

VOTERS PAMPHLET

STATE GENERAL ELECTION • NOVEMBER 5, 1991

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
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CITY OF SEATTLE OFFICE OF
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

*The Bill of
Rights
and Beyond*

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1991 VOTERS PAMPHLET

On December 15, 1791, the Congress of the United States of America officially certified the adoption of the first ten amendments to our country's new constitution. These amendments, which set forth the specific rights and freedoms reserved to the people and to the states, formed the historic document known as the Bill of Rights.

As we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, phenomenal changes are taking place in the world around us. In many countries, freedom and democracy are replacing tyranny and oppression. People who have lived all their lives under repressive regimes are now beginning to attain the basic rights which Americans have enjoyed for the past two centuries.

These events serve to underscore and renew our appreciation for the rights and freedoms we possess as citizens of the United States of America. This year, as we celebrate the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, I hope you will make an effort to learn more about the importance of this remarkable document. The original ten amendments are listed on page 5 of this year's pamphlet; please take a moment to read them. Also, I would urge you to take advantage of the special exhibitions and programs which are being offered in conjunction with the Bill of Rights bicentennial celebration.

Above all, be sure to exercise one of your most fundamental rights — the right to vote. This pamphlet is designed to help you with the voting process and to assist you in making informed decisions on election day. Please make use of it, and please vote on November 5th. Your participation will help preserve and strengthen democracy here in the United States, and it will serve as an example and an inspiration to those who are struggling for democracy in other parts of the world.



RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

As Mayor of Seattle, I want to commend you for taking the time to learn about the issues facing our community and exercising your right to vote.

Whether this is the first time you have ever voted or whether you have voted in every election for the last 50 years, your participation is absolutely critical to the success and future of our democratic system.

And during these difficult times, when our economy is gripped by recession and governmental resources are stretched to the breaking point, your participation in helping to shape public policy and set priorities is more important than ever.

We do not elect a President or Governor in 1991, but there are dozens of important campaigns on the ballot this year. From the high-profile statewide initiatives at the very beginning of the ballot, to the school levies and other local measures at the very end of the ballot, you can have a voice in decisions that will affect the quality of life in this region for years to come.

I urge you to use this pamphlet, to listen to the debates, and to follow the issues through your local news media, in order to get as much information as you can on the candidates and issues.

Our community faces a number of critical challenges in the years ahead, but with the active participation of the entire community, I am confident that we can meet those challenges and create an even better community for ourselves and our children.


NORMAN B. RICE
Mayor of Seattle

King County's 1991 combined local and state voter's pamphlet celebrates the 200th anniversary of our nation's Bill of Rights - our guarantee of personal freedoms on which the United States of America was founded.

The Bill of Rights constitutes the first ten amendments to the Constitution and clearly reserves to the people and the states those powers which are not otherwise prohibited by it or specifically delegated to the federal government. These cornerstones of freedom include, among others, freedom of the press, speech and religion and security against unreasonable searches and seizures.

These basic rights have been a beacon to people all over the world in search of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

For 200 years, Americans have built on these ten cornerstones of freedom, and now we have unprecedented access to government and the ability to shape our destiny. Our most fundamental ability to affect our present and our future is through our right to vote. In King County alone, we have over 730,000 registered voters, and what a powerful voice that can be!

Your 1991 local voter's pamphlet provides independent candidate and issue statements, voter registration information, and absentee ballot requests.

Please join me in studying the voter's pamphlet and making informed choices for our leaders of tomorrow. Do vote on Tuesday, November 5!



TIM HILL
King County Executive

**NOTE: Important new election laws take effect next year.
Please read page 4 thoroughly.**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Presidential Preference Primary Information	4	Text of State Measures	24
Motor Voter Information	4	Election Day and Voting	35
Bill of Rights	5	Major Political Party & Caucus Information	36
Sample Ballot	6	Independent & Minor Party Information	37
Voter Registration Information	7	King County	38
Comment Sheet	7	Court of Appeals	41
Initiative Measure 553	8	Port of Seattle	42
Initiative Measure 559	10	City of Seattle	44
Referendum Bill 42	12	Seattle School District	51
Initiative Measure 119	14	King County Measures	56
Initiative Measure 120	16	City of Seattle Referendums	60
Senate Joint Resolution 8203	18	Seattle School District Proposition	64
House Joint Resolution 4218	20	Text of Local Measures	66
Substitute House Joint Resolution 4221	22	Absentee Ballot Applications	71

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NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS

The following districts have chosen **not** to participate in the Local Voters Pamphlet. Due to this decision, local candidates and/or measures will not be included in this pamphlet.

Beaux Arts Village	Water Districts No. 1, 17, 19, 20, 25,	Eastgate Sewer District
Skykomish	45, 54, 57, 83, 85, 86, 94, 97, 117,	Highlands Sewer District
Vashon School District No. 402	119, 123, 125	Rainier Vista Sewer District
Skykomish School District No. 404	Covington Water District	Stevens Pass Sewer
Fife School District No. 417	Rose Hill Water District	Snoqualmie Pass Sewer
Fire Protection Districts No. 1, 2, 5,	Bryn Mawr-Lakeridge Water & Sewer	Vashon Island Sewer District
13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 26, 28, 31, 34,	Soos Creek Water & Sewer	Val-Vue Sewer District
38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50	Skyway Water & Sewer District	Vashon Cemetery & Airport Districts

Your Voter Registration Card will assist you in the use of this pamphlet and at the polls on election day.

**KING COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

REGISTRATION NO. KI-00-000-0000

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VOTE AT NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL
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- This voter's registration number.
- Voting precinct number (or sometimes a name).
- Location at which this voter votes.
- Washington State Legislative District.
- County Council member district.
- School District number, other taxing districts.
- Name of voter and address at which registered.

Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines - 1-800-448-4881 - TDD 1-800-422-8683
King County Records & Elections - 296-8683 - TDD 296-0109

IMPORTANT ELECTION LAW CHANGES

Please read thoroughly - If you have questions, call the State Voter Information Hotline, 1-800-448-4881.

In the coming year, citizens of the state of Washington will benefit from two significant additions to the state's laws dealing with elections and voting. One of these additions — a program known as "Motor Voter" — will provide a convenient new system of registering to vote at the state's driver licensing offices. The other will create a Washington State Presidential Preference Primary, giving citizens the ability to cast a direct vote for the nomination of presidential candidates.

THE 1992 WASHINGTON STATE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Washington's new presidential primary was created through the passage of Initiative 99, a citizen-sponsored measure signed by more than 200,000 people and approved by the Washington State Legislature. Beginning in 1992, Washington citizens will be able to make their choice regarding the nomination of major party presidential candidates by casting a direct vote, much like they do in other state elections or primaries. Previously, anyone wishing to vote for the nomination of a major party presidential candidate had to attend a precinct caucus meeting conducted by the state Democratic or Republican parties. The presidential preference primary is designed to provide greater participation and a more accurate reflection of public sentiment regarding presidential candidates.

Timing of the Presidential Primary

Under the provisions of Initiative 99, Washington's presidential primary is to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May of presidential election years, or on a date "selected by the Secretary of State to advance the concept of a regional primary." With that in mind, the Secretary of State has set the date for Washington's first presidential primary for **May 19, 1992** (the third Tuesday in May). The selection of this date, which coincides with the state of Oregon's primary, is a major step in creating a Pacific Northwest Regional Presidential Primary.

Eligibility to Vote

Any person eligible to vote in a regular primary or election in Washington state — that is, any registered voter — will be eligible to vote in the presidential primary. To be eligible to vote, you must be a citizen of the United States and at least 18 years of age at the time of the primary or election. (**Note:** Under state law, you must be registered at least 30 days prior to an election to vote in that election. This means you must register no later than April 18, 1992, to vote in the presidential primary.)

Requesting a Party Ballot

Voters are not required to register with a political party to vote in the presidential primary. Initiative 99 only requires that voters make a declaration as to which party ballot they wish to receive and in which political party's presidential primary they wish to participate. This

request will be recorded, but it should not be construed as a political party registration or a declaration of party membership. The party ballot request requirement applies only to the presidential primary; it does not affect the state's regular blanket primary law, which allows voters to alternate between political parties when voting to nominate candidates to the general election ballot. (The ballot request provision was included in the presidential primary law to avoid any potential conflict with the eligibility rules of the national political parties. In recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, national party rules have been held to override state election laws in certain circumstances, including eligibility to participate in presidential primaries.)

Ballot Format

Each political party will be assigned a ballot of a particular color. You will be issued a ballot corresponding to your signed request which will list only the candidates of that party. Should you vote for a candidate of a party different from the one you requested, your vote in the presidential primary will not be counted.

Absentee Ballots

You may vote by absentee ballot in the presidential primary, but your request **must** state which political party ballot you wish to receive. Absentee ballot requests will be available from your county auditor (in King County, the Division of Records and Elections) preceding the presidential primary.

Precinct Caucuses

The approval of a presidential primary has not eliminated the precinct caucus system; to the contrary, the caucuses continue to play an important role in the state's process of nominating presidential candidates. The caucuses are still the starting point for selecting the delegates who will ultimately attend the national nominating conventions of the major political parties. Under the new system, however, delegates from the state of Washington will be allocated according to the popular vote in the primary, not by a vote in the caucuses. Precinct caucuses also provide an opportunity to determine party platform, to vote on resolutions, and to meet candidates for a variety of offices. (For more information on the caucus and convention system, see page 36.)

"MOTOR VOTER" REGISTRATION

Beginning January 1, 1992, Washington citizens will be able to register to vote through an innovative new program which connects the voter registration process with the state's driver licensing system. This procedure, commonly referred to as "Motor Voter," is designed to provide a quick, convenient method of voter registration for those who are obtaining their Washington state driver's license.

"Motor Voter" registration will be available at each of the 59 Department of Licensing driver licensing examining offices located around the state. When you visit one of these offices to apply for or renew your driver's license, the licensing examiner will ask if you wish to register to vote. If the answer is yes, the examiner will confirm the address information on your license application and ask you to sign a voter registration card affirming that you are a citizen of the United States and that you will be at least eighteen years of age at the next election.

The "Motor Voter" registration process will take only a few minutes of your time, and it will be well worth the effort. The "Motor Voter" system can also be used to transfer your registration if you have moved to a new address, or to update any other information such as a change in name. Remember, you must be registered at least 30 days in advance of an election to vote in that election; while you need only register once, you must be registered for 30 days before you can vote.

In addition to "Motor Voter," there are numerous other ways to register to vote in Washington state. Voter registrars are available in county auditor offices, city halls, schools, libraries, fire stations, and numerous other locations. If you need assistance in locating a voter registrar in King County or registering to vote, contact the King County Division of Records and Elections, 500 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104, or call 296-8683 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

The Bill of Rights

ADOPTED IN THE YEAR 1791

ARTICLE I: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

ARTICLE II: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

ARTICLE III: "No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

ARTICLE IV: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

ARTICLE V: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

ARTICLE VI: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense."

ARTICLE VII: "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."

ARTICLE VIII: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

ARTICLE IX: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

ARTICLE X: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

SAMPLE BALLOT*

State of Washington pg. 8

- Initiative Measure 553 ☐ ☐
- Initiative Measure 559 ☐ ☐
- Referendum Bill 42 ☐ ☐
- Initiative Measure 119 ☐ ☐
- Initiative Measure 120 ☐ ☐
- Senate Joint Resolution 8203 ☐ ☐
- House Joint Resolution 4218 ☐ ☐
- Substitute House Joint Resolution 4221 ☐ ☐

King County

- Proposed Charter No. 1 pg. 56 ☐ ☐
- Proposition No. 1 ☐ ☐
- Proposition No. 2 ☐ ☐
- Proposition No. 3 ☐ ☐
- Assessor pg. 38
 - Bob Rosenberger (D) ☐
 - Bruce Holland (R) ☐
- Council, District No. 2
 - Cynthia Sullivan (D) ☐
 - Drake Harrison Sisley (R) ☐
- Council, District No. 4
 - Larry Phillips (D) ☐
 - Jeff Burnside (R) ☐

Court of Appeals, Division No. 1,

- District No. 1 pg. 41
- Judge, Position No. 1
 - Rosselle Pekelis ☐
- Judge, Position No. 2
 - Susan Randolph Agid ☐

Port of Seattle pg. 42

- Commissioner, District No. 1
 - Jack Block ☐
 - Langston Tabor ☐
- Commissioner, Position No. 4
 - Pat Davis ☐
 - Chuck Nafziger ☐

City of Seattle

- Referendum No. 1 pg. 60 ☐ ☐
- Referendum No. 2 ☐ ☐
- Council, Position No. 1 pg. 44
 - Margaret Pageler ☐
 - R. P. (Dick) Nelson ☐
- Council, Position No. 2
 - Martha Choe ☐
 - Betty Patu ☐
- Council, Position No. 3
 - Jim Street ☐
 - Jerry Taylor ☐
- Council, Position No. 4
 - Sherry Harris ☐
 - Sam Smith ☐
- Council, Position No. 5
 - Sue Donaldson ☐
 - Yolanda Alaniz ☐
- Clerk/Comptroller
 - Norward J. Brooks ☐
- Treasurer
 - Patricia Murphy Allen ☐
 - Lloyd Hara ☐

Seattle School District No. 1

- Proposition No. 1 pg. 64 ☐ ☐
- Director, District No. 1 pg. 51
 - Ellen J. Roe ☐
 - A. D. (Skip) Knox ☐
- Director, District No. 2
 - Scott Barnhart ☐
 - Ron McKenzie ☐
- Director, District No. 3
 - Linda Harris ☐
 - Connie Sidles ☐
- Director, District No. 6
 - Janice L. A. (Jan) Shellgren ☐
 - Gerald A. Smith ☐

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Qualifications for registering:

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

When to register:

Anytime, but you must be registered 30 days before the election to be qualified to vote. The voter registration deadline for the 1991 State General Election was October 5, 1991.

Where to register:

You must register in person at the **King County Division of Records and Elections**, 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.

You must re-register only if:

1. You did not vote in the previous 24-month period or the most recent presidential election, 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 mailed you a card which the post office 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.

COMMENT SHEET

Please take a minute and complete this comment sheet. Your comments provide valuable assistance in the improvement of the Voters Pamphlet. Please mail this to: Voters Pamphlet, Division of Records and Elections, 553 King County Administration Building, 500 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104.

1. Was this Voters Pamphlet delivered early enough to help you study the issues?
2. Was the design of the Voters Pamphlet appealing?
3. Was the format readable?
4. Was the information provided for each measure, including the ballot title and explanatory statement, clear and understandable?
5. 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?

YES

NO

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Additional comments: _____

Your comments count!



INITIATIVE MEASURE 553

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 553 begins on page 24.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall there be limitations on terms of office for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Legislators, and Washington State members of Congress?

The law as it now exists:

Persons can be candidates for election or re-election for the State Legislature, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Congress without any limitation based on prior service. No one is disqualified from seeking those offices for having previously served.

Term Limitation Is a National Movement

Our President and 31 governors have term limits. Oklahoma, Colorado and California passed term limits in 1990. Term limitation movements are underway in 22 states for 1992. Nationally, incumbency has taken over our political system and voters are staying home. *Vote YES on I-553 to regain meaningful choice at the voting booth, locally and nationally.*

Vote YES on I-553 to assure a responsive citizen legislature.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Scare tactics and doomsaying are desperate maneuvers by career politicians who don't want to give up their power and perks.

Thomas Jefferson was the original advocate for term limitations because he foresaw the problems associated with the accumulation of power.

I-553 makes our representatives more accountable to us. What's so radical about that? Ask yourself this question. If special interests and bureaucrats will flourish under term limits, why are they so opposed to term limits?

For more information call (206) 475-8650.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JACK METCALF, Chair of the Senate Environment & Natural Resources Committee; SHERRY BOCKWINKEL, Independent Businesswoman; PROFESSOR WALLACE M. RUDOLPH, Professor of Constitutional, Legislative & Administrative Law, Puget Sound School of Law.

Advisory Committee: JOHN SONNELAND, Spokane area businessman and professional; DEAN SUGIMOTO, Accountant; SAM ALLRED, Democratic Precinct Chair, Sumner; CHARLES F. GRIGG, President of Griggs Enterprises; PAUL CASEY, Publisher of Matur-ing/The Federal Reporter.

The effect of Initiative Measure 553, if approved into law:

This initiative declares that no one would be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms as Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

For state legislative offices, the declared maximum would be ten consecutive years; with no more than three consecutive terms in the House or two consecutive terms in the Senate. Current legislators who have already reached the maximum would be eligible to serve one additional term of office.

For congressional offices, the declared maximum would be twelve consecutive years; with no more than three consecutive terms in the House or two consecutive terms in the Senate. Current members of Congress who have already reached the maximum would be eligible to serve one additional term of office.

For legislative and congressional offices, terms would be considered as consecutive unless they are at least six years apart.

Statement against

- Initiative 553 is a radical effort to reform politics which will do more harm than good.

- Today we can choose which officials to keep and which have been there too long. 553 would take that choice away. Between 1979 and 1989 we turned over 81% of our legislature. Almost a quarter were new in 1991. Washington voters are turning incumbents out *now*. This initiative is a solution to a problem that doesn't exist.

- If 553 passes, we will lose all of our Congressional delegation in 1994. Speaker of the House Tom Foley and past giants such as Scoop Jackson, Dan Evans and Warren Magnuson have protected us against powerful east coast interests. How will newcomers have the clout to protect the electric rates and irrigation rights which underpin our economy? How can we prevent the closure of a Whidbey Island Naval Air Station and keep supertankers out of Puget Sound? Do we want offshore oil drilling? There's too much to lose.

- Without senior members, the Legislature will have less institutional memory, and the influence of professional lobbyists and appointed bureaucrats will increase.

- 553 won't take big money out of campaigns. And it will actually reduce competition. Why run against an incumbent when you can wait for an automatic open seat?

- If 553 passes, we'll lose good people with the bad. And will the new ones be better — or just know less?

Rebuttal of Statement for

Term limitation is NOT a national movement. Only one state has done what Initiative 553 would do. Most people recognize that to send newcomers to Congress while other states don't would be to lose the power to protect the regional economy and natural resources.

Initiative 553 will NOT reduce the influence of special interests. We need to take big money out of campaigns. Initiative 553 will not do that.

You should decide who to vote for. Vote no on Initiative 553.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARGARET COLONY, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; ROBERT CLARK, Master, Washington State Grange; NORMAN TURRILL, President, Common Cause of Washington State.

Advisory Committee: DARLENE MADENWALD, President, Washington Environmental Council; GENE PETERSON; NORLEEN KOPONEN, President, Washington State Chapter, National Organization for Women; LARRY KENNEY, President, Washington State Labor Council; MARI CLACK.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 559

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 559 begins on page 24.

Statement for

Initiative 559 will put common sense and affordability back into our property tax system. In addition, assessments will be stabilized.

Greedy politicians have been riding the real estate market to bigger and bigger budgets, raising taxes as they go. Initiative 559 will stop them.

- Initiative 559 will protect home owners and renters.
- Initiative 559 will limit future assessment increases to 4% annually.
- Initiative 559 will protect both new and long-term home owners.
- Initiative 559 will provide more than adequate funding for schools, parks and social services.

Our current tax structure has forced a 69% increase in property taxes since 1985. Also, the state budget has doubled in the past eight years. It is time to put on the brakes. We should not be taxed out of our homes.

Vote "yes" on Initiative 559 for property tax relief.

Rebuttal of Statement against

The question boils down to a simple one: Should property taxes be lowered?

It is the opponent's job as a politician to find ways to increase the State revenue. The opponent would like to obscure the fact that the middle class always carries the burden of taxation.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall property value for tax purposes be the January 1, 1985 value or subsequent sales price, adjusted for cost of living changes?

The law as it now exists:

Real property is valued for tax purposes at its true and fair value without reference to when the particular property was purchased. The Washington Constitution requires that taxes on the same class of property be uniform within a taxing

Property tax payers are supporters of 559. Why? It lowers taxes. There is a constitutional lid of \$10 per mille on the State tax rate.

For more information call: (206) 322-4740.



Initiative 559 would roll back the recent unfair property tax increases.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARIJCKE V. CLAPP, Committee For Fair Property Assessment; WYNN CANNON, Committee For Fair Property Assessment; PAM ROACH, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: MIKE HEAVEY, State Representative; SCOTT NOBLE, Valuation Advisor; PAUL SNYDER, Citizen Taxpayer Association; GOVERNOR DIXY LEE RAY.

district, and that all real estate is a single class. The Constitution also limits property taxes to one percent of the true and fair value of property, unless additional taxes are approved by the people.

The effect of Initiative Measure 559, if approved into law:

This initiative would not change any provisions of the Constitution. The initiative declares a different method will be used to determine the value of real property for tax purposes beginning with taxes to be collected in 1992.

The new determination of assessed value would begin with the 1985 assessed value of the particular property, or the selling price, if sold after January 1, 1985. This value would be adjusted to reflect subsequent additions or removals of property improvements. For taxes to be collected in 1992 that property value would be further adjusted to

reflect the percentage change in the cost of living index between 1985, or the sale date if later, and 1991. Any increase in value based on the cost of living adjustment could not exceed four percent a year nor could it result in a value exceeding the present true and fair value of a particular property.

In subsequent years the assessed property value for tax purposes would be annually adjusted by the formula or if the property is sold then the sale price would become the new assessed value.

Statement against

INITIATIVE 559 IS THE WRONG ANSWER FOR WASHINGTON'S PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

I-559 WILL SHIFT TAXES

I-559 doesn't lower taxes, it *shifts* them from one taxpayer to another. This means owners of low to moderate-valued properties will subsidize the tax burden of high-valued property owners. Why provide tax relief to those who need it the least — the owners of high-valued property — at the expense of the middle class? This is Robin Hood in reverse!

Under I-559, tax relief for some will mean higher taxes for many others.

DON'T BE MISLED; I-559 WILL INCREASE TAXES

Property taxes are calculated by multiplying assessed valuations and tax rates. When valuations go down, tax rates go up. I-559 limits valuation for some, but raises tax rates for *all* property owners. Even renters will pay more because of property tax increases.

Will you pay less or more? Do you know?

I-559 IS UNEQUAL, UNFAIR AND COMPLICATED

Under I-559, identical homes in the same neighborhood will pay vastly unequal taxes. You may pay higher taxes than your neighbors. Is this "fair"?

I-559 doesn't reduce property taxes for senior citizens. In fact, senior citizens may be "trapped" in a larger home since taxes on a smaller, more practical home may be much higher.

I-559 places the heaviest tax burden on first-time homebuyers and growing families entering the real estate market. Are you willing to pass this increased tax burden to your children and grandchildren?

I-559 violates our constitutional requirement that all taxes be applied equally and uniformly.

I-559 will cause uncertainty and confusion. Why have your taxes pay for more bureaucracy and lawsuits instead of funding schools, emergency services and fire protection?

Vote "NO" on I-559.

Rebuttal of Statement for

No one wants higher taxes! That's why you should oppose I-559!

In King County alone, 64.9% of housing units under \$120,000 will pay higher taxes, while 92.0% of million-dollar homes get a tax break. That's not fair!

It's even more unfair in other counties!

I-559 doesn't lower assessments equally and doesn't lower taxes at all.

Phoney photos? Simple slogans? Don't be misled! Get the facts! Call your county assessor, then vote "NO."

For more information call (206) 357-6896.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

GLADYS BURNS, People for Fair Taxes; MARGARET COLONY, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; RUBEN MEHL, President, Washington State Council of Senior Citizens.

Advisory Committee: RAY RYAN, President, Washington State Association of County Assessors; DONALDC. BRUNELL, President, Association of Washington Business; LAWRENCE KENNEY, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; CONNIE BOYLE, President, Washington Association of REALTORS; ROBERT CLARK, Master, Washington State Grange.



REFERENDUM BILL 42

CHAPTER 54, LAWS OF 1991

Note: The explanatory statement was written by the Attorney General as required by law. The ballot title was submitted as part of Referendum Bill 42. The complete text of Referendum Bill 42 begins on page 25.

Vote cast by the 1991 Legislature on final passage:

House: Yeas, 64; Nays, 34; Absent or not voting, 0.

Senate: Yeas, 44; Nays, 4; Excused, 1; Absent or not voting, 0.

Statement for

ENHANCED 9-1-1 SAVES LIVES AND PROPERTY

You are hurt and cannot breathe or speak. Or, a child witnesses an accident or crime. Or, you are in emotional distress and cannot accurately describe your location. Enhanced 9-1-1 could mean the difference between life and death.

WHAT IS ENHANCED 9-1-1?

With Enhanced 9-1-1, when a call is answered, the caller's location is confidentially displayed on a screen. Help can be sent immediately to the correct location, even when the caller cannot talk, such as a suddenly ill person, or someone terrified by an intruder. Help can be sent even when callers such as children, babysitters, visitors, or distraught relatives or friends of victims, cannot describe their location.

ENHANCED 9-1-1 SHOULD BE AVAILABLE STATEWIDE

82% of Washington's geographic area does not have Enhanced 9-1-1, including areas where you or your loved ones live, travel or vacation. Referendum 42 would bring 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week emergency answering to all of Washington.

Expanding Enhanced 9-1-1 statewide would cost only 20 cents a month on telephone bills, which would be reduced to 10 cents in 1998. These funds would be pooled to help bring E9-1-1 to areas now without it. Those currently without any 9-1-1 service would establish E9-1-1 through existing local government budgets or by a maximum of an additional 50 cents a month on telephone bills.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall enhanced 911 emergency telephone dialing be provided throughout the state and be funded by a tax on telephone lines?

The law as it now exists:

Counties are authorized to provide an emergency service communication system, commonly called a 911 system, for police, fire, medical and other emergency calls. Such a system may at the county's option be available either on a county-wide basis, or for a district within a county. With the

A FEW CENTS A MONTH COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

Statewide, we have a huge investment in police, fire and emergency medical services. Enhanced 9-1-1 will speed access to those services, saving more lives and property...thus increasing the effectiveness of these vital services. For only a few cents a month, it's a bargain. *Vote yes!*

Rebuttal of Statement against

Opponents of Referendum-42 claim it's unnecessary—they should tell you this in an emergency. The fact is geographically 82% of Washington is *not* protected by *Enhanced 911*. *Enhanced 911* will lead to a better response system and *reduce* bureaucracy. Rather than taking away your right to vote, Referendum-42 *provides* you the right to vote to ensure lifesaving assistance for injured children, workers and the elderly. For so few pennies a month, don't leave yourself helpless.

For additional information on Referendum 42 call Citizens for Enhanced 911, (206) 931-8274.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KAREN FRASER, State Representative; LEO K. THORSNESS, State Senator; ROBERT J. CLARK, Master, Washington State Grange.

Advisory Committee: MIKE PATRICK, Washington State Council of Police Officers; LAWRENCE KENNEY, Washington State Labor Council; MICHAEL MCGOVERN, Washington State Council of Fire Fighters; EVAN A. IVERSON, Washington Senior Citizens Lobby; DONALD C. BRUNELL, Association of Washington Business.

approval of the voters, the county may impose a tax not exceeding \$.50 per month on the use of telephone access lines to fund the emergency service communication system. The telephone company collects the tax and remits the same to the county.

The effect of Referendum Bill 42, if approved into law:

All counties would be required, by December 31, 1998, to singly or in combination with adjacent counties implement an emergency service communication system, a 911 system. The system would be for the reporting of police, fire, medical and other emergencies. Such systems would selectively switch the calls to the appropriate public safety answering point which would have the capacity to automatically display the name, address and telephone number of the incoming 911 call. A county tax of \$.50 per switched access line each month, not requiring voter approval, would be collected by

Statement against

REFERENDUM BILL 42 IS TOTALLY UNNECESSARY

We strongly support 911...but we don't need this referendum. Current law already allows counties to establish 911 services. In fact, 94% of the phone lines in Washington are covered by 911.

For those areas not covered, counties already have the authority to impose a 911 surcharge with voter approval. This tax is limited to six years without subsequent voter approval. Referendum-Bill-42 would remove the six-year limitation and allow the tax to be imposed indefinitely.

Referendum-Bill-42 also creates an additional bureaucracy paid for by a surcharge on your phone. The initial cost to implement Referendum-Bill-42 is an estimated \$16.5 million with an additional \$6 million subsidy every year thereafter. We just don't need more government, more taxes, and less accountability.

