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WASHINGTON STATE

VOTERS PAMPHLET

STATE GENERAL ELECTION

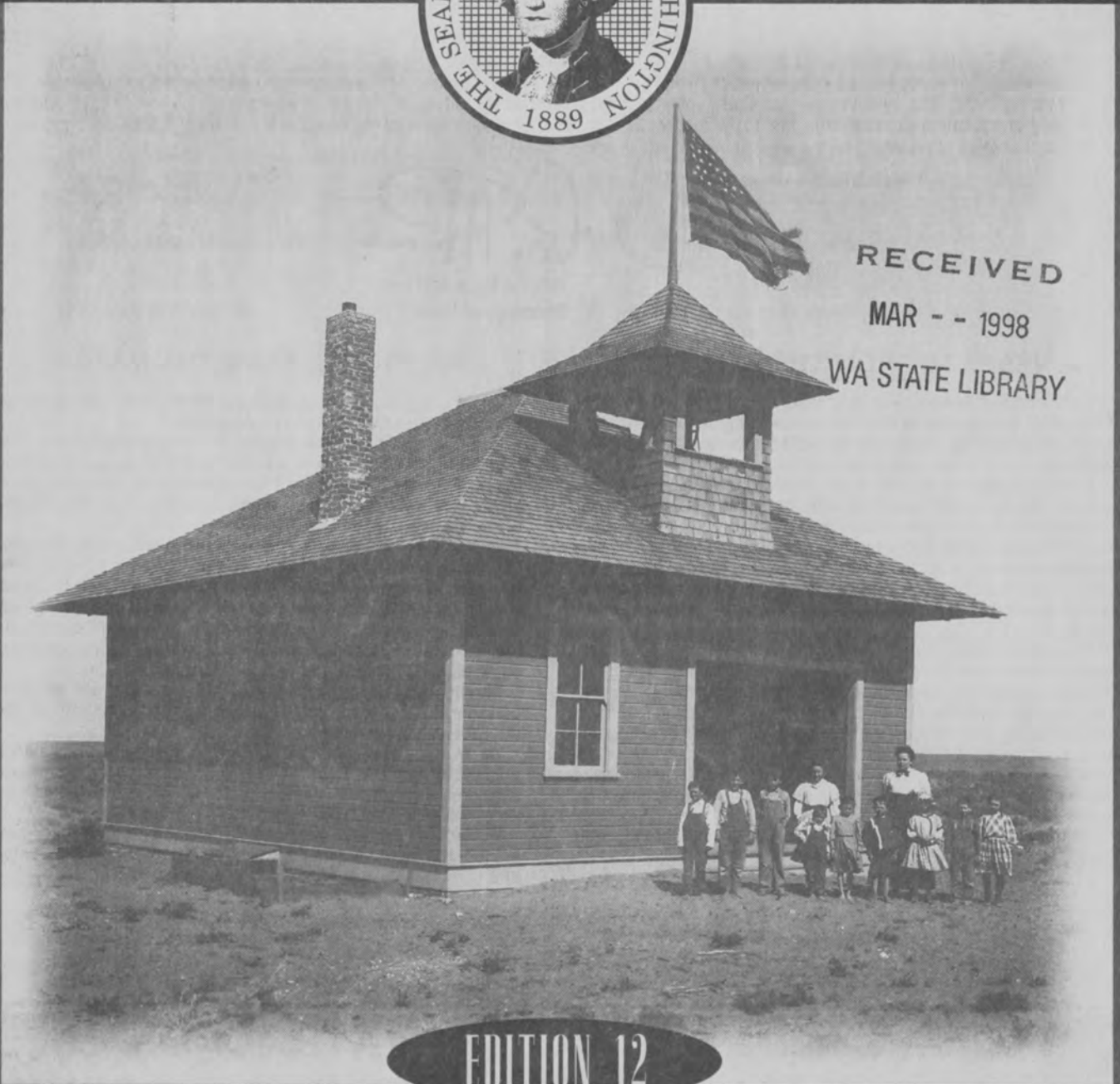
NOVEMBER 7, 1995



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INTRODUCTION TO THE 1995 VOTERS PAMPHLET

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE "BAREFOOT SCHOOLBOY LAW"

"It is the paramount duty of the State to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste or sex."

— Article IX, Section 1
Washington State Constitution

The framers of the Washington State Constitution crafted a remarkable document during the summer of 1889, a document which to this day contains a number of extraordinary rights and protections for the citizens of our state.

Among the foremost of these provisions is the 34-word section listed above. Penning the strongest language of any state constitution, the authors made it abundantly clear that the state's preeminent responsibility was to provide for the education of its young people.

The ideal set forth in the state constitution was made practical in fairly short order when the Washington State Legislature approved the landmark "Barefoot Schoolboy Law" in 1895. It is the 100th anniversary of the passage of this law that we honor with the 1995 Washington State Voters Pamphlet.

The Barefoot Schoolboy Law drew its name from the fact that many families, particularly those in sparsely populated rural areas, found it difficult to buy shoes for their children let alone pay for support of a local school. The historic law provided state support for local schools through a direct tax and equalized funding between urban and rural school districts.

The investment paid off. In the early 1900s, the state of Washington led the nation in school spending per capita and ranked among the top three states in literacy with only one percent of the population unable to read and write.

The Barefoot Schoolboy Law was sponsored by State Representative John R. Rogers of Puyallup, who went on to be Governor from 1897 to his death in 1901. The 1995 Washington State Voters Pamphlet pays tribute to Rogers and the other visionaries who laid the foundation for support of education a century ago, and to the thousands of men and women who have worked over the years and are working today to meet the challenge of providing for the education of all our children.



RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE

I am pleased to send you this 1995 General Election Voters Pamphlet. This pamphlet is a key source of important information on the items that will appear on your ballot in November. Your vote will shape the future of our community.

A record-breaking number of you turned out for our September primary election...with more than 500,000 of you exercising your constitutional right to vote. More than 53% of all King County voters cast their ballot, three-and-a-half times the average of past odd-year primary elections. Your participation as voters is a vivid example of democracy in action. I am proud that you and thousands of others are actively involved in deciding the significant issues that affect our future.

The November 1995 general election includes many important measures and races for your consideration. The ballot includes several statewide measures, propositions from six cities in King County, as well as numerous other issues and races. I urge you to become as informed as possible on these issues by using this voters pamphlet. We have also produced a video voter guide for this year's general election. The video voter guide covers selected ballot items, and will be broadcast October 23rd through November 6th on selected cable-TV systems.

Thank you for your involvement as we shape our future together on November 7th.

GARY LOCKE
King County Executive

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Thank you for caring enough about the future of this community to exercise your Constitutional right to vote.

In many ways, our vote is not just a right, it is a responsibility. Our American democracy only succeeds when all of us take our responsibility as citizens seriously. That means staying involved in our community, educating ourselves about the issues, and expressing our views through our vote.

The choices we make on November 7th will shape this city's future for years and years to come. As you will see in this voters pamphlet, there are critical decisions on the ballot: 5 City Council seats; whether to maintain Seattle's commitment to affordable housing; and whether to fund expansion of the King County Automated Fingerprint Identification System; a statewide referendum on environmental regulation; and several statewide initiatives.

Through this voters pamphlet, you can hear from all of the candidates in their own words and get information on both sides of the various ballot measures.

As Mayor, I'm proud of the City's long-standing commitment to publishing a voters pamphlet for both general elections and primary elections, and I am proud to join with the State of Washington and King County to bring you this voters pamphlet.

Active, informed voters are the best investment we can ever make in the health of our community. Don't forget to vote on November 7th!

NORMAN B. RICE
Mayor, City of Seattle

Cover: The Burbank School in Walla Walla County, shown here in 1909, and other rural Washington schools were ensured state support by the "Barefoot Schoolboy Law" of 1895. Photograph provided by the Washington State Historical Society.



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VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Initiative Measure 640

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Initiative Measure 651

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Referendum Measure 48

- ☐ Approved
☐ Rejected

Referendum Bill 45

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8210

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

State Supreme Court, Position No. 1

- ☐ Richard B. Sanders (Nonpartisan)
☐ Rosselle Pekelis (Nonpartisan)

43rd Legislative District, Senator

- ☐ Patricia (Pat) Thibaudeau (D)
☐ Art Rathjen (Libertarian)
☐ Rae Larson (Patriot)

King County Proposition No. 1

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Assessor

- ☐ Scott Noble (D)
☐ Jerry (Getty) Guite (R)

King Co. Metropolitan Council, District No. 2

- ☐ Cynthia Sullivan (D)

King Co. Metropolitan Council, District No. 4

- ☐ Larry Phillips (D)

King Co. Metropolitan Council, District No. 10

- ☐ Larry Gossett (D)

Court of Appeals - Div. 1, Dist. 1, Position No. 7

- ☐ Anne Ellington

Port of Seattle, District No. 2

- ☐ Gary Grant
☐ Bill Elder

Port of Seattle, Position No. 5

- ☐ Paul Schell
☐ Ronald Newenhof

City of Seattle Charter Amendment No. 1

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

City of Seattle Proposition No. 1

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

City of Seattle Council, Position No. 1

- ☐ Sue Donaldson
☐ Jordan Brower

City of Seattle Council, Position No. 3

- ☐ Sherry Harris
☐ John E. Manning

City of Seattle Council, Position No. 5

- ☐ Margaret Pageler
☐ Charlie Chong

City of Seattle Council, Position No. 7

- ☐ Tina Podlodowski
☐ Jesse Wineberry

City of Seattle Council, Position No. 9

- ☐ Martha Choe
☐ Bob Arntzen

Seattle School Dist. No. 1, Director District No. 1

- ☐ Ellen Roe
☐ Ken Harer

Seattle School Dist. No. 1, Director District No. 2

- ☐ Scott Barnhart

Seattle School Dist. No. 1, Director District No. 3

- ☐ Linda Harris
☐ Steve Hall

Seattle School Dist. No. 1, Director District No. 6

- ☐ Barbara Schaad-Lamphere
☐ Gerald A. Smith

Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-448-4881

TDD (Telephone Device for the Deaf) 1-800-422-8683



INITIATIVE MEASURE 640

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 640 begins on page 15.

Statement for

REFORMING WASTEFUL FISHING METHODS

Vast quantities of under-sized fish, wild salmon that need protection, and seabirds are unnecessarily slaughtered in nets. Even harbor porpoises and other marine mammals are victims. Every valuable species of saltwater fish in Puget Sound is in low abundance, and many stocks of Washington salmon are far less numerous than the available habitat can support. Voting "yes" on I-640 will limit these senseless kills by preventing the use of the most wasteful fishing methods - such as drift gill netting and bottom dragging. A "yes" will also require the development and use of fishing methods that will "target" the intended catch and hasten the recovery of Washington's priceless sealife.

THE APPALLING LOSSES RESULTING FROM CANADIAN INTERCEPTIONS OF WASHINGTON SALMON

Canada harvests well over 70 percent of many Washington salmon stocks, including those listed, or about to be listed, under the Endangered Species Act. In "payment," commercial fishermen in northern Puget Sound and Alaska net many salmon originating in Canada. I-640 will require the Governor, and other State officials, to take action to reduce this trade-off. This is the quickest and least costly way of greatly increasing the numbers of salmon returning to Washington and the Columbia River.

ECONOMIC REFORM AND JOBS

Since the State's fisheries resources are public property, it follows that they should be used in a manner that sustains

Official Ballot Title:

Shall state fishing regulations ensure certain survival rates for nontargeted catch, and commercial and recreational fisheries be prioritized?

The law as it now exists:

Commercial and recreational fishing are regulated by the department of fish and wildlife. State statutes designate certain waters in which commercial fishing is prohibited or restricted, and authorize the director of fish and wildlife to adopt regulations concerning the time, place, and manner

the highest public benefit. Such considerations have been all but ignored by Washington's fisheries managers. I-640 will vastly increase the number of jobs in Washington.

I-640 HAS NO EFFECT ON FEDERALLY MANDATED TREATY INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

For more information, call 1-800-357-FISH.

Rebuttal of Statement against

About 95% of "Washington's" commercial catch, by its 10,000 mostly part-time fishermen, occurs in Alaska where I-640 has no effect. Most commercial fishermen operate at a net loss in Washington waters.

I-640 will save hundreds of thousands of Washington salmon now senselessly killed, unreported, discarded, or caught in Canada. Thousands of *profitable* jobs will be created.

Much of our best habitat is unused because too many fish are being killed by wasteful fishing.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

FRANK HAW, Fisheries Biologist; DONALD W. MOOS, former Washington Director, Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, & Ecology; PETER K. BERGMAN, Ph.D, Federal Snake River Salmon Recovery Team Member.

Advisory Committee: MIKE HAYDEN, President, American Sportfishing Association; LARRY SNYDER, Secretary, Vancouver Wildlife League; DAVID BECKER, President, Friends of the Cowlitz River; DR. TED VENTO, Acting President, The Recreational Fishing Coalition; STEVEN WRIGHT, President, Puget Sound Anglers.

in which fish may be taken in the waters of the state. The department has authority to work with other states and with federal and Canadian agencies to preserve and protect commercial and recreational fish stocks. The department is also authorized to operate salmon hatcheries.

The effect of Initiative Measure 640, if approved into law:

This measure would add new provisions to the state fisheries code. First, the measure would establish certain requirements for fishing gear. The director of fish and wildlife would be required to evaluate the extent to which different types of fishing gear unintentionally catch and kill other species of marine life. The measure would require the director of fish and wildlife to evaluate and regulate fishing gear based upon the mortality rate for these "nontargeted" species.

Second, after January 1, 1997, any gear type would be prohibited if its use would result in a mortality rate for "nontargeted" species in excess of fifteen percent. As to

certain salmon and sturgeon gear, this rate would be based on numbers of "nontargeted" fish killed. As to other types of gear, the fifteen percent would be measured by dividing the weight of the killed "nontargeted" fish by the total weight of the "targeted" catch.

Third, the measure would direct the department to prioritize fisheries based upon the economic value of the fishery and its associated industries. In the absence of economic studies to the contrary, chinook and coho salmon, and Lake Washington and Lake Wenatchee sockeye salmon, would be deemed more valuable in recreational fisheries, while pink, sockeye, and chum salmon would be deemed more valuable in commercial fisheries.

The department would be instructed to work to reduce Canadian harvest of fish originating in Washington. If necessary to achieve this goal, the director would be authorized to reduce Washington's harvest of fish originating in Canada. The department would be directed to operate salmon hatcheries in such a way as to contribute to fisheries while protecting natural fish stocks.

Statement against

20,000 JOBS WILL BE LOST

I-640 will cost Washington 20,000 jobs in our fishing-related industries. It will devastate our already beleaguered coastal communities, costing more than \$250 million annually. It will take away fishing families' share of Washington salmon and set aside much of our salmon resource exclusively for recreational fishing.

And worse yet, I-640 will not save a single salmon.

I-640 ELIMINATES FAMILY FISHING

I-640 will effectively outlaw family-owned fishing operations in Washington. The time-honored tradition of family fishing, a mainstay of Northwest culture for generations, will be lost. Sport and family fishermen should be working together to protect and enhance salmon for everyone. Instead, I-640 would destroy the livelihoods of thousands of Washington residents by needlessly prohibiting most fishing gear and reserving much of the salmon for sport only.

I-640 IS COMPLETELY UNFAIR

While Washington fishing families are standing in unemployment lines, commercial fishermen from Oregon and British Columbia will be catching our ocean-going salmon because the initiative doesn't apply to them. Washington sport fisheries will not be affected. It's just not fair for the few sport fishermen sponsoring I-640 to eliminate a way of life for Washington's fishing families while they and out-of-state fishermen continue harvesting our state's fish.

I-640 DOES NOT PROTECT OR RESTORE FISH HABITAT

Big aluminum companies on the Columbia River are key backers of this initiative. They want fishermen to pay for their destruction of fish habitat. But true conservationists know that habitat restoration is the only way to save our salmon. That's why eight of the largest conservation groups in Washington, including the Sierra Club and American Rivers, oppose I-640.

