with State law?"

Yes. _____

No. _____

Every qualified voter at the election desiring to ratify the resolution shall mark his or her ballot "Yes." Every voter

desiring to reject the resolution shall mark his or her ballot "No."

Upon approval of this resolution by the City Council and not less than forty-five (45) days before the date of such election, the City Clerk shall certify to the Director of the Department of Records and Elections of King County as supervisor of Elections this proposition in the form of a ballot title conforming to the foregoing statement of the same, and certify therewith a copy of this resolution in full.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Seattle this 27th day of August, 1990, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this 27th day of August, 1990.

Paul Knabbel
President of the City Council
Filed by me this 27th day of August, 1990.

ATTEST:
Norward J. Brooks, City Comptroller and City Clerk
By: Margaret Carter, Deputy

The Complete Text of Proposition No. 1:

ORDINANCE 115289

AN ORDINANCE providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the City at a special election on November 6, 1991, of a proposition authorizing the City to levy regular property taxes for seven (7) years in excess of the 10% percent limitation on levies for the purpose of providing additional health care services to students and their families for educational and developmental services, such as early childhood development, school-based services, family and comprehensive student health services, and out-of-school youth activities, providing the annual levy establishing the funding thereof, creating an oversight committee, and authorizing implementing agreements.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. The City Council makes the following findings:

- Providing the educational and developmental services authorized by Section 1 of this Ordinance is in the City's best interest as an educational purpose;
- The activities to be funded are supplemental to the basic education financed by the State of Washington and will not displace or reduce state funding for Seattle public schools;
- Current need exists for provision of the educational and developmental services to be financed with Levy proceeds and to insure continued access to the qualified electors of the City of Seattle for the purpose of authorizing regular property tax levies in excess of the 10% levy limitation for the sale purpose for seven years at a special election to be held in conjunction with the next general election on November 6, 1991;

Section 2. Definitions. As used in this ordinance, the following words shall have the meanings:

- "City of Seattle" means the City of Seattle;
- "Educational and developmental services" means the array of programs and activities authorized in Section 5;
- "Levy" means the levy of regular property taxes for the purpose of providing the services provided in this ordinance and authorized by the electors at the special election to be held in conjunction with the next general election on November 6, 1991;
- "Seattle School District" means the School District No. 1.

Section 3. Levy submitted. The City hereby submits to the qualified electors of the City a proposition as authorized by RCW 84.50.060 to extend the one hundred and percent (100%) levy limitation on regular property taxes contained in RCW 84.50.010 for property taxes levied through 1996 for collection in 1991 through 1997, respectively, for the sole purpose of raising Levy. Section Two Hundred Seven Thousand Dollars (\$269,207.00) in 1991 through seven (7) years to provide educational and developmental services for students and families in conjunction with Seattle public schools, by increasing the regular property taxes to raise Eight Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$8,500,000) in the first year and to increase that amount by five percent compounded annually for each successive year for seven (7) years, through an increase in the levy rate of approximately 40.23438 per cent (One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) at a \$2,000 value), so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the aforesaid sum. (\$8,234,380) is the estimated levy amount in 1990 for collection in 1991; the levy rate for taxes levied in years 1991 through 1996 for collection the following years may vary to reflect the larger municipal tax base as projected. Pursuant to RCW 84.50.060 (4), property taxes levied in 1997 for collection in 1998 and in later years shall be computed as if the limitation on levies contained in RCW 84.50.010 had been in effect continuously and property taxes had not been increased under this ordinance.

Section 4. Application of Levy

Proceeds. The proceeds of the levy shall be deposited in the City Treasury in a special fund entitled the "Educational and Developmental Services Fund." Money in the fund may be transferred or expended or invested in such manner as the Board of Directors of the City may determine, and interest and other earnings shall be included in the fund. No funds shall be expended from the Levy and any interest or other earnings from their investment shall be included in the fund solely for educational and developmental services.

Section 5. Educational and Developmental Services.

The educational and developmental services funded by Levy proceeds shall be provided to help achieve the needs of Seattle's children, foster learning and improve educational outcomes, ensure accessibility for all students of the School District, promote a program with the following four components funded directly, and a fifth component setting priorities for funds of the Seattle School District made available for such use by Levy support or assistance, so that the School District would otherwise fund. Dollar figures are 1991 allocations rounded to the nearest dollar.

- Early childhood development. Image program elements in the areas of early childhood education, and family support services for low-income, at-risk, and handicapped children age 3 and younger and their parents. Services shall include cultural and ethnic child-rearing practices and school-based delivery systems.