REFERENDUM BILL 42 GIVES EVEN MORE TAXING POWER TO GOVERNMENT

Referendum-Bill-42 repeals laws requiring counties to obtain voter approval before they can impose a tax on phone services. We are again being asked to give up a right to protect ourselves from excessive taxation and make it easier for government to tax us more.

In addition, Referendum-Bill-42 imposes a new statewide tax on every phone line in Washington so users will be hit with two ongoing taxes...a county tax and a state tax.

the telephone company and remitted to the county for operating the system.

A statewide emergency communication network, also a 911 system, would be provided. A statewide advisory committee would be created, appointed by the director of the Office of Community Development, and a 911 state coordination office would be established. Commencing on January 1, 1992, there would be a \$.20 per month charge for each switched access line, and thereafter the amount would be set by the Utilities and Transportation Commission in response to a recommendation by the state 911 coordinator. However, such charge could not exceed \$.20 per month, and after December 31, 1998, \$.10 per month. This tax would be collected by the local telephone company and remitted to the state.

REFERENDUM BILL 42 WILL COST EVERYONE, EVEN THE POOR

Referendum-Bill-42 imposes taxes on everyone's telephone line without regard to economic status. Thus, seniors, the poor, and others on fixed incomes will be hit the hardest.

Moreover, Referendum-Bill-42 forces those who have already paid or are paying for their own 911 services to subsidize others who can afford to pay for themselves. This is not fair.

PLEASE VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM BILL 42

Rebuttal of Statement for

We want to make it very clear. We strongly support 911.

But Referendum-Bill-42 wants to tax everyone in the state, including the poor, to subsidize 911 services for others who can easily afford to pay for themselves. This is not fair.

In addition, it creates a new state tax, removes your right to approve tax increases, creates additional bureaucracy and costs millions of dollars. Let's keep local control and tax fairness.

Vote "No" on Referendum Bill 42.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOHN BETROZOFF, State Representative; PAUL ZELLINSKY, SR., State Representative.

Advisory Committee: ROSE BOWMAN, State Representative; STEVE VAN LUVEN, State Representative.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 119

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 119 begins on page 29.

Statement for

STOP NEEDLESS PAIN AND SUFFERING OF TERMINAL PATIENTS

The law to protect patients' rights is not working. Too often people are kept alive by technology that only delays death, without any chance of recovery. Unconscious patients are maintained on tubes and machines against their previously expressed wishes, sometimes for years. Conscious and suffering adult patients within six months of death are not permitted to choose a death with dignity according to their own personal beliefs.

STRENGTHEN THE LIVING WILL

The legislature has failed to meet the needs of hopelessly ill people. I-119 respects the last wishes of patients to refuse all artificial life supports—including feeding tubes—if such treatment only prolongs the process of dying, or if we end up in a permanent vegetative state and cannot return to consciousness.

STRONG SAFEGUARDS PROTECT EVERYONE

Where two physicians have confirmed a terminal condition, a conscious and mentally competent dying adult patient will be able to ask his or her physician for medication to end life in a dignified, painless, and humane manner. Such written requests require two independent witnesses and can be revoked at any time. The options permitted by I-119 are completely voluntary for patients, physicians, and health-care facilities.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall adult patients who are in a medically terminal condition be permitted to request and receive from a physician aid-in-dying?

The law as it now exists:

Washington State's Natural Death Act permits adults to voluntarily make a written directive that life sustaining procedures (the definition of which does not mention artificial nutrition nor hydration) be withheld or withdrawn when the individual is in a terminal condition. The written

CONTROL YOUR OWN HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS VOTE YES ON I-119

I-119 calls upon the health-care system to let people make their own decisions. It is supported by citizens from all walks of life, including hundreds of clergy, doctors, nurses, and seniors. I-119 has been reviewed and endorsed by the Board of Trustees of the Seattle-King County Bar Association. Call (206) 624-2776.

Rebuttal of Statement against

I-119 protects your right to decide. Many hospitals and nursing homes refuse to remove artificial feeding tubes from terminal patients, even those who have Living Wills.

Safeguards include: • only conscious, mentally competent terminal patients may request aid-in-dying • limited to adults • two independent witnesses must sign • two licensed physicians • entirely voluntary for patients, doctors, and hospitals.

Cancer and AIDS patients, and others with terminal conditions, should be permitted their own decisions at the end of life.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

REVEREND DALE TURNER, Interfaith Clergy for Yes on I-119; JUDGE ROBERT W. WINSOR, Retired, WA Citizens for Death with Dignity; LINDA GROMKO, M.D., Physicians for Yes on I-119.

Advisory Committee: HILKE FABER, Washington State Nursing Home Resident Council; REVEREND DR. BRUCE G. PARKER, United Methodist Church - Pacific Northwest Annual Conference; NANCY S. CAMPBELL, Northwest AIDS Foundation; RABBI EARL S. STARR, Interfaith Clergy for Yes on I-119; WILLIAM O. ROBERTSON, M.D., Physicians for Yes on I-119.

authorization must be witnessed by two persons and is revocable at any time. Two physicians must verify that the individual is in a terminal condition before there can be a withholding or withdrawal of medical, surgical, or other means to sustain or prolong life. Furthermore, there must be a medical conclusion that death is imminent. Persons who comply with an individual's written authorization are protected from civil or criminal responsibility for those acts. Mercy killings, however, are not authorized.

The effect of Initiative Measure 119, if approved into law:

Adults would continue to be authorized to voluntarily make a written directive that life sustaining procedures be withheld or withdrawn when the individual is in a terminal condition. However, what is considered to be a terminal condition would be expanded to include any terminal condition which would irreversibly result in death within six months or when there is no reasonable probability of recov-

ery from an irreversible coma or persistent vegetative state. The withdrawal or withholding of life sustaining procedures would specifically include the artificial administration of nutrition and hydration.

Adults in a terminal condition would also be authorized to make a voluntary written directive affirmatively asking for "aid-in-dying" when in a terminal condition, and the patient must be conscious and mentally competent when service is provided. In accord with that patient directive a physician could act to end their life in a "dignified, painless, and humane manner." The prohibition against mercy killings would be retained but "aid-in-dying" under the act would be permitted.

No physician would be required to provide aid-in-dying nor would a health facility be required to permit "aid-in-dying" within its facility. Licensed medical personnel acting in accordance with patient directives for withholding or withdrawing of life sustaining procedures, and physicians providing aid-in-dying, would be protected from civil and criminal responsibility for those acts.

Statement against

LEGALIZES HOMICIDE

Initiative 119 radically changes the homicide laws in Washington. Calling it "aid-in-dying", I-119 allows doctors to kill their patients when they are diagnosed with only six months to live.

Why would Washington want to be the only place in the world where doctors could legally kill dying patients? Proponents want you to believe it's to care for dying people. But I-119 pushes caring aside in favor of killing.

WE DON'T NEED I-119

Washington laws already allow you to choose to turn off life-extending machines, like respirators. The law already allows dying people to have as much medication as they need to be free from pain. Our laws must make sure everyone gets the quality care they need. We should never ask our doctors to kill.

I-119 HAS NO SAFEGUARDS

No safeguards for depressed persons who in a moment of despair ask for a lethal injection.

No safeguards to protect vulnerable people from being pressured into assisted suicide because they are a burden on others.

No safeguards to stop someone from ending their life only because they have no money for health care.

No safeguards for patients who are misdiagnosed as terminal and then are mistakenly killed.

No safeguards for families who find that a loved one has been killed without their knowledge.

CARING NOT KILLING

We should not kill dying people nor prolong their pain and suffering with life-extending machines. We should give them all of our care and compassion.

Vote NO on Initiative 119.

For more information, call Washington Physicians Against I-119: (206) 462-9668.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Living Wills exist today for those who choose to discontinue life-extending procedures. Proponents of I-119 are simply trying to frighten people into accepting their solution of killing as a way to relieve pain and suffering.

I-119 protects the doctor who takes your life, but has no safeguards for you.

Make your choice known by turning down this careless and dangerous law.

Vote NO on I-119!

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JAMES E. WEST, State Senator; JOHN MOYER, M.D., State Representative; MARGARITA PRENTICE, R.N., State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JAMES KILDUFF, M.D., President, Washington State Medical Association; KARLA ROWE, R.N., President, Washington State Hospice Organization; RAYMOND HUNTHAUSEN, Archbishop, Archdiocese of Seattle; ESTHER STOHL, President, Seniors Educating Seniors; STEVE LARGENT, former Seahawk & concerned citizen.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 120

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The explanatory statement was written by the Attorney General as required by law. The ballot title was court mandated. The complete text of Initiative Measure 120 begins on page 32.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall state abortion laws be revised, including declaring a woman's right to choose physician performed abortion prior to fetal viability?

The law as it now exists:

In 1970 Washington voters approved a statute which permitted the performance of an abortion if the following conditions were met:

1. Be within four lunar months from the time of conception.

WHO SUPPORTS INITIATIVE 120?

Initiative 120 is supported statewide by thousands of Washington citizens, more than 60 prestigious organizations, and community leaders from medical, labor, civic, religious and women's groups.

We urge you to join with us and **VOTE PRO-CHOICE — VOTE YES on 120** on November 5.

For more information about Initiative 120, call 1-800-232-4120.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Anti-choice rhetoric doesn't change the facts.

PRO-CHOICE INITIATIVE 120 — written by Constitutional scholars in consultation with leaders of the medical community — *protects existing rights and current practice* to choose whether or not to have an abortion no matter what the U.S. Supreme Court does to Roe v. Wade.

PRO-CHOICE INITIATIVE 120 continues the choice of legal, safe abortions for women in Washington state.

VOTE PRO-CHOICE
VOTE YES ON 120

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARGARET A. COLONY, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; DR. RICK LANE JOHNSON, Past President, Washington State Medical Association; RONALD E. MORRISON, President, Planned Parenthood Affiliates of Washington.

Advisory Committee: BOOTH GARDNER, Governor; JOEL PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Governor; THE REV. DR. SAMUEL MCKINNEY; GLADYS BURNS, Past President, American Association of University Women, Washington State Division; MARI J. CLACK, Spokane Activist.

2. Consent by the woman and spouse or by a parent if under the age of eighteen.
3. The woman must have been a state resident for ninety days.
4. Be performed by a physician.
5. Be performed in an approved medical facility.

As a result of court decisions, commencing with Roe v. Wade in 1973, abortions can be lawfully performed any time during the first six lunar months from the time of conception. No consent is required by a spouse or parent and there is no residency requirement. Further, an abortion during the first six months is not required to be conducted in a hospital.

The effect of Initiative Measure 120, if approved into law:

The Washington statutes would be changed but the initiative would not change the court decisions.

Statement against

INITIATIVE 120 IS EXTREME

Initiative-120 goes far beyond existing law. It will be the most radical abortion law in the United States.

INITIATIVE 120 CREATES ABORTION ON DEMAND

Initiative-120 allows abortions for any reason, including birth control, convenience or sex selection ... even in the final three months of pregnancy.

INITIATIVE 120 DISREGARDS THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS

Initiative-120 allows young girls of any age to get abortions ... without their parent's knowledge or permission.

INITIATIVE 120 PROTECTS THE ABORTION INDUSTRY NOT WOMEN

Initiative-120 makes it nearly impossible for women to recover damages for abortion-related injuries by giving special legal protections to abortionists.

Initiative-120 prohibits nearly all regulations that protect a woman's life or health and allows unqualified personnel to participate in abortion services.

INITIATIVE 120 COSTS TAXPAYERS MILLIONS MORE DOLLARS

Initiative-120 allows all women, even wealthy women, to demand taxpayer-funded abortions.

Initiative-120 requires state and local governments to provide the same amount of money for abortion services that is being provided for prenatal and maternity care for women and children. This will require reductions in current services or tax increases to pay at least \$64 million more for additional abortion-related costs.

State law would declare a fundamental right to choose or refuse birth control or abortion prior to the viability of the fetus or when necessary to protect the woman's life or health. The good faith judgment by a physician as to pregnancy duration and fetus viability would be a defense in any proceeding alleging a violation of the act. The termination of the pregnancy would not be required to be performed in a hospital facility. If the state provides any maternity care benefits, it would be required also to provide substantially equivalent benefits for the termination of pregnancies.

INITIATIVE 120 IS UNNECESSARY

Current state law already allows women easy access to legal abortion and ensures medically-accredited facilities. We just don't need Initiative-120.

INITIATIVE 120 GOES WAY TOO FAR

Initiative-120 allows abortions for any reason, even in late pregnancy, in unsafe facilities with unqualified personnel, for young girls, even behind their parent's back ... and forces you, the taxpayer, to foot the bill.

PLEASE VOTE "NO" ON INITIATIVE 120

For more information on Initiative 120 call (206) 867-1351.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Don't be misled. Regardless of what the U.S. Supreme Court does, Washington women will continue to have easy access to legal abortion under existing law passed by state voters in 1970.

Initiative-120 goes way beyond Roe v. Wade. Initiative-120 would make Washington the abortion capital of America. Initiative-120 allows anyone to come to Washington to get an abortion, for any reason, even in late pregnancy ... and your tax-dollars pay the bill.

PLEASE VOTE "NO" ON INITIATIVE 120

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LINDA SMITH, State Senator; MIKE PADDEN, State Representative; ELLEN CRASWELL, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: DR. GLENN DOORNINK, Chairman, Physicians Against 120; VAL STEVENS, State Director, Concerned Women for America; PASTOR ED NELSON, Pastors Against Initiative 120; MARY JO KAHLER, Chairperson, Vote No 120 Committee; JAMES HUGHES, Labor Consultant.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8203

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 8203 begins on page 33.

Vote cast by the 1991 Legislature on final passage:

House: Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Excused, 3; Absent or not voting, 0.
Senate: Yeas, 33; Nays, 12; Excused, 4; Absent or not voting, 0.

Statement for

A MORE SIMPLE AND DIRECT ALTERNATIVE METHOD

SJR 8203 provides a more simple and direct method to submit a proposed county home rule charter to voters for their approval or rejection. It does not eliminate the current freeholder option. The existing method to write a county home rule charter is time consuming, complicated, expensive, and has frustrated voters.

SJR 8203 IS ANOTHER WAY TO SECURE COUNTY HOME RULE

Under SJR 8203, the Legislature creates an unsalaried temporary commission to prepare five different county charters. Any one of these charters may be submitted directly to voters upon either a petition filed by county voters or a decision by the county government. The same procedures are used to elect freeholders under the existing method.

The only changes under SJR 8203 are to *eliminate double elections* and to offer a *more direct, less costly alternative method* of submitting a proposed county home rule charter. A charter cannot be adopted without voter approval.

WHY COUNTY HOME RULE?

By adopting a county home rule charter, local voters — instead of the Legislature — determine the structure of their county government. Voters need the flexibility to determine what structure is most appropriate for their local needs.

When voters approve a charter, the county may offer its citizens:

- The right of initiative and referendum on county matters.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution be amended to permit an alternative method of drafting county home rule charters for submission to voters?

The law as it now exists:

The Constitution permits the voters of a county to approve the adoption of a home rule charter. The process set forth in the Constitution requires an election in the county of 15 to 25 freeholders. The elected freeholders then draft a

- A more representative county council or board.
- The power to adapt to changing needs through voter approved charter amendments.

SJR 8203 INCREASES VOTERS' POWER

Thoughtfully drafted alternative charters enhance the ability of voters to govern themselves by offering a variety of choices for county government.

Why not let the voters decide, rather than the Legislature? VOTE YES.

Rebuttal of Statement against

The opponents' arguments are not valid. SJR 8203 *does not* take away the right to elect freeholders. It is an *alternative* which gives citizens the choice of selecting one of five predrafted charters or drafting their own. Local control is enhanced, not diminished.

The structure of government in counties without home-rule charters is at the mercy of the state legislature. This amendment will make it easier for counties to control their own affairs.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BOB McCASLIN, Washington State Senator; MARY MARGARET HAUGEN, Washington State Representative; ROY A. FERGUSON, Washington State Representative.

Advisory Committee: CHUCK KLARICH, President, Washington State Association of Counties; LOIS NORTH, Member, King County Council; SAM S. REED, Thurston County Auditor; DOROTHY DUNCAN, Clallam County Commissioner; RUTHE RIDDER, King County Assessor.

proposed home rule charter which is submitted to the county voters for approval or rejection.

The effect of Senate Joint Resolution 8203, if approved into law:

The present process for adopting a home rule charter would be retained and an alternative method would be provided.

The new alternative method would have a state committee appointed by the Governor draft five alternative home rule charters. A county legislative body or a petition signed by the equivalent of 10 percent of the county voters voting in the preceding general election could select one of the five alternative proposed home rule charters to be submitted to the county voters for approval or rejection. The voters would then either approve or reject the proposed charter.

Statement against

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS: VOTE NO ON SJR 8203

Watch out, the purpose of SJR 8203 is to reduce your constitutional rights while expanding the power of state government.

Article XI, Section 4 of our Constitution permits the voters of a county to approve the adoption of a home rule charter. The process set forth in the Constitution requires the election in the county of 15 to 25 freeholders. *The elected freeholders in your county* then draft a proposed home rule charter which is submitted to the county voters for approval or rejection. Elected freeholders hold meetings and proposed changes are discussed in public hearings so all voters are aware of proposed changes in county government.

BEWARE: STATE GOVERNMENT TAKES THE POWER

The effect of SJR 8203 if approved takes the power away from the citizens and places it in the hands of the state government.

The new alternative method would have a state committee—appointed by the Governor—draft five alternative home rule charters. Voters would not have a role in writing a charter.

Remember, the Home Rule Charter Constitutional change was defeated overwhelmingly in every county in the state in 1976. At that time, the measure before the voters was HJR 64. It received 347,555 "yes" votes and 892,419 "no" votes.

RETAIN YOUR RIGHTS: VOTE "NO" ON SJR 8203.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Protect your Constitutional Rights.
Vote "No" on SJR 8203.

Beware of those people who say they have a simple direct way to change your local government. You, the voters in the county, can make that change now and can participate in formulating any new county government.

A commission—appointed by the Governor to draw up alternative plans for you to select from—will not improve the process.

Retain your rights. Vote "No" on SJR 8203.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

A.L. (SLIM) RASMUSSEN, State Senator; IRV NEWHOUSE, State Senator.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4218

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 4218 begins on page 34.

Vote cast by the 1991 Legislature on final passage:

House: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 0.

Senate: Yeas, 42; Nays, 0; Excused, 1; Absent or not voting, 6.

Statement for

THE COURTS NEED MORE FLEXIBILITY THAN IN 1889

The original Constitution provided that counties could have three Court Commissioners regardless of the county's population. Thousands of lawsuits are filed each year. Courts have attempted to adapt and deal with increasing court congestion without adding more judges. One strategy has been to create specialty Court Commissioners in the areas of mental health and family law. This has helped, yet lacks flexibility among counties of different populations and varying volumes of court cases.

THE WASHINGTON COMMISSION ON TRIAL COURTS RECOMMENDED THIS AMENDMENT

In 1990, the Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court appointed the Washington Commission on Trial Courts. This Commission recommended that the limit of three Court Commissioners for each county be changed. The duties of Court Commissioners, however, remains unchanged, performing duties such as probate proceedings, issuing temporary restraining orders and hearing uncontested civil matters. Decisions of Court Commissioners are subject to review by an elected judge. Commissioners performing less complicated activities avoid additional permanent judgeships.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WILL DECIDE COUNTY-BY-COUNTY

County commissioners are responsible for budgeting the costs of courthouse operation. They are able to determine how many Commissioners are needed and set their compensation. Mental health and family law commissioners would

Official Ballot Title:

Shall each county legislative body establish the number of Superior Court Commissioners and the constitutional limit of three be repealed?

The law as it now exists:

The State Constitution now limits the number of Superior Court Commissioners who can be appointed by the Superior Court Judges in each county to a maximum of three commissioners. These general Court Commissioners are constitu-

be eliminated from state statutes. There would be only one type of Court Commissioner with authority as intended in the Constitution. This would give the maximum flexibility to use Commissioners and hold down costs of court actions.

SUPPORT THIS CHANGE FROM THE ARCHAIC

This constitutional amendment is a small but meaningful step in combating court congestion and in meeting the changing needs in individual counties. It deserves your support.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Court Commissioners are qualified attorneys with judicial skills. None are paid \$80,000. Like elected judges, Commissioners are subject to ethical review by the Judicial Conduct Commission.

All Court Commissioner decisions are subject to review by an elected judge upon request of any party (RCW 2.24.050).

Our crucial issue is flexibility to deal with increased civil caseloads in a state whose population has increased to nearly 5,000,000 people. Court Commissioners are a practical, cost-effective, proven solution.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SENATOR GARY NELSON, Chair, Senate Law & Justice Committee; REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN APPELWICK, Chair, House Judiciary Committee.

Advisory Committee: THE HONORABLE FRED H. DORE, Chief Justice, Washington Supreme Court; THE HONORABLE TED KOLBABA, President, Assn. of Superior Court Judges; CHARLES J. KLARICH, President, Washington State Assn. of Counties; LOWELL K. HALVERSON, President, Washington State Bar Association.

tionally limited in their functions and do not possess the full powers of a Superior Court Judge. These Commissioners have authority to perform duties that a judge can perform at chambers, take depositions, and perform other business connected with the administration of justice as prescribed by law. The decisions of the Commissioners are subject to revision by the Superior Court Judges.

The effect of House Joint Resolution 4218, if approved into law:

The only change would be to delete the constitutional limitation of having a maximum of three Superior Court Commissioners in each county. There would be no change in the functions or authority of the Court Commissioners. The number of Court Commissioners in each county would be determined by the legislative authority of that county, not by the court.

Statement against

Court Commissioners are a blight on our judicial system. Most are unsuccessful lawyers who opt for the security of this appointed position and an \$80,000 paycheck.

Commissioners are not acting as the Constitution provides -- making "uncontested" decisions. These responsibilities are for elected accountable judges, not appointed, unelected and unaccountable Commissioners.

Before Commissioners, citizens lose their constitutional rights; no right to an affidavit of prejudice, no right to appeal on the record, and most importantly, no right to speak! This proposed constitutional amendment is bad judicial reform. Good government costs money and requires accountability. Washington may need more Superior Court Judges, but not more unelected, unaccountable Court Commissioners.

Commissioners decide most family law cases. Because they tolerate false statements and they refuse to discipline parties for perjury, family court is derisively known as "perjury court" or "liars court".

Bad judges can be removed, bad Commissioners remain kings in their court, and just like kings, they lose touch with reality. Overturning Commissioner decisions takes time and money, both of which the vast majority of parties don't have.

Integrity and accountability in our judiciary requires judges who have respect for the constitutional rights of children and parents. Divorce is too easy in Washington. Commissioners not only divorce parents, but they also divorce children from one of their parents by arbitrarily awarding sole custody. Commissioners do not realize the significant effect their decisions have on the lives of people who appear before them.

Vote no to preserve an accountable judiciary.

Rebuttal of Statement for

The proponents ask you to allow the appointment of unlimited numbers of Court Commissioners, not subject to election or public review, who will have virtually the same powers as elected judges.

Appointing more second-class pseudo-judges will not solve anything, and will only add to the cost and inefficiency of the present system by adding scores of unelected officials.

We rejected a similar proposal in 1981. We must do so again. Please vote "NO".

For more information call (206) 572-7340.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BILL HARRINGTON, President, Fathers Rights; GLEN STOLL, President, Family Defense League; CHARLES L. SMITH, Seattle Attorney.

Advisory Committee: ALVA LONG, Attorney, King County; COLLEEN ALLEN GRADY, Attorney, Pierce County; CYNDI McBAIN, Vancouver, President, Second Wives and Step-Mothers for Equal Rights in Divorce; LOLA WOLK, Everett, President, Grandparents for Fairness in Seeing Grandchildren; RHONDA BREAUULT, Bellingham, President, VOCAL, Victims of Child Abuse Laws.



SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4221

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Substitute House Joint Resolution 4221 begins on page 35.

Vote cast by the 1991 Legislature on final passage:

House: Yeas, 96; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 2.

Senate: Yeas, 41; Nays, 0; Excused, 8; Absent or not voting, 0.

Statement for

COURT CONGESTION AND DELAY ARE HARMFUL TO THE PUBLIC

The State Constitution allocates jurisdiction between the Superior Courts (our chief trial court) and the courts of limited jurisdiction, which include the District Court.

"EQUITY" CASES CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT IN SUPERIOR COURT

The Constitution creates jurisdiction only in the Superior Court for matters in "equity" as well as many other enumerated matters. Cases in "equity" would cover things not thought of as "black letter" law issues. They would include, among other things, actions or injunctions or restraining orders. Perhaps most significantly today, they would include the issuance of protective orders in the case of domestic violence or harassment cases.

DISTRICT COURTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HANDLE CERTAIN CASES

A recommendation from the Washington Commission on Trial Courts appointed by the Washington State Supreme Court is that jurisdiction over the domestic violence and anti-harassment cases, the authority to grant name changes, and other more minor ministerial actions should be transferred to the District Courts. The Legislature considering these arguments concluded that it was appropriate that *both* District and Superior Courts should have jurisdiction. This change will assist in court congestion and court management. In some circumstances, this change will get the cases into courthouses that are closer to the public rather than only handled in the Superior Courts located in the county seat.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution's description of the Superior Court's original jurisdiction be amended by deleting the reference to "cases in equity"?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution describes the original jurisdiction of the state Superior Courts. The Superior Courts also have jurisdiction for other matters as designated by the Legislature. The Constitution's description of original

THIS AMENDMENT IS NECESSARY FOR COURT EFFICIENCY TO EASE COURT CONGESTION, AND FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

This constitutional amendment is necessary to authorize the Legislature to allocate equity jurisdiction to *both* the Superior Court and the District Courts. This constitutional amendment is necessary for flexibility in dealing with court congestion and for efficiency in running the court system. It deserves your support.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Contrary to the opponents' statement, this constitutional amendment does *not* alter the "equity jurisdiction" of the Superior Courts, but merely extends this jurisdiction to District Courts. Citizens may therefore choose the court that is convenient for their needs.

Founders of the Constitution would *approve* dispersing this judicial choice to the people, particularly when noting the careful analysis and debate by the Legislature and the Washington Commission on Trial Courts in proposing this constitutional improvement.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SENATOR GARY NELSON, Chair, Senate Law & Justice Committee; REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN APPELWICK, Chair, House Judiciary Committee.

Advisory Committee: THE HONORABLE FRED H. DORE, Chief Justice, Washington Supreme Court; THE HONORABLE TED KOLBABA, President, Association of Superior Court Judges; THE HONORABLE LARRY MOLLER, President, District & Municipal Court Judges Association; CHARLES J. KLARICH, President, Washington State Association of Counties; LOWELL K. HALVERSON, President, Washington State Bar Association.

jurisdiction provides that the following legal actions are to be initially commenced in the Superior Courts of this state: cases at law involving real property, legality of taxes, felony cases, probate, divorce, annulments, insolvencies, abatement of nuisances, and other special actions not specifically assigned by the Legislature. The description also refers to "cases in equity" which is not defined.

There is difficulty in precisely defining what is meant by "cases in equity." The distinction between "cases at law" and "cases in equity" dates back historically to England, where there were common law courts and separate chancery or "equity" courts. Historically "equity courts" were more innovative in creating remedies. Equity matters frequently involved injunctive relief and claims not related to money damages. However, in the United States and in Washington state we do not have separate court systems for "equity" and "law." Therefore, the historical distinctions have become blurred, and there is no precise definition of what is meant by the Constitution's reference to "cases in equity."

Statement against

EQUITY IS THE SOUL AND THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW

SHJR 4221, if passed, would destroy the Equity Jurisdiction and the constitutional rights to "Equity" in our Superior Courts.

THE JUDICIARY IS THE GUARDIAN OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PRIVATE RIGHTS

The judiciary is the guardian of the peoples' Constitutional and Private Rights. Most of our territorial rights and laws flowed from the Federalist thinking of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and the Honorable John Jay (the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court).

EQUITY JURISDICTION GUARANTEES IMPARTIALITY AND JUSTICE

Alexander Hamilton stated in the Federalist Papers LXXX (80): "The Courts of the United States were granted authority over all cases of Admiralty jurisdiction and granted the individual State Courts power in propriety of delegating 'Equity Jurisdiction'". This guaranteed justice and impartiality which means the giving or desiring to give each person their due. Taken broadly, Equity means to do to all persons as we would have them do unto us.