For more information, call (206) 282-3662.

Rebuttal of Statement for

I-640 will be economic disaster. 20,000 jobs and \$250 million will be lost to Washington communities. A traditional way of life for thousands of people will end.

I-640 will be terribly unfair. Washington citizens will sit and watch while Canadians and Oregonians catch our fish.

I-640 will not save sealife. The conservation community opposes it. It is an attempt to monopolize salmon by a few recreational fishers unwilling to cooperate to save fish for everyone.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DON STUART, Salmon for Washington - No on I-640; ED OWENS, Washington Coalition of Ocean Fishermen; BOB BOROUGHS, Northwest Fisheries Association.

Advisory Committee: ROD MOORE, West Coast Seafood Processors Association; WILLIAM G. SALETIC, President, Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.; LORI BODI, American Rivers, Northwest Office; SCOTT TAYLOR, Sierra Club.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 651

TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title was written by the Attorney General as required by law. The explanatory statement was written by the court. The complete text of Initiative Measure 651 begins on page 17.

Statement for

WE ALL WIN - YES ON I-651

WE ALL WIN - YES ON I-651 BOOSTS TOURISM AND CREATES JOBS

I-651 directly benefits the state's economy, creating true destination resorts and tens of thousands of new jobs for everyone. Indirectly, tribal gaming provides thousands of additional jobs and an economic base with adequate infrastructure in Indian country, where historically unemployment is very high and living conditions are very poor. Across the country, tribal gaming operations free to offer those games people want to play, have proven to be great contributors to regional economies. Yes on I-651 brings economic development home to the northwest.

WE ALL WIN - YES ON I-651 SHARES THE RESOURCE WITH THE PEOPLE

I-651 is good business for everyone. In partnership with tribes, I-651 shares the profits. I-651 shares ten percent of the profits from machine games, paid each year to every citizen who exercises the right to vote. In refreshing contrast to ballot measures asking voters to pay more taxes for promises of future growth, here is a measure that makes economic growth possible without raising taxes or increasing deficits a single dime. Every voter gets a check, which can be cashed or signed over to habitat restoration or to charitable causes. We all Win.

WE ALL WIN - YES ON I-651 CREATES SELF-SUFFICIENT TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

The United States Congress enacted IGRA "to promote tribal economic development, tribal self-sufficiency, and

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the state enter into compacts with Indian tribes providing for unrestricted gambling on Indian lands within the state's borders?

The law as it now exists:

Gambling on Indian lands is governed by the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). Some forms of gambling (defined as "Class III" gaming by the IGRA), are permitted on Indian lands only if: (1) those gambling activities

strong tribal government." I-651 enables all tribes to accomplish those goals. I-651 generates the government revenue Tribes need to build schools and roads, provide basic utilities and health services, improve tribal courts and social services, etc. I-651 allows tribes to invest in long-term answers to long-term problems. I-651 enables tribes to help themselves. We all Win - Yes on I-651.

For more information, call (206) 572-6862.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Strong regulation wins. In addition to strong federal and tribal regulation, I-651 provides for State inspections and background checks of personnel, and State enforcement of high standards of integrity.

Taxpayers win. Gaming employees will pay millions directly into local, state and federal tax coffers, and spend millions more at local businesses.

All tribes win. I-651 secures the right of tribes with compacts to offer machine gaming under existing provisions for renegotiation.

Yes — We all win.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOHN KIEFFER, Vice-Chairman, Spokane Tribe of Indians; HERBERT "IKE" WHITISH, Chairman, Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; MICHAEL L. TURNIPSEED, Tribal Councilman, Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

Advisory Committee: WALLACE R. EDWARDS, former Chairman, Washington State Gambling Commission; SCHUYLER HOUSER, Director, Salish Kootenai College in Wellpinit; RONALD GUTIERREZ, Owner, Double Eagle Casino, Chewelah, Washington; SCOTT CROWELL, Attorney, Kirkland, Washington; KENNETH C. HANSEN, former Chairman, Samish Indian Tribe.

are permitted in the state where the Indian lands are located, and (2) the state and tribe have entered into a tribal-state compact to regulate that gambling. A compact may include descriptions of games permitted under the compact such as provisions relating to hours of operation, size of wager, size or number of tables or other facilities in operation, number and type of inspections and regulations, and related matters.

Several tribes are presently involved in lawsuits with the State regarding IGRA. One major issue in the suits is whether gambling devices such as slot machines and video poker should be authorized for use on Indian land through a compact.

The state gambling commission negotiates with Indian tribes who wish to enter into compacts concerning Class III gaming, and the governor has the authority to sign compacts on behalf of the state. A tribal-state compact may include only those types of gaming which are permitted under state law. Current Washington law prohibits certain types of gambling, such as slot machines and video poker, subject

Statement against

Law enforcement officials, political leaders from both parties and even many Indian tribes are opposing Initiative 651. Why?

Initiative 651 would allow Las Vegas-style casinos on Indian trust land, both on and off reservations, with no law enforcement oversight.

- I-651 means gambling with no state law enforcement oversight.

- I-651 means casinos located anywhere there are Indian lands.

- I-651 means casinos that don't pay taxes or contribute in any way to local government, increasing the burden on ordinary taxpayers and hurting needed law enforcement, social service and school programs.

SPECIAL INTEREST LEGISLATION

This special interest legislation is sponsored by just three Indian tribes who have refused to negotiate gambling agreements with Washington state. Fifteen of Washington's 23 other tribes have legal, regulated and limited gaming. This initiative would not affect them.

NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OVERSIGHT

Current gambling in Washington is carefully regulated by the Gambling Commission. Strict enforcement assures games are honest and organized crime is kept away.

But, I-651 would allow no law enforcement oversight. Already, out-of-state gambling interests have contributed tens of thousands of dollars to promote I-651.

Even more disturbing, I-651 offers voters a payment in exchange for voting. Whether this provision ever survives

to certain exceptions. Fifteen tribal-state compacts have been signed by the governor and are currently in place. These compacts allow various forms of gambling on terms and conditions negotiated in each agreement. No compact allows for the play of slot machines or video poker.

The effect of Initiative Measure 651, if approved into law:

This measure would offer a standard compact to all Indian tribes in the state as an alternative to the current tribal-state negotiation process. The standard compacts would authorize all forms of gambling on Indian lands, including slot machines and video poker, but not including sports betting, which presently is prohibited by federal law. The compact would contain no restrictions on hours of operations, size of wagers, or size or number of facilities. The standard compact would be deemed approved by the state effective fifteen days after the measure's approval,

(continued on page 14)

legal challenges, it is insulting to voters to suppose they would open the doors to unlimited gambling in exchange for what amounts to a payoff.

Washington voters should tell the gambling interests "NO!"

No unregulated casinos.

No casinos that don't pay taxes or contribute to local needs.

No to Initiative 651.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Only three of the state's 26 Indian tribes sponsor this initiative. Many other tribes oppose I-651 and know there is no need to change existing state laws.

The worst provision of I-651 is an attempt to bribe voters with a "share" of gambling profits. Don't be fooled. It's unlikely this insulting payoff to voters will ever survive a court challenge.

Already initiative promoters are under investigation for illegal campaign activities.

Vote no on Initiative 651.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOEL PRITCHARD, Washington Lieutenant Governor; NORM MALENG, King County Prosecutor.

Advisory Committee: KEVIN CRUM, President, Washington Charitable and Civic Gaming Association; RON ALLEN, Chairman, Jamestown S'Klallam Indian Tribe; RUSS GOODMAN, President, Restaurant Association of the State of Washington.



REFERENDUM MEASURE 48

**PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND ORDERED
REFERRED BY PETITION
CHAPTER 98, LAWS OF 1995**

Note: The ballot title was written by the court. The explanatory statement was written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Referendum Measure 48 begins on page 20.

Vote cast by the 1995 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 69; Nays 27; Absent, 0; Excused, 2.
SENATE: Yeas, 28; Nays, 20; Absent 0; Excused, 1.

Statement for

Excessive government regulations cost each taxpayer more than \$6,000 each year. You can help change that by approving Referendum 48 which makes government weigh the cost before passing new regulations.

Your vote to approve Referendum 48 means that local and state government will be limited in their ability to take private property away from individuals.

This law requires government to: (1) State the reason they want to take private property; (2) Determine the cost of new regulations; (3) Identify alternatives to achieving the regulatory goal; (4) Take the least burdensome alternative; and, (5) If government takes land and sets it aside for public use (such as to protect wetlands, wildlife habitat or buffer zones), it requires them to follow the Constitution and compensate landowners for land that is taken.

**PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE A RIGHT TO FAIR
COMPENSATION WHEN GOVERNMENT
REGULATIONS REDUCE THE VALUE OF
THEIR PROPERTY.**

Opponents of Referendum 48 want to repeal Washington State's existing private property rights law. The state Legislature held a public hearing on this law, thoroughly debated it and passed it overwhelmingly in both houses with the strong support of both Democrats and Republicans. This legislation is clearly in step with the public's desire to limit runaway government regulations.

**WHEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IS NEEDED,
EVERYONE SHOULD PAY FOR IT, NOT JUST THE
FAMILY WHO OWNS THE LAND.**

Your vote to approve Referendum 48 means that you support balance and fairness and oppose burdensome

Official Ballot Title:

The Washington State Legislature has passed a law that restricts land-use regulations and expands governments' liability to pay for reduced property values of land or improvements thereon caused by certain regulations for public benefit. Should this law be **APPROVED** or **REJECTED**?

government regulations that unfairly reduce the value of private property. Your vote upholds our country's constitutional principles.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Opponents claim to support private property rights, but for years they—and the environmental community—have stopped the legislature from fairly balancing property rights against land use restrictions.

R-48 will not increase litigation, or prove costly, *unless* regulatory agencies pass new regulations to take even more private property for public benefits, i.e., wetlands, wildlife habitat and buffer zones. R-48 does *not* impact local zoning.

Approve Referendum 48 and protect your private property and water rights.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DAN WOOD, Democratic Party Leader, Public Involvement Activist, Hoquiam; DAN SWECKER, Republican State Senator, Fish Farmer, Centralia; STEVE APPEL, Washington State Farm Bureau President, Farmer, Dusty.

Advisory Committee: BERTHA GRONBERG, retired Public School Teacher, Small Tree Farmer, Montesano; JIM CROSBY, Labor Union Leader, Pulp and Paper Workers, Tacoma; DALE FOREMAN, House Majority Leader, Orchardist, Attorney, Wenatchee; ELAINE EDWARDS, Small Business Owner, NFIB Member, Spokane; SID SNYDER, Senator, Democratic Caucus Chair, Long Beach.

The law as it now exists:

Both the federal and state constitutions require state and local governments to pay just compensation if they take private property for public use. Currently the government is required to compensate a property owner in two situations. First, when a government seeks to use private property for a public building, highway, or some other purpose, it must pay the property owner the value of the property taken. Second, when government regulations deprive a private property owner of fundamental property rights, the courts will find that a "taking" has occurred and will require compensation. Fundamental property rights include the right to possess the property and exclude other people from it, the right to dispose of the property, and the right to some reasonable use.

Under current law, governments may regulate the uses of private property for the public health, safety, and welfare. Such regulations do not constitute "takings" or require compensation unless they deprive property owners of fundamental rights. Courts may invalidate unduly oppressive

Statement against

If Referendum 48 passes, taxes will go up, government will grow, red tape will increase and there will be years of costly court battles.

That's why thousands of concerned Washingtonians, including the League of Women Voters, People for Fair Taxes, seniors and conservationists urge you to vote "NO" on Referendum 48, the "Takings" Initiative.

"TAKINGS" MEANS TAXPAYERS GET TAKEN

Experts and newspaper editors across the state say the "Takings" Initiative could cost Washington's taxpayers billions of dollars in studies, bureaucracy and lawsuits.

"TAKINGS" WILL CREATE NEW GOVERNMENT RED TAPE AND BUREAUCRACY

48 mandates new exhaustive, expensive government studies for every existing and future rule and safeguard at the local and state level that affects land use.

"TAKINGS" WILL CREATE ENDLESS, COSTLY COURT BATTLES

The "Takings" Initiative will result in years of expensive lawsuits and litigation.

READ REFERENDUM 48

Its backers downplay its cost to taxpayers, but the "Takings" Initiative speaks for itself: • You, the taxpayer, would be *required to pay* for costly, time consuming studies and new government red tape *whenever* a local community limits land use in the public interest (Section 3). • You, the taxpayer, would be *required to pay* developers and others *anytime* the public regulates land use that

regulations which are found to be unreasonable or not to further a legitimate governmental purpose. Courts have not required compensation where government regulations limit some uses of a property, or restrict development on a portion of the property, but leave the owner with economically productive uses for the remainder. Compensation may be required if a government imposes conditions on property development if the conditions are not roughly proportional to the impact created by the proposed development.

State and local governments are required to evaluate their proposed administrative actions to avoid unconstitutional "takings," but are not currently required to produce a formal written analysis of the effect of a proposed regulation on private property.

The effect of Referendum Measure 48, if approved into law:

The measure is intended to provide remedies to property owners in addition to any existing constitutional rights.

(continued on page 14)

results in any devaluation, even for basic zoning and building codes (Section 4).

"Takings" not only makes taxpayers pay for common-sense restraints on land, but on water as well—jeopardizing safe, quality communities.

We support our constitutionally guaranteed property rights. But everyone's against wasteful government, endless litigation and taxpayer payoffs to developers. This extreme "Takings" Initiative doesn't solve problems. It creates them.

Reject 48. It's the developer's dream. It's the taxpayer's nightmare.

For more information, call (206) 223-3728.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Don't be misled. Trust your own reading of Referendum 48. It won't solve a thing. Instead: • Taxpayers would pay for new, expensive government bureaucracy. • Taxpayers pay for years of costly lawsuits. • Taxpayers pay for huge payoffs to developers. • Taxpayers pay for reduced quality of life in our communities. 48 means developers profit. Taxpayers lose.

Existing law says our property rights are constitutionally guaranteed. *You* must protect your pocketbook and Washington's quality of life. **Reject 48.**

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KAREN VERRILL, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; MARY MARGARET HAUGEN, State Senator, Camano Island; EARL TILLY, Mayor, City of Wenatchee.

Advisory Committee: MICHAEL MCGOVERN, President, Washington State Council of Fire Fighters; RICK BENDER, President, Washington State Labor Council; KATHY FLETCHER, Executive Director, People for Puget Sound; LIZ PIRIENI, People for Fair Taxes; GENE LUX, Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens.



REFERENDUM BILL 45

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE CHAPTER 2, LAWS OF 1995, 1st SPECIAL SESSION

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Referendum Bill 45 begins on page 21.

Vote cast by the 1995 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 73; Nays, 24; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.
SENATE: Yeas, 30; Nays, 14; Absent, 0; Excused, 5.

Statement for

YES: REFERENDUM 45 WILL TAKE POLITICS OUT OF ENHANCING OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE

Until 1987, Washington's abundant wildlife resources were managed by an independent commission that worked openly to enhance our fish and wildlife for all citizens to enjoy. Today, decisions are made in secret, by politicians and their appointees. The result? Decimated fish runs, shorter seasons and less access than ever — for all of us.

YES: REFERENDUM 45 WILL PUT US - NOT POLITICIANS - IN CHARGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

An independent commission will: • Represent the concerns of sportfishing, the environment, commercial fishing, hunting and private property rights, and ensure public input in policymaking; • Enhance and regulate use of fish, shellfish and wildlife; • Protect access to fish for all, including recreational and commercial users; • Authorize equitable tribal, interstate and international agreements; • Have authority to hire and fire the Director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, oversee department rules and regulations and approve the agency's budget.