- School-based student/family services. Image program elements include elementary school family support workers, health care, mental health, and prevention programs, elementary school-based health services for homeless children, and school-based coordination of social and neighborhood improvement, directed at elementary and middle schools, with a focus on alleviating problems that interfere with student learning.

- Comprehensive student health services. Image program elements include K-12 health services and health prevention programs for all students, outreach to at-risk students, drug prevention and intervention, implementation would involve the Seattle-King County Health Department and community-based health care providers.

- Out-of-School activities (major program elements include pre- and after-school for elementary age and community and school-based programs for youth ages 11-18).

- Out-of-School activities (major program elements include pre- and after-school for elementary age and community and school-based programs for youth ages 11-18).

- Staff, Training and Development.
- After-School Kindergarten Expansion.
- Library Services Enhancement.
- Arts and Music Education.
- Outreach Programs for School/School Districts.
- School Buildings and Grounds Improvement/Maintenance.
- Class Size Reduction Model.
- Care and Special Education.
- Vocational Education.

The total of the educational enrichment component is estimated in 1991 to be about \$2,000,000.

allocations, as more funds contained in this ordinance file, are identified for the special fund. For example, the City may from year to year change the mix of funds between the four components and/or delete major program elements. The City may also change the scope of activities or the emphasis, and within a budget year to consult with the Oversight Committee, reallocate unexpended and unencumbered funds from one program element to another. Funds unexpended at the end of any budget year shall be carried over to the next budget year.

No more than five percent (5%) of the Levy proceeds in any year shall be used for administrative support of these programs by the City and/or the School District.

Section 6. Oversight Committee. There is established an Oversight Committee to review the expenditure of Levy funds to advise upon expenditures and allocations for the following year and priorities for School District funds made available for use by the expenditure of Levy proceeds ("budgeted money") and to make recommendations on the implementation of particular programs and on any reallocation of funds during a budget year. Budget and program recommendations of the Oversight Committee shall be submitted to the City and City Council. The Superintendent of the School District and to the City Comptroller for review as a public matter. The Oversight Committee shall consist of five members consisting of the Mayor, the City Clerk, the City Council member, Human Services and Education Committee or its successor, the representative of the Seattle School District, and two Seattle citizens who shall be appointed by the City and City Council.

The Oversight Committee shall be substituted with the School District. Appointments shall be made at a special election of the City Council at the respective dates of their appointment, subject to the approval of the City Council. Members appointed members shall be discharged from further service by the City Council, and shall be moving their residence from Seattle and for other cause. Members shall be reimbursed for expenses attending payments for child care, transportation, and other expenses.

The Oversight Committee may adopt rules for its own procedures in connection with the frequency of meetings. The Director of Human Resources may be requested to provide support for the Oversight Committee.

Section 7. Implementing Agreements. The City shall carry out the educational and developmental services by agreement with the Seattle School District, the Seattle-King County Health Department, and with such other agencies and persons in whom it is appropriate. Agreements with other government shall contain either the equal employment opportunity nondiscrimination and the women's and minority business opportunity provisions.

Section 8. Election, Ballot Title. The King County Director of Elections and Elections, as official supervisor of elections, is hereby requested to place the existence of an emergency on the ballot (Section 1(d)), and to assume jurisdiction of and to call and conduct a special election in conjunction with a state general election on November 6, 1991 and to submit to the qualified electors of the City the proposition forth below.

The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed not less than five (46) days prior to November 6, 1991, to certify the proposition to the King County Director of Elections and Elections in the following form:

**THE CITY OF SEATTLE
PROPOSITION NUMBER 1
(FAMILIES AND EDUCATION LEVY)**
Shall Seattle increase its regular property tax levy collected in 1991 through 1997 only, by approximately 40.23438 per cent (One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) at a \$2,000 value), so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the aforesaid sum, over the 1991

limitation on levies (the increase therefor in excess of one percent) to provide about \$8,234,380 for collection in 1991 for educational and developmental services for students and families in conjunction with Seattle public schools, and to distribute the funds among the following categories:

Levy Tax.
Levy Rate.

The City shall vote "Yes" or "No" on the proposition to increase the levy rate by the amount of the increase in the levy rate and to collect as a result of the increase in the levy rate.

Section 9. Ratification. Confirmation of such proposition by the City and City Council.

of Records and Elections in law.

The effect of Proposition No. 1 if approved by the people:

(continued from page 63)

4. Out-of-School activities (major program elements include "latch-key" activities before and after school for elementary age and community and school-based programs for youth ages 11-18).