THIS AMENDMENT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR COURT EFFICIENCY

The citizens must vote *NO* on SHJR 4221 as a constitutional amendment to Article IV, section 6, and declare all

The effect of Substitute House Joint Resolution 4221, if approved into law:

The only change would be to delete the reference to "cases in equity" in the constitutional description of the Superior Courts' original jurisdiction. The Legislature could then authorize other courts, including the state District Courts, to exercise jurisdiction for various matters without having to be concerned whether those matters would or would not be characterized as being "cases in equity."

contrary acts such as this null and void in order to preserve our constitutional rights to our courts of Equity. The courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the citizens and the Legislature. Our Constitution is preferred to statutes, and the intention of the people is preferred to that of their agents, the Legislature. This does not mean the judiciary is superior to the Legislature; it only supposes that the power of the people is superior to all three branches of their government.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Beware, this amendment will remove "Equity" from our Superior Courts. The way this amendment is worded you will lose your Constitutional Rights to fairness.

This is a devious and deceitful solution under the pretense to relieve congestion. Sponsors would lead you to believe "Equity" would be in both courts; in reality, it will be in neither!

Vote No. Ask your legislature to put "Equity" in the District Courts like the sponsors said they would do!

For more information call, Equal Justice For All (206) 938-0234.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

GENE GOOSMAN, Equal Justice For All; RAY TERNES, The Family Preservation Alliance; THOMAS SKELLY, The Family Preservation Alliance.

Advisory Committee: MARY GOOSMAN, Equal Justice For All; LYDIA SHAVER and JAMES E. SHAVER, SR., Overseer, Santiago Seafarers Society.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 553

AN ACT Relating to term limits for elected officials; adding a new section to chapter 43.01 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 44.04 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 29.68 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 43.01 RCW to read as follows:

A person elected to the office of governor or lieutenant governor is eligible to serve not more than two consecutive terms in each office.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 44.04 RCW to read as follows:

A person elected to the Washington state legislature is eligible to serve not more than three consecutive terms in the house of representatives and not more than two consecutive terms in the senate. In addition, no person may serve more than ten consecutive years in any combination of house and senate membership. Terms are considered consecutive unless they are at least six years apart. Therefore, elected legislators who have reached their maximum term limits are eligible for legislative office after an absence of six years from the state legislature. Persons who have already reached the maximum term of service on the effective date of this act are eligible to serve one additional term in either the state house of representatives or the senate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 29.68 RCW to read as follows:

A person elected to the United States congress from this state is eligible to serve not more than three consecutive terms in the United States house of representatives and not more than two consecutive terms in the United States senate and not more than twelve consecutive years in any combination of United States house and senate membership. Terms are considered to be consecutive unless they are at least six years apart. Therefore, elected legislators who have reached their maximum term limits are eligible for legislative office after an absence of six years from the United States congress. Persons who have already reached the maximum term of service on the effective date of this act are eligible to serve one additional term in either the United States house of representatives or senate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. 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.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 559

AN ACT Relating to property value assessment; amending RCW 84.40.030; adding new sections to chapter 84.40 RCW; and creating new sections.

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

Sec. 1. RCW 84.40.030 and 1988 c 222 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this act, all property shall be valued at one hundred percent of its true and fair value in money and assessed on the same basis unless specifically provided otherwise by law.

Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such price as they would bring at a fair, voluntary sale for cash without any deductions for any indebtedness owed including rentals to be paid. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section or of any other statute, when the value of any taxable leasehold estate created prior to January 1, 1971 is being determined for assessment years prior to the assessment year 1973, there shall be deducted from what would otherwise be the value thereof the present worth of the rentals and other consideration which may be required of the lessee by the lessor for the unexpired term thereof: PROVIDED, That the foregoing provisions of this sentence shall not apply to any extension or renewal, made after December 31, 1970 of the term of any such estate, or to any such estate after the date, if any, provided for in the agreement for rental renegotiation.

The true and fair value of real property for taxation purposes (including property upon which there is a coal or other mine, or stone or other quarry) shall be based upon the following criteria:

(1) Any sales of the property being appraised or similar properties with respect to sales made within the past five years. The appraisal shall take into consideration political restrictions such as zoning as well as physical and environmental influences. The appraisal shall also take into account, (a) in the use of sales by real estate contract as similar sales, the extent, if any, to which the stated selling price has been increased by reason of the down payment, interest rate, or other financing terms; and (b) the extent to which the sale of a similar property actually represents the general effective market demand for property of such type, in the geographical area in which such property is located. Sales involving deed releases or similar seller-developer financing arrangements shall not be used as sales of similar property.

(2) In addition to sales as defined in subsection (1), consideration may be given to cost, cost less depreciation, reconstruction cost less depreciation, or capitalization of income that would be derived from prudent use of the property. In the case of property of a complex nature, or



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 559 (con't.)

being used under terms of a franchise from a public agency, or operating as a public utility, or property not having a record of sale within five years and not having a significant number of sales of similar property in the general area, the provisions of this subsection (2) shall be the dominant factors in valuation. When provisions of this subsection (2) are relied upon for establishing values the property owner shall be advised upon request of the factors used in arriving at such value.

(3) In valuing any tract or parcel of real property, the value of the land, exclusive of structures thereon shall be determined; also the value of structures thereon, but the valuation shall not exceed the value of the total property as it exists. In valuing agricultural land, growing crops shall be excluded.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 84.40 RCW to read as follows:

For taxes payable in 1992 and thereafter, all real property shall be valued at one hundred percent of its assessed value, as finally determined, after any appeals, for property taxes payable in 1985, adjusted as follows: (1) The 1985 assessed value shall be increased to reflect the addition since 1985 of any assessable improvements to such property, that constitute real property, at the cost thereof or, if less, at the true and fair value thereof; (2) the 1985 assessed value shall be reduced to reflect the loss, removal, damage, or destruction since 1985 of any part of such real property, at the true and fair value thereof at the time of such loss, removal, damage, or destruction; and (3) except as provided in section 3 of this act, the 1985 assessed value shall be adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the United States, as published by the United States department of labor, from January 1, 1985, to January 1, 1991, for taxes payable in 1992 and for taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter, the assessed value shall be adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the United States, as published by the United States department of labor, from January 1 of the year preceding the assessment year to January 1 of the assessment year. In no event shall the percentage change so determined result in an increase in assessed value for any real property that exceeds four percent of the assessed value of the property for the immediately preceding assessment year. In no event shall the assessed value of any real property exceed one hundred percent of the true and fair value thereof as determined under RCW 84.40.030.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 84.40 RCW to read as follows:

In the event any real property is sold or transferred subsequent to January 1, 1985, in a transaction subject to the real estate excise tax imposed under chapter 82.45 RCW, the assessed value thereof shall equal the selling price of the real property as determined under RCW 82.45.030, subject, however, to such adjustments after the date of sale or transfer as are provided in section 2 (1), (2), and (3) of this act; provided, however, adjustments in the assessed value of real property caused by any percentage change in the consumer price index as specified in section 2(3) of this act shall be made from January 1 of the year following any such sale or transfer. In no event shall the assessed value of any real property exceed one hundred percent of the true and fair value of the real property as determined under RCW 84.40.030.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. 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. 5. This act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1992 and thereafter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The department of revenue shall adopt rules to implement this act.

PLEASE NOTE:

To obtain a copy of the preceding and following texts for the state measures in larger print, call the Secretary of State's toll-free hotline -- 1-800-448-4881.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 42

AN ACT Relating to state-wide implementation of enhanced 911; amending RCW 38.52.030, 9.73.070, 82.14B.010, 82.14B.020, 82.14B.030, 82.14B.040, 82.14B.090, and 82.14B.100; adding new sections to chapter 38.52 RCW; repealing RCW 80.36.550, 80.36.5501, and 82.14B.080; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 42 (con't.)

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that a state-wide emergency communications network of enhanced 911 telephone service, which allows an immediate display of a caller's identification and location, would serve to further the safety, health, and welfare of the state's citizens, and would save lives. The legislature, after reviewing the study outlined in section 1, chapter 260, Laws of 1990, further finds that state-wide implementation of enhanced 911 telephone service is feasible and should be accomplished as soon as practicable.

Sec. 2. RCW 38.52.030 and 1986 c 266 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The director may employ such personnel and may make such expenditures within the appropriation therefor, or from other funds made available for purposes of emergency management, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The director, subject to the direction and control of the governor, shall be responsible to the governor for carrying out the program for emergency management of this state. The director shall coordinate the activities of all organizations for emergency management within the state, and shall maintain liaison with and cooperate with emergency management agencies and organizations of other states and of the federal government, and shall have such additional authority, duties, and responsibilities authorized by this chapter, as may be prescribed by the governor.

(3) The director shall develop and maintain a comprehensive, all-hazard emergency plan for the state which shall include an analysis of the natural and man-caused hazards which could affect the state of Washington, and shall include the procedures to be used during emergencies for coordinating local resources, as necessary, and the resources of all state agencies, departments, commissions, and boards. The comprehensive, all-hazard emergency plan authorized under this subsection may not include preparation for emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. This plan shall be known as the comprehensive emergency management plan.

(4) In accordance with the comprehensive emergency management plans and the programs for the emergency management of this state, the director shall procure supplies and equipment, institute training programs and public information programs, and shall take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management organizations in advance of actual disaster, to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped

forces of emergency management personnel in time of need.

(5) The director shall make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities in this state as may be necessary to ascertain the capabilities of the state for emergency management, and shall plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof.

(6) The director may appoint a communications coordinating committee consisting of six to eight persons with the director, or his or her designee, as chairman thereof. Three of the members shall be appointed from qualified, trained and experienced telephone communications administrators or engineers actively engaged in such work within the state of Washington at the time of appointment, and three of the members shall be appointed from qualified, trained and experienced radio communication administrators or engineers actively engaged in such work within the state of Washington at the time of appointment. This committee shall advise the director on all aspects of the communications and warning systems and facilities operated or controlled under the provisions of this chapter.

(7) The director, through the state enhanced 911 coordinator, shall coordinate and facilitate implementation and operation of a state-wide enhanced 911 emergency communications network.

(8) The director shall appoint a state coordinator of search and rescue operations to coordinate those state resources, services and facilities (other than those for which the state director of aeronautics is directly responsible) requested by political subdivisions in support of search and rescue operations, and on request to maintain liaison with and coordinate the resources, services, and facilities of political subdivisions when more than one political subdivision is engaged in joint search and rescue operations.

~~((9))~~ (9) The director, subject to the direction and control of the governor, shall prepare and administer a state program for emergency assistance to individuals within the state who are victims of a natural or man-made disaster, as defined by RCW 38.52.010(6). Such program may be integrated into and coordinated with disaster assistance plans and programs of the federal government which provide to the state, or through the state to any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan for purposes of assistance to individuals affected by a disaster. Further, such program may include, but shall not be limited to, grants, loans, or gifts of services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds of the state, or any political subdivision thereof, to individuals who, as a result of a disaster, are in need of assistance and who meet standards of eligibility for disaster assistance established by the department of social and health services: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing herein shall be construed in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of Article VIII, section 5 or section 7 of the Washington state Constitution.

~~((9))~~ (10) The director shall appoint a state coordinator for radioactive and hazardous waste emergency response programs. The coordinator shall consult with the state



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 42 (con't.)

radiation control officer in matters relating to radioactive materials. The duties of the state coordinator for radioactive and hazardous waste emergency response programs shall include:

(a) Assessing the current needs and capabilities of state and local radioactive and hazardous waste emergency response teams on an ongoing basis;

(b) Coordinating training programs for state and local officials for the purpose of updating skills relating to emergency response;

(c) Utilizing appropriate training programs such as those offered by the federal emergency management agency, the department of transportation and the environmental protection agency; and

(d) Undertaking other duties in this area that are deemed appropriate by the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. By December 31, 1998, each county, singly or in combination with adjacent counties, shall implement district-wide, county-wide, or multicounty-wide enhanced 911 emergency communications systems so that enhanced 911 is available throughout the state. The county shall provide funding for the enhanced 911 communication system in the county or district in an amount equal to the amount the maximum tax under RCW 82.14B.030(1) would generate in the county or district or the amount necessary to provide full funding of the system in the county or district, whichever is less. The state enhanced 911 coordination office established by section 4 of this act shall assist and facilitate enhanced 911 implementation throughout the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A state enhanced 911 coordination office, headed by the state enhanced 911 coordinator, is established in the emergency management division of the department. Duties of the office shall include:

(1) Coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of enhanced 911 emergency communications systems throughout the state;

(2) Seeking advice and assistance from, and providing staff support for, the enhanced 911 advisory committee; and

(3) Recommending to the utilities and transportation commission by August 31st of each year the level of the state enhanced 911 excise tax for the following year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The enhanced 911 advisory committee is created to advise and assist the state enhanced 911 coordinator in coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of enhanced 911 throughout the

state. The director shall appoint members of the committee who represent diverse geographical areas of the state and include state residents who are members of the national emergency number association, the associated public communications officers northwest, the Washington state fire chiefs association, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the Washington state council of fire fighters, the Washington state council of police officers, the Washington ambulance association, the state fire policy board, the Washington fire commissioners association, the Washington state patrol, the association of Washington cities, the Washington state association of counties, the utilities and transportation commission or commission staff, and representatives of large and small local exchange telephone companies. This section shall expire December 31, 2000.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The enhanced 911 account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from the state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by RCW 82.14B.030 shall be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account shall be used only to help implement and operate enhanced 911 state-wide. The state enhanced 911 coordinator, with the advice and assistance of the enhanced 911 advisory committee, shall specify by rule the purposes for which moneys may be expended from this account.

Sec. 9. RCW 82.14B.010 and 1981 c 160 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds that the state and counties should be provided with an additional revenue source to fund enhanced 911 emergency ((service)) communication systems throughout the state on a multicounty, county-wide, or district-wide basis. The legislature further finds that the most efficient and appropriate method of deriving additional revenue for this purpose is to ((vest the legislative authorities of the counties, subject to voter approval, with the power to)) impose an excise tax on the use of ((telephone)) switched access lines.

Sec. 10. RCW 82.14B.020 and 1981 c 160 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Emergency services communication system" means a multicounty, county-wide, or district-wide radio or landline communications network, including an enhanced 911 telephone system, which provides rapid public access for coordinated dispatching of services, personnel, equipment, and facilities for police, fire, medical, or other emergency services.

(2) "((Telephone)) Enhanced 911 telephone system" means a public telephone system consisting of a network, data base, and on-premises equipment that is accessed by dialing 911 and that enables reporting police, fire, medical, or other emergency situations to a public safety answering



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 42 (con't.)

point. The system includes the capability to selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point that operates in a defined 911 service area and the capability to automatically display the name, address, and telephone number of incoming 911 calls at the appropriate public safety answering point.

(3) "Switched access line" means the telephone service line which connects a subscriber's main telephone(s) or equivalent main telephone(s) to the ~~((telephone))~~ local exchange company's switching office.

~~((3))~~ (4) "~~((Telephone))~~ Local exchange company" has the meaning ascribed to it in RCW 80.04.010.

Sec. 11. RCW 82.14B.030 and 1981 c 160 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislative authority of a county may impose ~~((an))~~ a county enhanced 911 excise tax on the use of ~~((telephone))~~ switched access lines in an amount not exceeding fifty cents per month for each ~~((telephone))~~ switched access line. The amount of tax shall be uniform for each ~~((telephone))~~ switched access line. ~~((This tax must be approved by a favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in the county at the last preceding general election when the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in the county in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition when the number of electors voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in the county in the last preceding general election. This tax may be imposed for six years without subsequent voter approval. At any election held under this section, the ballot title of the proposition shall state the maximum monthly rate of the proposed tax which may be imposed by the county legislative authority. The actual rate of tax to be imposed shall be set by ordinance, which rate shall not exceed the maximum monthly rate approved by the electors.~~

No tax may be imposed under this section for more than one year before the expected implementation date of an emergency services communication system. The power granted under this section is in addition to any other authority which counties have to fund emergency services communication systems.) Each county shall provide notice of such tax to all local exchange companies serving in the county at least sixty days in advance of the date on which the first payment is due.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1992, a state enhanced 911 excise tax is imposed on all switched access lines in the state. For 1992, the tax shall be set at a rate of twenty cents per month for each switched access line. Until December 31, 1998, the amount of tax shall not exceed twenty cents per month for each switched access line and thereafter shall not exceed ten cents per month for each switched access line. The tax shall be uniform for each switched access line. Tax proceeds shall be deposited by the treasurer in the enhanced 911 account created in section 6 of this act.

(3) By August 31st of each year the state enhanced 911 coordinator shall recommend the level for the next year of the state enhanced 911 excise tax to the utilities and transportation commission. The commission shall by the following October 31st determine the level of the state enhanced 911 excise tax for the following year.

Sec. 12. RCW 82.14B.040 and 1981 c 160 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((A county imposing a))~~ The state enhanced 911 tax and the county enhanced 911 tax ~~((under))~~ created in this chapter shall ~~((require collection of the tax))~~ be collected from the user by the ~~((telephone))~~ local exchange company providing the switched access line. The ~~((telephone))~~ local exchange company shall state the amount of the ~~((tax))~~ taxes separately on the billing statement which is sent to the user.

Sec. 13. RCW 82.14B.090 and 1987 c 17 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

An emergency service communication district is authorized to finance and provide an emergency service communication system and ~~((, if authorized by the voters;))~~ to finance the system by imposing the excise tax authorized in RCW 82.14B.030.

Sec. 14. RCW 82.14B.100 and 1987 c 17 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

RCW 82.14B.040 through 82.14B.060 apply to any emergency service communication district established under RCW 82.14B.070 ~~((through))~~ and 82.14B.090. ~~((A ballot proposition to authorize the excise tax authorized under RCW 82.14B.040 through 82.14B.060 may be submitted to the voters of a proposed emergency service communication district at the same election the ballot proposition creating the district is submitted. The authority to impose the tax shall only exist if both of these ballot propositions are approved.))~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) RCW 80.36.550 and 1990 c 260 s 3;
- (2) RCW 80.36.5501 and 1990 c 260 s 2; and
- (3) RCW 82.14B.080 and 1987 c 17 s 2.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Section 1 and 3 through 7 of



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 42 (con't.)

this act are each added to chapter 38.52 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. Sections 1 through 6 and 9 through 16 of this act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the next succeeding general election to be held in this state, in accordance with Article II, section 1 of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof. The ballot title for this act shall be: "Shall enhanced 911 emergency telephone dialing be provided throughout the state and be funded by a tax on telephone lines?"



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 119

AN ACT Relating to the natural death act; and amending RCW 70.122.010, 70.122.020, 70.122.030, 70.122.040, 70.122.050, 70.122.060, 70.122.070, 70.122.080, 70.122.090, 70.122.100, and 70.122.900.

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

Sec. 1. Section 2, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.010 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~(Legislature)~~ people find~~(s)~~ that adult persons have the fundamental right to control the decisions relating to the rendering of their own medical care, including the decision to have all life-sustaining procedures withheld or withdrawn in instances of a terminal condition, and including the right to death with dignity through voluntary aid-in-dying if suffering from a terminal condition.

The ~~(Legislature)~~ people further find~~(s)~~ that modern medical technology has made possible the artificial prolongation of human life beyond natural limits.

The ~~(Legislature)~~ people further find~~(s)~~ that, in the interest of protecting individual autonomy, such prolongation of life for persons with a terminal condition may cause loss of patient dignity, and unnecessary pain and suffering, while providing nothing medically necessary or beneficial to the patient.

The ~~(Legislature)~~ people further find~~(s)~~ that there exists considerable uncertainty in the medical and legal professions as to the legality of terminating the use or application of life-

sustaining procedures where the patient has voluntarily and in sound mind evidenced a desire that such procedures be withheld or withdrawn.

The people further find that existing law does not allow willing physicians to render aid-in-dying to qualified patients who request it.

In recognition of the dignity and privacy which patients have a right to expect, the ~~(Legislature)~~ people hereby declare~~(s)~~ that the laws of the state of Washington shall recognize the right of an adult person to make a written directive instructing such person's physician to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining procedures in the event of a terminal condition, and/or to request and receive aid-in-dying under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2. Section 3, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.020 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions contained in this section shall apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Attending physician" means the physician selected by, or assigned to, the patient who has primary responsibility for the treatment and care of the patient.

(2) "Directive" means a written document voluntarily executed by the declarer in accordance with the requirements of RCW 70.122.030.

(3) "Health facility" means a hospital as defined in RCW ~~(70.38.020(7) or)~~ 70.41.020(2), a nursing home as defined in RCW ~~(70.38.020(8))~~ 18.51.010, or a home health agency or hospice agency as defined in RCW 70.126.010.

(4) "Life-sustaining procedure" means any medical or surgical procedure or intervention which utilizes mechanical or other artificial means to sustain, restore, or supplant a vital function, which, when applied to a qualified patient, would serve only to artificially prolong the moment of death ~~(and where, in the judgment of the attending physician, death is imminent whether or not such procedures are utilized).~~ "Life-sustaining procedure" includes, but is not limited to, cardiac resuscitation, respiratory support, and artificially administered nutrition and hydration, but shall not include the administration of medication to relieve pain or the performance of any medical procedure deemed necessary to alleviate pain.

(5) "Physician" means a person licensed under chapters 18.71 or 18.57 RCW.

(6) "Qualified patient" means a patient diagnosed and certified in writing to be afflicted with a terminal condition by two physicians one of whom shall be the attending physician, who have personally examined the patient.

(7) "Terminal condition" means an incurable ~~(condition caused by injury, disease, or illness, which, regardless of the application of life-sustaining procedures, would within reasonable medical judgment, produce death, and where the application of life-sustaining procedures serve only to postpone the moment of death of the patient.)~~ or irreversible condition which, in the written opinion of two physicians



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 119 (con't.)

having examined the patient and exercising reasonable medical judgment, will result in death within six months, or a condition in which the patient has been determined in writing by two physicians as having no reasonable probability of recovery from an irreversible coma or persistent vegetative state.

(8) "Adult person" means a person attaining the age of majority as defined in RCW 26.28.010 and 26.28.015.

(9) "Aid-in-dying" means aid in the form of a medical service provided in person by a physician that will end the life of a conscious and mentally competent qualified patient in a dignified, painless and humane manner, when requested voluntarily by the patient through a written directive in accordance with this chapter at the time the medical service is to be provided.

Sec. 3. Section 4, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any adult person may execute at any time a directive directing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures and/or requesting the provision of aid-in-dying when in a terminal condition. The directive shall be signed by the declarer in the presence of two witnesses not related to the declarer by blood or marriage and who would not be entitled to any portion of the estate of the declarer upon declarer's decease under any will of the declarer or codicil thereto then existing or, at the time of the directive, by operation of law then existing. In addition, a witness to a directive shall not be the attending physician, an employee of the attending physician or a health facility in which the declarer is a patient, or any person who has a claim against any portion of the estate of the declarer upon declarer's decease at the time of the execution of the directive. The directive, or a copy thereof, shall be made part of the patient's medical records retained by the attending physician, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the health facility upon the withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures, and/or provision of aid-in-dying. No person shall be required to execute a directive in accordance with this chapter. Any person who has not executed such a directive is ineligible for aid-in-dying under any circumstances. The directive shall be essentially in the following form, but in addition may include other specific directions:

DIRECTIVE TO PHYSICIANS

Directive made this ____ day of ____ (month, year).

I _____, being of sound mind, willfully, and voluntarily make known my desire that my life shall not be artificially prolonged under the circumstances set forth below, and do hereby declare that:

(a) If at any time I should have an incurable injury, disease,

or illness certified to be a terminal condition by two physicians, and where the application of life-sustaining procedures would serve only to artificially prolong the moment of my death ~~((and where my physician determines that my death is imminent whether or not life-sustaining procedures are utilized))~~.

Declarant must initial one or both of the following:

___ I direct that such procedures be withheld or withdrawn, and that I be permitted to die naturally.

___ I direct that upon my request my physician provide aid-in-dying so that I might die in a dignified, painless and humane manner.

(b) In the absence of my ability to give directions regarding the use of such life-sustaining procedures, such as while in an irreversible coma or persistent vegetative state, it is my intention that this directive shall be honored by my family and physician(s) as the final expression of my legal right to refuse medical or surgical treatment and I accept the consequences of such refusal.

(c) If I have been diagnosed as pregnant and that diagnosis is known to my physician, this directive shall have no force or effect during the course of my pregnancy.

(d) I understand the full import of this directive and I am emotionally and mentally competent to make this directive.

(e) I understand that I may add to or delete from or otherwise change the wording of this directive before I sign it, and that I may revoke this directive at any time.

Signed _____

City, County and State of Residence.

The declarer has been personally known to me and I believe him or her to be of sound mind.

Witness _____

Witness _____

(2) Prior to effectuating a directive the diagnosis of a terminal condition by two physicians shall be verified in writing, attached to the directive, and made a permanent part of the patient's medical records.

(3) Similar directives to physicians lawfully executed in other states shall be recognized within Washington state as having the same authority as in the state where executed.

Sec. 4. Section 5, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.040 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A directive may be revoked at any time by the declarer, without regard to declarer's mental state or competency, by any of the following methods:

(a) By being canceled, defaced, obliterated, burned, torn, or otherwise destroyed by the declarer or by some person in declarer's presence and by declarer's direction.

(b) By a written revocation of the declarer expressing declarer's intent to revoke, signed, and dated by the declarer. Such revocation shall become effective only upon communication to the attending physician by the declarer or by a person acting on behalf of the declarer. The attending



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 119 (con't.)

physician shall record in the patient's medical record the time and date when said physician received notification of the written revocation.

(c) By a verbal expression by the declarer of declarer's intent to revoke the directive. Such revocation shall become effective only upon communication to the attending physician by the declarer or by a person acting on behalf of the declarer. The attending physician shall record in the patient's medical record the time, date, and place of the revocation and the time, date, and place, if different, of when said physician received notification of the revocation.

(2) There shall be no criminal, civil, or administrative liability on the part of any person for failure to act upon a revocation made pursuant to this section unless that person has actual or constructive knowledge of the revocation.

(3) If the declarer becomes comatose or is rendered incapable of communicating with the attending physician, the directive shall remain in effect for the duration of the comatose condition or until such time as the declarer's condition renders declarer able to communicate with the attending physician.

Sec. 5. Section 6, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.050 are each amended to read as follows:

No physician or health facility which, acting in good faith in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, causes the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from a qualified patient, shall be subject to civil liability therefrom. No licensed health personnel, acting under the direction of a physician, who participates in good faith in the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to any civil liability. No physician, or licensed health personnel acting under the direction of a physician, or health facility ethics committee member who participates in good faith in the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures and no physician who provides aid-in-dying to a qualified patient in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to prosecution for or be guilty of any criminal act or of unprofessional conduct.

Sec. 6. Section 7, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.060 are each amended as follows:

(1) Prior to effectuating a withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from or provision of aid-in-dying to a qualified patient pursuant to the directive, the attending physician shall make a reasonable effort to determine that the directive complies with RCW 70.122.030 and, if the patient is mentally competent, that the directive and all steps proposed by the attending physician to be undertaken are

currently in accord with the desires of the qualified patient.

(2) The directive shall be conclusively presumed, unless revoked, to be the directions of the patient regarding the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures and/or the provision of aid-in-dying. No physician, and no licensed health personnel acting in good faith under the direction of a physician, shall be criminally or civilly liable for failing to effectuate the directive of the qualified patient pursuant to this subsection, and no health facility may be required to permit the provision of aid-in-dying within its facility. If the physician or health care facility refuses to effectuate the directive, such physician or facility shall make a good faith effort to transfer the qualified patient to another physician who will effectuate the directive of the qualified patient or to another facility.

Sec. 7. Section 8, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.070 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from or the provision of aid-in-dying to a qualified patient pursuant to the patient's directive in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall not, for any purpose, constitute a suicide.

(2) The making of a directive pursuant to RCW 70.122.030 shall not restrict, inhibit, or impair in any manner the sale, procurement, or issuance of any policy of life insurance, nor shall it be deemed to modify the terms of an existing policy of life insurance. No policy of life insurance shall be legally impaired or invalidated in any manner by the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from or the provision of aid-in-dying to an insured qualified patient, notwithstanding any term of the policy to the contrary.

(3) No physician, health facility, or other health provider, and no health service plan, insurer issuing disability insurance, self-insured employee welfare benefit plan, or nonprofit hospital service plan, shall require any person to execute a directive as a condition for being insured for, or receiving, health care services.