YES: REFERENDUM 45 WILL HELP SAVE OUR SALMON, SHELLFISH AND WILDLIFE

Thirty-two states — including Idaho and Oregon — manage fish and wildlife independently, with commissions instead of politicians. They know decisions to improve natural resources are best made in public, by people with first-hand knowledge of fish and wildlife who will be accountable to all of us — not to politicians.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the fish and wildlife commission, rather than the governor, appoint the department's director and regulate food fish and shellfish?

The law as it now exists:

By a law passed in 1993, the legislature merged the former department of fisheries and department of wildlife into a single department of fish and wildlife. The director of

YES: REFERENDUM 45 WILL HELP US END "FIGHTING OVER THE LAST SALMON"

The politicians and special interests who oppose public, independent resource management are the same people who now waste time and tax dollars fighting over the right to what's left of our once-great salmon runs. Let's stop this political infighting and start fighting for the return of the salmon. Voting "yes" for Referendum 45 will bring new urgency to enhancing fish and wildlife, and place our interests ahead of special interests.

For more information, call (206) 869-8898 or (509) 534-6550.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Washington voters placed trust in citizen-commissioners to protect our fisheries for over 50 years. We've trusted citizen commissions to oversee our election financing process, our transportation systems and our state's elected officials — because commissions serve the *public* interest, not *special interests*. Fish and wildlife — managed by diverse citizens committed to open meetings and public input — can thrive again. Where political management has failed, citizen management will save our fish and wildlife. Please vote YES.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DAN McDONALD, Senate Minority Leader, Member, Ecology and Parks Committee; DEAN SUTHERLAND, Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Water Policy; DALE FOREMAN, House Majority Leader.

Advisory Committee: BOB PANTHER, Executive Director, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council; TRISH BOTTCHER, Vice-President, Westside, Washington State Federation of Fly Fishers; JIM WILCOX, Trout Unlimited; KEN JACOBSEN, State Representative, Board of Directors, Seattle Audubon Society; MARTHA JORDAN, Trumpeter Swan Society.

the merged agency is appointed by the governor and serves at the governor's pleasure. The director has regulatory authority over shellfish, salmon and all fish species designated as "food fish." The director is authorized to enter into certain federal-state, tribal, interstate, and other agreements on behalf of the agency. The director has responsibility to manage the department and to implement programs which fulfill the agency's goals, policies, and objectives.

The fish and wildlife commission consists of nine members appointed by the governor for six-year terms and removable only for cause. The commission has responsibility to set goals, policies, and objectives to preserve, protect and perpetuate wildlife and "game fish" and the habitat associated with these species. The commission classifies wildlife and fish other than "food fish" and shellfish, and regulates hunting, trapping, recreational fishing and other recreational use of wildlife.

The effect of Referendum Bill 45, if approved into law:

If the proposal is enacted, the fish and wildlife commission will assume many responsibilities now assigned elsewhere. The commission rather than the governor would appoint the director. The director and the commission staff would serve at the commission's pleasure. In addition to its existing responsibilities for policy-making on wildlife and game fish, the commission would make policy and regulate fishing for shellfish and food fish, and would act for the state in negotiating certain federal-state, interstate, and state-tribal agreements. These changes would take effect July 1, 1996.

Statement against

VOTE NO—ON THIS REACH FOR POWER

Washington's fish and wildlife belong to *all* citizens. Recognizing this, existing law puts responsibility for managing this resource on the state's chief elected official, the governor, so *all* citizens will be heard.

This measure, however, turns over control of salmon, shellfish, eagles—in fact *all* fish and wildlife—to nine unelected, part-time political appointees, representing narrow interests. With overlapping six-year terms and no term limits, they're accountable only to themselves.

VOTE NO—ON MORE BUREAUCRACY AND COST

This measure *radically* changes how we protect fish and wildlife. Right now, a director named by the governor and confirmed by the state Senate manages the Department of Fish and Wildlife in an international setting that often requires instant decisions to save fish and wildlife.

This measure hands over fish and wildlife management to a part-time commission — a new layer of bureaucracy — whose members' conflicting interests will clash, bog things down and generate litigation as they argue how to apportion fish and wildlife and protect our precious heritage.

Worse, this commission would take over *all* of the state's negotiations on fish and wildlife with Canada, the White House, tribes and Alaska, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The President of the United States answers phone calls from a governor when international salmon negotiations are in a crisis. Is that likely if an unknown commissioner telephones? No!

VOTE NO—ON MINORITY RULE

Amazingly, under this measure the minority can rule with only four of the nine making a decision binding on all of us!

VOTE NO—ON SILENCING THE VOTERS

A governor *must* listen to voters. A commission doesn't need to.

Rebuttal of Statement for

This law *for the first time in our state's history* allows those profiting from the killing of fish and wildlife — fish packers, trappers, guides, others — to manage fish and wildlife.

Call this independence? No! It's disguised special-interest politics aimed at wresting control of fish and wildlife from the state's voters.

Salmon are endangered, disappearing, in California, Oregon and Idaho, while commissioners squabble.

Vote No! on Referendum 45. Put fish and wildlife above special interests.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KAREN FRASER, Chair, Senate Committee on Ecology and Parks; BOB BASICH, House Ranking Minority Member, Natural Resources Committee.

Advisory Committee: DAN EVANS, Former Governor, State of Washington, Former U.S. Senator; BOOTH GARDNER, Former Governor, State of Washington.



SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8210

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the selection process for chief justice be changed, and a constitutional process for reducing the supreme court be adopted?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8210 begins on page 28.

Vote cast by the 1995 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 68; Nays, 23; Absent, 2; Excused, 4.
SENATE: Yeas, 40; Nays, 6; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

Statement for

SSJR 8210 STRENGTHENS THE JUSTICE SYSTEM BY REFORMING THE WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

SELECTING THE MOST QUALIFIED CHIEF JUSTICE

The Chief Justice is the chief executive and top administrator for the court system. Under current law, the Chief Justice is randomly chosen by reverse seniority.

8210 authorizes the Court to select its own Chief Justice every four years based on the requirements of the job.

THE SIZE OF THE COURT

The Washington Supreme Court has more members (nine) than 44 other states. Reducing the Court's size will save tax dollars and increase efficiency while maintaining quality, diversity and regional balance.

A seven-judge Court would save taxpayers over \$1.4 million per biennium.

Currently the Constitution permits the Legislature to increase the size of the Court. 8210 creates an orderly process for *reducing* the Court.

No sitting judge will be removed. Instead, new judges would not be appointed until the Court reaches the reduced size established by reform legislation.

SUPPORT COMMON-SENSE COURT REFORM VOTE YES FOR SSJR 8210

Recommended by an independent citizens commission, SSJR 8210 is endorsed by: • Washington State Council of Police Officers • League of Women Voters • Washington State Bar Association • Association of Washington Business • Council on Crime and

Delinquency • Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys • Washington State Patrol Troopers Association • Law Enforcement Administrators of Washington • Washington State Trial Lawyers Association • Washington State Association of County Clerks • Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce • Justice Richard Guy, Chair, Gender and Justice Commission • Freddie Mae Gautier, community leader • State Senate Majority Leader Marc Gaspard • Grant County Superior Court Judge Evan Sperline • State Representative Marlin Appelwick • Yakima County Prosecutor Jeff Sullivan • State Representative Larry Sheahan • Okanogan County District Court Judge David Edwards • King County Executive Gary Locke.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Saving \$1.4 million per biennium is not "penny wise, pound foolish"! 8210 is common-sense reform supported by citizens, law enforcement, legal organizations and good government groups. *The arguments against are inaccurate.* 8210 creates no new powers. Instead, it allows the full Court to select its own Chief—to lead the judiciary, protect public safety, reduce backlogs and improve justice. Court downsizing elsewhere did *not* harm diversity. Support reasonable, needed reform. Please vote YES.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BARBARA DURHAM, Chief Justice; JAMES A. ANDERSEN, former Chief Justice; VERNON PEARSON, former Chief Justice.

Advisory Committee: ADAM SMITH, Chair, Senate Law and Justice Committee; TIM HICKEL, Vice Chair, House Law and Justice Committee; WILLIAM GATES, Chair, Courts 2000 Commission; ROBERT F. BRACHTENBACH, former Chief Justice; KAREN VERRILL, President, Washington League of Women Voters.

The law as it now exists:

The state constitution currently provides that the supreme court judge having the shortest term to serve will be the chief justice. If two judges have the same short term to serve, the other judges determine which of the two will be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having the next shortest term presides. Under these provisions, the position of chief justice rotates every two years.

The constitution sets the minimum number of supreme court judges at five, but provides the legislature may increase the number of supreme court judges. Under current law there are nine supreme court judges. Some questions may exist regarding whether the legislature may also decrease the number of supreme court judges and how any reduction would be accomplished. The constitution provides that if a vacancy occurs on the supreme court, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

Statement against

THERE IS NO NEED FOR SSJR 8210

Since adoption of our State Constitution, the power of the Supreme Court is shared equally by all justices. The chief justice position rotates every two years, based on seniority and term of office. No legitimate claim has been made, or could be made, suggesting this system needs fixing.

DON'T GIVE THE CHIEF JUSTICE MORE POWER

The term of office of the chief justice should not be expanded. Too much power would be placed in one justice's hands. If it is the pleasure of the majority of the Court, SSJR 8210 would allow a chief justice to serve more than one four-year term. A longer term puts more power in one individual and reduces the opportunity for diversity of background and experiences. Such diversity among the individual justices is good for our system by providing different and varied input into the decision-making process.

SSJR 8210 COULD LEAD TO A LESS REPRESENTATIVE COURT

SSJR 8210 does not change the size of the Court. However, a secondary purpose of this Amendment is to provide a mechanism for reduction of the size of the Court. Our Supreme Court has had nine members since 1909. A reduction in the size of the Court would serve to deny diversity and severely restrict geographical representation. If there is to be a reduction in the size of the Court, this decision should be made by the voters.

It is estimated that reducing the size of our Supreme Court from nine justices to seven justices would save

The effect of SSJR 8210, if approved into law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would make three changes. First, it would change the method of selection of the chief justice. It would provide for the election of the chief justice by majority vote of the judges of the supreme court from among their own membership. In the absence of the chief justice, the remaining judges would select one of their members to serve as acting chief justice. Second, it would provide for selection of a chief justice every four years. Third, it would provide that the governor will make an appointment to a vacancy on the supreme court only if necessary to maintain the number of judges specified by the legislature. Under this change, if the legislature reduced the number of supreme court judges, the reduction would be implemented as vacancies occur. The governor would not fill vacancies on the supreme court unless the membership of the court was below the number of judges specified by the legislature. The constitutional provision requiring a minimum of five supreme court judges would not be changed.

taxpayers dollars. The savings would be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

VOTE NO

SSJR 8210 IS UNNECESSARY AND BAD PUBLIC POLICY

Rebuttal of Statement for

An efficient system has worked since 1909 and now they want to jeopardize it for a few dollars. With fewer justices the supreme court's efficiency will decrease—the court will become more backlogged and its decisions less thorough. Our current system has been carefully crafted to equalize power on the court and throughout the state, do not change it for a few dollars, especially with no citizen vote.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SHIRLEY WINSLEY, State Senator; GRACE COLE, State Representative.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 651

The effect of Initiative Measure 651, if approved into law (cont.):

subject to ratification by any tribe which has not negotiated a compact by November 7, 1995. Tribes which are currently operating under more limited tribal-state compacts would continue to do so until their current compacts expire, or are otherwise terminated.

Under the proposed standard compact, Indian gaming will be regulated by the tribal governments. The state may conduct background checks on primary management officials and key employees and have limited rights to inspect Indian gaming facilities. The state may provide other investigative and consulting services to tribes at their request. The proposed standard compact would provide for mediation of disputes between the state and any tribe, and for judicial review in federal courts. The state and tribes would consent to suit in federal court on compact-related matters, provided that all other remedies have been exhausted.

The compact would provide that tribes ratifying it make a monthly payment of ten percent of net gaming revenues from the utilization of slot machines and other "player-activated electromechanical gambling devices" into a fund created and managed under tribal authority. The State Auditor and two other persons who are not tribal members would serve on the fund's board of directors. The revenue in the fund would be distributed annually to all registered voters who voted in the most recent statewide election. At the voter's option, a voter's portion of the distribution could be donated to a qualifying charity. Tribes would be excused from making these payments of the state authorized slot machines or similar devices on non-tribal land in the state.



REFERENDUM MEASURE 48

The effect of Referendum Measure 48, if approved into law (cont.):

If a state or local government regulates or imposes a restraint on a portion or parcel of private property for public benefit (including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, buffer zones or other public benefit designation), the government would be required to pay full compensation to the owner of the property for any reduction in the property's value. The governmental entity would not have to pay compensation if, absent the regulation, a public nuisance would result. If a government did not pay compensation as required by the measure, the use of the land could not be restricted.

"Private property" would be defined to include land and interests in land or improvements on land, proprietary water rights, and any crops, forest products or resources capable of being harvested or extracted and protected by the state or federal constitutions. "Restraint of land use" would be defined as any action, requirement, or restriction by a governmental entity, other than actions to prevent or abate public nuisances, that limits the use or development of private property.

The state would be responsible for the compensation liability of other governmental entities for any action which restricts the use of property when such action is mandated by state law or any state agency.

Before adopting any regulation of private property or restraint of land use, a governmental entity would be required to prepare a statement containing a full analysis of the total economic impact on private property of such regulation or restraint. The statement must be made available to the public at least 30 days before the adoption of the regulation or imposition of the restriction. The governmental entity would be required, if it chose to enact the regulation or restriction, to adopt the alternative which had the least possible impact on private property and still accomplished the necessary public purpose.

Governments would be prohibited from requiring any private property owner to provide or pay for any studies, maps, plans, or reports used in decisions to consider restricting the use of private property for public use.

Any private property owner could seek to enforce this measure in the courts, and any prevailing plaintiff would be entitled to recover the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 640

AN ACT Relating to the protection of living marine resources including salmon, steelhead, other anadromous trout and char, and sturgeon from wasteful and harmful fishing practices; amending RCW 75.12.010; adding a new chapter to Title 75 RCW; and providing an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. PURPOSE. The purposes of this chapter are to:

(1) Declare a state policy that will promote restoration of the state's marine and anadromous fish stocks while promoting economically viable fisheries that do not unnecessarily harm fish, birds, and other animals not intended for harvest;

(2) Promote efforts which will minimize Canadian and other foreign interception of Washington salmon and steelhead stocks;

(3) Require coordination by the department with federal agencies to minimize potential impacts of fishing on seabirds and other protected animals; and

(4) Accord priority to those fisheries that have been shown to have the greatest value to the people of the state of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. FINDINGS. Important fisheries for salmon and other species in Washington state have been closed or severely restricted because of the depleted condition of important natural stocks, resulting in lost economic, recreational, and cultural opportunities for Washington citizens. Wasteful fishing practices have significantly contributed to the problems. In many areas of Washington where fisheries are permitted, harvestable surpluses of fish are mixed with nontargeted aquatic creatures, such as birds, shellfish, forage species, juvenile and unmarketable fish, and weak natural or other nontargeted salmon and other anadromous fish stocks. The fishing gear employed often catches both targeted and nontargeted animals indiscriminately. This by-catch can be greatly reduced by fishing in areas where there is little mixing of desired catch and potential by-catch. Where by-catch cannot be avoided in order to conduct an otherwise valuable fishery, by-catch can be minimized by allowing only fishing gear which results in low by-catch mortalities.

Salmon hatcheries often produce more harvestable surpluses than natural stocks, with the result that nonselective fisheries targeting on hatchery fish overharvest commingled natural salmon stocks. Important natural salmon stocks are also impacted by hatchery management policies that do not address issues of competition between hatchery and natural stocks, spread of disease, and other ecological interactions. Used properly and in conjunction with regulations permitting fishing gear and methods that can harvest selectively, hatcheries can provide great benefits and support natural stock recovery by rearing critical stocks. Washington salmon hatcheries should be managed for the specific goal of contributing to important fisheries in a manner that is consistent with protection and rehabilitation of natural stocks.