As a condition of receiving moneys for the above-described programs, the School District will have to agree to provide certain educational enrichment efforts with any School District funds made available as a result of receiving the City Oversight Committee. The measure provides for establishment of an Oversight Committee of City and School District officials and citizens to make allocation, budgeting and program recommendations to the City and the School District.

The increase in taxes, if the measure is approved, would be approximately \$1,234,380 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The foregoing figure is the estimated levy amount in 1990 for collection in 1991; the levy rate for taxes in years 1991 through 1996 for collection in 1992 through 1997 may vary to reflect the anticipated larger municipal tax base. At the end of the levy period, the base for computation of property taxes will return to its original level as if the 10% percent limitation had not been raised.

A copy of Ordinance 115289, authorizing the levy, along with additional explanatory materials, may be obtained from the City Clerk.

The above statement was prepared by the City Attorney's Office.

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 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 my 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

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"/>

Your comments count!



WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

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 you.

When it is necessary to re-register:

You must re-register only if:

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

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

If you move, you must transfer your registration:

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

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 election 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.

SAMPLE BALLOT

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).

	YES	NO		YES	NO		YES	NO
INITIATIVE MEASURE 547	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE REP, 36TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSE JOINT RES. 4203	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Larry Phillips (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walter E. Webster, Jr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSE JOINT RES. 4231	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pat Olson (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SENATE JOINT RES. 8212	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE SENATOR, 37TH DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Philip Y. Killien	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REP, 1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			Dwight Pelz (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	James R. Hardman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cynthia Sullivan (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	David L. Christensen (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John Miller (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE REP, 37TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mark Chow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REP, 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			John L. O'Brien (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT, POSITION NO. 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim McDermott (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barbara Parsons (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Darcy C. Goodman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larry Penberthy (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	James X. Ellis (NA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT, POSITION NO. 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robbie Scherr (SW)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE REP, 37TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	John G. Ritchie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 1ST DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1			Gary Locke (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE DISTRICT COURT, POSITION NO. 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nancy Rust (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	R. John Donoso (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laura C. Inveen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
George Bye (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Curt Smith (NA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 1ST DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2			STATE SENATOR, 43RD DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stephen R. Schaefer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grace Cole (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Janice Niemi (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joseph Burnstin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marilyn Cropley (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patrick Haggerty (NA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 11TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1			STATE REP, 43RD DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ronald Kessler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
June Leonard (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cal Anderson (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marilynn Sears (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	James E. Alonzo (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ron A. Mamiya	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 11TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2			STATE REP, 43RD DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Margarita Prentice (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jesse Wineberry (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	John F. Vecimik	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mike Sweeney (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE SENATOR, 46TH DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judith Montgomery Hightower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE SENATOR, 32ND DISTRICT			Nita Rinehan (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Al Williams (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gary Greer (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	George W. Holifield	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tom Tangen (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE REP, 46TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 32ND DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1			Marlin Appelwick (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barbara Madsen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joanne Brekke (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	John P. Gibbons (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 32ND DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2			STATE REP, 46TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Helen Louise Halpert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R.P. (Dick) Nelson (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ken G. Jacobsen (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE SENATOR, 34TH DISTRICT			KING CO. PROP. NO. 1 - AFIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nicole K. MacInnes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phil Talmadge (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING CO. PROP. NO. 21 - TREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patrick Gallagher (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stan Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 34TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1			Norm Maleng (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fred Bonner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michael Heavey (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE SUPREME COURT, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE MUNI. COURT, POSITION NO. 12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 34TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 2			Richard Cuy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Kimi Kondo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgette W. Valle (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE SUPREME COURT, POSITION NO. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REFERENDUM NO. 1 - PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chris NeVan (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charles Z. Smith	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE SENATOR, 36TH DISTRICT			STATE SUPREME COURT, POSITION NO. 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROP. NO. 1 - FAMILIES & EDUCATION LEVY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ray Moore (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barbara Durham	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andy McClachlan (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STATE SUPREME COURT, POSITION NO. 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sue Donaldson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE REP, 36TH DISTRICT, POSITION NO. 1			Charles W. Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	David Moseley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helen Sommers (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Jim Dunham (R)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. Joseph Coleman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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

Signature _____ Date _____

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. KJ _____
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 _____
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For identification purposes only: (Optional)
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CAR. RT. PRESORT



80
YEARS
of

WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
IN WASHINGTON STATE

EDITION 9

PUBLISHED BY:
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
KING COUNTY
DIVISION OF RECORDS
& ELECTIONS
CITY OF SEATTLE
OFFICE OF ELECTION
ADMINISTRATION

EDITION 9

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98177 98178