Sec. 8. Section 10, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.080 are each amended to read as follows:

The act of withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining procedures or providing aid-in-dying, when done pursuant to a directive described in RCW 70.122.030 and which causes the death of the declarer, shall not be construed to be an intervening force or to affect the chain of proximate cause between the conduct of any person that placed the declarer in a terminal condition and the death of the declarer.

Sec. 9. Section 9, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.090 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who willfully conceals, cancels, defaces, obliterates, or damages the directive of another without such declarer's consent shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any person who falsifies or forges the directive of another or willfully conceals or withholds personal knowledge of a



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 119 (con't.)

revocation as provided in RCW 70.122.040, with the intent to cause a withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures or the provision of aid-in-dying contrary to the wishes of the declarer and thereby, because of any such act, directly causes life-sustaining procedures to be withheld or withdrawn or aid-in-dying to be provided and death to thereby be hastened, shall be subject to prosecution for murder in the first degree as defined in RCW 9A.32.030.

Sec. 10. Section 11, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.100 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to condone, authorize, or approve mercy killing, or to permit any affirmative or deliberate act or omission to end life other than to permit the natural process of dying and to permit death with dignity through the provision of aid-in-dying only by a physician when voluntarily requested in writing as provided in this chapter by a conscious and mentally competent qualified patient at the time aid-in-dying is to be provided.

Sec. 11. Section 1, chapter 112, Laws of 1979 and RCW 70.122.900 are each amended to read as follows:

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "~~((Natural))~~ Death With Dignity Act."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. 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.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 120

AN ACT Relating to reproductive privacy; adding new sections to chapter 9.02 RCW; repealing RCW 9.02.010, 9.02.020, 9.02.030, 9.02.040, 9.02.060, 9.02.070, 9.02.080, and 9.02.090; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The sovereign people hereby declare that every individual possesses a fundamental right of privacy with respect to personal reproductive decisions.

Accordingly, it is the public policy of the state of

Washington that:

(1) Every individual has the fundamental right to choose or refuse birth control;

(2) Every woman has the fundamental right to choose or refuse to have an abortion, except as specifically limited by this act;

(3) Except as specifically permitted by this act, the state shall not deny or interfere with a woman's fundamental right to choose or refuse to have an abortion; and

(4) The state shall not discriminate against the exercise of these rights in the regulation or provision of benefits, facilities, services, or information.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The state may not deny or interfere with a woman's right to choose to have an abortion prior to viability of the fetus, or to protect her life or health.

A physician may terminate and a health care provider may assist a physician in terminating a pregnancy as permitted by this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Unless authorized by section 2 of this act, any person who performs an abortion on another person shall be guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The good faith judgment of a physician as to viability of the fetus or as to the risk to life or health of a woman and the good faith judgment of a health care provider as to the duration of pregnancy shall be a defense in any proceeding in which a violation of this chapter is an issue.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Any regulation promulgated by the state relating to abortion shall be valid only if:

(1) The regulation is medically necessary to protect the life or health of the woman terminating her pregnancy,

(2) The regulation is consistent with established medical practice, and

(3) Of the available alternatives, the regulation imposes the least restrictions on the woman's right to have an abortion as defined by this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. No person or private medical facility may be required by law or contract in any circumstances to participate in the performance of an abortion if such person or private medical facility objects to so doing. No person may be discriminated against in employment or professional privileges because of the person's participation or refusal to participate in the termination of a pregnancy.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. If the state provides, directly or by contract, maternity care benefits, services, or information to women through any program administered or funded in whole or in part by the state, the state shall also provide women otherwise eligible for any such program with substantially equivalent benefits, services, or information to



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 120 (con't.)

permit them to voluntarily terminate their pregnancies.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Viability" means the point in the pregnancy when, in the judgment of the physician on the particular facts of the case before such physician, there is a reasonable likelihood of the fetus's sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.

(2) "Abortion" means any medical treatment intended to induce the termination of a pregnancy except for the purpose of producing a live birth.

(3) "Pregnancy" means the reproductive process beginning with the implantation of an embryo.

(4) "Physician" means a physician licensed to practice under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW in the state of Washington.

(5) "Health care provider" means a physician or a person acting under the general direction of a physician.

(6) "State" means the state of Washington and counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, and quasi-municipal corporations in the state of Washington.

(7) "Private medical facility" means any medical facility that is not owned or operated by the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 38, page 81, Laws of 1854, section 40, page 209, Laws of 1869, section 42, page 188, Laws of 1873, section 821, Code of 1881, section 196, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.02.010;

(2) Section 197, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.02.020;

(3) Section 198, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.02.030;

(4) Section 199, chapter 249, Laws of 1909 and RCW 9.02.040;

(5) Section 1, chapter 3, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 9.02.060;

(6) Section 2, chapter 3, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 9.02.070;

(7) Section 3, chapter 3, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 9.02.080; and

(8) Section 5, chapter 3, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 9.02.090.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. This act shall not be construed to define the state's interest in the fetus for any purpose other than the specific provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. If any provision of this act or

its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Reproductive Privacy Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Sections 1 through 8 and 10 through 12 of this act are each added to chapter 9.02 RCW.

PLEASE NOTE:

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 Senate Joint Resolution 8203

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

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

Article XI, section ... In addition to the methods of framing a county home rule charter contained in section 4 of this Article, a charter may be framed as provided in this section. The legislature shall without unreasonable delay enact legislation creating and appropriating funds for a temporary county home rule commission of fifteen members. The commission shall draft five alternative county "Home Rule" charters, a copy of which shall be submitted to the legislative authority of each county, and shall be retained by the state in its permanent records. The commission shall



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8203 (con't.)

exist not more than one year. Commission members shall be appointed by the governor with at least one-third of the members to consist of members of the legislature and elected county officials. A new county home rule commission with the same membership qualifications, which shall exist no longer than a one-year period, shall be appointed by the governor to redraft any of the alternative "Home Rule" charters whenever the legislature enacts legislation calling for the creation of a new temporary home rule commission. As far as practical, all commissions created under this section shall be representative of major geographic areas of the state and the state's demographic distribution.

A single alternative charter may be submitted at an election to voters of any county for their approval and ratification, or rejection, upon either: (1) An ordinance adopted by the county legislative authority; or (2) the filing of a petition calling for an election which is signed by registered voters of the county equal in number to ten percent of the voters voting at the last preceding general election in the county. Upon approval and ratification of a charter by the voters of the county under this section, the charter shall become the organic law of the county.

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 and that the ballot title of the foregoing constitutional amendment shall be: "Shall an additional procedure be permitted to simplify the process by which a proposed county charter is placed upon the ballot?"

The Office of the Secretary of State provides a toll-free voter information service to residents within the state of Washington. This service will be operated Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m., beginning Monday, October 14, and continuing through the day of the election, November 5. In many instances, assistance can be provided to those who have difficulty reading this pamphlet because their primary language is not English. For more information call the Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline listed below.

TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION 1-800-448-4881

Voters may also call to request additional copies of the Voters Pamphlet or any of the following special versions of the Voters Pamphlet:

- Braille Voters Pamphlet
- Tape-cassette Voters Pamphlet
- Spanish-language Voters Pamphlet

The Office of the Secretary of State also provides a toll-free voter information service for the hearing impaired (TDD-Telecommunications Device for the Deaf).

TDD TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION 1-800-422-8683



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 4218

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV, section 23 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article IV, section 23. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, (~~not exceeding three in number~~) who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law. The number of court commissioners in each county shall be determined by the legislative authority of that county.

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 Substitute House Joint Resolution 4221

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV, section 6 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article IV, section 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction ((in all cases in equity and)) in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand or the value of the property in controversy amounts to three thousand dollars or as otherwise determined by law, or a lesser sum in excess of the jurisdiction granted to justices of the peace and other inferior courts, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not

otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall always be open, except on nonjudicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and nonjudicial days.

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.

ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

Where to vote:

At your precinct's polling place. The name and number are on your registration card and the location is published in the newspaper sometime the week before the election. You may also call your county auditor.

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 machine, and paper ballot. Each county uses one or a combination of these methods. If you need assistance, you may ask an election worker to explain how to use your county's voting device or ballot.

Absentee voting:

1. **Regular Absentee Ballot:** If you cannot vote in person, you may vote by absentee ballot. You may request an absentee ballot, either in person or by mail, as early as 45 days 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 or general election, or special election to be held subsequent to the date of application.

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

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

4. **Ongoing Absentee Ballot:** If you are a disabled person or a person over the age of 65, you may apply for status as an ongoing absentee voter. This will entitle you to automatically receive an absentee ballot for each subsequent election through January of the next odd-numbered year. At that time, the county auditor will automatically notify you and permit you to renew your status as an ongoing absentee voter. Contact the Division of Records and Elections for an application.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

In the state of Washington, candidates for most offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at a primary. An important addition to this procedure is the nomination of candidates for the positions of President and Vice President, which will be conducted under a presidential preference primary starting in 1992.

While this new system allows citizens to nominate presidential candidates by direct vote, it also retains the caucus and convention system of the state's major political parties as an important part of the process. The following information is provided to familiarize Washington citizens with these caucus and convention procedures.

Delegates to the national nominating conventions of the major political parties from Washington are selected through a system of precinct caucuses, county or legislative district conventions, and finally, a state convention. The first step in this process is the precinct caucus, a neighborhood-level meeting open to all members of a particular political party. Precinct caucuses are held in each precinct of the state in the early spring of each presidential year. Individuals are elected from each precinct to attend the legislative district or county convention where the delegates to the state convention are chosen. The state conventions of the major political parties will, in turn, choose delegates for the national conventions at which the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees are selected. (Under the new presidential primary system, however, the delegates from Washington state will be required to support candidates for President and Vice President based on the votes received by those candidates at the presidential primary.)

In addition to the selection of delegates, those persons attending party caucuses and conventions have the opportunity to determine the party platform, vote on resolutions, and meet party candidates for a variety of local, state, and national offices.

DATES OF PRECINCT CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

	Democrats	Republican
Precinct caucuses	March 3, 1992	March 3, 1992
County conventions	April 18, 1992	March-May 1992*
District conventions	April 25, 1992	March-May 1992*
State convention	June 6, 1992	June 18-20, 1992
Location of state convention	Silverdale	Yakima

*Information was not complete at the time this publication was prepared.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

Each political party has the authority under the United States Constitution and state law to adopt rules to govern the delegate selection process and other party activities which occur in conjunction with the caucuses and conventions. These party rules specify the number of delegates from each precinct to the county or legislative district convention, the number of delegates from each legislative district or county convention to the state convention, and the procedural rules for conducting the caucuses and conventions. A copy of the rules of either party should be available from the state committee of that party in advance of the time precinct caucuses are held.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

Washington State Republican Party
Nine Lake Bellevue Drive Suite 203
Bellevue WA 98005
(206) 454-1992

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AND MINOR PARTY NOMINATING PROCEDURES

This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is **NOT** meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in this procedure should review Chapter 29.24 of the Revised Code of Washington or obtain more detailed information from the Office of the Secretary of State, Legislative Building AS-22, Olympia, WA 98504-0422 or their county auditor.

NOMINATING CONVENTION

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office other than by a major political party must be made by a convention held not earlier than the last Saturday in June and not later than the first Saturday in July. Notice of the intention to hold a nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the convention is held at least ten days before the date of the convention. To be valid, a convention must be attended by at least twenty-five (25) registered voters. In order to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, United States Senator, or any state-wide office, the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least two hundred (200) registered voters of the state of Washington. In order to nominate candidates for any other office the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least twenty-five (25) persons who are registered to vote in the jurisdiction of the office for which nominations are being made.

CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION

The signatures and addresses of the registered voters who attended the convention and a record of the proceedings of the convention must be submitted to the appropriate filing officer no later than one week following the adjournment of the convention at which the nominations were made. Any candidate except for President and Vice President who is nominated at an independent or minor party convention, must file a declaration of candidacy and pay the filing fee required for the office sought during the regular filing period established for major political parties. (A nominating petition containing signatures of registered voters equal to the dollar amount of the filing fee is permitted for those candidates without sufficient assets or income to pay the filing fee.) The names of all of the candidates who have been nominated by convention except for President and Vice President will be printed on the primary ballot together with the major party candidates for their respective offices. Candidates for President and Vice President will only appear on the general election ballot. No other candidate's name may be printed on the general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for the office in the partisan primary and a majority of the votes cast for candidates of that party for that office. Independent candidates need only meet the one percent threshold in order to qualify for placement on the general election ballot.

WHERE FILINGS ARE MADE

When the candidacy is for:

A federal or state-wide office, with the Secretary of State;

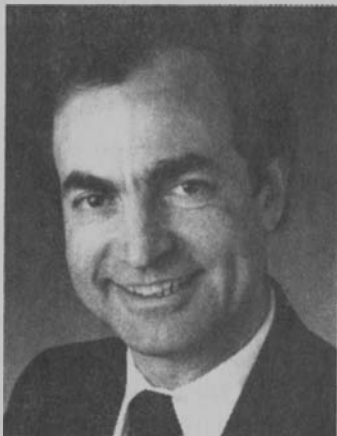
A legislative office that includes territory from more than one county, with the Secretary of State;

A county office or legislative office which lies entirely within a single county, with the County Auditor.

If a minor party or independent candidate convention nominates *any* candidate for office in a jurisdiction where voters from more than one county vote upon the office, *all* nominating petitions and the convention certificates are to be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State.



King County Assessor



**Bob
ROSENBERGER
Democrat**

Bob Rosenberger cares deeply about protecting the American Dream of home ownership. "Public education and home ownership are two pillars that helped my family and me to get ahead. I want this system preserved for future generations of Americans."

With property taxes already too high, we cannot afford an Assessor who needs on-the-job training. Bob Rosenberger is not a career politician seeking to enhance his pension. He is a professional who has the knowledge to do the job right. Trusted by his colleagues, Bob was elected President of the King County Chapter of the International Association of Assessing Officers. A deputy assessor with seven years experience in the department, Bob has the insight to know what needs to be done better.

As a first step, Bob will update values annually to more closely reflect the ups and downs of the market. This will also prevent the drastic increases we saw last year.

The skyrocketing market in residential property has caused the homeowner to pay an increasing share of the total tax burden. Rather than shift taxes from one group of homeowners to another, Rosenberger insists on tax relief for all owners of homes and apartments. To this end, he drafted a bill, sponsored by 22 legisla-

tors, that calls for finding a way to do just that!

Bob will emphasize increased training and the highest ethical standards so no one gets special treatment. He will run a department that is open and responsive to the taxpaying public.

Bob will institute procedures that guarantee all properties are treated equitably and that political influences will be kept out of the revalue process.

Bob's highest priority is to keep senior citizens and the disabled in their homes. He will work diligently to inform them of the increased tax breaks to which they are entitled.

Bob Rosenberger is active in his community. He volunteers with Planned Parenthood and supports Initiative 120. His service on the Boards of Directors of other non-profit organizations gives him the background to deal with budgets and personnel.

When your tax money is at stake, knowledge and experience count.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 12838 SE 40 PL, Suite 102, Bellevue, WA 98006 PHONE NUMBER: 957-0737



**Bruce
HOLLAND
Republican**

King County taxpayers deserve fair and accurate appraisals of their properties. Why should so many of us, (17,000 in 1990!), have to appeal our high assessments? Why isn't it done right the first time?!

Here is what I plan to do as King County Assessor, and why I am the best qualified candidate to do it. I will bring competence, fairness, efficiency, and ethics to the Assessor's Office.

- I will re-evaluate and update the current computer software, to ensure more **ACCURATE APPRAISALS THE FIRST-TIME AROUND.**
- I will put our assessors in the field, **GATHERING ACCURATE DATA.**
- When a property owner wins a tax appeal, their case should be closed, **NOT CONTINUALLY CHALLENGED** by the system.
- Each employee in the Assessor's office **MUST BE ABOVE REPROACH** in their dealings with the public.
- I want to **PUT THE "SERVANT" BACK INTO PUBLIC SERVANT.** We will be working for you, the taxpayers. Employees should promptly handle your problem and get back to you, instead of sending you through a bureaucratic maze.

I'm running for assessor because my background and experience make me the most qualified candidate for the job. For the past nine years as a state representative from the 47th District, I have been fighting for fair and equitable property taxes, including legislation that gives property tax deferrals and exemptions to our senior citizens.

I co-sponsored many of the property tax relief bills introduced in the House of Representatives this Session. I know how to fight for the taxpayers' rights, because that's what I've been doing in Olympia. I can get results, not rhetoric. In addition, I have over 20 years of financial management experience in the private sector, including auditing, accounting, and budgeting. I also have Bachelor's and Master's degrees in public finance and taxation.

Overall, I have the best skills and the most experience to run an efficient assessor's office, where the taxpayer comes first. That's what you deserve, and that's what you will get when you elect Bruce Holland for King County Assessor. Thank you.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 100 Mercer ST, Seattle, WA 98109

King County Council District No. 2



**Cynthia
SULLIVAN**
Democrat

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve as your King County Councilmember for the past seven and one half years. The council has been a busy and challenging place during this last term.

We are living in difficult economic times. A recession grips the national economy, and although Washington has fared better than most, some belt-tightening has been necessary. It is now that our local government should be at its most efficient in delivering services and fulfilling responsibilities.

Government should be fair, accountable and incorruptible. That is why I am working on a whistle-blower ordinance to complement earlier legislation which I sponsored, including the King County ethics ordinance and the King County campaign finance rules.

King County is one of the most beautiful but also one of the fastest growing parts of this entire nation. Unfettered development threatens agricultural and resource lands as well as pristine sensitive areas.

To deal with these threats to our quality of life, I have been constantly revising and updating the King County Comprehensive plan, which manages all land use for

the county. In addition, I passed a motion to regulate densities and stem suburban sprawl. I was active at the state level during the legislative session, helping to develop the new growth management plan.

We are also living in a time of social change. As we grow more diverse and progressive as a society many challenges lie ahead, especially in fighting prejudice and preserving individual rights.

My work in response to these issues has included sponsoring a motion, which the council passed, endorsing Initiative 120, designed to stem the rapid erosion of a woman's fundamental right to freedom of choice. Also, I am currently developing a county hate crimes ordinance to send a clear message to those who still make a practice of bigotry.

There is much work to be done on these and many other problems. I am excited by what lies ahead and I hope you will continue to support my efforts on your behalf. Thank you for your confidence.

Please, REMEMBER TO VOTE!

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 9300 42 AV NE,
Seattle, WA 98115



**Drake Harrison
SISLEY**
Republican

Drake has all the experience for an efficient Representative. He is a Small Businessman and owns R R Hardware. Was a Public Purchasing agent for Bellevue Schools and King County Directors Association. He worked at Boeing and while there was given awards for cost savings. He initiated huge tax savings for the taxpayer. Other experience includes Nursing Home owner, blind boarding house operator, manufacturer, realtor, club presidents, leader, chair, and Army officer.

The problems of King County have become more severe in the last term: street people increase, housing costs rise, crime increases, law enforcement is restricted, crime goes unpunished, NIMBY syndrome occurs, waste management costs spiral up, BALD falls behind while lumber prices soar, pollution and ecology problems visit us all, free enterprise is restricted, transportation goals benefit few, taxes double triple, as do fares and fees, penalties create unemployment, traffic gridlock becomes deadlock, gang activity brings drive by shootings, housing is inadequate and

unobtainable, overweight design flawed buses were bought, food bank use increases, we have lavish tunnels, surface water and metro sewer treatment deny nutrients to native fish, there are four new taxes-an unfair tax burden. Government has become hostile to business.

You need a new council leader - DRAKE HARRISON SISLEY to solve these problems.

Each persons ability, dignity, freedom, must be recognized and honored. For prosperity and quality of life, WE MUST, reduce taxes, utility fees, and penalties, house the homeless especially children, modernize law enforcement with certain punishment before treatment. Take responsibility for our tenants the sports teams Mariners and Seahawks. Metro can be profitable with increased ridership. I'll make traffic move again, promote buy American, modernize maintenance to prevent mismanagement levy bondage, make cost savings, and be ready for a taxpayers revolt at inefficiencies.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 6512 15 AV NE
Seattle, WA 98115



King County Council District No. 4



**Larry
PHILLIPS**
Democrat

Larry Phillips will bring years of proven experience to the King County Council's Fourth District position. As an active community leader and successful state legislator, Larry knows how to solve tough issues. He is determined to put that same willingness for hard work and knack for success to work for the citizens of King County. That includes improving transportation by working for a sensible high capacity transit system; reducing urban sprawl and controlling density by creating an effective growth management program; reducing crime and improving public safety by improving police services; and enhancing our quality of life by protecting open space and providing new recreational opportunities.

Why does he care so much about this region? Because, as he says, "Growing up in King County, it seemed all the great things we enjoy in the northwest would last forever. But as I grew older, I saw our world change. That's why I sought a life of public service".

From leading Mayor Norm Rice's Education Summit, to environmental programs protecting our land, air

and water, Larry has worked hard to help the people of Seattle and King County. As a community leader, he fought for King County's Farmland Preservation Program and Open Space Bond Issue, as well as housing for low-income seniors and the homeless. His Olympia colleagues have supported and joined Larry on many successful projects, including increased penalties and jail time for residential burglars, landmark growth management legislation, education reform and increased funding, and guarantees that seniors won't have their utilities shut off in the cold of winter.

That's why many agree with Senator Patti Murry that "Larry Phillips has been working hard in Olympia to meet the needs of our community. Now, we need his leadership at home to help us deal with the important issues facing King County".

Larry, 40, is a native of Seattle and lifelong resident of the Fourth Council District. He and his wife Gail and son Brett, live in Magnolia.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2624 34 AV W, Seattle, WA 98199 **PHONE NUMBER:** 441-7771



**Jeff
BURNSIDE**
Republican

King County has gone through tremendous changes in recent years. We've all seen it: our neighborhoods street and roads are clogged with traffic, walking on our sidewalks or in our parks is no longer as safe as it should be and those of us who are victimized are sometimes treated with less care than the criminal.

I've seen it firsthand as a television news reporter. I'm there when the professional politicians make laws, then I meet the citizens who must face the impacts. It's an exceedingly valuable perspective and a fresh viewpoint that I'll bring to the King County Council.

I deeply love our community and was born and raised here. I want to bring clear thinking and common sense to help make it an even better place; to capitalize on the positive changes and get a handle on the negative changes.

Fighting traffic problems starts with an intelligent rail system, improving traffic flow and upgrading our roads.

You don't fight crime by laying off police officers. I'll work to strengthen their ability to fight crime and to enhance community safety programs.

As a news reporter, I've seen the devastation violence can inflict on a person. One of my top priorities will be to strengthen existing victims' assistance programs.

Government must spend our money responsibly. When crafting the county's budget, I'll set priorities that are most important to you. Professional politicians so often fail to see wasteful spending the way we do. You can fully expect me to cut inefficiency and extravagant programs.

I remember when we were called the cleanest state in the union. And many years before that when my grandfather was making Burnside hats for all of Seattle, Puget Sound was pristine and no one worried about what to do with our garbage. I want the county to lead the way toward proven recycling ideas. Maintaining our parks, cleaning our beaches and improving the beauty of our neighborhoods is vitally important to me.

Creative solutions, common sense and straight talk will do wonders for county government. It's that fresh approach I will bring to the King County Council.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 164 Galer ST, Seattle, WA 98109

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

Court of Appeals - Division No. 1, District No. 1 - Position No. 1



**Rosselle
PEKELIS**

(UNOPPOSED)

Rosselle Pekelis has served on the Court of Appeals, Division 1, since April 1986. She was initially appointed by Governor Booth Gardner, ran successfully for election in the fall of 1986 and now seeks re-election for a six year term.

Judge Pekelis was born in Florence, Italy in 1938 and came to the United States with her family in 1941. She was educated in public schools in Larchmont, New York before attending Vassar College. After an interruption of more than 10 years during which she devoted herself principally to raising her children, she obtained her B.A. from Stephens College and her juris doctor from the University of Missouri Law School in 1974.

In 1973 Judge Pekelis was an intern in the Seattle Public Defender's office, and from 1974-1981 she

practiced law first with the firm of MacDonald, Hoague and Bayless and then with Helsell, Fetterman, Martin, Todd and Hokanson. In 1981 she was appointed to the King County Superior Court by Governor Dixie Lee Ray where she served until her appointment to the Court of Appeals. While on Superior Court, she served on the Family Law Department, on the Executive Committee, as Chief Criminal Judge, and on the Complex Litigation Calendar.

Judge Pekelis is married to Frank Retman, an attorney, and has four children and five grandchildren. She is active in community affairs serving most recently as president of the Hawthorne Elementary School PTA.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 1 Union Square,
600 University ST, Seattle, WA 98101**

Court of Appeals - Division No. 1, District No. 1 - Position No. 2



**Susan Randolph
AGID**

(UNOPPOSED)

I was appointed to the Court of Appeals by Governor Booth Gardner in January of this year, after serving for five years as a King County Superior Court judge. As a trial judge, I presided over hundreds of criminal, civil and family law trials. The Court of Appeals reviews decisions of the municipal, district and superior courts and writes opinions which influence the way those trial courts will make decisions in the future.

After graduating from Columbia University Law School in 1975, my family and I moved to Seattle. I have worked in both private and public practice emphasizing land use, environmental, labor and discrimination law. During my years as an attorney, I tried many cases in Superior Court and handled numerous appeals. I am the author of books on labor and discrimination and have written many articles on trial practice, land use, environmental and discrimination law.

I have worked to reduce court congestion, eliminate bias, improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and increase public understanding through teaching, conducting court visits and participating in programs like Kid's Court. Through these experiences,

I understand and appreciate the issues and concerns that people bring into the courtroom. As a judge, I am fair and impartial, patient, decisive and willing to make difficult decisions.

My work on both the trial and appellate courts has been evaluated by my peers in order to inform the voters of my qualifications. I have been rated "Exceptionally Well Qualified" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association and "Highly Qualified" by the Asian, Hispanic and Loren Miller Bar Associations, the highest ratings given by all of these groups.

Governor Booth Gardner and King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng are the co-chairs of the Committee to Retain Judge Susan R. Agid. My endorsements include the Seattle Police Officers Guild, King County Police Officers Guild, King County Labor Council, King County Democrats, King County Womens Political Caucus, Aerospace Mechanics #751, and UFCW Local 1001.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 7028 17 NE, Seattle,
WA 98105**



Port of Seattle District No. 1

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



**Jack
BLOCK**

As a working longshoreman with 40 years experience, Jack Block can operate every piece of cargo handling equipment on the Seattle waterfront. As the senior member of the Seattle Port Commission, he's the only commissioner who knows Port operations — and Port problems — from first-hand daily experience.

Jack began on the docks as a Seattle teenager and worked his way through the University of Washington to earn his degree in International Trade. He still works a full shift at night as a dock foreman and handles his commission duties during daylight hours.

The Port of Seattle is a major economic success story — a job generator second only to Boeing. Owned by the citizens of King County and supervised by a publicly-elected board of Commissioners, the Port has succeeded by being innovative and progressive. Today, the Port of Seattle is one of the most efficient and best equipped ports in the entire world, and this is due in a very significant part because of Jack's leadership and guidance. He knows what works, he knows what

the Port needs and has played a major role in helping to bring high productivity and labor peace to the waterfront.

Jack has also been extremely sensitive to community needs and concerns regarding Port operations. Because of his hard work and responsiveness, the Port of Seattle's airport noise control and remediation program is the best in the country. Because of his leadership, the Port keeps its promises to neighborhood groups, such as its pledge to the Magnolia and Queen Anne Community Clubs to restrict operations at Pier 91.

Jack Block is a solid citizen, married with four children. He's a down to earth guy who is highly respected by community leaders, his fellow commissioners and the staff and customers of the Port. As King County prepares for the Century of the Pacific, it's vitally important to keep Jack Block's knowledge, experience and leadership on the Seattle Port Commission.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 19225 Marine View Circle SW, Normandy Park, WA 98166



**Langston
TABOR**

The Port is the crown jewel of the area resources. With its deep waters, mild climate and closeness to Asia (together with the \$200,000 tax dollars that residents invested in the Port in the 80's alone), we would expect it to be one of the most profitable ports in the county. Problem is- it's not! We have one of the least profitable ports on the west coast. The Port not only does not produce a profit on its billions of dollars of assets, but it is now asking for 33 million more tax dollars. By the end of this decade they will need 54 million annually. No other major ports are taxing at this scale. In fact, they are expected to produce a revenue. That's why Ports are formed. For example, Oakland netted 19 million; Long Beach 46 million; Los Angeles 67 million.