Excess harvest of threatened natural salmon stocks originating in Washington waters has also resulted from Canadian interception of large numbers of Washington salmon stocks, including endangered Columbia river chinook and other stocks under consideration for listing under the endangered species act. Canada has become the largest exploiter of many salmon stocks originating in Washington

waters and the catch disparity between United States and Canadian fishers has been exacerbated by closures in Washington while fishing in Canada has continued unabated, often targeting the Washington stocks sought to be protected by the fishing closures in Washington. Canadian harvest of Washington salmon is subject to the terms of the Pacific salmon treaty intended to control the extent of each country's harvest of the other's salmon. Washington fishers catch large numbers of Canadian salmon, primarily sockeye and pink salmon homing to the Fraser river, while Canadian fishers intercept Washington salmon, primarily chinook and coho salmon, resulting in further depletion of Washington salmon stocks.

Despite the vast expenditures by the citizens of the state of Washington to maintain and enhance salmon stocks in their state, fishing regulations and policies have resulted in allocations among nontreaty fishers without regard to the value to the people of the state of Washington. Chinook and coho salmon have been proven to be more valuable in recreational fisheries, while pink, chum, and sockeye salmon have generally proven to be more suitable and valuable in commercial fisheries, except where shown to be more valuable in recreational fisheries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. DEFINITION. As used in this chapter, "by-catch" means nontargeted fish, shellfish, and protected animals that are captured or destroyed while fishing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. GUIDELINES. The people authorize and direct the department and the governor of the state of Washington to take the following actions:

(1) Provide and apply clear standards consistent with the provisions of this chapter for controlling destruction during fishing operations of fish and other sea life that are not intended for harvest;

(2) Permit only fishing gear and methods of harvesting fish and shellfish that are consistent with the policies and by-catch mortality standards specified in this chapter;

(3) Manage salmon and steelhead hatcheries and hatchery stocks to contribute to fisheries while protecting or enhancing natural stocks;

(4) Minimize Canadian and other foreign interceptions of salmon and steelhead originating in Washington, if necessary by adopting regulations to reduce Washington interception of Canadian fish;

(5) Maximize economic benefit to the state and its citizens in allocating harvestable food fish and shellfish;

(6) Consult and coordinate with federal officials to minimize potential impacts of fishing on seabirds and other federally protected species; and

(7) Develop and evaluate fishing methods that comply with the by-catch standards in section 5 of this act that would become legal on January 1, 1997, if currently legal methods cannot comply with such standards.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. BY-CATCH STANDARDS. (1) The purpose of this subsection is to protect nontargeted salmon, steelhead, other anadromous trout and char, and sturgeon from fisheries on harvestable stocks of salmon and sturgeon. Salmon gear evaluations shall be based upon the average of the two observed mortalities for chinook and coho salmon. Sturgeon gear evaluations shall utilize observed mortalities for sturgeon. The director may require more specific evaluations when deemed appropriate. Evaluations shall involve life stages of fish most commonly exposed to the gear and be conducted under conditions representative of when the gear would be utilized. Fishing gear types shall not be used unless capable of live releasing such fish with no greater than fifteen percent mortality, in numbers of fish, during 1997 and thereafter.

(2) The times and locations legal gear may be operated shall be determined by the director. When and where a gear type is deemed



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 640 (cont.)

to pose a significant threat to the abundance of by-caught salmon, steelhead, other anadromous trout or char, sturgeon, sea birds, or other protected animals, the area shall be closed to fishing with such gear. When and where it is determined that such by-catch will have a lesser impact, fisheries may be conducted only if the gear is operated in accordance with procedures qualifying it for use under the by-catch standard. When and where it is determined that a fishery does not have significant effect on the abundance of such by-catch, such operating procedures may be waived. Waiving of gear operating procedures shall be based only on results of test fishing and catch monitoring.

(3) Any gear type used for food fish and shellfish other than salmon and sturgeon that results in by-catch mortality of nontargeted or unmarketable fish or shellfish that cumulatively weigh in excess of fifteen percent of the live weight of the catch of targeted stocks during 1997 and thereafter is not permitted.

(4) If the director determines that by-catch standards prevent nontreaty fishers from harvesting their full share of sockeye, pink, or chum salmon, in accordance with rulings under *United States of America et al. v. State of Washington et al.*, Civil No. 9213, United States District Court for Western District of Washington, February 12, 1974, and *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Oregon, 1969), as amended, affirmed, and remanded 529 F.2d 570 (9th Cir., 1976), existing gear types conforming to the by-catch standards shall be given maximum opportunity for harvesting the targeted stocks consistent with other provisions of this section. If additional harvest levels are required to achieve nontreaty shares the director shall not be constrained by previous provisions of this title after January 1, 1997, for authorizing other gear types that satisfy the by-catch standard. Commercial license applications for new gear types, authorized by the director, shall be limited to holders of 1996 commercial salmon fishing licenses. However, the issuance of such licenses shall be limited to a number consistent with the economic welfare of commercial salmon licensees and the citizens of the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. EVALUATING SELECTIVITY OF FISHING METHODS. The department is directed to study and establish by-catch mortality rates for the various types of existing authorized fishing gear. Existing studies shall be utilized when deemed appropriate by the director. If such studies are unavailable, by-catch mortality rates shall be based upon actual or simulated conditions intended to duplicate the operation of representative gear types in typical fishing situations. Mortality rates shall include and are limited to the sum of immediate mortality, mortality following twelve hours in confinement, and losses to predators while fish and shellfish are contained in or held by the gear. Applicability of findings of these studies to various times, places, and other circumstances shall be determined by the director.

The director shall establish and enforce rules consistent with maintaining the by-catch standards in the state's fisheries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. ELIMINATION OF NONCONFORMING FISHING GEAR AND METHODS. This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit the use of gear that does not comply with the by-catch standards until January 1, 1997, when noncomplying gear is illegal. Nonconforming salmon and sturgeon fishing gear shall not be licensed by the state for use after this date.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. HATCHERY POLICY. Salmon hatch-

eries operated by the state of Washington shall be managed and operated to contribute to fisheries in a manner that is consistent with the protection and rehabilitation of natural stocks.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. REDUCTION OF FOREIGN INTERCEPTION OF WASHINGTON FISH STOCKS. The policy of the state of Washington is to reduce Canadian and other foreign interceptions of salmon and steelhead originating in Washington. The governor and other Washington state officials responsible for negotiation of future fisheries agreements with Canada and other nations shall strive to reduce interceptions of such fish originating in Washington. If it is necessary to reduce Washington interception of fish originating in Canada in order to achieve this goal, the director is authorized and directed to adopt appropriate rules to achieve such reduction.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. VALUE OF FISHERIES TO BE CONSIDERED. In enacting or adopting rules affecting fisheries for food fish and shellfish in the state of Washington, the director is authorized and directed to consider economic values, including those of the recreational, i.e. personal use, fishery and its associated industries, and accord priority to those fisheries that have the greatest value to the citizens of the state of Washington. Chinook and coho salmon have generally been proven more valuable in recreational fisheries and should be utilized in this manner except where economic studies show that commercial catch is more valuable. Pink, chum, and sockeye salmon have been shown to be more suitable and valuable in commercial fisheries except for Lake Washington and Lake Wenatchee sockeye salmon, which are more valuable when utilized in a recreational fishery. The department may modify these comparative values only when based on economic studies employing generally accepted statistical and economic procedures and methodology.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. PERFORMANCE AUDIT. The state auditor is directed to annually complete for the governor and publish for the citizens a performance audit relating to compliance with the mandates of this chapter on the part of the department.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. CONSULTATION WITH OREGON. After the effective date of this act, the governor and the director shall consult with the state of Oregon and urge adoption and implementation of the principles and policies set forth in this chapter by the state of Oregon in order to maintain and enhance Columbia river fish stock.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. LEGISLATIVE FUNDING. The legislature shall appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 14. RCW 75.12.010 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful to fish commercially for salmon within the waters described in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) All waters east and south of a line commencing at a concrete monument on Angeles Point in Clallam county near the mouth of the Elwha River on which is inscribed "Angeles Point Monument" (latitude 48° 9' 3" north, longitude 123° 33' 01" west of Greenwich Meridian); thence running east on a line 81° 30' true across the flashlight and bell buoy off Partridge Point and thence continued to longitude 122° 40' west; thence north to the southerly shore of Sinclair Island; thence along the southerly shore of the island to the most easterly point of the island; thence 46° true to Carter Point, the most southerly point of Lummi Island; thence northwesterly along the westerly shore line of Lummi Island to where the shore line



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 640 (cont.)

intersects line of longitude 122° 40' west; thence north to the mainland, including: The southerly portion of Hale Passage, Bellingham Bay, Padilla Bay, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, Skagit Bay, Similk Bay, Saratoga Passage, Holmes Harbor, Possession Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal, Puget Sound, and their inlets, passages, waters, waterways, and tributaries.

(3) The director may authorize commercial fishing for sockeye salmon within the waters described in subsection (2) of this section during the period June 10 to July 25 and for other salmon from the second Monday of September through November 30, except during the hours between 4:00 p.m. of Friday and 4:00 p.m. of the following Sunday.

(4) The director may authorize commercial fishing for salmon ~~((with gill net gear))~~ prior to the second Monday in September within the waters of Hale Passage, Bellingham Bay, Samish Bay, Padilla Bay, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, Skagit Bay, and Similk Bay, to wit: Those waters northerly and easterly of a line commencing at Stanwood, thence along the south shore of Skagit Bay to Rocky Point on Camano Island; thence northerly to Polnell Point on Whidbey Island.

(5) Whenever the director determines that a stock or run of salmon cannot be harvested in the usual manner, and that the stock or run of salmon may be in danger of being wasted and surplus to natural or artificial spawning requirements, the director may authorize units of ~~((gill net and purse seine))~~ gear conforming to by-catch standards in any number or equivalents, by time and area, to fully utilize the harvestable portions of these salmon runs for the economic well being of the citizens of this state. Gill net and purse seine gear other than emergency and test gear authorized by the director shall not be used in Lake Washington.

(6) The director may authorize commercial fishing for pink salmon in each odd-numbered year from August 1 through September 1 in the waters lying inside of a line commencing at the most easterly point of Dungeness Spit and thence projected to Point Partridge on Whidbey Island and a line commencing at Olele Point and thence projected easterly to Bush Point on Whidbey Island.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. EFFECTIVE DATE. This act shall take effect January 1, 1996.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. CAPTIONS. Captions used in this chapter do not constitute any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. CODIFICATION. Sections 1 through 13 and 15 through 17 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 75 RCW.

PROJECT VOTE SMART

Information about federal office holders is available free to Washington voters from Project Vote Smart, a national, nonpartisan program started in 1992. This includes information about voting records, campaign finances, past and current position statements and performance evaluations. Voters can telephone Project Vote Smart at 1-800-622-7627. World wide web address is: <http://www.vote-smart.org>



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 651

AN ACT Relating to gaming by tribes; and adding new sections to chapter 9.46 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.46 RCW to read as follows:

The State shall adopt a compact authorizing full class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2467; 25 U.S.C. sec. 2710) with all Indian tribes with Indian lands within the external boundaries of the state.

(1) The public policy and law of the state is that all Indian tribes with Indian lands within the state are entitled to offer unrestricted Class III gaming under a compact as defined under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. For all Indian tribes with Indian lands within the external boundaries of the state that do not have a compact with the state as of November 7, 1995, Washington State shall be deemed to have executed a compact stating this public policy within fifteen days of the certification of the passage of this section by the secretary of state. When the agreed upon terms of existing compacts with other Indian tribes expire, those Indian tribes may ratify the compact executed by the state as the result of this section. The compact must not have market restrictions as to the operation of class III gaming on Indian lands in the state with regard to size of wager, size of facility, hours of operation, number of games, number of facilities, or type of gaming employed, and there must not be market restrictions on the use of player-activated electromechanical gambling devices. The compact stating this public policy and governing class III gaming is the compact required under section 2 of this act.

(2) The compact must provide that all of the Indian tribes who ratify this compact shall make a monthly payment of ten percent of the net gaming revenues from the utilization of all player-activated electromechanical gambling devices into a fund created and managed by FTS Enterprises, an intertribal entity established as an extension of tribal governing bodies under the laws of the participating tribes. "Net gaming revenues" is defined as gross revenue minus all revenues paid or allocated as prizes. The compact shall provide that the state auditor and two other persons who are not members of any Indian tribe with Indian lands in Washington State and, who are registered voters in the state, be appointed as directors of FTS Enterprises upon the creation of the fund. The state auditor may decline the appointment if he is otherwise precluded by the laws of the state from accepting the appointment; in which event the existing directors must appoint a replacement.

(3) The compact must provide that FTS Enterprises distribute the fund's revenue annually on a per capita basis minus operating expenses to all of the registered voters in the state who have voted in the most immediate previous statewide general election. FTS Enterprises shall have its records audited by a certified public accounting firm, annually. The audit shall be included in an annual report published and presented to the state auditor.

(4) If at any time after the effective date of this act, the state authorizes, by statute, rule or regulation, the operation of any player-activated electromechanical gambling device, other than



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 651 (cont.)

one licensed and in actual operation before March 1, 1995, anywhere within the state not on Indian lands, or not authorized by this act, then the financial obligations of the Indian tribes under the compact signed as a result of this act shall cease. After final distribution is made, further payment by the tribes and distribution to the registered voters must not from that time occur. In such event, all other provisions of the compact must remain in full force and effect.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.46 RCW to read as follows:

The compact adopted under section 1 of this act must read as follows:

Tribal State Compact for Class III Gaming by Tribes with Indian Lands in the State of Washington

RECITALS

WHEREAS the voters of the State of Washington have set forth, by initiative, the clear public policy that all Indian tribes within the state are entitled to offer unrestricted Class III gaming under a compact defined by the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988; and

WHEREAS the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 provides that a compact governing the operation of Class III gaming shall be submitted to the Secretary of Interior and published in the federal register;

ACCORDINGLY, the State of Washington agrees to the following terms and conditions upon the ratification of this compact by any Indian tribe with Indian lands within the state.

PART I. Effective upon Ratification by Tribe

This compact is entered into by the State of Washington and any federally recognized Indian tribe with Indian lands within the exterior boundaries of the State of Washington that ratifies this compact in accordance with the tribe's constitution and applicable tribal laws and regulations. A Compact already in existence between a tribe and the State of Washington remains in effect until the compact expires by its express terms, after which time, the tribe may ratify this Compact.

PART II. Authorized Class III Gaming

(1). **Authorization of games.** A tribe may offer any game with the elements of prize, consideration, and chance that (a) is authorized by a tribe pursuant to a valid tribal ordinance that is approved by the National Indian Gaming Commission; and (b) is played according to specific rules, the copies of which are available to patrons. There must not be market restrictions as to the operation of Class III gaming including, but not limited to, size of wager, size of facility, hours of operation, number of games, number of facilities, or type of gaming employed.

(2). **Authorization of Gambling Devices.** A tribe is entitled to use any gambling device as defined by RCW § 9.46.0241, as in

effect on January 1, 1995, so long as a true and correct prototype of such device has been certified by, or would meet the technical equipment standards of authorized regulatory bodies in the State of Nevada, or the State of New Jersey, or the device is exempted from certification requirements under the laws of the State of Nevada, or the State of New Jersey. If Nevada or New Jersey changes its laws, the devices include devices that are or would be lawful in Nevada or New Jersey under the laws, rules, and regulations in effect on January 1, 1995.

(3). **Age Limitations.** A person under the age of eighteen (18) may neither participate in a gaming operation, nor be allowed on the Class III gaming floor during actual hours of operation. Should alcoholic beverages be offered on any portion of the gaming floor under applicable law, then a patron under the age of twenty-one (21) may not be permitted on that portion of the gaming floor during actual hours of operation.