As a businessman, my approach to management is based on the belief that: 1) Success should be measured on revenue produced, not tons of cargo shipped. 2) Development activities should be self-financed. 3)

The Port should produce a reasonable return on the use of public land and tax dollars. After all, the port is an asset that belongs to the residents of King County.

The most urgent problems at the airport are related to noise pollution and congestion. Resolution of these issues require a regional approach based on reasonable opportunities for growth with fair compensation for affected residents. Most of all, there must be meaningful community participation.

The Port trades with 125 countries. I have a degree in Ethnic Studies with graduate work at the University of Ghana. I have served on the Board of Directors of the Ethnic Heritage Council; I am a licensed electrician, who developed a one-man company into one of the top ranked electrical construction companies in the area.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2339 Fairview E, Seattle, WA 98102 **PHONE NUMBER:** 329-5337

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

Port of Seattle Position No. 4



**Pat
DAVIS**

Washington state is the most trade-reliant in the nation. In fact one in five jobs depends on it. As your Commissioner at the Port of Seattle, I have worked hard to bring the benefits of international trade to King County. During my tenure as Port Commission President, the port set records at both the harbor and airport. And now, Seattle and Tacoma together are the second largest container center in the country ahead of New York/New Jersey and the San Francisco Bay area.

Over the past five years I have also fought to make our port more open, more accountable and more sensitive to local impacts. I have insisted that the decision making process reflect a consensus of constituent views. I have sought out the participation of community, business and labor groups in the strategic planning of the port's major decisions. Our port should work for all of us. This was the reason I originally ran for the Port Commission and it's why I'm running now.

In the coming years, our port will need to continue to

work with the community to strengthen our existing international trade while maintaining what is unique about our region. I pushed to ensure our port worked with community leaders to forge a nationally acclaimed, precedent-setting Noise Mediation Agreement. In my next term I want to bring community leaders together with national, state and local jurisdictions to clean up contaminated sediment in our Puget Sound environment.

I am seeking re-election to the Seattle Port Commission. I want to continue working to build our port through consensus effort and sensible planning. Together we will further the Port as a leader in global trade. On November 5th please vote to re-elect Pat Davis for the Seattle Port Commission.

Pat Davis — Making the Port Work for Us.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 219 1 AV N, #403, Seattle, WA 98019



**Chuck
NAFZIGER**

The Port's operation is sloppy and wasteful. The Port has threatened jobs and chased water related industry off our waterfront. It regularly competes with private industry. It has ignored the thousands of voices rejecting the third runway at SEA-TAC. It has shown an arrogance unhealthy for a public agency.

I will bring the Port Commission a voice for the community, for jobs, for integrity and for common sense.

I am a mechanical engineer. Boeing brought me out here in 1967. I worked there two years as a test engineer. Since then I have been involved with the water; from ship repair and the design of deck machinery to sailing and scuba diving. I am a member of PortWatch.

I love the Northwest and want to see it prosper. My children are in the Seattle Public Schools. I am active in their school's PTA and have worked to improve facilities with the school district. I live in Ballard and am active in community affairs.

I can study details without losing sight of the entire project. Much of what the Port has been doing has had the effect of increasing the size and power of the Port at the expense of King County and private business.

Strong dedicated leadership can change this.

I oppose the third runway at SEA-TAC. Much of the proposed expansion is for commuter flights. High speed rail to Portland and Vancouver make more sense.

The Port's tax subsidy must go. We are one of only two ports on the west coast that cannot make a profit. We have by far the largest public subsidy of the west coast ports. The worst part is that our taxes are subsidizing imports.

I hope to aim the Port away from non-port related downtown development and steer their efforts toward making the container terminals efficient and thereby profitable.

The incumbent turned her back on the people in PortWatch soon after they helped elect her. My friendships mean more than that to me. I will continue to accept their council.

My common sense and determination will make a difference with the Port.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 3030 NW 66, Seattle, WA 98117



Seattle City Council Position No. 1



**Margaret
PAGELER**

Margaret Pageler, 50, an attorney with Stoel Rives Boley Jones and Grey is a former junior high school teacher and school board member. Born in China to Washington parents, Margaret grew up in the Far East, graduated from Wheaton College, earned a master's degree from Northern Illinois University and law degree from the University of Chicago. Margaret is formerly Seattle Planning Commission vicechair, Allied Arts president, boardmember of Metropolitan Democratic Club, founder of Vision Seattle, co-chair of the CAP Initiative and Committee to Save Franklin High School, and member of Blueprint for Affordable Housing Taskforce, Chicken Soup Brigade, and Municipal League.

Margaret's strong first-place finish in the September primary reflected city-wide support. The Seattle Times endorsed her for "extensive community involvement" and "leadership roles." Other endorsements came from the Seattle Weekly, King County Women's Political Caucus, Rainbow Coalition (7th CD), with high ratings from the Municipal League and SEAMEC.

Dear Friends,

We are paying more and getting less. Our taxes go up, yet our library hours are cut. Career politicians can only recommend farfetched solutions like seeking more money — tax dollars — from Olympia or Washington DC.

I know we can do better. We can reduce public spending. We can find effective solutions in our own neighborhoods. We can reform public schools, save green spaces,

build a balanced economy, and have energy left over to help deal with real human needs.

I know, because I have worked effectively with you and your neighbors. When I have seen unacceptable situations, I have rolled up my sleeves and gone to work, not as a professional politician but as a community leader.

Now I want to bring that "roll up your sleeves" approach to City Council:

- I won't accept ballooning budgets. I'll work to make every tax dollar count. I propose zero-based budgeting for real accountability.

- I refuse to accept traffic gridlock as a necessary evil. I'll break through the gridlock of decision-making that's kept us from building mass transit.

- I will not tolerate gang activity or seniors having to live in fear. I'll work to keep community organizations involved in crime fighting. And I'll make sure our schools and local businesses provide kids a better deal than they can find on the streets.

On the City Council I will not rest until our people are safe, our economy is strong, and all our neighborhoods are livable.

I'm on your side.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 820 Minor AV N, Suite 100, Seattle, WA 98109



**R. P. (Dick)
NELSON**

Dick Nelson is running for Seattle City Council because he knows the decisions we make in the next few years will shape the life of our community for decades to come. Dick has worked effectively with Seattle and regional officials on issues facing Seattle. Those who have worked with Dick and know his record best believe he is exceptionally well qualified to make the right decisions.

DICK NELSON

Born May 1, 1936, in Seattle and attended public schools here. He was trained as an engineer, earning his bachelor's degree at the University of Washington and a doctorate from MIT. Dick has worked as a teacher and a consultant and has served Seattle neighborhoods effectively as a state legislator.

DICK'S LEADERSHIP

Controlling Utilities: Dick fought utility overcharges and secured special basic service rates for the poor, elderly and disabled. He shaped the state's tough energy conservation code.

Neighborhood Support: Dick has urged Seattle government to give neighborhoods the tools to participate in growth planning. In Olympia, he won state funding to protect neighborhoods from freeway noise.

Government Waste: Dick's legislation on port authority accountability has already saved Seattle taxpayers \$4 million.

DICK'S PRIORITIES

Affordable Seattle Living

Dick knows how growth management planning and wise

public investment can control spiraling housing costs in our city. He has the expertise to keep utility rates in bounds and help select the best City Light chief.

Traffic Congestion

Dick's expertise in drafting transportation legislation will be invaluable in helping win voter approval for the construction of a new regional mass transportation system.

Crime and Drugs

Dick has a practical plan to keep Seattle streets safe and offer at-risk youth training and real work as an alternative to gangs, drugs and crime.

RATED VERY GOOD BY THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

DICK NELSON ENDORSEMENTS

Here are just a few of the people who enthusiastically endorse Dick:

Hubert Locke, Cal Anderson, Stella Ortega, Gary Locke, Camille Monson Richards, Dale Daugherty, Larry Kenney, Herb Bridge, Alice Woldt, Emory Bundy, Frank Chopp, Seth Armstrong, Beverly Isenson, Audrey Gruger, Lem Howell, Ruth Woo, Ben Woo, Rick Rapport, Gene Peterson, Pat Thibaudreau, Kip Tokuda, Barbara Stenson, Walter Belka, Mabel Belka, Joey Eng, Kim Phan, Dolores Brewer, Cynthia Sullivan, Cheryl Chow, Rick Bender, Peter Raible, Ricardo Sanchez, Phyllis Kenney.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 122 NW 50 ST, Seattle, WA 98107

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

Seattle City Council Position No. 2



**Martha
CHOE**

I was born in New York in 1954, but grew up here in Seattle. I graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1971, and then the University of Washington. After four years of teaching high school English, I earned an MBA from Seattle University. Since then I have had a successful career in commercial banking, while enjoying many opportunities to serve our community.

I have always assumed Seattle would remain a safe and affordable city, a city where children were valued and cared for. After living here for more than 20 years, I find more and more of us fear for our personal safety. Many of us can't afford to own a home. I am committed to making sure that our children have a future in Seattle, and that we all can afford to live and work here safely.

Public Safety

A safer Seattle means maintaining a strong police force. It will also require court reform and crime prevention measures such as community police teams, gang intervention workers, and more recreation and employment opportunities for youth. I want to make sure that the law enforcement levies we passed result in safer communities.

Children and Education

As a teacher and Big Sister, I know that children who come to school hungry and hurting cannot learn. Today's families need before and after school care. We should continue the partnership between schools and the City — and make sure the education levy dollars we approved are being spent wisely to help children.

Affordable Housing

As a former Seattle Housing Authority commissioner, I gained first-hand experience meeting the needs of low-income families, seniors, and those with special needs. Our housing problems require regional solutions, increased public/private cooperation, and innovative partnerships between community non-profit groups and Seattle neighborhoods.

Fiscal Leadership

Seattle is facing a financial crisis. We must do more with less. At a time of shrinking revenues, when Seattle must stretch every dollar, **I bring effectiveness and experience in both community service and finance.**

As a Western Washington University trustee, I helped improve the quality of education — in spite of reduced revenues. Seattle needs stronger financial controls, and better accountability that reflects our priorities.

Selected Endorsements

Municipal League rating: **"Outstanding."** *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (primary), *Seattle Times* (primary), Alki Foundation, King County Democrats, King County Labor Council, King County Women's Political Caucus, NOW/PAC WA State, SEAMEC, Seattle Fire Fighters.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 9017 2 AV NW, Seattle, WA 98117



**Betty
PATU**

Betty Patu, 42, is formerly a nurse and teacher who now works in dropout/gang prevention programs with the Seattle School District. A native of American Samoa, Betty first immigrated to Seattle when she was five years old. Betty was the Assistant Principal of Cooper Elementary School, nurse at Harbor General Hospital, and founder of the Pacific Island Senior Association. She is currently president of the Asian-Counseling and Referral Service, a member of the Seattle Commission on Children and Youth, and Parents for Students Success. In 1990, Betty received the United Nations Humanitarian Award for her work with gang youths.

I grew up here in a Seattle different from most of you or the current City Council. I saw many families packed into one-room houses with no plumbing. We didn't complain; we did something about it. We opened community centers, started Asian-counseling services and brought people together to help each other.

For the past 15 years I've dedicated my life to the most critical problem facing our city today: alienation of our youth. I spend my time with kids who would rather run with gangs than go to school. I see these kids at their best; I know them at their worst.

Last year a gang member was killed in a drive-by shooting in the Southend. His gang was set to retaliate; the lines

were drawn for a gang war. Sure, I was scared, but I had to do something. I approached these kids and brought them to Rainier Beach High School. With the help of the principal, parents, and police, we brought them to the table; talked out a resolution with the gang members so the kids involved would not kill again.

They haven't.

I bring a great deal of practical budget experience to the City Council. As a member of the Seattle School District Budget Advisory Council and other community boards, I know how to cut budgets without cutting critical programs that affect people.

I have put myself on the line to do something about this city's gang problems with a success both the bureaucrats and police respect. Now, I want to do the same with other public safety and budget problems.

I am not your ordinary, traditional, easy-going City Council candidate. But Seattle needs someone closer to the real problems to get to the real solutions.

I won't forget where I came from, nor where I'm going.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 8301 Wolcott AV S, Seattle, WA 98118



Seattle City Council Position No. 3



**Jim
STREET**

Jim Street has spent his life working on behalf of people. Born August 9, 1942, Jim graduated from Princeton. After service in Vietnam, he returned to Princeton to earn a Master's in Public Affairs. After three years with the World Bank, Jim earned his law degree from the University of Puget Sound and entered law practice in Seattle. Jim was elected to the City Council in 1983.

Jim's wife Ann has taught in Seattle Public Schools. Together they have devoted long hours to improving education throughout Seattle. They have three children.

In his service on the City Council, Jim has worked round-the-clock, everyday to strengthen our neighborhoods, meet the needs of our children and protect our environment.

Jim is the father of Seattle's Neighborhood Matching Fund Program which matches city resources with neighbors' hard work and inspiration. This year, the Ford Foundation designated the Matching Fund as one of the 10 most innovative programs in the United States.

Jim has strongly supported the City's relentless efforts to reduce the incidence of drugs and gangs in our neighborhoods. During Jim's eight years on the City Council more than 350 new positions have been added to the Police Department; 150 more to Municipal Courts and City Attorney's Office. Jim has consistently emphasized partnership between police and neighborhoods.

Jim also understands that one dollar spent early on health care, family support, job-counseling, and education can save seven dollars in police, courts and jails. Failure to respond to our children's needs spells tragedy for the child and for all of us.

- That's why Jim initiated and chaired the City's Councils first Committee on Public Education.
- That's why he was key in developing the Family and Education levy which was approved by the voters last fall.

Jim Street has been a determined advocate for environmental values since his first day on the City Council. He was a key player in substituting recycling for a garbage incinerator, for saving open spaces, and extending our bicycle trails.

As chair of the Growth Policies and Regional Affairs Committee, Jim is a leader in the development of a new rapid transit system for the region and is pushing for the development of a comprehensive plan which will meet the demands of the CAP initiative for effective growth management and environmental protection.

Please vote for Jim Street...he's what a good neighbor should be.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2235 E Crescent DR, Seattle, WA 98112



**Jerry
TAYLOR**

As a 35 year resident of Seattle and a graduate of the University of Washington I have watched our city grow, change, and not always for the better. I've seen senior citizens and families taxed out of their homes and homeless children abandoned by the system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In order to deal with urban problems, we must protect our economic base. That means structuring city regulations so that they promote successful businesses and create jobs.

In the good times of the mid 1980's we went on a spending spree that has exhausted our reserves and now force severe budget cuts. I will be the brake on the spending spree.

PLANNING, TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE

We now engage in a planning process that pits neighborhood against neighborhood, placing each in competition for resources that should be available to all. We have an opportunity to forestall the type of urban crises hitting many cities by ineffective planning. Making choices takes courage. I will support a transportation plan that is accessible, affordable, safe and efficient and incorporates bus, rail and other alternatives. Our city master plan is mired in political rhetoric.

PUBLIC SAFETY

As a 26 year veteran of the Seattle Police Department I've

seen the horror of violent crime. Our seniors are prisoners - afraid to go out on the street. Our crime rate has risen to seventh in the nation - that is unacceptable. Our city is experiencing a level of violence that frightens and threatens us all. That must be stopped. My experience in the Seattle Police Department will provide a needed resource to the council - an expertise that will find cost effective ways to deliver safety to our citizens.

HOUSING

We must mandate the development of affordable housing through incentives and reform of the permit process. Private and public partnerships for the preservation, construction and ownership of housing are the most effective means of keeping shelter available for all.

VOTE FOR JERRY TAYLOR

I will deliver on housing, economic development, financial responsibility, planning and public safety and the following people agree:

King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng; Seattle Building Trades Council; Police Management Association; Seattle Firefighters; Black Law Enforcement Association of Washington; Seattle Police Officers Guild; King County Police Officers Guild

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 400 Cedar ST, Seattle, WA 98121

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

Seattle City Council Position No. 4



**Sherry
HARRIS**

Sherry Harris, 35, is a U.S. West Communications engineer. Sherry came to Washington 13 years ago to work for Boeing. She received a bachelor of science degree in ergonomics from the New Jersey Institute of Technology, and a master's degree in business administration from City University. The former president of the Seattle Women's Commission and the Maple Leaf Community Council, Sherry co-founded the North Seattle Commission on Growth, and has been on the board of the Northwest Women's Law Center, the Neighborhood Housing Strategies Committee, the Privacy Lobby and the Water Comprehensive Plan Advisory Board.

It's time for a change in Position #4, Seattle City Council.

This election is about the values you and I share: those which bind us, not which separate us.

- I want our children to be proud they go to Seattle schools and that their education is the best in the west.
- I want our streets to be safe; our seniors free from the fear of walking alone from the bus stop to their home.
- I want all our people to have decent roofs over their heads and adequate nourishment for their children.
- I want us to be able to travel crosstown in Seattle, east to west in less time than it takes to go from here to Tacoma.
- I want affordable housing and neighborhoods that reflect our heritage and community spirit.
- I want fiscally responsible government...on line, on

time and within budget.

I have been appointed to five separate city commissions: five very different areas which have given me the broadest range of experiences to tackle today's city problems such as public safety, environmental conservation, transportation, housing, and human rights. Others see Seattle's problems and complain about yesterday's mistakes; I see the same problems and have the energy and drive to do something about them.

I represent tomorrow.

I believe in urban environmentalism, making our city better than it is now by tackling open space, recycling, water and air pollution problems along with public safety, gridlock, and social problems which stand in the way of a strong and viable city.

We must tie the issues together in policy the way they are tied together in life. I'm a community leader who believes elected officials must keep pace with changing times.

I represent a new generation of leadership...one that is in touch with today's values...one that is in touch with today's Seattle.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2316 NE 88 ST, Seattle, WA 98115

BALANCE THE BUDGET

The City of Seattle is at a most critical time because of budget problems. I am the candidate who understands budgeting better than anyone else, having been through this dilemma several times. My advice on the City's budget is that all departments must be considered for reductions and increases.

My advocacy of setting aside emergency funds in the cumulative reserve, City Light and other departments would have avoided this crisis. I will be there to help correct these problems and place the city on an even keel financially.

All of the nice things that we would like to do for our citizens must be placed on hold until we balance the budget. I promise to do the very best I can to correct this problem and then proceed to make our city the best governed in the United States. We have done it before and we can do it again.

REDUCE UTILITY RATES

During my next term, I will continue to fight against exorbitant water rate increases, City Light increases and other hidden charges. I led the Council in 1973 to establish special utility rates for low-income seniors. I will fight to improve garbage pick up service and hold down the rising costs of solid waste services. I will continue to

support streamlining of city government and cutting the fat out of administration.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

All of our citizens are entitled to a decent, affordable house in which to live. I voted in favor and strongly supported the 1980 Senior Housing Bond Issue that has resulted in 1,294 senior housing units. I have supported Block Grant funds for Homesharing, Meals on Wheels and Minor Home Repair. I will renew my fight to provide housing for the homeless and if the Council will not respond, I will take my case directly to the people. I will not be satisfied with temporary and makeshift solutions.

TRANSPORTATION

I will keep up the fight for a transportation system that will unclog our freeways and enable our citizens to move about with relative ease. I will insist that our streets are safe so that you can move about our city without risking your life and limb. I will continue to support discounted senior bus fare rates.

You have my solemn promise that what I have said here, I will do. My word has always been my bond.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 6703 Seward Pk AV S, Seattle, WA 98118



Seattle City Council Position No. 5



**Sue
DONALDSON**

A Fresh Voice

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 as a past volunteer at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital, the Crisis Clinic, Headstart, Girl Scouts and the public schools attended by her children.

The Financial Situation

Seattle needs a budget based on sound fiscal principles - all of which look to the 90's and into the new century to better forecast and meet public needs. I am committed to a balanced budget that preserves public safety and essential city services. Duplication and inefficiencies need to be addressed through consolidation and co-location of services. Increased partnerships with the private sector, non-profit agencies and neighborhoods are also necessary to maximize service delivery, such as the development of affordable and low-income housing.

Neighborhood Safety

I have responded to neighborhood requests for community crime prevention, strengthened the municipal court system and expanded recreation and job employment 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 and improved water quality in Lake Union. Seattle's magnificent landscape must be protected and preserved for our children and grandchildren.

Our Neighborhoods

Unplanned growth threatens our neighborhoods, schools, and the quality of our lives. The transportation crisis must be addressed in coordination with neighborhood and land use planning. As Chair of the Council's Land Use Committee, I want new development to fit 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 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 Seattle public schools can concentrate on providing 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. I would appreciate your support on November 5th.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 15349, Seattle, WA 98115



**Yolanda
ALANIZ**

Yolanda Alaniz, 41, is a former farmworker from Eastern Washington. She graduated from the University of Washington in 1977. She is a community activist for abortion rights, people of color, women, the disabled, elderly, lesbians, gays, labor and immigrants, and advocates justice in Latin America and worldwide.

Alaniz is a board member of the Hispanic Association of City Employees, and member of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers Local 17. She is a past member of the Seattle Women's Commission. Formerly employed by the Department of Human Rights, Alaniz is currently a Water Department Customer Service Representative.

Alaniz is endorsed by the Freedom Socialist Party, Radical Women and dozens of grassroots community organizations and spokespeople for social causes. Union endorsements: CWA Local 7800, HERE Local 8, WFSE Local 435.

"It's high time for a Chicana council member committed to the needs of the poor, underpaid and unrepresented.

"Today's Democrat and Republican council exclusively represents the interests of major corporations and developers. My socialist voice is needed to reverse this trend by representing the economic interests of working people and the poor.

"The council needs less 'consensus-building,' which means

selling out to the powerful rich. We need more debate and confrontation so as to move ahead on key social issues.

"The budget needs to be balanced not by laying off city workers and slashing social and human services, but by taxing major corporations like Boeing.

"I have personally witnessed the waste of taxpayers' money — mismanaged projects that result in high-costs; consultants hired to do jobs that city employees can do; and on-going discriminatory practices that lead to costly legal suits and endless grievance processing.

"As a defendant in the Freeway Hall Case, I helped win precedent-setting decisions protecting free speech and privacy rights.

"I believe that together we can fund cities by dismantling the war machine; provide government-funded jobs for the unemployed and housing for the homeless; stop bigotry — insure across-the-board civil rights; initiate dynamic AIDS services/programs; mandate environmental sanity and safe, healthy and ergonomically sound workplaces; obtain public ownership of utilities and major industries; extend domestic partnership benefits to all workers; and establish a citizens' review board over the police department."

Vote YES on state Initiative 120 — Pro-Choice Washington, and vote YES on state Initiative 119 — Death with Dignity.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 5018 Rainier AV S, Seattle, WA 98118

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

Seattle City Clerk/Comptroller



**Norward J.
BROOKS**

Norward J. Brooks has served as Seattle City Comptroller since January of 1986. Prior employment history includes: eight years as Commissioner of Washington State Employment Security Department, four years as Director of Administrative Data Processing at the University of Washington, three years as Director of King County's Department of Records and Elections, and ten years as a computer professional at the Boeing Company. Norward Brooks was born on September 10, 1934. He holds an MBA degree from Seattle University and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Washington. He and his wife Violet have three children and five grandchildren.

The City Comptroller exercises general supervision over the financial affairs of the City; serves as the City's elected auditor; and oversees the City's whistleblower program. Responsibilities include approval of all City expenditures, issuance of financial reports, investment of the City's bond residual funds, administration of the City's Debt Management Program and supervision of the City's performance and compliance audits. In addition, the Comptroller serves on three pension boards, the City's Investment Committee, Seattle Housing Levy Oversight Committee, and chairs the Debt Management Policy Advisory and the Seattle Financial Management System Steering committees.

Norward Brooks cites the following as significant accomplishments by his office during the five years of his administration: implementing the Seattle Financial Management System; giving employees and retirees the option to have payroll checks deposited directly to bank accounts; earning five consecutive annual awards of Certificates of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting; identifying over \$2.3 million in questioned costs from contract audits; and earning over \$19 million annually in interest income from the investment of bond fund residuals. Brooks says, "My goals for the next four years are very ambitious. Building on past experience and with a vision for Seattle's future, I plan to develop and implement a state-of-the-art City-wide Payroll Personnel System; implement a comprehensive debt management plan; and expand the audit scope to include contract construction."

Endorsements include Seattle Fire Fighters Union Local 27, Seattle Retired Fire Fighters, United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1105, Aerospace Machinists Industrial District Lodge 751, Seattle Police Management Association, Seattle Police Guild, SEAMAC, King County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and Joint Council of Teamsters No. 28.

**CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 11044 Durland AV NE,
Seattle, WA 98125**

UNOPPOSED



Seattle City Treasurer



**Patricia
Murphy
ALLEN**

Patricia Murphy Allen's Objective will be to manage the Treasurer's Office so that City finances are more understandable to the Citizens of Seattle. The Mayor and the Office of Management and Budget should be better informed toward fiscal intelligence to bolster a smoother operation of our government along with wider knowledge of public affairs.

Planning financial management must be more encompassing than just a 4-year term in office. Formulating a design for long term goals and long term Seattleites' needs must be a strong focal point of new attention. Our Puget Sound area is growing rapidly and changing. Directives to preserve our City's treasures and treasury are our obligation.

Preservation and planning for Seattle's future should proceed with care. We can no longer afford high computer cost overruns, faulty communications systems or unsuitable consulting contracts of the past. Our governing experts must update with; better knowledge and truth in office.

Patricia's professional experience has well equipped her with the ability to lead and direct the Treasury for our City and its citizens. She has worked diligently as an Administrative Specialist with the current Treasurer for five years in the Executive Division. Her immediate objectives are to improve relations between conjunct managing departments...and to create a workplace geared for productive efficiency.

Patricia's current and previous work in personnel supervision, banking, accounting and financial records management further strengthen her capabilities as an able City Treasurer.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 501 N 36 ST, Suite 199, Seattle, WA



**Lloyd
HARA**

Lloyd Hara, 51, is completing his third term as City Treasurer. A third generation Seattleite, he graduated from Roosevelt High School, earned a BA in Economics, MPA in Public Administration and teaches public finance each summer at the University of Washington. Lloyd, his wife Sheryn, and their three children live on Queen Anne.

Lloyd's goals for the next four years include: creating and improving revenue sources without raising taxes; exploring more ways to use trust properties to benefit community needs; adopting a more effective City financial plan; and assisting other local governments and businesses to promote Seattle as the financial center of the Northwest. **Lloyd's proven track record ensures all citizens' money will be carefully managed and properly protected.**

Lloyd has proven himself accountable to Seattle citizens. As your elected Treasurer for the last 11 years, he has opened his office to public scrutiny, provided strong checks and balances, and prevented the misuse of public funds. Through Lloyd's efforts, Seattle has achieved the second highest bond credit rating possible, thus lowering your property taxes. He has opened the Treasurer's Office to competitively-bid bank services which saves over \$.5 million annually; provided investment earnings in excess of \$12 million every year he has been in office; upgraded the processing of payments and deposits, resulting in

savings reaching as much as \$1.4 million annually; moved from manual to computerized treasury operations; and has effectively run his office, increasing productivity by 36% without increasing staff size for the last decade. Lloyd's concern for the community translates into action: Through creative management of funds, he made available 3.4 acres of greenbelt for use in the Open Space Program, and recently secured land for a permanent home for Central Family & Youth Services — at no cost to the taxpayers.

"I am proud of the City of Seattle and honored to serve as your City Treasurer. I will continue to bring innovative ideas, fiscal prudence and be a progressive force in City decision-making. I ask for your vote on November 5."

In recognition of Lloyd's outstanding service as our City Treasurer, **the following organizations are among those endorsing Lloyd Hara for another term in office:** Aerospace Machinists Industrial District, Lodge 751; Alki Foundation; 1st, 11th, 34th, 36th, 37th, 43rd & 46th District Democrats; King County Democrats; King County Labor Council; Seattle Fire Fighters Union, Local 27; Seattle Police Management Association; Joint Local of Teamsters #28.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 466 Smith ST, Seattle, WA 98109

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

Seattle School District No. 1

Director District No. 1



**Ellen J.
ROE**

I am running for the school board again because a number of important issues being worked on now will take time to complete. Significant changes must occur that will improve education for all students in the Seattle Public Schools.

Perhaps the most important change is "restructuring" the way our schools function by bringing the principal, staff, parents and citizens together to write a plan and be held accountable for its success. Many schools will organize site councils which will be empowered to make changes that are consistent with Board policies, state law and regulations, and current labor contracts. Some schools may not organize councils but will change ways of operating based on new programs, ideas and research. Test scores are available showing improvements in basic skills are being made in some of the existing pilot schools. We must use that data to duplicate models that work and eliminate those that do not.

Secondly, schools must change to reflect changes in our students, their parents, and society. With the help of the City Levy passed last fall the district is able to offer important non-educational services to students, such as, before and after school activities, health services, and family support workers.

A third major issue is updating the facilities masterplan,

followed by submission of a bond issue to upgrade another set of old outdated buildings. Increased technological capabilities will be a major component of this effort. Demographic data indicates that the district will be opening buildings rather than making painful closures.

Lastly, we need to make modifications to our desegregation plan which will allow more students to attend school closer to their home. I do not advocate open enrollment because of the high transportation costs and the potential segregation of schools. While I personally prefer neighborhood elementaries I know that 40% of our parents do not! These parents desire schools with daycare facilities, different learning styles, or other factors. Some assignment control will be required in order to avoid overcrowding in some schools and underenrollment in others.

A Seattle native, I attended Madrona Elementary, Garfield High, and the University of Washington. My husband and our six children all attended Seattle Public Schools and the University of Washington. Education is important to our family and success in school has resulted in successful lives. Today's students are entitled to the same success in their education to assure them successful lives.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 3562 NE 96 ST, Seattle, WA 98115

Born: Olympia, 1943. Graduate: University of Washington, BA, Political Science. Twenty years housing services. Seven years: Boeing; Program Planner/Change Analyst—3 years specialty teams. Children graduated from Seattle public schools. Many years proven citywide leadership in school, youth, and neighborhood projects: Coaching; Co-Pres. PTSA Council, School District Committees, tutoring, Mayor's 1990 Education Summit, and Superior Court appointed member of Juvenile Diversion Program.

At the heart of Seattle Schools difficulties is the need for changed attitudes and new people on the school board. The Legislature, P.I. and Times papers, and business leaders all agree the current board is divisive and unable to lead or govern. Only one new board member is needed to bring about stability and harmony to school board leadership, and he is A. D. "Skip" Knox.

COOPERATION

Partnering with the City and other governmental bodies can facilitate solutions to strengthening neighborhoods and natural integration through shared siting and creative financing similar to the Convention center project and the 1990 Families and Education levy we passed. Working with the sports and entertainment industry and the City we could fund and carry out an afterschool youth activity program that could be a direct extension of the classroom in the neighborhoods where the kids live.

ATTITUDES

The board must respect each other and, in cases where

disagreement exists, do so without being disagreeable. Similarly, the board must set the tone of respect within the district for employees, students, and the general public alike.

ACCOUNTABILITY

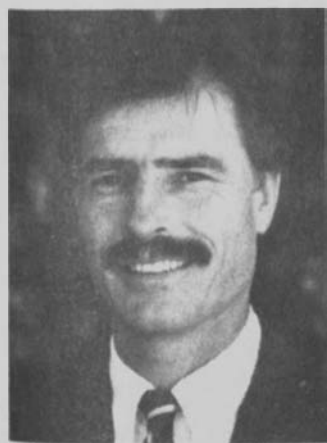
As your new board member I pledge to work for the legislative and internal district procedural changes necessary to restore control and order to the budget and spending process. Our chronic annual deficits result in preventable disruption to teachers work, parents planning, and students stability.

STABILITY

I worried that Initiative #34 would further divide our city, but the \$8,000,000 it has put in escrow should be used, as the voters intended when they passed it in 1989 to hasten the return to neighborhood schools. Compromise is possible to satisfy both sides on the busing issue. I'll work to bring forth a creative solution everyone can live with. A strategic plan that supports our teachers, promotes a healthy student mix as an empowerment rather than an impediment; that eagerly embraces change as necessary to raise student achievement and does so both cautiously and vigorously will return stability to our schools.

Will you help me bring about these changes? Thank You.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 2005 NE 130 ST, Seattle, WA 98125



**A. D. (Skip)
KNOX**

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



Seattle School District No. 1

Director District No. 2



**Scott
BARNHART**

I'm a University of Washington Associate Professor of Medicine and full-time physician at Harborview. For the past four years I have worked on school issues as a Spokesperson for the Education Summit and as Co-Chair of The Parents' Education Union. I'm married, have two children, and was born on July 28, 1951.

Raising Academic Standards

Setting high academic expectations for each child is my highest priority. We have successful programs in Seattle's public schools. Unfortunately, they are not available to all students. Strategies I will pursue, in cooperation with other board members, include; parent involvement, site-based management, financial and program stability, greater accountability, and teacher professional development. We must turn around the academic experience of minority children who are failing to succeed. Finally, Seattle must use its funding more effectively and guarantee needed additional funding be directed at reducing class size. With progress towards these goals we can restore confidence. This confidence, however, must not be based on false promises, it must be supported by demonstrating high standards.

Focus on Equity and Excellence

We must improve our schools! If public schools don't work for everybody, they don't work. Seattle doesn't have to follow other urban school districts - where, because of frequent problems with inadequate schools, many families leave for suburban and private schools. This creates

a two class system of education where only those who can't afford to buy out are left in public schools. There will never be a better time to change the direction of our public schools - Seattle can and must do better.

Student Assignment: Rely on Excellence

Nearly two years ago Mayor Rice pledged, and the school board unanimously voted to move Seattle towards all voluntary student assignment. Concrete steps to achieve this goal, by creating excellent magnet programs, are long past due. Our schools are now more segregated than ever. We must develop the programs and acquire the necessary resources for excellent integrated schools.

Building Bridges

Change requires broad support. Seattle is a diverse community and I'm proud of these diverse endorsements including Co-Chairs Hawthorne Principal John Morefield and Headmaster Doug Wheeler, King County Labor Council, Rainbow Coalition, SEAMEC, Vision Seattle, District Democrat Organizations, Mike Lowry, and Councilman Ron Sims, Legislators Nita Rinehart, Dwight Pelz, Jesse Wineberry, Ken Jacobsen and Cal Anderson.

Seattle's schools shouldn't just be good enough for someone else's kids, they must be good enough for all of our children.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 4117 Burke AV N, Seattle, WA 98103



**Ron
McKENZIE**

A 21 year Phinney Ridge resident, Ron and his wife became involved parent volunteers six years ago when their eldest son entered school. Ron has lived his commitment to public education by serving in leadership roles, most recently Co-President of the Seattle Council PTSA, after two years as President of the West Woodland PTA.

Born 12/31/45, Ron was raised in Cashmere and graduated from Seattle University with a degree in Political Science. A Vice President at Key Bank, Ron has 23 years of banking experience primarily involving financial analysis and compliance with federal/state banking laws.

Priorities

First, to change the dynamic of the School Board to be a non-divisive team that uses planning and goals as a method to evaluate and review District actions and approve budget appropriations. Second, to restore confidence in Seattle public schools by improving student achievement and ties to the community, by increasing resources for teacher development & training, and by providing safe, clean and well designed school buildings. Third, to secure adequate and stabilized funding sources. Fourth, to focus on major issues and build effective partnerships with parents, community and educational leaders alike.

Role of the Board

The Board should not become involved in administrative matters or advance personal viewpoints. Board Members should function as a group to review and adopt policies and strategic plans; approve a responsible budget; hire

and evaluate the Superintendent; and be aware of larger issues facing education and the community. In addition, individual board members should be effective listeners and demonstrate personal integrity and skills as a public servant.

Every student deserves the opportunity of a quality education in a friendly, challenging and safe environment. We must be alert and willing to implement educational successes of others.

Statement

As an involved and informed parent, I am committed to working for educational improvements for all children. I am also dedicated to positive results, prepared to make fair and firm decisions, and without a pre-conceived agenda. I value Seattle's ethnic and cultural diversity. It is preferable for children to be able to attend school as close to home as possible. Accordingly, continued progress toward a voluntary assignment program is essential.

Rating

"Outstanding" Municipal League

Endorsements

Seattle P-I; Alki Foundation; Seattle Education Association; 13 former School Board Members including Suzanne Hittman, Philip Swain, T.J. Vassar, Elizabeth Wales; public officials Marlin Appelwick, Cheryl Chow, Gary Locke, Ray Moore, Marilyn Smith, Phil Talmadge.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 6034 1 AV NW, Seattle, WA 98107

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

Seattle School District No. 1

Director District No. 3



**Linda
HARRIS**

Linda Harris was born in 1946. She graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, 1968. She received a teaching credential from San Francisco State University, 1970. She taught in the 1970's in San Francisco, Oakland, and Newport-Mesa City Schools. Since moving here in 1981, she has been working with teachers and principals in the Seattle City Schools in regular classrooms, computer labs, HOST, intervention and bilingual programs in many schools in the district. She tutors for the Central Area Youth Association. Linda has been married to Greg Harris for 24 years. She has a son at Garfield High School and a son at Eckstein Middle School.

Linda's 20 years of experience as a teacher, a parent and a school volunteer make her the choice for Seattle School Board position No. 3. No other candidate or School Board member has this broad background and special insights.

During the next four years the School Board will make decisions that will lead Seattle's children into the 21st century. Linda will make sure that the Board's policies will result in kids learning. She knows that high standards produce high-quality results. She knows that stable programs lead families to support and to rely on our public schools. She believes that the Board's policies must provide a solid basic education for every child before it funds special programs.

Linda believes in integrated schools. A stable choice plan is central to that goal. Linda believes that if every school excels, then all choices will be positive. Linda will demand that, rather than continually starting new programs, the superintendent either improve or eliminate existing programs which are ineffective.

Linda knows that strong leadership produces good education. She believes the School Board must set long-range plans and leave the day-to-day management to the superintendent and staff. School Board members must work together. Linda's teacher training has taught her how to bring people together to work toward common goals. She knows how to work with teachers, principals and parents. Linda will bring this cooperative spirit to the Seattle School Board.

Linda is supported and endorsed by many people and organizations who know and care about our public schools, including Representatives Gary Locke, Marlin Appelwick, and Helen Sommers, County Councilwoman Cynthia Sullivan, City Councilman Tom Weeks, the teachers of the Seattle Education Association, and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 3828 48 AV NE, Seattle, WA 98105



**Connie
SIDLES**

Connie Sidles (born 6-7-49) grew up in Seattle's Holly Park projects. She graduated Valedictorian from Rainier Beach and attended the University of Chicago on scholarship, where she graduated with honors and joined Phi Beta Kappa. Connie has served on the School Board for four years, chairing the facilities/operations committee and serving on finance/audit, development, curriculum, technology, and desegregation committees. She's a consultant and teacher in the printing industry and has written over 200 articles for the trade and consumer press.

Connie's #1 priority has always been academic achievement. She knows from personal experience that education is the surest way out of poverty. Connie wants to ensure that every child in our community has the doors of opportunity thrown wide open, as they were for her. That's why she's been volunteering in schools for 7 years. She believes in neighborhood schools and choice for parents. Connie's been an advocate of decentralization, understanding that quality is best when built from the ground up. Connie believes we must set high standards for the superintendent and hold him accountable for academic performance, excellent management, responsiveness, quality improvement, and safety. She knows that a fiscally responsible school district doesn't close schools—it fills them up with students.

Connie will work to: stop forced bussing by implementing Mayor Rice's pledge to integrate our schools voluntarily;

reform bureaucracy into a responsive support service for schools; increase funding by insisting that we in King County keep more of our education tax dollars at home; lift oppressive lids from our successful schools. Connie has a record of supporting innovative programs. She'll continue to fight for dramatic improvement for our students.

A two-time chair of the facilities/operations committee, Connie understands our physical plant, including the need to better maintain schools. As we embark on a major facilities upgrade, we will need Connie's experience. She is an expert on management and board roles, two key elements in our decentralization efforts.

Connie has been endorsed by people who care about quality schools and strong communities: King County Labor Council, Vision Seattle, Seattle's Child, Councilman Ron Sims, Senator Nita Rinehart, Reps. Ken Jacobsen, Mike Heavey, and many others.

Connie has an open door, a questing mind, a listening ear, and an understanding heart. "I believe the Board should be accountable to the people. I've always listened to the people and learned. Please help me make schools better for our children."

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 4532 48th AV NE, Seattle, WA 98015



Seattle School District No. 1

Director District No. 6



**Janice L.A. (Jan)
SHELLGREN**

Jan will bring a new and much needed perspective to the School Board. She has 14 years experience on various Boards, serves on the S.W. Youth and Family Services Board, is Past President of Highland Park PTSA, and serves on the District's Facilities Master Plan Committee.

Born in 1956 to a family of educators, Jan earned her B.S. in Business Administration from Oregon State. She and husband Eric, a lifelong Seattleite, have four children. After working over 10 years in the business community, her energies shifted to education.

"I believe a Seattle School Board member is a trustee of our most precious public resource—our children."

WE MUST:

- **Restore Confidence in Public Education**—The Board must work together to develop sound policies and implement them through consistent decision-making. I will insist on establishing measurable goals and hold our Superintendent accountable to achieve them.
- **Improve the District's Financial Stability**—I envision parents, teachers, the City, business, and labor joining in an effort to obtain better funding. The State must fulfill its legal obligation to fund basic education. The tax dollars we do receive must be used effectively for all our children. Governmental monies should not be jeopardized by decisions based solely on emotional or political considerations.
- **Prepare Students for the 21st Century**—Our children

are the future. The schools must change to adequately prepare students to meet the challenges of the workplace.

• **Provide Staff Support and Development**—We must release our teachers from personally providing instructional tools and materials. Adequately provide them with pencils, paper, up-to-date textbooks, and current technology. We must provide staff training to address the serious needs of our richly diverse community.

• **Fully Utilize our Facilities**—It is time our schools once again become a central focus of their communities—to proudly be the civic, cultural, and educational centers of their neighborhoods.

Join Jan's endorsers. Cast a vote for excellent schools! Seattle Post Intelligencer, Seattle Education Association, Alki Foundation, Cheryl Bleakney, George Corcoran, Jon Bridge, Dolly Castillo, Marianne Roulet, Dr. Carver Gayton, Phil Swain, Annie Jones, Dick Cooley, Betty Lau, Gene Peterson, Dean Thornton, Dr. Samuel Tarica, King County Democratic Central Committee, 36th and 37th District Democrats, King County Women's Political Caucus, 7th CD Rainbow Coalition, City Councilmembers Tom Weeks, Jane Noland and Cheryl Chow, County Councilmembers Greg Nickels and Cynthia Sullivan, Representatives Gary Locke, Marlin Appelwick, and Helen Sommers, Senator Phil Talmadge, and many more.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 3518 SW Monroe ST, Seattle, WA 98126



**Gerald A.
SMITH**

Gerald A. Smith is a Senior Prosecuting Attorney with the King County Prosecutor's Office. Born in Seattle in 1942, he attended Seattle Public Schools and graduated from West Seattle High School. After service in the U.S. Navy, he earned degrees in History and Political Science, and a Juris Doctor from the University of Washington. He lives in West Seattle. His son, Martin J. Smith-Martinez, is a seventh grader at Washington Middle School. Jerry serves on the Board of Directors of the Highline/West Seattle Mental Health Center.

Parental Choice

Parents should be able to send their children to a quality neighborhood school or choose another school or program, if it better serves the child's needs. This choice is not presently offered to parents.

Good Neighborhood Schools

The Seattle School District must return to its fundamental purpose — providing a good education for all children in the accessible, safe, and supportive environment of neighborhood schools. The schools are the focal point of the neighborhood, and give the neighborhood its life. It is time to admit that forced busing is the wrong solution to the problem of racial isolation, and to return to open enrollment and parental choice. Every school must be a good school providing a quality education. The decline of the Seattle Schools, both physically and academically, threatens the District's viability. The District suffers from

"middle class flight" as families of all ethnic groups flee from Seattle's deteriorating schools.

Safe and Effective Schools

Jerry's priorities for the District are quality education, school safety, and school based management. Systematic evaluation of programs, administrators, and teachers will assure a quality and cost effective education for all children. His service as Chairperson of the Education Summit Subcommittee on School Safety and Drug Abuse convinced him of the need for safe neighborhood schools where all children can succeed.

Commitment to Quality Education for All Children

The School Board needs a commitment to quality education for all children in neighborhood schools through accountability, stability, and fiscal responsibility. Jerry will bring such a commitment, together with experience as a parent, a prosecutor, and a Board member of a large community service organization.

Endorsements

Jerry is endorsed by Mike Heavey, Norm Maleng, Dawn Mason, The Weekly, the King County Central Labor Council, and Aerospace Machinists Lodge 751. He received the Municipal League's highest rating for this position.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 1727 Harbor AV SW, #405, Seattle, WA 98126

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

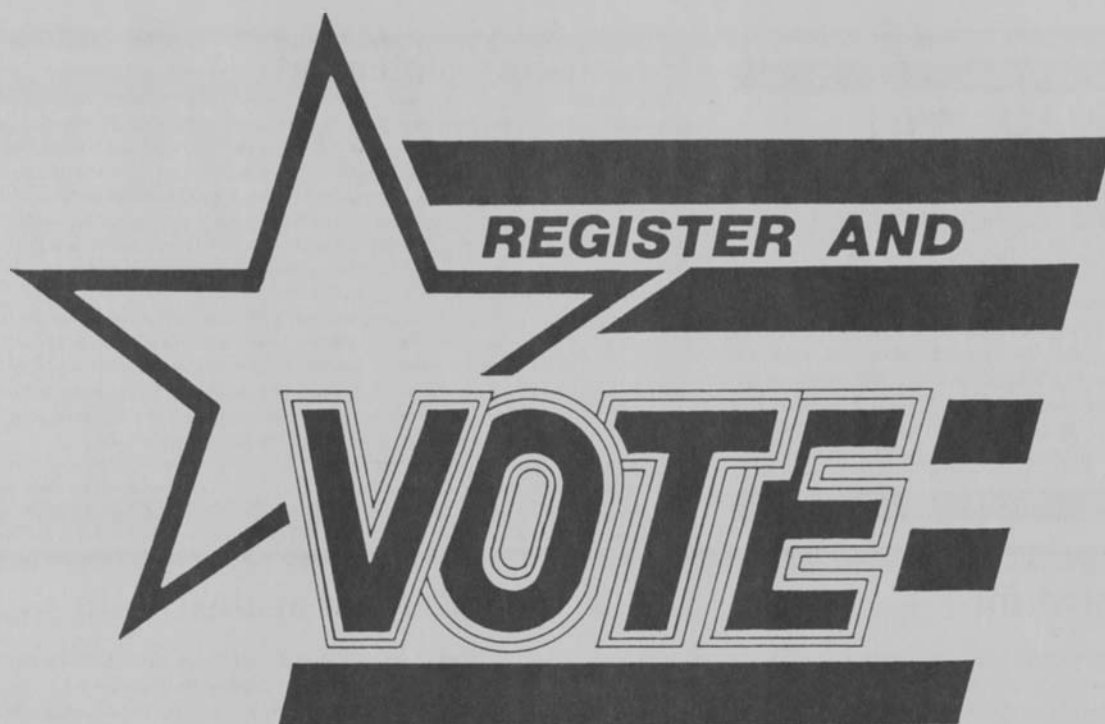


TABLE OF CONTENTS TO LOCAL MEASURES

King County Proposed Charter Amendment No. 1	56
King County Proposition No. 1 Metro Assumption.....	57
King County Proposition No. 2 Emergency Medical Services Levy	58
King County Proposition No. 3 Emergency Radio Communications Project Bonds	59
City of Seattle Referendum No. 1 Proposed City Charter Amendment No. 1	60
City of Seattle Referendum No. 2 Proposed City Charter Amendment No. 2.....	62



BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSED KING COUNTY CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 1

Shall the King County Charter be amended to provide for a thirteen member metropolitan county council with intergovernmental committees to review county-wide policy plans, such amendment to be contingent upon voter approval of King County Proposition No. 1 authorizing the county's assumption of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO), all as provided in Ordinance No. 10065?

Explanatory Statement

If approved by the voters, proposed Charter Amendment No. 1 would amend the King County Charter to provide for a thirteen member metropolitan county council instead of the current nine member council, and for intergovernmental committees to review county-wide policy plans. The proposed amendment would only be effective if the voters also approve King County Proposition No. 1, authorizing King County to assume the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO).

Under the proposed amendment, elections for the four new council positions would be held in conjunction with the state-wide primary and general elections in 1992, with terms commencing on January 1, 1993. Two of the new positions would have initial terms of one year, and two would have initial terms of three years. Subsequent terms would be for four years.

The proposed intergovernmental committees would review county-wide comprehensive policy plans, and elements of other plans which are effective both in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the county. Each committee would have twelve members: six from the metropolitan county council, and six appointed from, and based on the relative populations of the largest city in the county (currently Seattle) and the other cities within the county. Two representatives from sewer service districts would serve in lieu of two city representatives when water pollution abatement plans are considered.

Enactment of plans referred to intergovernmental committees would require an affirmative vote of at least nine members of the metropolitan county council. The first county-wide comprehensive policy plan enacted after January 1, 1993 would not take effect until ratified by units of general government in King County representing at least one-third of all such units of government and three-fourths of the county's population.

Statement for

What's larger than Rhode Island and has more people than a dozen states?

The answer is ... King County.

More than ever, we need a strong approach to county-wide problems that guarantees a powerful voice to citizens and local communities.

A YES vote for King County Charter Amendment 1 guarantees your voice by creating a directly elected 13 member Metropolitan King County Council responsible for growth management, integrated transportation planning and environmental issues now fragmented between King County government and Metro, the sewer and transit agency.

The new Council will replace the unconstitutional, 44 member Metro Council and the 9 member County Council. Charter Amendment 1 will require city and county officials to work together in developing better land use and transportation plans in compliance with our new state Growth Management Act.

An expanded County Council will improve representation for suburban and rural communities; Intergovernmental Committees assure cities a strong voice in county policies.

Both King County Charter Amendment 1 and King County Proposition 1 must pass for reform to occur.

Vote YES on King County Charter Amendment 1 to create more effective county government. Vote YES on King County Proposition 1 to assure your voice - and vote - is heard.

Rebuttal of statement against

Proposed Charter Amendment 1 increases voter representation. No wonder the opponents offer no specifics for opposing it!

Voters don't hurt government - in this country they ARE the government. By assuring greater voices for citizens and local communities, we'll improve King County government and Metro.

Vote YES for King County Charter Amendment 1 AND King County Proposition 1.

Both measures are endorsed by the Municipal League, Leagues of Women Voters, ACLU, Seattle Times and Seattle P.I.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: JOE MCGAVICK, LUCY STEERS, GEORGE WALKER

Statement against

King County Charter Amendment #1 can not take effect without citizen approval of King County Proposition #1. The statement in OPPOSITION to King County Proposition #1 is also the statement in OPPOSITION to King County Charter Amendment #1.

Rebuttal of statement for

Are you ready for SUPER government? Are you prepared for escalating costs?

Intergovernmental Committees will be advisory only, and ineffective. They WILL NOT be directly elected by you voters. They WILL NOT be powerful voices for the unincorporated areas of the County, or the citizens of the 31 cities of the County. The County Council will be the sole, legally empowered body making the final decisions affecting all regional concerns.

VOTE NO CHARTER AMENDMENT 1.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: NANCY CAMPBELL, DORRIT PEALY, BOB NEIR



Explanatory Statement

BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSITION NO. 1 METRO ASSUMPTION

Shall King County, effective January 1, 1993, assume the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) as authorized by state law, with said assumption being contingent upon voter approval of proposed King County Charter Amendment No. 1 providing for a thirteen member metropolitan county council with intergovernmental committees to review county-wide policy plans, all as provided in Ordinance No. 10066?

The Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) provides public transit and water pollution abatement services within its service area, and has boundaries which are the same as those of King County. METRO is governed by a 44 member council, comprised primarily of persons elected to other local governmental positions. In September of 1990, the United States District Court ruled that the statutory method by which the METRO council members are selected violates the "one person, one vote" principle embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

If Proposition No. 1 is approved by the voters, King County would, effective January 1, 1993, assume all of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of METRO, provided that the voters also approve proposed King County Charter Amendment No. 1, which provides for a thirteen member metropolitan county council with intergovernmental committees to review county-wide policy plans. The current 44 member METRO council would be abolished, and the legislative authority of King County, in accordance with its charter, would be vested with all the statutory rights, powers, duties and obligations currently vested in the METRO council.

Under state law, Proposition No. 1 would be approved only if both a majority of voters residing within the City of Seattle and a majority of King County voters residing outside of the City of Seattle vote in favor of the proposition.

Statement for

Do you know who represents you on the 44-member Metro Council?

Do you know the rival roles of Metro and King County?

Why do we have two county-wide governments?

These two governments are making billion dollar decisions on growth management, transportation, and environmental protection. Yet, our system for county-wide government is so fragmented, even well informed voters don't know who makes the key regional decisions.

This confusing, wasteful system can be eliminated by voting YES for King County Proposition 1 and King County Charter Amendment 1.

These measures will merge King County government and Metro, creating a single county-wide authority that's better equipped to deal with county-wide issues and regional problems.

United States District Court has ruled the existing Metro Council violates your constitutional guarantee of one-person, one-vote.

A YES vote will abolish the non-elected Metro Council, giving you the right to vote for public officials accountable for spending billions of your tax dollars.

A YES vote will assure citizens a voice and a vote.

Both measures must pass for the reform to occur.

Let's put voters in the driver's seat! Vote YES for King County Proposition 1 and Charter Amendment 1.

Rebuttal of statement against

With a half billion dollar budget and 3,600 employees, Metro has outgrown the supervision provided by a non-elected, part-time council. Merger preserves Metro services - what disappears is the 44-member Metro Council. This proposal was developed and debated in more than 30 public meetings. It's endorsed by the League of Women Voters, Municipal League and many others. Opponents ignore the real issue - your right to vote. Don't let political bickering steal your opportunity for county-wide reform.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: JOE McGAVICK, LUCY STEERS,
GEORGE WALKER

Statement against

If approved, METRO will disappear, absorbed by the existing King County government. A similar King County take-over ballot measure was resoundingly defeated by the voters in November 1979. This proposition only creates a bigger county government, imposing a more complex structure. Nor has King County government, when judged by past performance, demonstrated a capacity for effective, timely, and economical performance.

Moreover, this proposition was a negotiated agreement, by elected officials, without the participation of a popularly elected group of citizen freeholders permitted by law. King County government has already failed to honor one part of that negotiated agreement - allowing you, the voter, to decide whether King County Council shall be elected on a partisan/non-partisan ballot. This action inspires neither trust nor confidence vital to collaborative public, regional decision-making.

This proposition is nothing more than a statement of good intentions, totally dependent on the good will of King County councilmembers.

This proposition is not the only option for meeting the U.S. District Court's decision directing Metro to comply with the "one man, one vote" requirement. Judge Dwyer ruled METRO had to be restructured - he did not say it had to be discarded or taken-over by King County.

Rebuttal of statement for

METRO's Transit and Water Quality functions are stunning successes. Transit ridership increased from 30 to 70 million. Water Quality has won national awards. Turn these utilities over to the County? Their largest project, the \$70 million jail, had large cost overruns, a flawed security system, and was too small when finally opened. The County has not demonstrated the competence or experience to run large, complex utilities.

VOTE NO PROPOSITION 1 to assure METRO's continuing excellence.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: NANCY CAMPBELL, DORRIT PEALY,
BOB NEIR



Explanatory Statement

BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSITION NO. 2 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES LEVY

Shall King County be authorized to levy a regular property tax each year for six consecutive years beginning in 1991, to be collected beginning in 1992, at the rate of \$0.25 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation for the provision of emergency medical services, all as provided in King County Ordinance No. 10089?

If approved by the voters, Proposition No. 2 would authorize King County to levy a regular property tax at the rate \$0.25 per one thousand dollars of assessed valuation on all taxable property within the county for the purposes of providing emergency medical services. The levy would be authorized for a six-year period, with collection beginning in 1992.

The City of Seattle operates and funds a separate emergency medical services program which serves the residents of the city and the residents of King County Fire District No. 5. The ordinance placing Proposition No. 2 on the ballot provides that during the six-year levy period, all revenues collected pursuant to this proposed levy from property located within the City of Seattle would be reimbursed and transferred to the city. All revenues collected pursuant to the levy from property within the boundaries of King County Fire District No. 5 would also be reimbursed and transferred to the City of Seattle, so long as emergency medical services are provided to district residents by the city. Revenues collected from taxable property outside of the City of Seattle and outside of Fire District No. 5 would be used to finance the county emergency medical services program.