PART III. VOTERS' DIVIDEND FUND

(1). **Ten Percent Dividend.** The Tribes shall make a monthly payment of ten percent of the net gaming revenues from the utilization of all player-activated electromechanical gambling devices into a fund created and managed by FTS Enterprises, an intertribal entity established as an extension of tribal governing bodies under the laws of participating tribes with Indian lands in Washington State, who exercise their sovereign authority to participate in FTS Enterprises. "Net gaming revenues" is defined as gross revenue minus all revenues paid or allocated as prizes. Ratification of this compact by a tribe must include acknowledgment and consent to abide by the policies and procedures of FTS Enterprises consistent with the terms of this compact. Specifically, the tribe consents to providing reasonable access to books and records necessary to conduct a verifiable audit of the tribal gaming operations to ensure that FTS Enterprises and tribes are meeting their obligations to the voters of the state under this compact. The state auditor and two other persons who are not members of any Indian tribe with Indian lands in Washington State, who are registered voters of the state, shall be appointed by the Board as Directors of FTS Enterprises upon the creation of the fund. The state auditor may decline the appointment if he is otherwise precluded by the laws of the state from accepting the appointment; in which event the existing directors must appoint a replacement.

(2). **Management & Supervision.** The compact shall provide that FTS Enterprises distribute the fund's revenue annually on a per-capita basis minus operating expenses to all of the registered voters in the state who have voted in the most immediate previous state-wide general election. The fund must allow those entitled to a distribution to donate their annual distribution payment to separate funds created by FTS Enterprises to support nonprofit, private programs in the areas of education, environmental protection, law enforcement, and natural resources restoration. FTS Enterprises shall have its records audited by a certified public accounting firm, annually. The audit shall be included in an annual report published and presented to the state auditor.

(3). **Exclusivity to Indian Country.** If the state authorizes, by statute, rule or regulation, the operation of any player-activated electromechanical gambling device, other than those licensed and actually in play on or before March 1, 1995, anywhere within the state not on Indian lands, or not authorized by this act, then the financial obligations of the Indian tribes under the compact signed as the result of the passage of this act cease immediately. After a final prorated distribution is made, further payment by the tribes and distribution to the registered voters must not from that time occur. In



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 651 (cont.)

such an event, all other provisions of the compact must remain in full force and effect.

PART IV. Regulation of Class III Gaming

(1). **Licensing of Key Employees and Primary Management Officials.** The tribe shall license, operate, and regulate all Class III gaming activities consistent with this compact, tribal law, and all other applicable federal law. The tribe shall enforce and administer the regulatory requirements that include but are not limited to the licensing of key employees and primary management officials of each Class III gaming activity or operation. The standards for licensing must be at least as restrictive as the standards required by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 and the regulations of the National Indian Gaming Commission for Key Employees and Primary Management Officials in effect for Class II gaming activities, as of March 1, 1995.

(2). **Accounting/Auditing.** Accounting records must be kept on a double entry system of accounting, maintaining detailed, supporting, subsidiary records. The tribe shall retain the following records for at least three years: (a) revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity for each location at which Class III gaming is conducted; (b) daily cash transactions for each Class III game at each location at which gaming is conducted, including but not limited to transactions relating to each gaming table bank, game drop box, and gaming room bank; (c) all markers, IOUs, returned checks, hold checks or other similar credit instruments; (d) contracts, correspondence and other transaction documents relating to all vendors and contractors; (e) records of all tribal enforcement activities; (f) audits prepared by or on behalf of the tribe; and (g) personnel information on all Class III gaming employees or agents, including rotation sheets, hours worked, employee profiles and background checks. The tribe shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, P.L. 91-508, 31 U.S.C. §§ 5311-5314 (1970).

(3). **Washington State's Role in Regulation.**

(a) **Investigative Services to be Made Available.** The Washington State Gambling Commission shall conduct background investigations on primary management officials and key employees. Fees for the services shall not exceed the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Commission for providing the service. The involvement of the state in conducting background investigations shall be voluntary; If the State of Washington chooses not to conduct the background investigations, or is otherwise unable to conduct the background investigations, the tribe may contract with other governments or private companies to provide the services. The tribe shall provide information on primary management officials and key employees sufficient to allow the state to conduct its own background investigation as is necessary to make an independent determination as to suitability of these individuals, consistent with the standards imposed on and by the tribe. If the state disputes the active status of a licensee, the state may pursue the remedies available in Part V of this compact.

(b) **State Inspection.** The state may inspect any aspect of the tribal gaming operations. The state presence, however, must not be conducted in a manner which interferes with the day-to-day operations of the gaming facility. A representative authorized in writing by the Governor of the state, or his designee, shall have the

right to inspect, in the accompaniment of a designated tribal representative, all tribal Class III gaming facilities and all tribal records related to Class III gaming, subject to the following conditions:

(i) For public areas, the representative may inspect at any time without prior notice;

(ii) For private areas not accessible to the public, the representative may inspect at any time during normal business hours, with twelve hours prior written notice; and

(iii) For inspection and copying of all tribal records relating to Class III gaming, the representative must give 48 hours, not including weekends, prior written notice to the Chairman of the tribe and specifically identify the records to be inspected and copied. However, the state shall pay for all reasonable costs related to the inspection and copying, and the tribe may prohibit the state from copying materials if the state is unable to maintain the confidentiality of the materials.

(c) **State Oversight & Consulting Services.** The state may provide additional oversight or consulting services by entering into a separate Memorandum of Agreement with the tribe providing for the services. In such an event, however, the fees charged by the state must not exceed fair and reasonable costs for providing the services.

PART V. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(1). **Disputes Between Tribe and State** -Tribe or state may invoke the following dispute procedure if either believes the other government has failed to comply with a any requirement of the compact.

(a) **Notice.** The party asserting noncompliance must serve written notice to the Chairman of the tribe and the Governor of the state. The notice must identify the specific provision of the compact alleged to have been violated and must specify the factual basis for the alleged noncompliance.

(b) **Negotiated Resolution.** Within thirty (30) days of Notice under subsection (a) the tribe and state shall meet and make every good faith effort to resolve the dispute amicably, through direct negotiation. If the direct negotiation is futile or unsuccessful, the tribe and state agree to seek an independent mediator, the selection of which must be mutually agreed upon. Such mediator shall attempt to find a mutually acceptable resolution to the dispute.

(c) **Formal Mediation.** A controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this compact, or the breach of this compact, wherein negotiated resolution pursuant to subsection (1) (b) of this Part V is unsuccessful, the dispute must be submitted to formal mediation supervised and administered by Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services, through its Seattle office. The mediator must be selected by Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services unless otherwise agreed to by tribe and state. The mediator shall have at a minimum, three years experience as a federal magistrate, federal district court or appellate judge, with specific experience involving Indian tribes as litigants. The mediation is not binding on the parties, unless prior to mediation, both parties agree, in writing, to be bound by the mediator's decision. The tribe and state shall each bear its own legal fees and expenses unless, in the opinion of the mediator, the position of one party is meritless, in which event the losing party shall reimburse the prevailing party for such fees and expenses. If the preferential use of Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services violates any law, or is otherwise not available, the government seeking relief is deemed to have exhausted their remedies and may proceed to federal court as set forth in section (2) of this Part V.

(2). **Consent to Jurisdiction of Federal Court.** If significant



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 651 (cont.)

disputes arise from this compact that cannot be resolved by negotiated resolution or mediation, tribe and state agree to submit the issues to federal court for determination.

(a) **Tribe's Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity.** By this agreement, the tribe does not waive, limit, or modify its sovereign immunity from suit except as provided in this section. The tribe expressly waives in a limited manner its immunity from suit and consents to be sued in the United States District Court for either district of Washington, or in the District Court for the District of Columbia. The state must exhaust the remedies under this Part V before pursuing any action in federal court. This waiver is expressly limited to permit judgments or awards only to the extent of prospective equitable relief that the tribe comply with the court's interpretation of the compact.

(b) **State's Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity.** By this agreement, the state does not waive, limit, or modify its sovereign immunity from suit except as provided in this section. State expressly waives in a limited manner its immunity from suit, including any immunity protected by the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and consents to be sued in the United States District Court for either district of Washington, or for the District Court for the District of Columbia. The tribe must exhaust the remedies under this Part V before pursuing any action in federal court.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS

(1). **Complete Agreement.** This compact is the entire agreement between the governments and supersedes all prior agreements, whether written or oral, with respect to the subject matter of this compact.

(2). **Severability.** In the event that any section or provision of this compact is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, it is the intent of the parties that the remaining sections or provisions of this compact continue in full force and effect. If the Department of Interior, on behalf of the United States, determines that changes in this compact are necessary to be consistent with federal law, this Compact is deemed modified to the extent necessary to conform to federal law.

(3). **Jurisdiction.** Nothing in this compact may be interpreted to alter jurisdiction that the state might currently have on Indian lands of a Washington tribe. This compact may not be interpreted to preclude a subsequent retrocession agreement, crossdeputization agreement, or other intergovernmental agreement affecting jurisdiction.

PLEASE NOTE

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

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Measure 48

AN ACT Relating to regulation of private property; adding a new chapter to Title 64 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act is intended to provide remedies to property owners in addition to any constitutional rights under the state and/or federal constitutions and is not intended to restrict or replace any constitutional rights.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act shall be known as the private property regulatory fairness act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A regulation of private property or restraint of land use by a governmental entity is prohibited unless a statement containing a full analysis of the total economic impact in private property of such regulation or restraint is prepared by the entity and made available to the public at least thirty days prior to adoption of the regulation or imposition of the restraint. Such statement shall identify the manner in which the proposed action will substantially advance the purpose of protecting public health and safety against identified public health or safety risks created by the use of private property, and analyze the economic impact of all reasonable alternatives to the regulation or restraint. Should the governmental entity choose to adopt a proposed regulation or restraint on the use private property, the governmental entity shall adopt the regulation or restraint that has the least possible impact on private property and still accomplishes the necessary public purpose.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) A portion or parcel of private property shall be considered to have been taken for general public use when:

(a) a governmental entity regulates or imposes a restraint of land use on such portion or parcel of property for public benefit including wetlands, fish or wildlife habitat, buffer zone, or other public benefit designations; and

(b) no public nuisance will be created absent the regulation; and

(2) When private property is taken for general public use, the regulating agency or jurisdiction shall pay full compensation of reduction in value to the owner, or the use of the land by the owner may not be restricted because of the regulation or restraint. The jurisdiction may not require waiving this compensation as a condition of approval of use or another permit, nor as a condition for subdivision of land.

(3) Compensation must be paid to the owner of a private property within three months of the adoption of a regulation or restraint which results in a taking for general public use.

(4) A governmental entity may not deflate the value of property by suggesting or threatening a designation to avoid full compensation to the owner.

(5) A governmental entity that places restrictions on the use of public or private property which deprive a landowner of access to his or her property must also provide alternative access to the property at the governmental entity's expense, or purchase the inaccessible property.

(6) The assessor shall adjust property valuation for tax purposes and notify the owner of the new tax valuation, which must be reflected and identified in the next tax assessment notice.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Measure 48 (cont.)

(7) The state is responsible for the compensation liability of other governmental entities for any action which restricts the use of property when such action is mandated by state law or any state agency.

(8) Claims for compensation as a result of a taking of private property under this act must be brought within the time period specified in RCW 4.16.020.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. No governmental entity may require any private property owner to provide or pay for any studies, maps, plans, or reports used in decisions to consider restricting the use of private property for public use.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Full compensation" means the reduction in the fair market value of the portion or parcel of property taken for general public use which is attributable to the regulation or restraint. Such reduction shall be measured as of the date of adoption of the regulation or imposition of restraint on the use of private property.

(2) "Governmental entity" means Washington state, state agencies, agencies and commissions funded fully or partially by the state, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions.

(3) "Private property" means -

- (a) land;
- (b) any interest in land or improvements thereon;
- (c) any proprietary water right;
- (d) Any crops, forest products, or resources capable of

being harvested or extracted that is owned by a non-governmental entity and is protected by either the Fifth or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution or the Washington State Constitution.

(4) "Restraint of land use" means any action, requirement, or restriction by a governmental entity, other than actions to prevent or abate public nuisances, that limits the use or development or private property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. This act may be enforced in Superior Court against any governmental entity which fails to comply with the provisions of this act by any owner of property subject to the jurisdiction of such entity. Any prevailing plaintiff is entitled to recover the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. 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. 10. Sections 1 through 8 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 64 RCW.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 45

AN ACT Relating to the role of the state commission on fish and wildlife as recommended by the commission on fish and wildlife; amending RCW 77.04.040, 77.04.055, 77.04.080, 75.08.011, 75.08.025, 75.08.055, 75.08.058, 75.08.070, 75.08.080, 75.08.090, 75.08.110, 75.08.120, 75.08.274, 75.08.285, 75.08.295, 75.08.460, 75.40.020, 75.40.040, 75.40.060, 75.08.014, 75.08.040, 75.08.045, 75.12.010, 75.12.015, 75.20.110, 75.24.030, 75.24.100, 75.24.130, 75.25.095, 75.30.060, 75.50.010, 75.50.020, 75.50.030, 75.50.040, 75.50.050, 75.50.070, 75.50.110, 75.50.130, 75.52.050, and 77.16.135; reenacting and amending RCW 43.17.020 and 75.50.100; creating new sections; providing an effective date; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature supports the recommendations of the state fish and wildlife commission with regard to the commission's responsibilities in the merged department of fish and wildlife. It is the intent of the legislature that, beginning July 1, 1996, the commission assume regulatory authority for food fish and shellfish in addition to its existing authority for game fish and wildlife. It is also the intent of the legislature to provide to the commission the authority to review and approve department agreements, to review and approve the department's budget proposals, to adopt rules for the department, and to select commission staff and the director of the department.

The legislature finds that all fish, shellfish, and wildlife species should be managed under a single comprehensive set of goals, policies, and objectives, and that the decision-making authority should rest with the fish and wildlife commission. The commission acts in an open and deliberative process that encourages public involvement and increases public confidence in department decision-making.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.17.020 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 17, 1993 c 472 s 18, and 1993 c 280 s 19 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

There shall be a chief executive officer of each department to be known as: (1) The secretary of social and health services, (2) the director of ecology, (3) the director of labor and industries, (4) the director of agriculture, (5) the director of fish and wildlife, (6) the secretary of transportation, (7) the director of licensing, (8) the director of general administration, (9) the director of community, trade, and economic development, (10) the director of veterans affairs, (11) the director of revenue, (12) the director of retirement systems, (13) the secretary of corrections, and (14) the secretary of health, and (15) the director of financial institutions.

Such officers, except the secretary of transportation ~~and the director of fish and wildlife~~, shall be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and hold office at the pleasure of the governor. The secretary of transportation shall be appointed by the transportation commission as prescribed by RCW 47.01.041. The director of fish and wildlife shall be appointed by the fish and wildlife commission as prescribed by RCW 77.04.055.

Sec. 3. RCW 77.04.040 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 61 are each amended to read as follows:

Persons eligible for appointment as members of the commission



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 45 (cont.)

shall have general knowledge of the habits and distribution of ~~((game))~~ fish and wildlife and shall not hold another state, county, or municipal elective or appointive office. In making these appointments, the governor shall seek to maintain a balance reflecting all aspects of ~~((game))~~ fish and wildlife, including representation recommended by organized groups representing sportfishers, commercial fishers, hunters, private landowners, and environmentalists. Persons eligible for appointment as fish and wildlife commissioners shall ~~((not have a monetary interest in any private business that is involved with consumptive or nonconsumptive use of game fish or wildlife))~~ comply with the provisions of chapters 42.52 and 42.17 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 77.04.055 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 62 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In establishing policies to preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife, ~~((game))~~ fish, and wildlife and ~~((game))~~ fish habitat, the commission shall meet annually with the governor to:

(a) Review and prescribe basic goals and objectives related to those policies; and

(b) Review the performance of the department in implementing ~~((game))~~ fish and wildlife policies.

The commission shall maximize ~~((game-fish))~~ fishing, hunting, and outdoor recreational opportunities compatible with healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.

(2) The commission shall establish hunting, trapping, and fishing seasons and prescribe the time, place, manner, and methods that may be used to harvest or enjoy game fish and wildlife.

(3) The commission shall establish provisions regulating food fish and shellfish as provided in RCW 75.08.080.

(4) The commission shall have final approval authority for tribal, interstate, international, and any other department agreements relating to fish and wildlife.

(5) The commission shall adopt rules to implement the state's fish and wildlife laws.

(6) The commission shall have final approval authority for the department's budget proposals.

(7) The commission shall select its own staff and shall appoint the director of the department. The director and commission staff shall serve at the pleasure of the commission.

Sec. 5. RCW 77.04.080 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 64 are each amended to read as follows:

Persons eligible for appointment ~~((by the governor))~~ as director shall have practical knowledge of the habits and distribution of fish and wildlife. ~~((The governor shall seek recommendations from the commission on the qualifications, skills, and experience necessary to discharge the duties of the position. When considering and selecting the director, the governor shall consult with and be advised by the commission.))~~ The director shall receive the salary fixed by the governor under RCW 43.03.040.

The director is the ex officio secretary of the commission and shall attend its meetings and keep a record of its business.

The director may appoint and employ necessary departmental personnel. The director may delegate to department personnel the duties and powers necessary for efficient operation and administration of the department. ~~((The department shall provide staff for the commission.))~~

Sec. 6. RCW 75.08.011 and 1994 c 255 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this title or rules of the director, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the fish and wildlife commission.

(2) "Director" means the director of fish and wildlife.

~~((2))~~ (3) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.

~~((3))~~ (4) "Person" means an individual or a public or private entity or organization. The term "person" includes local, state, and federal government agencies, and all business organizations, including corporations and partnerships.

~~((4))~~ (5) "Fisheries patrol officer" means a person appointed and commissioned by the ~~((director))~~ commission, with authority to enforce this title, rules of the director, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. Fisheries patrol officers are peace officers.

~~((5))~~ (6) "Ex officio fisheries patrol officer" means a commissioned officer of a municipal, county, state, or federal agency having as its primary function the enforcement of criminal laws in general, while the officer is in the appropriate jurisdiction. The term "ex officio fisheries patrol officer" also includes wildlife agents, special agents of the national marine fisheries service, United States fish and wildlife special agents, state parks commissioned officers, department of natural resources enforcement officers, and United States forest service officers, while the agents and officers are within their respective jurisdictions.

~~((6))~~ (7) "To fish," "to harvest," and "to take" and their derivatives mean an effort to kill, injure, harass, or catch food fish or shellfish.

~~((7))~~ (8) "State waters" means all marine waters and fresh waters within ordinary high water lines and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

~~((8))~~ (9) "Offshore waters" means marine waters of the Pacific Ocean outside the territorial boundaries of the state, including the marine waters of other states and countries.

~~((9))~~ (10) "Concurrent waters of the Columbia river" means those waters of the Columbia river that coincide with the Washington-Oregon state boundary.

~~((10))~~ (11) "Resident" means a person who has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding an application for a license, has established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the state, and who is not licensed to hunt or fish as a resident in another state.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Nonresident" means a person who has not fulfilled the qualifications of a resident.

~~((12))~~ (13) "Food fish" means those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that have been classified and that shall not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the ~~((director))~~ commission. The term "food fish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of food fish species.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Shellfish" means those species of marine and freshwater invertebrates that have been classified and that shall not be taken except as authorized by rule of the ~~((director))~~ commission. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Salmon" means all species of the genus Oncorhynchus, except those classified as game fish in Title 77 RCW, and includes:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Chinook salmon
Oncorhynchus kisutch	Coho salmon
Oncorhynchus keta	Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye salmon



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 45 (cont.)

~~((+5))~~ (16) "Commercial" means related to or connected with buying, selling, or bartering. Fishing for food fish or shellfish with gear unlawful for fishing for personal use, or possessing food fish or shellfish in excess of the limits permitted for personal use are commercial activities.

~~((+6))~~ (17) "To process" and its derivatives mean preparing or preserving food fish or shellfish.

~~((+7))~~ (18) "Personal use" means for the private use of the individual taking the food fish or shellfish and not for sale or barter.

~~((+8))~~ (19) "Angling gear" means a line attached to a rod and reel capable of being held in hand while landing the fish or a hand-held line operated without rod or reel.

~~((+9))~~ (20) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the ~~((director))~~ commission for the lawful fishing, taking, or possession of food fish or shellfish. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.

~~((+0))~~ (21) "Fishery" means the taking of one or more particular species of food fish or shellfish with particular gear in a particular geographical area.

~~((+1))~~ (22) "Limited-entry license" means a license subject to a license limitation program established in chapter 75.30 RCW.

~~((+2))~~ (23) "Seaweed" means marine aquatic plant species that are dependent upon the marine aquatic or tidal environment, and exist in either an attached or free floating form, and includes but is not limited to marine aquatic plants in the classes Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta, and Rhodophyta.

Sec. 7. RCW 75.08.025 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((director))~~ commission may negotiate agreements with the United States department of defense to coordinate fishing in state waters over which the department of defense has assumed control.

Sec. 8. RCW 75.08.055 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ commission may enter into agreements with and receive funds from the United States for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fish cultural stations, laboratories, and devices in the Columbia River basin for improvement of feeding and spawning conditions for fish, for the protection of migratory fish from irrigation projects and for facilitating free migration of fish over obstructions.

(2) The ~~((director))~~ commission and the department may acquire by gift, purchase, lease, easement, or condemnation the use of lands where the construction or improvement is to be carried on by the United States.

Sec. 9. RCW 75.08.058 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 99 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((department))~~ commission may adopt rules pertaining to harvest of fish and wildlife in the federal exclusive economic zone by vessels or individuals registered or licensed under the laws of this state.

Sec. 10. RCW 75.08.070 and 1989 c 130 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Consistent with federal law, the ~~((director's))~~ commission's authority extends to all areas and waters within the territorial boundaries of

the state, to the offshore waters, and to the concurrent waters of the Columbia river.

Consistent with federal law, the ~~((director's))~~ commission's authority extends to fishing in offshore waters by residents of this state.

The ~~((director))~~ commission may adopt rules consistent with the regulations adopted by the United States department of commerce for the offshore waters. The ~~((director))~~ commission may adopt rules consistent with the recommendations or regulations of the Pacific marine fisheries commission, Columbia river compact, the Pacific salmon commission as provided in chapter 75.40 RCW, or the international Pacific halibut commission.

Sec. 11. RCW 75.08.080 and 1993 c 117 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ commission may adopt, amend, or repeal rules as follows:

(a) Specifying the times when the taking of food fish or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(b) Specifying the areas and waters in which the taking and possession of food fish or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(c) Specifying and defining the gear, appliances, or other equipment and methods that may be used to take food fish or shellfish, and specifying the times, places, and manner in which the equipment may be used or possessed.

(d) Regulating the possession, disposal, landing, and sale of food fish or shellfish within the state, whether acquired within or without the state.

(e) Regulating the prevention and suppression of diseases and pests affecting food fish or shellfish.

(f) Regulating the size, sex, species, and quantities of food fish or shellfish that may be taken, possessed, sold, or disposed of.

(g) Specifying the statistical and biological reports required from fishermen, dealers, boathouses, or processors of food fish or shellfish.

(h) Classifying species of marine and freshwater life as food fish or shellfish.

(i) Classifying the species of food fish and shellfish that may be used for purposes other than human consumption.

(j) Other rules necessary to carry out this title and the purposes and duties of the department.

(2) Subsections (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of this section do not apply to private tideland owners and lessees and the immediate family members of the owners or lessees of state tidelands, when they take or possess oysters, clams, cockles, borers, or mussels, excluding razor clams, produced on their own private tidelands or their leased state tidelands for personal use.

"Immediate family member" for the purposes of this section means a spouse, brother, sister, grandparent, parent, child, or grandchild.

(3) Except for subsection (1) (g) of this section, this section does not apply to private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020. Subsection (1) (g) of this section does apply to such products.

Sec. 12. RCW 75.08.090 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Rules of the ~~((director))~~ commission shall be adopted by the ~~((director))~~ commission or a designee in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) Rules of the ~~((director))~~ commission shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the state when accompanied by an affidavit from the ~~((director))~~ commission or a designee certifying that the rule has been lawfully adopted and the affidavit is prima facie evidence of the adoption of the rule.

(3) The ~~((director))~~ commission may designate department employees to act on the ~~((director's))~~ commission's behalf in the



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adoption and certification of rules.

Sec. 13. RCW 75.08.110 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

Provisions of this title or rules of the ((director)) commission shall not be printed in a pamphlet unless the pamphlet is clearly marked as an unofficial version. This section does not apply to printings approved by the ((director)) commission.

Sec. 14. RCW 75.08.120 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may designate the boundaries of fishing areas by driving piling or by establishing monuments or by description of landmarks or section lines and directional headings.

Sec. 15. RCW 75.08.274 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 28 are each amended to read as follows:

Except by permit of the ((director)) commission, it is unlawful to take food fish or shellfish for propagation or scientific purposes within state waters.

Sec. 16. RCW 75.08.285 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may prohibit the introduction, transportation or transplanting of food fish, shellfish, organisms, material, or other equipment which in the ((director's)) commission's judgment may transmit any disease or pests affecting food fish or shellfish.

Sec. 17. RCW 75.08.295 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:

Except by permit of the ((director)) commission, it is unlawful to release, plant, or place food fish or shellfish in state waters.

Sec. 18. RCW 75.08.460 and 1990 c 91 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission shall report to the governor and the appropriate legislative committees regarding its progress on the recreational fishery enhancement plan giving the following minimum information:

(1) By July 1, 1990, and by July 1st each succeeding year a report shall include:

(a) Progress on all programs within the plan that are referred to as already underway; and

(b) Specific anticipated needs for additional FTE's, additional capital funds or other needed resources, including whether or not current budgetary dollars are sufficient.

(2) By November 1, 1990, and by November 1st each succeeding year a report shall provide the many specificities omitted from the recreational fishery enhancement plan. They include but are not limited to the following:

(a) The name of the person assigned the responsibility and accountability for over-all management of the recreational fishery enhancement plan.

(b) The name of the person responsible and accountable for management of each regional program.

(c) The anticipated yearly costs related to each regional program.

(d) The specific dates relative to attainment of the recreational fishery enhancement plan goals, including a time-line program by region.

(e) Criteria used for measurement of the successful attainment of the recreational fishery enhancement plan.

Sec. 19. RCW 75.40.020 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 150 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may give to the state of Oregon such consent and approbation of the state of Washington as is necessary under the compact set out in RCW 75.40.010. For the purposes of RCW 75.40.010, the states of Washington and Oregon have concurrent jurisdiction in the concurrent waters of the Columbia river as defined in RCW 75.08.011.

Sec. 20. RCW 75.40.040 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 152 are each amended to read as follows:

((The director)) A member selected by or a designee of the fish and wildlife commission, ex officio, and two appointees of the governor representing the fishing industry shall act as the representatives of this state on the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. The appointees of the governor are subject to confirmation by the state senate.

Sec. 21. RCW 75.40.060 and 1989 c 130 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may adopt and enforce the provisions of the treaty between the government of the United States and the government of Canada concerning Pacific salmon, treaty document number 99-2, entered into force March 18, 1985, at Quebec City, Canada, and the regulations of the commission adopted under authority of the treaty.

Sec. 22. RCW 75.08.014 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The director shall supervise the administration and operation of the department and perform the duties prescribed by law and delegated by the commission. The director may appoint and employ necessary personnel. The director may delegate, in writing, to department personnel the duties and powers necessary for efficient operation and administration of the department.

Only persons having general knowledge of the fisheries and wildlife resources and of the commercial and recreational fishing industry in this state are eligible for appointment as director. The director shall not have a financial interest in the fishing industry or a directly related industry.

Sec. 23. RCW 75.08.040 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may acquire by gift, easement, purchase, lease, or condemnation lands, water rights, and rights of way, and construct and maintain necessary facilities for purposes consistent with this title.

The ((director)) commission may sell, lease, convey, or grant concessions upon real or personal property under the control of the department.

Sec. 24. RCW 75.08.045 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may accept money or real property from persons under conditions requiring the use of the property or money for the protection, rehabilitation, preservation, or conservation of the state food fish and shellfish resources, or in settlement of claims for damages to food fish and shellfish resources. The ((director)) commission shall only accept real property useful for the protection, rehabilitation, preservation, or conservation of these fisheries resources.

Sec. 25. RCW 75.12.010 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 46 are each



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amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful to fish commercially for salmon within the waters described in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) All waters east and south of a line commencing at a concrete monument on Angeles Point in Clallam county near the mouth of the Elwha River on which is inscribed "Angeles Point Monument" (latitude 48° 9' 3" north, longitude 123° 33' 01" west of Greenwich Meridian); thence running east on a line 81° 30' true across the flashlight and bell buoy off Partridge Point and thence continued to longitude 122° 40' west; thence north to the southerly shore of Sinclair Island; thence along the southerly shore of the island to the most easterly point of the island; thence 46° true to Carter Point, the most southerly point of Lummi Island; thence northwesterly along the westerly shore line of Lummi Island to where the shore line intersects line of longitude 122° 40' west; thence north to the mainland, including: The southerly portion of Hale Passage, Bellingham Bay, Padilla Bay, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, Skagit Bay, Similk Bay, Saratoga Passage, Holmes Harbor, Possession Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal, Puget Sound, and their inlets, passages, waters, waterways, and tributaries.

(3) The ((director)) commission may authorize commercial fishing for sockeye salmon within the waters described in subsection (2) of this section during the period June 10 to July 25 and for other salmon from the second Monday of September through November 30, except during the hours between 4:00 p.m. of Friday and 4:00 p.m. of the following Sunday.

(4) The ((director)) commission may authorize commercial fishing for salmon with gill net gear prior to the second Monday in September within the waters of Hale Passage, Bellingham Bay, Samish Bay, Padilla Bay, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, Skagit Bay, and Similk Bay, to wit: Those waters northerly and easterly of a line commencing at Stanwood, thence along the south shore of Skagit Bay to Rocky Point on Camano Island; thence northerly to Polnell Point on Whidbey Island.

(5) Whenever the ((director)) commission determines that a stock or run of salmon cannot be harvested in the usual manner, and that the stock or run of salmon may be in danger of being wasted and surplus to natural or artificial spawning requirements, the ((director)) commission may authorize units of gill net and purse seine gear in any number or equivalents, by time and area, to fully utilize the harvestable portions of these salmon runs for the economic well being of the citizens of this state. Gill net and purse seine gear other than emergency and test gear authorized by the director shall not be used in Lake Washington.

(6) The ((director)) commission may authorize commercial fishing for pink salmon in each odd-numbered year from August 1 through September 1 in the waters lying inside of a line commencing at the most easterly point of Dungeness Spit and thence projected to Point Partridge on Whidbey Island and a line commencing at Olele Point and thence projected easterly to Bush Point on Whidbey Island.

Sec. 26. RCW 75.12.015 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 48 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful to fish commercially for chinook or coho salmon in the Pacific Ocean and the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

(1) The ((director)) commission may authorize commercial fishing for coho salmon from June 16 through October 31.

(2) The ((director)) commission may authorize commercial fishing for chinook salmon from March 15 through October 31.

Sec. 27. RCW 75.20.110 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 36 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except for the north fork of the Lewis river and the White Salmon river, all streams and rivers tributary to the Columbia river downstream from McNary dam are established as an anadromous fish sanctuary. This sanctuary is created to preserve and develop the food fish and game fish resources in these streams and rivers and to protect them against undue industrial encroachment.

(2) Within the sanctuary area:

(a) It is unlawful to construct a dam greater than twenty-five feet high within the migration range of anadromous fish as determined by the ((director)) commission.