The proposed levy is a regular property tax levy in addition to the statutory tax rate limits imposed by state law. It is not subject to the 106% limitation on levy increases provided for by state law for the first levy imposed, but is subject to that limit for the remaining five levies.

Statement for

If you ever require emergency medical care, you're living in the right place. In fact, according to the American Heart Association, you're more likely to survive a heart attack in King County than anywhere else in the United States.

Thanks to MEDIC ONE.

MEDIC ONE is funded with a six-year levy. It first passed in 1979 and was re-approved by the voters in 1985. Proposition 2 seeks re-authorization of the Emergency Medical Services levy for another six years.

Proposition 2 is not a new tax.

The proposed annual levy rate of 25¢ per thousand dollars of assessed value is the same as approved in 1985. The money raised will directly support your local fire department and paramedic unit.

Since 1986, more than 550,000 of your neighbors and friends have been helped by MEDIC ONE.

Last year alone, MEDIC ONE responded to almost 97,000 calls in King County.

Proposition 2 must pass if we are to meet the growing demand placed on the MEDIC ONE system. Our quality of life depends on it. Someone you love may need it.

VOTE YES for MEDIC ONE. VOTE YES on PROPOSITION 2.

Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: BARRY MURPHY, CHRISTY HORTON



Explanatory Statement

BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSITION NO. 3 EMERGENCY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT BONDS - \$49,085,000

Shall King County, exclusively for the purpose of financing the capital costs of a county-wide emergency radio communications system for police, fire and other emergency services throughout King County, be authorized to issue up to \$49,085,000 of unlimited tax general obligation bonds with a maximum term of 8 years, payable from annual property tax levies in excess of regular property tax levies, all as provided in King County Ordinance 10093?

If approved by the voters, Proposition No. 3 would authorize King County to issue up to \$49,085,000 worth of general obligation bonds to finance the capital costs of developing, acquiring, and installing a regional emergency radio communications system which would allow police, fire and other emergency services throughout the county to communicate directly with each other in emergencies.

The bonds, which would be required to mature within eight years of their issuance, would be paid through annual property tax levies to be made upon all taxable property within the county and in excess of the regular non-voted property tax levy, at such rate as may be required to meet such payments, and through any other funds which may become available and may be used for such purposes.

Statement for

PROPOSITION 3 IMPROVES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Direct communication links among all emergency service agencies do not exist. Proposition 3 funds a modern, countywide radio network that will allow emergency service agencies to talk directly with each other in the field, dramatically improving their ability to provide a coordinated response to a police, fire or medical emergency.

PROPOSITION 3 PREVENTS CATASTROPHIC DESTRUCTION OF VITAL COMMUNICATIONS NECESSARY FOR RAPID EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

Existing radio systems are vulnerable to natural disasters or sabotage. If a transmission tower or communications center is destroyed during a disaster, emergency response would be drastically impaired, endangering lives and property. Proposition 3 improves existing facilities and also provides the backup necessary to continue emergency communications in an earthquake or other major disaster.

PROPOSITION 3 ENHANCES PUBLIC SAFETY.

Many county emergency radio systems are old and unreliable, jeopardizing effective emergency response. Proposition 3 creates a much-needed new radio system that ensures a swift response to calls for help.

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 3.

For an average of just 90 cents per month, a "yes" vote will better protect the public and the safety of courageous police, fire and other emergency personnel.

Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: RON SIMS, KENT PULLEN, PATRICK FITZSIMONS



City of Seattle REFERENDUM NO. 1

PROPOSED CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 1

BALLOT TITLE

Shall the Seattle City Charter be amended to consolidate the City's financial management functions into a Department of Finance by abolishing the elective offices of City Comptroller and City Treasurer and to establish and prescribe the duties of a City Auditor; and Article XIX, Sections 1 and 3 and Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter be amended and Article VIII, Sections 4 through 9 of said charter be repealed accordingly?

Statement For

Charter Amendment #1 will increase government accountability, streamline City bureaucracy, and save the taxpayers at least \$500,000 a year, by allowing the City of Seattle to create a single Finance Department to replace the current system, which has three different agencies involved in City finances.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #1 WILL PROVIDE REAL CHECKS AND BALANCES

Charter Amendment #1 will create an independent City Auditor, appointed for a six-year term by the City Council, who will serve as the taxpayers' watchdog over the City's financial management.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #1 WILL SAVE MORE THAN \$500,000 BY ELIMINATING DUPLICATION AND OVERHEAD

Right now, the City's financial management is split among three different agencies, resulting in inefficiency and duplication. By consolidating all of the City's financial operations into one department, the City will save over half a million dollars, which could be used to address more important problems facing our community, like public safety or at-risk children.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #1 WILL HELP HOLD OFFICIALS ACCOUNTABLE FOR COSTLY ERRORS

With three separate agencies involved in the City's finances, it is difficult for taxpayers to hold anyone accountable for mistakes like the recent multi-million dollar cost overruns in computer systems or breakdown in processing parking ticket payments.

"In November, Seattle voters should remember this latest fiasco when they vote on [Charter Amendment #1] ... It's an idea whose time has come."
— Seattle P-I, September 3, 1991

By consolidating all financial responsibilities into a single office that reports directly to the Mayor, Charter Amendment #1 will give taxpayers a direct way to hold government accountable.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #1 IS LONG OVERDUE

The City's current inefficient financial structure was created more than 40 years ago, by the 1946 Charter, and has not been updated since.

Seattle is one of only three cities in the entire nation that still has both an elected Treasurer and Comptroller.

"Mayor Norm Rice's proposal to reorganize the City's finances makes sense and probably should have taken place years ago."
— Seattle Times, August 18, 1991

CHARTER AMENDMENT #1 IS SUPPORTED BY MAYOR NORM RICE, COUNCIL PRESIDENT PAUL KRAABEL, COUNCILMEMBERS TOM WEEKS, JIM STREET, SUE DONALDSON, JANE NOLAND, 36TH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS, GREATER SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANY OTHERS.

On November 5, vote "YES" on Charter Amendment #1.

Rebuttal of Statement against

The real question is: do you want to save \$500,000 a year, or do you want to save the jobs of two politicians?

FACT: Charter Amendment #1 does not take away the rights of voters, it protects the rights of taxpayers

The League of Women Voters has endorsed Charter Amendment #1.

Charter Amendment #1 would put the responsibility for running this city where it belongs, with the Mayor and the City Council, the elected officials who are the most directly accountable to the voters.

FACT: Charter Amendment #1 will provide real checks and balances

"...the current system allows all three elected officials to point the finger at somebody else..."

—Seattle Times, August 18, 1991

There is no evidence that the Comptroller and Treasurer save the City money. In fact, recent problems with computer and utility collection projects have cost the City several million dollars.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: NORM RICE, PAUL KRAABEL, SUE DONALDSON

The law as it presently exists:

The City Charter currently provides for the offices of City Comptroller and City Treasurer, each of which is to be separately elected to a term of four years.

Under Article VIII, Sections 1-3, the City Comptroller exercises general supervision over the financial affairs of the City and is responsible for maintaining the City's financial records and signing City payment warrants and checks. Under Article VIII, Section 4-6, the Comptroller also serves as the City Clerk and keeps a record of City Council proceedings and maintains custody of various official records.

Under Article VIII, Sections 7-9, the City Treasurer is responsible for receiving, keeping, and paying out all money belonging to the City and keeping pertinent financial records of the balances of City funds.

The City Comptroller and City Treasurer also have various other duties under the Charter and by Ordinance. Additional key Comptroller duties include audit responsibilities, administering the "whistleblower" provisions, investing of bond proceeds, and chairing the Debt Management Committee. The Treasurer maintains all City/bank relationships, safekeeping of securities, and investing all idle cash. Together, they are members of the City Pension Boards, Debt and Investment Committees, and numerous oversight and audit committees.

Statement Against

REFERENDUM 1 TAKES AWAY OUR RIGHTS AS VOTERS. Now we elect our independent City Comptroller and City Treasurer. Referendum 1 will replace them with political appointees who will report to the city council and other political appointees who will serve the mayor, but none of them will serve us, the taxpayers, directly. Preserve our right to elect. Vote "No" on Referendum 1.

Under Referendum 1 we, as taxpayers, will lose our independent watchdogs, those who now protect our tax dollars. Audits of city hall departments and officials—and the tax dollars they spend—will no longer be conducted by independently elected officials who report only to us, the voters. No independently-elected watchdogs! Vote "No" on Referendum 1.

REFERENDUM 1 WILL COST TAXPAYERS MORE MONEY. Abolishing the taxpayers' watchdogs will cost us—the taxpayers—more money. Both positions—which Referendum 1 will eliminate—will be replaced by more appointed bureaucrats. The City Comptroller and City Treasurer consistently win state and national awards for management improvements which save taxpayers millions of dollars. And while it doesn't happen very often, whenever city money is missing, your watchdogs have identified those responsible and held them accountable. No cost-savings! Vote "No" on Referendum 1.

REFERENDUM 1 WILL NOT STREAMLINE CITY HALL. Who will control the financial and audit functions of our City? Will it be us, the voters and taxpayers? Or will it be nameless, faceless bureaucrats appointed without our vote? Seattle voters are fully capable of choosing their financial watchdogs.

Now that the mayor is looking at gambling to generate more municipal revenues, we can't afford to lose our independently-elected watchdogs.

We must maintain our checks and balances on the power of the mayor and council to spend our tax dollars. No checks and balances! Vote "No" on Referendum 1.
A "No" vote on Referendum 1 will protect our tax dollars.

The effect of the measure if approved:

The elective offices of City Comptroller and City Treasurer would be abolished and replaced by the appointive officers of Director of Finance, City Auditor, and City Clerk.

The Director of Finance would be appointed by the Mayor subject to City Council confirmation and could be removed by the Mayor by filing a statement of reasons. The Director of Finance would exercise general supervision over the financial affairs of the City with the powers and duties prescribed by ordinance. Unless otherwise reassigned, the Director of Finance would take over many of the duties of the City Comptroller and the City Treasurer.

A City Auditor would be appointed by the Chair of the City Council's Finance Committee, subject to confirmation by the full City Council. The City Auditor would serve for a term of six years unless removed by a majority vote of the City Council. The City Auditor would examine and verify the accuracy of City accounts and records; inspect the receipt, safekeeping and disbursement of City funds; and perform other duties prescribed by ordinance.

A City Clerk would be selected by the City Council. The City Clerk would keep a record of the City Council proceedings and maintain custody of various officials records.

Rebuttal of Statement for

VOTE NO! on Referendum 1.

Keep our checks and balances. Seattle is fortunate to have independently elected watchdogs. Our city has been scandal free. Our current charter serves this city well.

Referendum 1 takes away our direct control over our money. It would replace two elected officials, with political appointees.

Referendum 1 will not streamline anything. The current charter assigns responsibilities which avoids duplication, but maintains strong financial checks and balances. Replacing elected officials with politically appointed bureaucrats does not streamline city hall and will even increase costs.

The only thing it guarantees is consolidation of power in the hands of a single politician. Referendum 1 is opposed by:

Representatives: Gary Locke, Jesse Wineberry
County Councilmember: Ron Sims
City Councilmembers: George Benson, Sam Smith
37th District Democrats
King County Republican Central Committee

Keep our WATCHDOGS! Vote NO on Referendum 1!

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: EDWARD L. KIDD, ROBERT B. DUNN, KATHRYN S. (KIT) JONES



City of Seattle REFERENDUM NO. 2

PROPOSED CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 2

Statement For

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 WILL INCREASE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY, ELIMINATE RED TAPE FOR LOCAL BUSINESSES, AND SAVE TAXPAYER DOLLARS

Charter Amendment #2 would allow the City of Seattle to consolidate all of its purchasing and contracting activities into a single department — instead of the current system which scatters these activities over several different offices and boards.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 WILL IMPROVE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

Right now, the City's efforts to provide cost-effective services are hampered by outdated, complicated contracting and purchasing procedures.

Under the current system, bureaucratic overhead sometimes accounts for *one-third* of the total cost of many smaller items. No small business could afford such an inefficient purchasing system, and local government can't, either.

The current contracting system was created over 100 years ago, and simply cannot meet the demands of today's complex economy.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 WILL SAVE THE TAXPAYERS OVER \$200,000

By consolidating all purchasing and contracting activities into a single department and eliminating duplication and overhead costs, the City will save over \$200,000.

This money could be used to address critical issues facing our community, like public safety, fire protection, housing, and educational services.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 WILL INCREASE GOVERNMENT AC- COUNTABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

Under the existing system, responsibility for the City's contracting and purchasing functions is scattered among a number of boards and offices, resulting in no clear accountability to the taxpayers.

Charter Amendment #2 would provide greater accountability by making these functions the responsibility of a single City department, which would

BALLOT TITLE

Shall the Seattle City Charter be amended to permit the consolidation and assignment, by ordinance, of the City's contracting and purchasing functions, and Article VIII, Section 16 and Article VII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of said charter be repealed and Article VII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter be amended accordingly?

be directly accountable to the Mayor.

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 WILL REDUCE HASSLES AND RED TAPE FOR LOCAL BUSINESSES

Currently, local firms who want to sell their products or services to the City are forced to deal with several different agencies, each with their own set of rules and regulations. Charter Amendment #2 would reduce the bureaucracy and confusion facing businesses who want to do business with the City.

"Seattle Mayor Norm Rice has proposed a number of changes in the organization of city government... that have merit in terms of cost-savings and greater efficiency."

— Seattle P-I, August 25, 1991

CHARTER AMENDMENT #2 IS SUPPORTED BY MAYOR NORM RICE, COUNCIL PRESIDENT PAUL KRAABEL, COUNCILMEMBERS TOM WEEKS, JIM STREET, SUE DONALDSON, JANE NOLAND, 36TH AND 46TH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS, GREATER SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANY OTHERS.

On November 5, vote "YES" on Charter Amendment #2.

Rebuttal of Statement against

The opposition says "if it ain't broke...why fix it?" We say **the system is broke** when it costs \$40 in paperwork to buy a \$120 item. If you agree that **Seattle can't afford a Pentagon-style purchasing system**, then vote "YES" on Charter Amendment #2.

The opposition says "it should not take an amendment of the City Charter to do an administrative job." In fact, the City **cannot** make these **badly needed and long overdue changes** without a charter amendment! That's why **Charter Amendment #2 is endorsed by the League of Women Voters.**

The opposition says Charter Amendment #2 will "bury... contracting and purchasing functions..." and "increase the costs." In fact, it would consolidate all purchasing and contracting activities within one department, making them much more visible and **much more accountable to the public.** It would also **save taxpayers \$200,000 each year** in overhead alone!

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: NORM RICE, PAUL KRAABEL, SUE DONALDSON

The law as it presently exists:

The City Charter currently provides for a Board of Public Works to govern the award and terms of all contracts for public improvements to City-owned and City-controlled property. Among other things, such contracts generally are to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder and require the payment of not less than the prevailing wages paid to City employees for similar work. Other Charter provisions establish a City Division of Purchases and assign to the Purchasing Agent the duty to purchase supplies, material, and equipment in the manner provided by ordinance.

The effect of the measure if approved:

If approved by the voters, Referendum No. 2 would abolish the Board of Public Works and the Division of Purchases and would amend other Charter provisions to permit the City Council to assign to one or more City departments the responsibility for awarding contracts for both public works and for the purchase of services, supplies, materials, and equipment. These Charter amendments

would retain current requirements that all public works and purchases of supplies, materials and equipment over certain minimum levels generally be done by contracts awarded to the lowest and best bidder and that all people employed pursuant to a City public works contract be paid prevailing wages.

Statement Against

VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

Referendum 2 is but a small part of the plan to reorganize City departments. To date, this administration has yet to demonstrate its ability to control or reorganize its departments. Certainly, it should not take an amendment of the City Charter to do an administrative job.

VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

Referendum 2, in conjunction with Referendum 1, will place all accountability of the City's financial matters in the hands of the Mayor and City Council. Passage of Referendum 2 by the people of Seattle would also place the oversight functions dealing with that accountability in the hands of political appointees.

VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

Referendum 2 is a "blank check". It is riding on the coat-tail of the City's proposed reorganization plan. The only purpose Referendum 2 has is to bury the City's financial management, contracting and purchasing functions in another City department where Referendum 2 can place the oversight functions in the hands of political appointees. Assigning the responsibility of awarding contracts for public works, goods and services to other City departments removes civil service impartiality over the awarding of such contracts. This, in turn, will certainly set up conditions where preferences for contracting will be made on the basis of political motives rather than those of policy.

VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

Referendum 2 will allow each department the opportunity to institute its own contracting group. This would create decentralized, less efficient contracting along with increased staffing. This, naturally, will also increase the cost to the residents of the City of Seattle which already suffers from an overextended City government.

IF IT AIN'T BROKE WHY FIX IT?

Rebuttal of Statement for

VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

REFERENDUM 2 ABOLISHES OUR INDEPENDENT WATCHDOGS

Referendum 2 will eliminate our City's Board of Public Works and Purchasing Department — both highly visible and independently accountable. They will be replaced with political appointees reporting to a department director who in turn reports to the Mayor.

Our City Attorney says: Referendum 2 will "...permit the City Council to assign to ONE OR MORE departments the responsibility ... for contracts and ... purchase..."

Meaning: Every department can have a contract and purchasing manager. Where is the promised accountability?

REFERENDUM 2 WILL BE LESS EFFICIENT AND MORE COSTLY

Our politicians have already recommended the following changes:

Budget - Proposed:	\$270,000 OVER the present budget
Organization - Present:	31 employees
- Proposed:	35 employees

Closing libraries, penalizing public safety, depriving parks of needed equipment and repairs while throwing hard-earned money at bad government is unthinkable.

KEEP OUR WATCHDOGS! VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM 2

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: BOB HEGAMIN



Seattle School District No. 1

PROPOSITION NO. 1

BALLOT TITLE

SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT: TOOLS FOR LEARNING AND BUILDING SAFETY CAPITAL LEVY

Shall the Seattle School District No. 1 levy for one year the following special tax upon all taxable property within the District, in excess of all regular property tax levies within the District, for major capital purposes as specified in Resolution 1991-18: approximately \$1.34 per thousand dollars of assessed value (assessed value representing 100% of true and fair value) to be levied in 1991 to provide \$50,000,000 for 1992 collection?

Statement For

Our schools need passage of the Tools for Learning and Building Safety Capital Levy to better prepare our students to be competitive in the job market, and to upgrade our older school buildings to provide safe and appropriate learning environments.

Technology/Tools for Learning

Citizens and educators have worked together to assess the District's technology needs. We learned that Seattle lags far behind most suburban districts in the ratio of students per computer, and in availability of other technological tools to enhance learning and improve teaching efficiency. The first major part of the proposed levy, Tools for Learning, will narrow this gap, and help our children acquire the skills they must have to become productive, self-sufficient citizens in tomorrow's high-technology world—contributing to our economy instead of becoming drains upon it. With Tools for Learning, schools' teachers, principals, and others will select the equipment best suited to their schools' needs and curriculum. Besides computers, video and broadcast equipment will be purchased to more efficiently provide instruction to students with special learning needs and interests, as well as training for teachers and other staff. Vocational training opportunities and administrative accountability and efficiency will be enhanced with other, more minor, technology purchases.

Building Safety/Facility Renovation

The second major part of the proposed levy—facility renovation—is just as important. Many Seattle schools are older, and require extensive improvements to meet current safety standards and prolong their useful life. This levy will address the highest priority earthquake and fire safety issues. It will also improve energy efficiency, and replace roofs, etc., where necessary to avoid further deterioration and greater expense later. All major maintenance projects are being coordinated with longer-range facilities improvement plans to maximize return on investment.

Seattle is property-rich, compared to other area school districts, so needed funds for our schools can be generated with tax rates substantially lower than our neighbors'. This levy would keep rates comparable with recent years' rates, and is being coordinated with longer-range plans to prevent future increases.

Seattle's schools are turning around! Enrollment is climbing, and we have the chance to restore public education to the high quality and prominence we have enjoyed and benefitted from in the past. But we cannot expect to continue to attract and retain families, and to produce graduates capable of competing in our region's (or the world's) economy, in substandard, unattractive schools lacking modern learning technology and equipment. State funding continues to be woefully inadequate to address our city's minimum needs, so vote yes to invest in our, and our children's, future!

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: DR. CONSTANCE RICE, JOE MCGAVICK, REESE LINDQUIST

Explanatory Statement

The Seattle School District is proposing a \$50 million property tax levy to be collected in 1992 for capital equipment and building projects. Approximately one-half of the total, or \$25 million, would be used primarily for educational technology ("Tools for Learning"). Of this amount, the greatest portion—approximately \$21.7 million—would be used to increase the number of computers and purchase other high-technology equipment for student and school use. Under the District's K-12 Instructional Technology Plan, developed by a citizen/staff committee in Spring 1991, individual schools would choose, from among several coordinated options, the equipment best suited to their curriculum and student needs. Video and broadcast facilities and equipment would expand opportunities to offer appropriate instruction for small groups of students with special needs or interests, and to provide professional development programs for teachers. In addition, approximately \$.8 million is proposed for printing and graphic arts equipment for vocational program students. Finally, roughly \$2.5 million is proposed for computer and related equipment and software to improve student information, human resources, fiscal, and other District management capabilities.

The remainder of the funds, also roughly \$25 million, would be used for school building renovation and improvements, including enhanced energy conservation, earthquake and other safety code measures, and replacement and upgrading of deteriorated roofs, floors, siding, water systems, and mechanical and electrical equipment. The earthquake and other safety upgrades would consume roughly \$15 million; about \$10 million would be used for other major maintenance projects. The projects to be undertaken are those of highest priority based upon existing surveys, and are planned in coordination with anticipated future school building construction and renovation programs.

The proposed \$50 million levy would result in a tax rate of approximately \$1.34 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation in 1992. Together with the school maintenance and operation levy for 1992 already approved by the voters, total 1992 school excess levies would be approximately \$2.84 per \$1,000. (Rates per \$1,000 in recent years were \$3.29 in 1989, \$2.72 in 1990, and \$2.02 in 1991; District long-term planning seeks to maintain a relatively constant rate of \$2.75-\$3.00 per \$1,000.)

Statement Against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Proposed King County Charter Amendment No. 1

ORDINANCE NO. 10065

AN ORDINANCE proposing an amendment to Articles 2 and 6 of the King County Charter concerning the legislative branch and elections; providing for thirteen county councilmembers and for Intergovernmental Committees to review countywide policy plans, and submitting the same to the voters of the county and establishing a date of election; amending provisions of Article 2, Sections 210, 220, 220.10, 230.10, 230.20, 230.30; adding new sections 270 and 280; and amending provisions of Article 6, Section 650, and adding new Section 650.40.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the county for their approval and ratification or rejection at the next general election to be held in the county the following amendment to the King County Charter:

ARTICLE 2

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 210. Composition.

The legislative branch shall be composed of the metropolitan county council.

Section 220. The Metropolitan County Council.

220.10. Composition and Terms of Office.

The metropolitan county council shall consist of ((nine)) thirteen members. The county shall be divided into ((nine)) thirteen districts, and one council ((man)) member shall be nominated and elected by the voters of each district. The term of office of each council ((man)) member shall be four years and until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

Section 230. Ordinances.

230.10. Introduction and Adoption.

Proposed ordinances shall be limited to one subject and may be introduced by any council ((man)) member or by initiative petition. At least seven days after the introduction of a proposed ordinance, except an emergency ordinance, and prior to its adoption or enactment, the county council shall hold a public hearing after due notice to consider the proposed ordinance. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, a minimum of ((five)) seven affirmative votes shall be required to adopt an ordinance.

230.20. Executive Veto.

Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the county executive shall have the right to veto any ordinance or any object of expense of an appropriation ordinance. Every ordinance shall be presented to the county executive within five days after its adoption or enactment by the county council. Within ten days after its presentation, the county executive shall either sign the ordinance and return it to the county council, veto the ordinance and return it to the county council with a written and signed statement of the reasons for his or her veto or sign and partially veto an appropriation ordinance and return it to the county council with a written and signed statement of the reasons for his or her partial veto. If an ordinance is not returned by the county executive within ten days after its presentation it shall be deemed enacted without his or her signature. Within thirty days after an ordinance has been vetoed and returned or partially vetoed and returned, the county council may override the veto or partial veto by enacting the ordinance by a minimum of ((six)) nine affirmative votes.

230.30. Emergency Ordinances.

Any proposed ordinance may be enacted as an emergency ordinance if the county council finds as a fact, and states in the ordinance, that an emergency exists and that the ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health or safety or for the support of county government and its existing public institutions. A minimum of ((seven)) nine affirmative votes shall be required to enact an emergency ordinance; and unless it is an emergency appropriation ordinance, it shall not be subject to the veto power of the county executive.

New Section. Section 270. Intergovernmental Committees

270.10. Intergovernmental Committees. At least two intergovernmental committees shall be established by ordinance, one for growth management, including land use and transportation and one for utilities, including water quality. Additional committees may be established by ordinance.

Section 270.20. Composition of intergovernmental committees.

Each committee shall consist of twelve members. Six members shall be metropolitan county councilmembers appointed by the chair of the council. The chair of each committee shall be a metropolitan county councilmember, appointed by the chair of the metropolitan county council. The remaining six members of each committee shall be local government representatives appointed from and based on the relative populations of: (i) the city with the largest population in the county, and (ii) the other cities and towns in the county. Committee members from the city with the largest population in the county shall be appointed by the city council of that city. Committee members from the other cities and towns in the county shall be appointed in a manner agreed to by and among those cities and towns representing a majority of the populations of such cities and towns. In the event any areas are annexed pursuant to powers granted metropolitan municipal corporations under state law, the populations of any cities and towns in such annexed areas shall be considered as if they were within

the county for all purposes in this section with regard to intergovernmental committee participation on plans which would be effective within such annexed areas.

Allocation of membership of the six committee members who are local government representatives shall be adjusted January 1 of each even-numbered year beginning in 1992 based upon current census information or, if more recent, official state population statistics. When the utilities committee considers plans related to water pollution abatement, special purpose districts providing sewer service in the county shall appoint two members to serve on the committee during its review of any such plans, one member to serve in lieu of an appointed representative of the city with the largest population and the other member to serve in lieu of an appointed representative of the other cities and towns.

270.30 Powers and Duties. Intergovernmental committees shall review and recommend the countywide comprehensive policy plan and those elements of other plans which under state law are effective both in unincorporated and incorporated areas and for which an intergovernmental committee has been established. The council shall by ordinance assign each such plan to an intergovernmental committee for review and establish a reasonable time limit for such review. Intergovernmental committees also may consider issues which are interjurisdictional in nature but which are not effective within incorporated areas; however, such issues shall not be required to be reviewed by intergovernmental committee or approved other than by a simple majority of the county council.

After time limits for required review have expired, with or without recommendation of the intergovernmental committee and with or without amendment by the county council, the council may adopt by an affirmative vote of at least nine members countywide plans which have been referred to an intergovernmental committee.

The first countywide comprehensive policy plan enacted after the effective date of this section shall not take effect until it has been ratified by units of general government in King County, including King County on behalf of unincorporated King County, representing at least one-third in number of all such units of government and three-fourths of the population of King County. Such first plan shall describe approval or ratification procedures for subsequent amendments and major updates to the plan.

New Section. Section 280. Effective date of 1991 amendment.

Upon approval by the voters at the November 5, 1991 county-wide general election of the amendment to Articles 2 and 6 of the charter provided in Ordinance 10065; and of the proposed assumption by the county of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) pursuant to RCW ch. 36.56, such amendment shall take effect on January 1, 1992; provided, however, that sections 220.10, 230.10, 230.20 and 230.30 and new section 270 of the charter shall take effect on January 1, 1993.

Article 6. Section 650. Council ((men)) members.

650.10. Districts. The county shall be divided into ((nine)) thirteen districts numbered one through ((nine)) thirteen.

New Section. 650.40 Transitional Provisions.

650.40.10. Districting in 1992. Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the districting committee called for in section 650.30 of this charter also shall be appointed and shall perform its duties in 1992 according to the months and days specified in section 650.30 to prepare a districting plan for thirteen council districts.

650.40.20. Initial elections and terms of office for districts ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen. Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the initial primary and general elections for council districts ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen shall be held in 1992, with members elected at such general election to commence their term of office January 1, 1993. Councilmembers elected at that election to represent districts ten and twelve each shall serve an initial term of three years. Councilmembers elected at that election to represent districts eleven and thirteen each shall serve an initial term of one year. All subsequent elections shall be held according to the existing provisions of this charter. Districts ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen shall not be deemed vacant during 1992.