(b) Except by order of the ((director)) commission, it is unlawful to divert water from rivers and streams in quantities that will reduce the respective stream flow below the annual average low flow, based upon data published in United States geological survey reports.

(3) The ((director)) commission may acquire and abate a dam or other obstruction, or acquire any water right vested on a sanctuary stream or river, which is in conflict with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Subsection (2) (a) of this section does not apply to the sediment retention structure to be built on the North Fork Toutle river by the United States army corps of engineers.

Sec. 28. RCW 75.24.030 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 79 are each amended to read as follows:

Only upon recommendation of the ((director)) commission may the state oyster reserves be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the department of natural resources.

Sec. 29. RCW 75.24.100 and 1993 c 340 s 51 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful to take geoduck clams for commercial purposes outside the harvest area designated in a current department of natural resources geoduck harvesting agreement issued under RCW 79.96.080. It is unlawful to commercially harvest geoduck clams from bottoms that are shallower than eighteen feet below mean lower low water (0.0 ft.), or that lie in an area bounded by the line of ordinary high tide (mean high tide) and a line two hundred yards seaward from and parallel to the line of ordinary high tide. This section does not apply to the harvest of private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020.

(2) Commercial geoduck harvesting shall be done with a hand-held, manually operated water jet or suction device guided and controlled from under water by a diver. Periodically, the ((director)) commission shall determine the effect of each type or unit of gear upon the geoduck population or the substrate they inhabit. The ((director)) commission may require modification of the gear or stop its use if it is being operated in a wasteful or destructive manner or if its operation may cause permanent damage to the bottom or adjacent shellfish populations.

Sec. 30. RCW 75.24.130 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 89 are each amended to read as follows:

The ((director)) commission may examine the clam, mussel, and oyster beds located on aquatic lands belonging to the state and request the commissioner of public lands to withdraw these lands from sale and lease for the purpose of establishing reserves or public beaches. The ((director)) commission shall conserve, protect, and develop these reserves and the oyster, shrimp, clam, and mussel beds on state lands.

Sec. 31. RCW 75.25.095 and 1990 c 34 s 2 are each amended



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to read as follows:

~~((Notwithstanding RCW 75.25.090;))~~ The ~~((director))~~ commission may adopt rules designating times and places for the purposes of family fishing days when a recreational fishing license is not required to fish for food fish or shellfish. All other applicable laws and rules shall remain in effect.

Sec. 32. RCW 75.30.060 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 s 139 are each amended to read as follows:

A person aggrieved by a decision of the department under this chapter may request administrative review under the informal procedure established by this section.

In an informal hearing before a review board, the rules of evidence do not apply. A record of the proceeding shall be kept as provided by chapter 34.05 RCW. After hearing the case the review board shall notify in writing the ~~((director))~~ commission and the initiating party whether the review board agrees or disagrees with the department's decision and the reasons for the board's findings. Upon receipt of the board's findings the ~~((director))~~ commission may order such relief as the ~~((director))~~ commission deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Nothing in this section: (1) Impairs an aggrieved person's right to proceed under chapter 34.05 RCW; or (2) imposes a liability on members of a review board for their actions under this section.

Sec. 33. RCW 75.50.010 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 45 are each amended to read as follows:

Currently, many of the salmon stocks of Washington state are critically reduced from their sustainable level. The best interests of all fishing groups and the citizens as a whole are served by a stable and productive salmon resource. Immediate action is needed to reverse the severe decline of the resource and to insure its very survival. The legislature finds a state of emergency exists and that immediate action is required to restore its fishery.

Disagreement and strife have dominated the salmon fisheries for many years. Conflicts among the various fishing interests have only served to erode the resource. It is time for the state of Washington to make a major commitment to increasing productivity of the resource and to move forward with an effective rehabilitation and enhancement program. The ~~((department))~~ commission is directed to dedicate its efforts and the efforts of the department to seek resolution to the many conflicts that involve the resource.

Success of the enhancement program can only occur if projects efficiently produce salmon or restore habitat. The expectation of the program is to optimize the efficient use of funding on projects that will increase artificially and naturally produced salmon, restore and improve habitat, or identify ways to increase the survival of salmon. The full utilization of state resources and cooperative efforts with interested groups are essential to the success of the program.

Sec. 34. RCW 75.50.020 and 1985 c 458 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall develop long-term regional policy statements regarding the salmon fishery resources before December 1, 1985. The ~~((director))~~ commission shall consider the following in formulating and updating regional policy statements:

- (a) Existing resource needs;
- (b) Potential for creation of new resources;
- (c) Successful existing programs, both within and outside the

state;

- (d) Balanced utilization of natural and hatchery production;
- (e) Desires of the fishing interest;
- (f) Need for additional data or research;
- (g) Federal court orders; and
- (h) Salmon advisory council recommendations.

(2) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall review and update each policy statement at least once each year.

Sec. 35. RCW 75.50.030 and 1985 c 458 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall develop a detailed salmon enhancement plan with proposed enhancement projects. The plan and the regional policy statements shall be submitted to the secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the house of representatives for legislative distribution by June 30, 1986. The enhancement plan and regional policy statements shall be provided by June 30, 1986, to the natural resources committees of the house of representatives and the senate. The ~~((director))~~ commission shall provide a maximum opportunity for the public to participate in the development of the salmon enhancement plan. To insure full participation by all interested parties, the ~~((director))~~ commission shall solicit and consider enhancement project proposals from Indian tribes, sports fishermen, commercial fishermen, private aquaculturists, and other interested groups or individuals for potential inclusion in the salmon enhancement plan. Joint or cooperative enhancement projects shall be considered for funding.

(2) The following criteria shall be used by the ~~((director))~~ commission in formulating the project proposals:

- (a) Compatibility with the long-term policy statement;
- (b) Benefit/cost analysis;
- (c) Needs of all fishing interests;
- (d) Compatibility with regional plans, including harvest management plans;
- (e) Likely increase in resource productivity;
- (f) Direct applicability of any research;
- (g) Salmon advisory council recommendations;
- (h) Compatibility with federal court orders;
- (i) Coordination with the salmon and steelhead advisory commission program;
- (j) Economic impact to the state;
- (k) Technical feasibility; and
- (l) Preservation of native salmon runs.

(3) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall not approve projects that serve as replacement funding for projects that exist prior to May 21, 1985, unless no other sources of funds are available.

(4) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall prioritize various projects and establish a recommended implementation time schedule.

Sec. 36. RCW 75.50.040 and 1985 c 458 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon approval by the legislature of funds for its implementation, the ~~((director))~~ commission shall monitor the progress of projects detailed in the salmon enhancement plan.

The ~~((director))~~ commission shall be responsible for establishing criteria which shall be used to measure the success of each project in the salmon enhancement plan.

Sec. 37. RCW 75.50.050 and 1987 c 505 s 72 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((director))~~ commission shall report to the legislature on or before October 30th of each year ~~((through 1991))~~ on the progress and performance of each project. The report shall contain an analysis of the successes and failures of the program to enable optimum development of the program. The report shall include estimates of funding levels necessary to operate the projects in



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future years.

The ~~((director))~~ commission shall submit the reports and any additional recommendations to the chairs of the committees on ways and means and the committees on natural resources of the senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 38. RCW 75.50.070 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the salmon resource of the state to encourage the development of regional fisheries enhancement groups. The accomplishments of one existing group, the Grays Harbor fisheries enhancement task force, have been widely recognized as being exemplary. The legislature recognizes the potential benefits to the state that would occur if each region of the state had a similar group of dedicated citizens working to enhance the salmon resource.

The legislature authorizes the formation of regional fisheries enhancement groups. These groups shall be eligible for state financial support and shall be actively supported by the commission and the department. The regional groups shall be operated on a strictly nonprofit basis, and shall seek to maximize the efforts of volunteer and private donations to improve the salmon resource for all citizens of the state.

Sec. 39. RCW 75.50.100 and 1993 sp.s. c 17 s 11 and 1993 c 340 s 53 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The dedicated regional fisheries enhancement group account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the ~~((director))~~ commission or the ~~((director's))~~ commission's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures.

A surcharge of one dollar shall be collected on each recreational personal use food fish license sold in the state. A surcharge of one hundred dollars shall be collected on each commercial salmon fishery license, each salmon delivery license, and each salmon charter license sold in the state. The department shall study methods for collecting and making available, an annual list, including names and addresses, of all persons who obtain recreational and commercial salmon fishing licenses. This list may be used to assist formation of the regional fisheries enhancement groups and allow the broadest participation of license holders in enhancement efforts. The results of the study shall be reported to the house of representatives fisheries and wildlife committee and the senate environment and natural resources committee by October 1, 1990. All receipts shall be placed in the regional fisheries enhancement group account and shall be used exclusively for regional fisheries enhancement group projects for the purposes of RCW 75.50.110. Funds from the regional fisheries enhancement group account shall not serve as replacement funding for department operated salmon projects that exist on January 1, 1991.

All revenue from the department's sale of salmon carcasses and eggs that return to group facilities shall be deposited in the regional fisheries enhancement group account for use by the regional fisheries enhancement group that produced the surplus. The ~~((director))~~ commission shall adopt rules to implement this section pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.

Sec. 40. RCW 75.50.110 and 1990 c 58 s 4 are each amended

to read as follows:

A regional fisheries enhancement group advisory board is established to make recommendations to the ~~((director))~~ commission. The advisory board shall make recommendations regarding regional enhancement group rearing project proposals and funding of those proposals. The members shall be appointed by the ~~((director))~~ commission and consist of two commercial fishing representatives, two recreational fishing representatives, and three at-large positions. The advisory board membership shall include two members serving ex officio to be nominated, one through the Northwest Indian fisheries commission, and one through the Columbia river inter-tribal fish commission.

The department may use account funds to provide agency assistance to the groups. The level of account funds used by the department shall be determined by the ~~((director))~~ commission after review and recommendation by the regional fisheries enhancement group advisory board and shall not exceed twenty percent of annual contributions to the account.

Sec. 41. RCW 75.50.130 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 48 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((director))~~ commission shall prepare a salmon recovery plan for the Skagit river. The plan shall include strategies for employing displaced timber workers to conduct salmon restoration and other tasks identified in the plan. The plan shall incorporate the best available technology in order to achieve maximum restoration of depressed salmon stocks. The plan must encourage the restoration of natural spawning areas and natural rearing of salmon but must not preclude the development of an active hatchery program.

Sec. 42. RCW 75.52.050 and 1984 c 72 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((director of each department))~~ commission shall establish by rule:

(1) The procedure for entering a cooperative agreement and the application forms for a permit to release fish or wildlife required by RCW 75.08.295 or 77.16.150. The procedure shall indicate the information required from the volunteer group as well as the process of review by the department. The process of review shall include the means to coordinate with other agencies and Indian tribes when appropriate and to coordinate the review of any necessary hydraulic permit approval applications.

(2) The procedure for providing within forty-five days of receipt of a proposal a written response to the volunteer group indicating the date by which an acceptance or rejection of the proposal can be expected, the reason why the date was selected, and a written summary of the process of review. The response should also include any suggested modifications to the proposal which would increase its likelihood of approval and the date by which such modified proposal could be expected to be accepted. If the proposal is rejected, the department must provide in writing the reasons for rejection. The volunteer group may request the director or the director's designee to review information provided in the response.

(3) The priority of the uses to which eggs, seed, juveniles, or brood stock are put. Use by cooperative projects shall be second in priority only to the needs of programs of the department or of other public agencies within the territorial boundaries of the state. Sales of eggs, seed, juveniles, or brood stock have a lower priority than use for cooperative projects.

(4) The procedure for notice in writing to a volunteer group of cause to revoke the agreement for the project and the procedure for revocation. Revocation shall be documented in writing to the volunteer group. Cause for revocation may include: (a) The unavailability of adequate biological or financial resources; (b) the development of unacceptable biological or resource management conflicts; or (c) a violation of agreement provisions. Notice



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of cause to revoke for a violation of agreement provisions may specify a reasonable period of time within which the volunteer group must comply with any violated provisions of the agreement.

(5) An appropriate method of distributing among volunteer groups fish, bird, or animal food or other supplies available for the program.

Sec. 43. RCW 77.16.135 and 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 74 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ commission shall revoke all licenses and privileges extended under Title 77 RCW of a person convicted of assault on a state wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer provided that:

(a) The wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer was on duty at the time of the assault; and

(b) The wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer was enforcing the provisions of Title 77 RCW.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the definition of assault includes:

- (a) RCW 9A.32.030; murder in the first degree;
- (b) RCW 9A.32.050; murder in the second degree;
- (c) RCW 9A.32.060; manslaughter in the first degree;
- (d) RCW 9A.32.070; manslaughter in the second degree;
- (e) RCW 9A.36.011; assault in the first degree;
- (f) RCW 9A.36.021; assault in the second degree; and
- (g) RCW 9A.36.031; assault in the third degree.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a conviction includes:

- (a) A determination of guilt by the court;
- (b) The entering of a guilty plea to the charge or charges by the accused;
- (c) A forfeiture of bail or a vacation of bail posted to the court; or
- (d) The imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.

(4) No license described under Title 77 RCW shall be reissued to a person violating this section for a minimum of ten years, at which time a person may petition the director for a reinstatement of his or her license or licenses. The ten-year period shall be tolled during any time the convicted person is incarcerated in any state or local correctional or penal institution, in community supervision, or home detention for an offense under this section. Upon review by the director, and if all provisions of the court that imposed sentencing have been completed, the director may reinstate in whole or in part the licenses and privileges under Title 77 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 44. By July 1, 1996, the fish and wildlife commission shall submit to the committees on natural resources of the house of representatives and the senate a report identifying other statutory changes necessary for implementation of the commission's recommendations regarding its responsibilities in the department of fish and wildlife.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. Sections 2 through 43 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1996.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 46. 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.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8210

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

Article IV, section 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this Constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state, and filed in his office. ~~The ((judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be))~~ supreme court shall select a chief justice from its own membership to serve for a four-year term at the pleasure of a majority of the court as prescribed by supreme court rule. The chief justice((-and)) shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court((-and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice)). In case of the absence of the chief justice, the ~~((judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside))~~ majority of the remaining court shall select one of their members to serve as acting chief justice. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court the governor shall only appoint a person to ensure the number of judges as specified by the legislature, to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

THE 1996 WASHINGTON PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Washington's Presidential Primary, which gives citizens the opportunity to cast a vote for the nomination of presidential candidates, will be held March 26, 1996. It is the second such primary in Washington since a citizen-sponsored measure was approved by the Legislature in 1989. Any person who is a registered voter in Washington is eligible to vote in the presidential primary. The adoption of a presidential primary has not eliminated the precinct caucus system, which continues to have an important role in the state's process for nominating presidential candidates.

The 1996 Presidential Primary will reflect two important changes made since the first presidential primary in 1992. First, the upcoming primary is scheduled about two months earlier than before, giving Washington voters more nationwide impact. Second, in addition to the Republican and Democrat ballots, an "unaffiliated" ballot will be available for voters who do not wish to participate in the nominating process of either party. All of the candidates listed on the party ballots will appear on this new independent ballot.

Voters are not required to register with a political party to vote in the presidential primary. They may sign a declaration specifying that they want to receive a particular party's ballot and participate in that party's presidential primary. This request, which pertains only to the presidential primary, will be recorded, but does not constitute a political party registration or a declaration of party membership.

You may vote in the presidential primary by absentee ballot. Absentee ballot requests will be available from your county auditor (or in King County, the Division of Records & Elections) prior to the presidential primary. For more information about the 1996 Presidential Primary, please call the state voter hotline at 1-800-448-4881.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees: An individual may not give more than: a) \$500 in the primary election and \$500 in the general election to a legislative candidate; and b) \$1,000 in the primary and \$1,000 in the general to a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the other statewide executive offices. Individuals may give an unlimited amount to a political party, ballot issue committee or other political committee. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than \$5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or committee.