SECTION 2. It is hereby found that an urgent need exists for consideration by the electors of King County of the proposition set forth in this ordinance. Pursuant to RCW 29.13.010, it is hereby deemed that an emergency exists requiring the submission to the qualified electors of the county at a special county election to be held therein on November 5, 1991, in conjunction with the statewide general election to be held on the same date, of the proposition set forth in this ordinance. The manager of the division of records and elections shall cause notice of this proposed amendment of the King County Charter to be published in accordance with the state constitution and general law, and shall place it upon the ballot of the county-wide general election November 5, 1991. The ballot title for this proposed amendment shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the King County Charter be amended to provide for a thirteen member metropolitan county council with intergovernmental committees to review countywide policy plans, such amendment to be contingent upon voter approval of King County Proposition ratifying the county's assumption of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO), all as provided for in Ordinance No. 10065.

SECTION 3. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 1st day of July, 1991.

PASSED this 26th day of August, 1991.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



COMPLETE TEXT OF King County Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE NO. 10066

AN ORDINANCE providing for the assumption of the functions of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle by King County pursuant to Chapter 36.56 RCW, and for the submission to the qualified voters of the county of a proposition ratifying said assumption and establishing a date of election.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Findings and declaration of purpose. The council makes the following findings:

A. It is in the best interests of the citizens of King County for the functions of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) to be assumed by King County.

In the past METRO has achieved major successes in both water quality and transit, but recent history has demonstrated that it would benefit the citizens of King County to have decisions on these issues made in a coordinated manner together with decisions on land use, growth management, and other issues of county-wide concern.

B. The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington has ruled, as a result of litigation titled Cunningham et al v. METRO (No. C89-1587D), that the current system of selecting Metro Council members results in impermissibly disproportionate representation and hence violates the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Court has ordered that a fully adopted measure resolving the constitutional violations found be filed with the court by April 3, 1992. The timing of this requirement was expressly intended by the Court to give the Regional Governance Summit Process an opportunity to reach a consensus regarding the structure of regional government and to allow any necessary elections to be held.

C. The Regional Governance Summit has provided a forum for detailed discussions by elected officials representing King County, the City of Seattle, and suburban cities of King County regarding the appropriate form of governance for county-wide issues including transit, water quality, transportation, growth management and other issues. The Regional Governance Summit proposal provides for the formal involvement of representatives of both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county in decisions of a regional nature. The active involvement of all affected sectors of local government in decisions on functions presently provided by METRO will continue if King County assumes the functions of METRO under the proposal.

D. In order to make sound choices on the use of the region's scarce natural and fiscal resources, democratic government demands direct representation and accountability to the citizens. The assumption by King County of the functions of METRO will provide a government that King County citizens can understand and vote on directly.

E. Decisions regarding water quality and transit planning must reflect and further the goals of the region in land use planning and growth management. This can better be accomplished by uniting in the same government the land use, transportation planning and growth management functions of the county with the sewer and transit functions currently carried out by METRO.

The assumption by King County of the functions presently performed by METRO will reduce the number of overlapping governments and will better coordinate decisions of regional significance. An enlarged county council will provide a decision making body with a manageable number of members and assure direct representation to the citizens of discrete communities. The regional government will continue to be directly accountable to the voters for its decisions.

SECTION 2. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 36.56 RCW, and upon both: (i) the approval of this ordinance and its ratification by the qualified voters of King County, and (ii) voter approval of the proposed amendment of the county charter set forth in Ordinance 10065, King County shall on the date established in Section 5 of this ordinance assume all rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, the Metropolitan Council shall be abolished and the legislative and executive authority of King County as provided for in the King County Charter shall be vested with all rights, powers, duties and obligations otherwise vested by general state law in said Metropolitan Council.

SECTION 3. Ninety days in advance of the date for the assumption by King County of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of METRO, the county council shall by ordinance establish an executive department of metropolitan services, which shall provide those mass transit and water quality services authorized in Chapter 35.58 RCW.

SECTION 4. Revenues and expenditures authorized by state law solely for metropolitan municipal corporation purposes shall be preserved and accounted for as first tier enterprise funds separate from other county funds, and shall be specifically pledged to services authorized by chapter 35.58 RCW, or as otherwise provided by state or federal law.

SECTION 5. The effective date of the assumption by King County of the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle provided for in this ordinance shall be January 1, 1993; provided, however, that planning activities necessary to effectuate said assumption, including planning activities carried out by King County alone, or by both King County and the Municipality of Metropolitan

Seattle pursuant to duly negotiated interlocal agreements, and the expenditure of county funds for such planning activities prior to the effective date of assumption is hereby authorized.

SECTION 6. Upon approval of this ordinance and its ratification by the qualified voters of King County, in the manner specified in RCW Ch. 36.56, and upon voter approval of the proposed amendment of the county charter set forth in Ordinance 10065, this ordinance shall be construed to have met the requirements of Chapter 36.56 RCW and shall be deemed to have effectuated the assumption by King County of the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle.

SECTION 7. It is hereby found that an urgent need exists for consideration by the electors of King County of the proposition set forth in this ordinance. Pursuant to RCW 29.13.010, it is hereby deemed that an emergency exists requiring the submission to the qualified electors of the county at a special county election to be held therein on November 5, 1991, in conjunction with the statewide general election to be held on the same date, of the proposition set forth in this ordinance. Pursuant to RCW Ch. 36.56, this ordinance shall be referred to the qualified voters of the county at the general election of November 5, 1991, and the manager of the division of records and elections shall cause notice of this proposed ordinance in accordance with the state constitution and general law.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the King County Code, this proposed ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of King County for ratification with a ballot title in substantially the following form:

'Shall King County assume the rights, powers, functions and obligations of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) as authorized by state law, with said assumption being contingent upon voter approval of King County Proposition _____ providing for a thirteen member metropolitan county council with intergovernmental committees to review county-wide policy plans, all as provided in Ordinance No. 10066.

SECTION 8. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 1st day of July, 1991.

PASSED this 26th day of August, 1991.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



COMPLETE TEXT OF King County Proposition No. 2

ORDINANCE NO. 10089

AN ORDINANCE providing for the submission to the electors of King County at a special election on November 5, 1991, of a proposition imposing the levy of a general tax each year for six years beginning in 1992 at a rate of \$.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for the provision of emergency medical services.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Findings and declaration of purpose. The council finds that:

A. Emergency medical services are among the most important services provided County residents. These services include basic and advanced life support, training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, an effective communications system, emergency medical technician training, defibrillation training, injury prevention, and related services. In combination, these programs have made the emergency medical services network in King County an invaluable life-saving effort and an important part of the quality of life standards afforded citizens of this county.

B. Cardio-vascular disease is the leading cause of death in the nation and in King County. The delivery of paramedic services in King County has tripled the survival rate of victims of cardiac arrest; the initiation of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation by bystanders or emergency medical technicians has doubled hospital discharge rates.

C. King County should continue to exercise leadership and assume responsibility for assuring the orderly and comprehensive development and provision of emergency medical service throughout the county.

D. The concern for assuring a county-wide emergency medical services program is shared by King County cities and fire protection districts who participate in emergency medical services programs.

E. Emergency medical services provided to county residents should be high quality and should meet uniform service delivery standards.

F. The demand for emergency medical services has grown over the years; however, such demand has not been accompanied by a stable source of revenues.

G. Emergency medical services are essential and should be afforded a stable and discreet funding base.

H. RCW 84.52.069, as amended, recognizes the needs and concerns described above and provides a funding source for the provision of such emergency medical services.

I. The provision of emergency medical services on a county-wide basis is a public purpose of King County. In order to assure such a provision of services, it is both



COMPLETE TEXT OF King County Proposition No. 2 (cont.)

necessary and appropriate that an additional regular property tax of \$.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation be levied as provided for in this ordinance.

J. Reimbursement and transfer to the City of Seattle of all tax revenues collected pursuant to the levy provided for in this ordinance against taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City of Seattle will not affect the County's ability to provide emergency medical services throughout King County.

SECTION 2. Approval of cities over 50,000 population. Pursuant to RCW 84.52.069, as amended, approval to impose this additional regular property tax has been obtained from the legislative bodies of all cities in the county over 50,000 population.

SECTION 3. City of Seattle reimbursement. It is recognized that the City of Seattle operates and funds an emergency medical services program that is separate from the county program. During the period of this six-year levy as set forth herein and as authorized by the qualified electors of King County, all tax revenues collected pursuant to such six-year levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City of Seattle shall be reimbursed and transferred to the city.

SECTION 4. King County Fire Protection District 5 reimbursement. It is recognized that emergency medical services to the residents of King County Fire Protection District 5 are provided by the City of Seattle. During the period of this six-year levy as set forth herein and as authorized by the qualified electors of King County, all tax revenues collected pursuant to such six-year levy from taxable property within the legal boundaries of King County Fire District 5 shall be reimbursed and transferred to the City of Seattle, at the levy rate authorized herein, so long as services are provided to its residents by the city program.

SECTION 5. Type of levy. Pursuant to the authorization in RCW 84.52.069, as amended, this levy is a regular property tax levy in addition to the statutory tax rate limit of RCW 84.52.043 and is not subject to the 106% limitation of RCW 85.55.010 for the first levy imposed, but is subject thereto for the remaining five levies.

SECTION 6. Levy rate. The rate at which this levy shall be submitted to the voters shall be the rate of \$.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation each year for six consecutive years.

SECTION 7. Deposit of funds. The share of this collection designated for the City of Seattle under Section 3 and Section 4 of this ordinance shall be deposited into the Seattle Emergency Medical Services Tax Fund and dispersed from this fund. All other funds collected under this levy shall be deposited into the County Emergency Medical Services Fund.

SECTION 8. Ratification by voters. This six-year levy must be approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors of King County voting on the proposition, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in King County at the last preceding general election when the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in King County in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors of King County voting on the proposition to levy when the number of electors voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in King County in the last preceding general election.

SECTION 9. Call for special election. Pursuant to RCW 29.13.010, it is hereby deemed that an emergency exists requiring the submission to the qualified electors of the county at a special election to be held therein on November 5, 1991, in conjunction with the statewide general election to be held on the same date, of a proposition authorizing the previously described six-year levy for emergency medical 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. 2: Regular Property Tax
Levy for Emergency Medical Services

Shall King County levy a regular property tax each year for six consecutive years beginning in 1991, to be collected beginning in 1992, at the rate of \$.25/1,000 of assessed valuation for the provision of emergency medical services, all as provided in King County Ordinance 10089.

Proposition, yes

Proposition, no

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 5th day of August, 1991.

PASSED this 9th day of September, 1991.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL



COMPLETE TEXT OF King County Proposition No. 3

ORDINANCE NO. 10093

AN ORDINANCE providing for the submission to the qualified electors of King County at a special election to be held in conjunction with the general election on November 5, 1991 of a proposition authorizing the issuance by King County of unlimited general obligation bonds in the principal amount not to exceed \$49,085,000, to provide funds for the development, acquisition and installation of a regional emergency radio communication system.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The council finds as follows:

Currently, many emergency radio communication systems within King County lack the capacity to manage normal daily operations and many others are unable to accommodate any growth in their existing operations. None of the existing systems could manage the additional radio traffic which would occur in the event of a large or widespread disaster. Communication links between jurisdictions are practically nonexistent, making coordination of a response to a major emergency difficult or impossible. Existing communication systems are also physically vulnerable to earthquakes or other natural catastrophes. Major dispatch centers currently have no backup facilities and if one of these dispatch centers is destroyed during a major disaster, emergency-911 response in the affected area would be drastically curtailed.

The emergency radio communication system (the "System") required by the county to meet its needs and the needs of the jurisdictions within King County and which is authorized to be acquired and installed by this ordinance represents recent technological advances which will allow an integrated emergency communications system to be implemented on a county-wide basis. This new radio communication technology will increase communication capacity within each jurisdiction and also allow different governmental agencies throughout King County to communicate directly with each other. This technology should dramatically improve the ability of government agencies throughout King County to respond in a coordinated manner to a major disaster and would enhance the safety of front-line emergency response personnel. The new technology, will also provide a highly reliable communications network that is better able to withstand damage resulting from an earthquake, as well as backup dispatch communication capacity to be shared by all emergency response agencies within King County.

The City of Seattle and the Port of Seattle, along with several other governmental entities, have considered acquisition of such systems on their own behalf. These systems include a microwave transmission network, an 800 MHz trunked two-way radio system, and related equipment, materials and services. These entities have prepared their procurement documents in such a manner as to allow participation in the acquisition and maintenance of such systems, if it occurs, by all other entities in King County needing such systems.

Access to the System may also be made available, as capacity allows, through contractual agreements with subregional management groups which may provide for reimbursement of all costs arising from the provision of such access, to other entities, including without limitation, city and county public works agencies, parks departments, animal control agencies, public schools, utilities, private hospitals, private ambulance services.

The System, which has been proposed for acquisition and installation, satisfies the above-described criteria and meets the needs of the county and the jurisdictions within King County. The proposed System contemplates an 800 megahertz "trunked" radio communications system, with compatible mobile and portable radios, and microwave transmission network. The components of the proposed System and cost estimates for such components are described in more detail in attachment 1 to this ordinance. [Contact the County Council for attachment 1]. Refinements to the proposed System and to its cost estimates may be necessary; however, the council is satisfied that the information available to it at this time is sufficient to submit a ballot proposition to the qualified electors of King County for their approval and that for the health, welfare, benefit, and safety of King County residents and front-line public safety personnel, enactment of this ordinance is necessary.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Subject to the approval of the qualified electors of King County, the county council hereby authorizes the issuance of unlimited tax general obligation bonds (the "Bonds") in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$49,085,000 for the purpose of providing funds to pay the capital costs of the Emergency Radio Communication Project (the "Project"). The primary purpose of the Project is to design, acquire and install a fully integrated emergency radio communications network, together with the radio units necessary to provide emergency radio communications access among and to all police agencies authorized under the provisions of RCW Titles 35, 35A and 36 and all fire agencies authorized under the provisions of RCW Titles 35,



COMPLETE TEXT OF King County Proposition No. 3 (cont.)

35A and 52 and public emergency medical services and public hospital entities within King County.

The term "capital costs", as used herein, shall be construed consistent with the term "capital purposes" as it appears in Article VII, Section 2 (b) of the Washington Constitution and R.C.W. 84.52.056, but subject thereto and without the replacement of any equipment, may include the costs of purchase and installation of equipment and material as part of the Project, the purchase of 800 megahertz trunked radio communication systems from cities within King County which have previously acquired such systems in whole or in part; Project planning, engineering, design and management; Project system integration and, to the extent legally permissible, implementation of the System. The term shall also include the costs of financial and legal services lawfully incurred incident to the Project and its development and financing, as well as costs related to the sale and issuance of the Bonds and the costs of debt service on the Bonds. The term shall also include the funding, refunding, financing or refinancing of debt already incurred by government agencies within King County to acquire components of the Project prior to the availability of Bond proceeds.

SECTION 2. If bonds are approved and issued the allocation of Bond proceeds for the Project shall be in amounts not to exceed the following:

For the year in which the bonds are first issued: King County - \$950,969;
Eastside Cities - \$50,563; Seattle - \$4,306,089; Valley Communications - \$2,947,018;
Central Allocation - \$2,167,732

For the second year after bonds are first issued: King County - \$6,885,066;
Eastside Cities - \$4,458,821; Seattle - \$4,369,122; Valley Communications - \$1,689,690; Central Allocation - \$1,620,135

For the third year after bonds are first issued: King County - \$4,095,238;
Eastside Cities - \$3,135,319; Seattle - \$4,250,102;
Valley Communications - \$959,292; Central Allocation - \$2,434,510

For the fourth year after bonds are first issued: King County - \$1,555,727;
Eastside Cities - \$746,297; Seattle - \$1,670,687; Central Allocation - \$192,623
If the actual cost of the Project is lower than currently estimated, the above amounts may be revised by the county to reflect the changes from the estimates.

It is the intent of the county to have each subregional management group implement and own their portion of the radio system and equipment funded by bond proceeds, consistent with interlocal cooperation agreements to be executed between the county and the subregional management groups. It is also the intent of the county that, subject to county approval, issues regarding project revisions, implementation, and operation of the network be addressed by the Regional Advisory Board.

Funds may be reallocated or the Project may be revised by the county, but only after it has asked for a recommendation from the Regional Advisory Board, established as described in Section 4, regarding revisions to the Project. In no case shall the primary purpose of the Project, as described in Section 1, be altered.

If actual Project costs are lower than currently estimated, the County may either reduce the amount of Bonds to be issued to support the Project, use Bond proceeds to retire Bonds already issued to support the Project, or apply Bond proceeds to provide enhancements to the System, which are compatible with the purpose of the Project. Any proposal for Project enhancement shall be treated as a proposal for Project revision and shall be subject to the procedure specified in this section for such Project revision.

SECTION 3. The county shall not be obligated to provide funding for the Project or Project enhancements beyond the proceeds of the Bonds issued as authorized in this ordinance.

SECTION 4. A Regional Advisory Board shall be appointed by the county legislative authority to advise the county regarding the distribution of Bond proceeds, Project revisions and other administrative matters. Representation on this board shall be equitably distributed among the subregional management groups. Subregional management groups shall nominate their own representatives.

Not more than four subregional system management groups may be established to receive funds and manage portions of the Project as further delineated in interlocal cooperation agreements approved by the County.

SECTION 5. Bond proceeds shall be distributed in accordance with the allocation described in Section 2 above or as modified or revised pursuant to Section 2 above. Distribution of Bond proceeds other than to the County shall be pursuant to written interlocal cooperation agreements between the county and subregional management groups or other qualified public entities, which agreements shall define the rights and duties of the respective parties with respect to the administration of the Project and the use of Bond proceeds, including the timing of expenditures. These agreements shall encourage the establishment of replacement or maintenance and operation reserves from funds other than Bond proceeds to guarantee repair of and replacement of the radio equipment at the end of its useful life.

The County shall determine the manner in which federal arbitrage requirements relating to the bond proceeds will be satisfied.

SECTION 6. The Bonds shall bear such date or dates; shall mature at such time or times not to exceed 8 years from the date of the issuance thereof; shall be issued in such denominations; shall bear such terms, conditions and covenants; shall be in such form;

shall bear interest at such fixed or variable rate or rates; shall bear such redemption and registration privileges; and shall be sold in such manner, at such time or times, in such amounts and at such price or prices as the county council shall hereafter determine by ordinance. The Bonds may be issued in one or more series, either separately or in combination with other authorized general obligation bonds of King County.

The Bonds shall be general obligations of King County and, unless paid from other sources, both the principal thereof and the interest thereon shall be payable from annual property tax levies, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within King County in excess of regular property tax levies.

SECTION 7. The county council finds that an urgent need exists for the Emergency Radio Communications Project and declares that an emergency exists requiring submission to the qualified electors of King County of a proposition authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the levy of excess property taxes for the purposes described in this ordinance at a special election to be held in conjunction with the general election to be held on November 5, 1991.

The clerk of the council is hereby authorized and directed to certify said proposition to the King County manager of records and elections in substantially the following form, with such additions, deletions or modifications as may be required by the King County Prosecutor:

KING COUNTY EMERGENCY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT PROPOSITION NO. 3

Shall King County finance a county-wide emergency radio communications system, allowing police, fire and other emergency services throughout King County to communicate directly with each other in emergencies by the issuance of up to \$49,085,000 of unlimited tax general obligation bonds with a maximum term of 8 years, payable from annual property tax levies in excess of regular property tax levies, as provided in King County Ordinance 10093.

BONDS, YES

BONDS, NO

Certification of such proposition by the clerk of the council to the King County manager of records and elections, in accordance with law, prior to the date of such election on November 5, 1991, and any other act consistent with the authority of and prior to the effective date of this ordinance, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

SECTION 8. 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 26th day of August, 1991.

PASSED this 9th day of September, 1991.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL



COMPLETE TEXT OF City of Seattle Referendum No. 1

RESOLUTION 28422

A RESOLUTION AND PROPOSITION to amend Article XIX, Sections 1 and 3 and Article VIII, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Charter of the City of Seattle and repeal Article VIII, Sections 4 through 9 of said Charter to permit the consolidation of the City's financial management functions in a Department of Finance by abolishing the elective offices of City Comptroller and City Treasurer; and to establish and prescribe the duties of a City Auditor.

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

Subject to approval of the measure by a majority of the votes cast thereon:

Article XIX, Sections 1 and 3 of the City Charter are amended to read as follows:

Section 1. ELECTIVE OFFICERS: The elective officers of The City of Seattle shall be: a Mayor, a City Attorney, and Members of the City Council.

Section 3. TERMS OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS: The terms of the Mayor, the City Attorney, and of Councilmembers shall be four years.

Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Charter of the City of Seattle are amended to read as follows:

Section 1. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE: There shall be a Department of Finance to exercise general supervision over the financial affairs of the City, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by ordinance. The Director of Finance shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the City Council, and may be removed by the Mayor upon filing a statement of his or her reasons therefor with the City Council.

Section 2. CITY AUDITOR: There shall be a City Auditor who shall examine and verify the accuracy of the accounts and records of the City; inspect the receipt, safekeeping, and disbursement of public funds; and perform such other duties as are prescribed by law. The City Auditor shall have a term of six years and shall be appointed by the Chair of the Finance Committee, subject to confirmation by a majority of the City Council and may be removed for cause by a majority of the City Council.

Section 3. DUTIES OF CITY CLERK: The City Council shall select the City Clerk. The City Clerk, or a deputy, shall attend all meetings of the City Council and keep a complete record of the proceedings thereof; and he or she shall have the custody of the City Seal, the original rolls of ordinances, the original contracts, deeds, and certificates relative to the title of any property of the City, official, indemnity or security bonds, and



COMPLETE TEXT OF City of Seattle Referendum No. 1 (cont.)

such other records, as are required to be deposited, and he or she shall administer oaths and perform such other duties as prescribed by ordinance.

The terms "City Comptroller" and "City Treasurer," as may be used elsewhere, shall refer to the Director of Finance, except as the Council may by ordinance, re-assign these functions.

Article VIII, Sections 4 through 9 of the Charter of the City of Seattle are repealed. These amendments shall take effect on January 1, 1993, unless an alternative effective date is provided by ordinance.

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 the proposition substantially in the form as follows:

"Referendum No. 1

Proposed City Charter Amendment No. 1

"Shall the Seattle City Charter be amended to consolidate the City's financial management functions into a Department of Finance by abolishing the elective offices of City Comptroller and City Treasurer and to establish and prescribe the duties of a City Auditor; and Article XIX, Sections 1 and 3 and Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter be amended and Article VIII, Sections 4 through 9 of said charter be repealed accordingly?"

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 26th day of August, 1991, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this 26th day of August, 1991.

Paul Kraabel (signed), President of the City Council

ATTEST: Norward J. Brooks (signed), City Comptroller and City Clerk

By: Margaret Carter (signed), Deputy

I Concur: Norman B. Rice (signed), 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 the proposition substantially in the form as follows:

"Referendum No. 2

Proposed City Charter Amendment No. 2

"Shall the Seattle City Charter be amended to permit the consolidation and assignment, by ordinance, of the City's contracting and purchasing functions, and Article VIII, Section 16 and Article VII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of said charter be repealed and Article VII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter be amended accordingly?"

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.

PASSED the City Council this 26th day of August, 1991, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 26th day of August, 1991.

Paul Kraabel (signed), President of the City Council

Filed by me this 3rd day of September, 1991.

ATTEST: Norward J. Brooks (signed), City Comptroller and Clerk



COMPLETE TEXT OF Seattle School District No. 1 Proposition No. 1

RESOLUTION 1991-18

WHEREAS, many Seattle School District facilities are in severe disrepair and in need of prompt major renovation; and

WHEREAS, the Seattle School District seeks to return to an annual preventative maintenance program, thereby assuring continued use of needed school buildings by reducing system failures which would result in building closures, and protecting the community capital investments in school facilities; and

WHEREAS, the state of disrepair has been determined to be in excess of that which can be renovated under the existing Capital Projects Fund and Capital Improvement Program; and

WHEREAS, the widespread use of new instructional technologies is necessary to prepare students for their future and restructure education; and

WHEREAS, purchase of newly developed instructional equipment is necessary to meet current and anticipated educational needs; and

WHEREAS, improvement of information systems is necessary to enable adequate planning for and implementation of District programs and services; and

WHEREAS, purchase of computer equipment and systems are necessary to meet current and anticipated information management needs; and

WHEREAS, the purchase of printing and graphics equipment is necessary to offer an adequate vocational education program in that area and to help meet the District's communication requirements; and

WHEREAS, the District will utilize funds raised by this levy for major renovation, instructional technology acquisition, computer equipment acquisition, vocational education printing/graphics equipment acquisition; and

WHEREAS, General Fund revenues are inadequate to meet the above capital needs; and

WHEREAS, the estimated taxable valuation of property within the School District in 1992, based upon projected property assessment practices, will be \$37.3 billion; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Directors of the Seattle School District No. 1 requests the King County Director of Records and Elections to call an election to be held November 5, 1991, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of the School District the following proposition:

PROPOSITION 1

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND EXCESS LEVY

Shall the Seattle School District No. 1 levy for one year the following special tax upon all taxable property within the District, in excess of all regular property tax levies within the District, for major capital purposes as specified in Resolution 1991-18: approximately \$1.34 per thousand dollars of assessed value (assessed value representing 100% of true and fair value) to be levied in 1991 to provide \$50,000,000 for 1992 collection?

Adopted this 18th day of September, 1991.

Michael R. Preston (signed), President; Amy Hagopian (signed), Member; Ellen Roe (signed), Member; Connie Sidles (signed), Member

ATTEST: William M. Kendrick (signed), Secretary, Board of Directors
Seattle School District No. 1, King County, Washington



COMPLETE TEXT OF City of Seattle Referendum No. 2

RESOLUTION 28421

A RESOLUTION AND PROPOSITION to repeal Article VIII, Section 16 and Article VII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Seattle City Charter and amend Article VII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter to permit the consolidation and assignment, by ordinance, of the City's contracting and purchasing functions.

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

Subject to approval of the measure by a majority of the votes cast thereon, Article VIII, Section 16 and Article VII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Charter of The City of Seattle shall be repealed and Article VII, Sections 1, 2, and 3 of said charter shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. **CONTRACTING DUTIES:** The responsibility for the award of all contracts for public works, services, supplies, materials or equipment shall be assigned to such department or departments as prescribed by ordinance.

Section 2. **CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS:** In letting any City contracts, the following shall be required:

a. All contracts for public works, supplies, materials or equipment involving more than such amount as may be specified by ordinance shall be made on written contract. All such contracts shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, after public advertisement as may be prescribed by ordinance.

b. Anyone employed pursuant to a contract for public work awarded by the City shall be paid at not less than the prevailing rate of pay for City employees performing like duties.

Section 3. **CITY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER:** The "City Official Newspaper," which shall publish all official proceedings required by law to be published, shall be designated annually after a call for bids from the daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city at least six (6) days per week.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

The adoption of this amendment shall not change the civil service status of any person who is an officer or employee at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

(The Division of Records and Elections is not authorized to edit or correct spelling in the above text.)

Absentee Ballot Application Certification

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

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

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

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

Date _____
Signature _____

SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Street Address _____ # _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Country _____ New Registration: Yes ☐ No ☐

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

General Election,
November 5, 1991
ONLY

☐

IF KNOWN:

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

Precinct Code _____
Levy Code _____
Ballot Code- G _____
Ballot Mailed _____
By issuance of a ballot this dept. certifies that the applicant's signature has been compared against the applicant's registration form, and that the applicant is qualified to receive a ballot.

Absentee Ballot Application Certification

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

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

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

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

Date _____
Signature _____

SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Street Address _____ # _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Country _____ New Registration: Yes ☐ No ☐

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

General Election,
November 5, 1991
ONLY

☐

IF KNOWN:

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

Precinct Code _____
Levy Code _____
Ballot Code- G _____
Ballot Mailed _____
By issuance of a ballot this dept. certifies that the applicant's signature has been compared against the applicant's registration form, and that the applicant is qualified to receive a ballot.

VOTERS PAMPHLET

STATE GENERAL ELECTION • NOVEMBER 5, 1991



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
1000 WEST 5TH AVENUE, SUITE 1000
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
TELEPHONE: (206) 462-2000
FAX: (206) 462-2001

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