Reporting by Candidates and Political Committees: Most candidates running for public office must file a personal financial affairs statement. Many candidates and political committees also have to file periodic reports showing the source and amount of campaign contributions and a listing of campaign expenditures. These reports are open to the public. Copies are available at the Public Disclosure Commission office in Olympia or at the county elections office in the county where the candidate or committee treasurer lives.

Independent Expenditures: Anyone making expenditures totaling \$100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot measure (not including contributions made to these recipients) must file a report with the Public Disclosure Commission within five days. Forms are available from PDC or the county elections office. Also, all political advertising must identify the person paying for the ad.

For additional information, contact the Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 403, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, (360) 753-1111.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDITS & DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

Presidential Election Campaign Fund Checkoff: Individuals, however, may make a deductible contribution to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Checkoff. This fund was established to help pay for presidential election campaigns. \$3 may be taken (\$6 on a joint return) from an individual's taxes to go to a general fund, not for any specific party, to meet the expenses of the 1996 presidential election. The contribution will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.



Justice of the Supreme Court

Position 1



Richard B. SANDERS

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
Sanders for Supreme Court
4122 128th Avenue S.E., Suite 301
Bellevue, WA 98006
Telephone: (206) 957-7330
E-mail: CourtVote@aol.com

Isn't It Time Our Courts Protected The People?

We need experienced, independent-minded judges with a track record protecting the rights of ordinary people. Richard Sanders has that record.

Most Experienced - Richard Sanders is a citizen lawyer whose landmark cases helped shape constitutional law in Washington for 26 years. His trial and appellate work will make him one of the most experienced justices on the Court.

City Hall Not Above Law - Sanders challenges government for abusing its citizens. When courts found the City of Seattle in contempt for enforcing an unconstitutional law against property owners, the Seattle Times editorialized: Sanders' successful action "makes an important point: City Hall is not above the law."

A Voice for Families, Victims - Increasingly, government tramples individual and family rights. Richard's statewide support comes from ordinary people, not just incumbent officials and judges. He's not beholden to government, but to citizens, whose rights an independent judiciary must protect.

Opposes Lowry Appointee - Sanders' opponent is a career judge, appointed three times by Democrat Governors. Richard comes to public service from the private sector. A UW graduate, he and his attorney wife, Kathleen, practice law together. They live in Bellevue with their three children.



Rosselle PEKELIS

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
Committee to Retain
Justice Rosselle Pekelis
P.O. Box 22546
Seattle, WA 98122
Telephone: (206) 722-0659

Justice Rosselle Pekelis of the Washington Supreme Court is one of our state's outstanding judges with a strong, 14-year judicial record of integrity, hard work and fairness.

Common Sense Approach — As a mother of four, grandmother, past PTA President, and active Little League Board member, Rosselle Pekelis brings a common sense approach to justice, understanding the law's impact on the lives of real people. She has earned the support of the Washington State Council of Police Officers, the Washington State Labor Council, every Justice on the Supreme Court, and countless citizens across the state.

A Judge, Not a Politician — Justice Pekelis is an experienced judge who has served on the Superior Court, the Court of Appeals, and now on the Supreme Court. She has been named Washington State Trial Lawyer's "Judge of the Year" and is rated "Exceptionally Well-Qualified" by every major statewide bar association that makes endorsements. Rosselle is not a politician pushing a narrow political agenda. *She is a judge.*

Strong Statewide Support — Rosselle Pekelis is endorsed by Democrats, Republicans, and Independents; former Governors Albert Rosellini, John Spellman and Booth Gardner; Attorney General Christine Gregoire; Pierce County Prosecutor John Ladenburg; and King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng.

NOTE: Candidate information was not available at the time of this publication for the King County Superior Court positions that became vacant after the September primary. Information provided by candidates for these positions to the Office of the Secretary of State will be available by telephoning the state's toll-free voter hotline at 1-800-448-4881.

State Senator

Forty-Third Legislative District



Patricia (Pat) THIBAudeau

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Citizens to Elect
Pat Thibaudeau
817 E. Shelby
Seattle, WA 98102
Telephone: (206) 323-4905

The agenda in Olympia is growing more complicated. Issues such as women's reproductive rights, children's protection and safeguarding our environment used to be given priorities. Now they

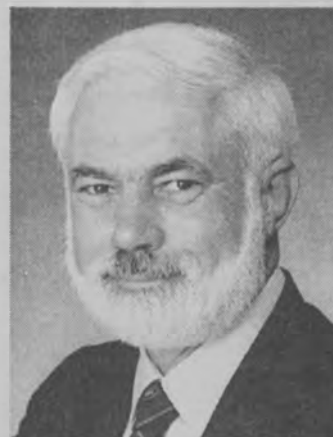
are under attack.

It will take **experience** to stop the tide, **experience** to hit the ground running, **experience** in building coalitions, and proven **experience** in getting the job done.

My life has been built around an ethic of civil rights. • When Operation Rescue knocked on the doors of area health clinics, I sponsored legislation (now law) to stop their harassment. • When children were dying while in the custody of the state's care, I sponsored legislation (now law) to do something about it. • When women's work was unfairly compensated, I fought for legislation (now law) to ensure equal pay for comparable work for everyone.

Whenever there was a senior concern, a children's issue, a woman's right, a worker's needs, a civil rights cause or an environmental position that needed an advocate, I have been there to get the job done.

The proof is in the performance. • State Representative, Ranking Member of Children & Families Committee • Member, Appropriations & Law & Justice Committees • Founder, Washington Women United • Board Member, Pro-Choice Initiative 120.



Art RATHJEN

Libertarian

Campaign Address:
Rathjen for Senate
P.O. Box 58512
Seattle, WA 98138-1512
Telephone: 1-800-353-1776
E-mail: rathjena@wolfenet.com

Imagine:

An uncompromised political party - which advocates fiscally prudent and socially tolerant government;

A concerned citizen - who runs against the self-serving special

interests that dominate in Olympia;

An honest candidate - who refuses all PAC money, outside income, and corporate donations;

A proven professional - who was decorated for his military service in Vietnam, and is now a successful engineering manager, community activist, husband and father;

A principled state senator - who speaks out for your personal and economic rights, and against the old establishment parties' efforts to confiscate, dictate, mandate, and regulate;

Now imagine all these elements combined - in Art Rathjen, Libertarian candidate for the State Senate. Then imagine yourself voting your conscience, and electing Art Rathjen to the State Senate this November 7th!

Endorsed by: R.W. Bradford, Editor and Publisher/Liberty Magazine; Dave Doss, Organizer/Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns of Washington; Kristie Gabrielse, Executive Director/Coalition for Health Care Choice, Quality, and Privacy; Matt McCally, Member/Committee Against the Stadium Sales Tax; Richard Shepard, Legal Director/Northwest Legal Foundation.

For more information about Art Rathjen and the Libertarian Party, call 1-800-353-1776.



Rae LARSON

Patriot

Campaign Address:
Rae Larson for State Senate
1202 E. Pike Street, #539
Seattle, WA 98122
Telephone: (206) 322-7454
Fax: (206) 323-3304

The Patriot Party was formed in 1994 by a national coalition of independent activists from diverse social, racial, economic and political backgrounds. The principles and platform focus on political accountability, fiscal responsibility and election reforms such as term limits and an end to PAC money. To become a candidate in this election I was forced to sue King County to have my name placed on the ballot. State law made no provisions for independents to get on the ballot in special elections, although the majority of voters indicate they want more choices.

The 43rd, according to political analysts, is a Democratic Party controlled district. Some say this is rightfully a "gay" seat. The gay community deserves representation in all legislative bodies. But we need representation that can act independently of a compromised Democratic Party. The road to equal rights lies not in continuing allegiance to the Democratic Party which has failed us, but in locking arms with all Americans in the fight for a renewed democracy. Vote for me and help build a new independent third party that has as a basic principle the commitment to individual liberty and social freedom for all people.



King County Proposition No. 1

Explanatory Statement

BALLOT TITLE

PROPOSITION NO. 1

For the purpose of upgrading the County's automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) and operating the AFIS Program which assists law enforcement agencies in King County to rapidly identify and convict criminals, shall King County be authorized to increase its regular property tax levy by not more than \$0.0665 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for five consecutive years with collection beginning in 1996, all as provided in Ordinance No. 11948?

(This shall not be construed to constitute an excess levy and shall be subject to other applicable statutory limits.)

If approved by the voters, Proposition 1 would authorize King County to increase its regular property tax levy by not more than \$0.0665 per \$1000 of assessed valuation, to support the continued operation and the enhancement of an automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS). AFIS is designed to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to identify and convict criminal offenders.

The proposed tax would be authorized for a period of five years, with collection beginning in 1996 and would be in excess of the 106% limitation on levy increases provided for by state law. Pursuant to King County Ordinance No. 11948, the existing automated fingerprint identification system tax approved by the voters on November 4, 1986 and on November 6, 1990 will expire on December 31, 1995.

Statement for

Proposition 1 Will Continue Funding of the AFIS System

Proposition 1 replaces the current AFIS levy which expires this year. Without continued funding, the AFIS system will be severely cut back, greatly reducing its crime-fighting abilities.

Proposition 1 Will Fight Crime

The AFIS system has been a tremendous success. AFIS has matched over 4,750 prints left at crime scenes with suspects in its database. AFIS has one of the highest case hit rates in the western United States. Last year AFIS identified 850 criminal suspects caught lying when booked into King County Correctional Facilities, including 33 wanted for murders, assaults and other serious offenses. Continued funding of AFIS is integral to fighting crime in King County.

Proposition 1 Will Improve the AFIS System

Proposition 1 will provide the funds to improve the AFIS system. Dangerous juvenile criminals will be fingerprinted, along with inmates at the new Regional Justice Center. Additionally, the computer system will be upgraded and technology grants will be provided to suburban police departments to access the AFIS system by computer.

Vote "Yes" on Proposition 1

Proposition 1 will give law enforcement a sophisticated, effective tool for making King County a safer place in which to live.

Statement against

NO STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY: JANE HAGUE, RON
SIMS, STAN McNAUGHTON

King County Assessor



**Scott
NOBLE**
Democrat

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 2111
Seattle, WA 98111-2111

"Thanks, Scott...One of the few candidates able to deliver 100 percent on a promise."

— *Vashon Island Beachcomber*, Jan. 5, 1995

I kept my promise to make major changes and reforms. The Assessor's office is now more fair, more responsive, more professional, and more accountable to you.

REFORMS THROUGH BETTER MANAGEMENT • Adopted professional appraisal standards with accountability and assessments documentation, bringing a more fair, and less speculative approach to valuing property. • Streamlined the appeals process; now more open to taxpayer information; less adversarial.

"Noble's short tenure has been met with widespread praise, especially because of the aggressive approach he has taken to reforming the troubled system." — *Eastsideweek*, Feb. 22, 1995

RESULTS FROM A QUALIFIED ASSESSOR • The smallest increase in fifteen years for a county-wide revaluation of property (3%). • A 55% decrease in assessment appeals

(from 15,559 in 1992 to 7,010 in 1994). • An 8 1/2% decrease in the total homeowner share of property taxes since 1991.

"Noble followed professional standards... [and] is using technology to its highest and best use to provide more accurate valuations."

— *The Seattle Times*, Nov. 25, 1994

RESPONSIVENESS - FIXING THE PROBLEMS • Revised over 33% of assessment appeals, correcting values due to unique property characteristics, including development restrictions. • Doing more with less; making government smarter, not bigger; saving money with new technology.

My top priority is to be accountable to you through professional standards, and it is critical all citizens know property values are established accurately, fairly, and efficiently. I am proud to have met the challenges of reforming the Assessor's office. I hope for the privilege to continue serving as your King County Assessor.

Thank you.



**Jerry (Getty)
GUITE**
Republican

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 98010
Des Moines, WA 98198
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 227-6453

JERRY GUITE runs an efficient organization. His Marketing BA, MBA, and successful management of a multi-million dollar yearly business qualify him for Tax Assessor. Jerry and his wife operate AAA Liquidating and Auction Service, which Jerry founded in 1972. The Wall Street Journal featured him as a successful entrepreneur.

JERRY GUITE's memberships include Kent and Des Moines Chambers of Commerce; Eagles; American Legion; and Membership and Past Presidency in the Seattle Executive Association.

JERRY GUITE owns commercial, residential, and undeveloped properties and understands the need for tax relief. He proposes the following changes in the Tax Assessor's Office: • Limit computation of assessment to market value. • Index assessments to the most recent year's market value at property exchange. • Index the senior homestead program to bring annual household income limits in line with increased assessments and taxes. • Compile annually a listing of all outstanding levies and bonds and the amount of the

taxpayer's contribution for each.

If elected as Assessor, Jerry plans to either return to King County or refuse 20% of his salary.

JERRY GUITE, an Air Force Veteran and Lifetime member of the Disabled American Veterans, has contributed time to conduct hundreds of charitable auctions which raised millions of dollars for Seafair, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions Club, the Forgotten Children's Fund, the Normandy Park Police, Thomas Academy, St. Philomena School, King County Boys & Girls Clubs, Boys and Girl Scouts, and others. Jerry and Patty have sponsored Little League Boys and Girls Baseball and Soccer Teams for over 20 years.

JERRY and Patty GUITE celebrated their 28th Wedding Anniversary this August. Their son Rob graduated with honors from the University of Montana Law School this Spring.

Endorsements Include: Norward Brooks, Ph.D.; Reed Davis, Ph.D.; Congressman Randy Tate; Councilman Chris Vance; Senator Pam Roach; Senator Ray Schow.



Metropolitan King County Council

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**Cynthia
SULLIVAN**
Democrat

Regarded as one of this region's most respected and effective legislative leaders, Cynthia Sullivan seeks reelection to guide the completion of her major initiatives.

Cynthia has been a champion of growth management, transportation, and environmental protection for the past 12 years. She was a key architect of the State's Growth Management Act (GMA) of 1990, and the prime sponsor of nearly every piece of environmental protection legislation enacted by King County over the past decade. In 1994 Cynthia led a coalition of business, labor, environmental groups, and government officials to adopt the King County Comprehensive Plan, with innovative policies on housing affordability, economic development, growth management, and transportation.

The plans are adopted, now they must be implemented.

- King County needs an effective mass transit system to move both people and goods and services.
- King County needs to create family wage jobs in environmental clean-up and high-technology.
- King County needs a regional financing plan to make growth management and economic development real.
- King County must deliver on the promise to merge Metro and King County for more accountable and effective service to the public.

Cynthia Sullivan is the person with the experience, the leadership, and the dedication to make this happen.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4846, Seattle, WA 98104 PHONE: (206) 522-8618

UNOPPOSED

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**Larry
PHILLIPS**
Democrat

When I first ran for County Council in 1991, I pledged to obtain more parks and open space, to build an effective high capacity transit system, to establish effective growth management tools and to improve public safety. As a member of the Metropolitan King County Council, I have kept that pledge. I have achieved the following: • Secured \$100 million for more open space and parks; • Increased and enhanced bus service, new high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes for public transit and carpools, and support for the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) proposal approved by a majority of King County voters; • Creation of the Countywide Planning Policies and the Comprehensive Plan for Growth Management to balance rapid urbanization with preservation of our natural resources; and • Improved public safety by not only increasing the number of police officers serving our region (by 30), but also increasing the number of prosecutors with expertise in cases involving domestic violence and the physical and sexual abuse of children.

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS: 5441 40 AV W, Seattle, WA 98199-1032

UNOPPOSED

Metropolitan King County Council



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**Larry
GOSSETT**
Democrat

I am a candidate for re-election to the Metropolitan King County Council, District Ten. I have served for two years in this seat and I have participated in the creation of several new and innovative initiatives. As Vice-Chair of the Council's Law, Justice and Human Services Committee, I played a leadership role during 1994 in the creation of innovative public safety and youth development initiatives aimed at reducing the rising rate of youth crime and violence in King County.

As Vice-Chair of the Council's Labor Policy Committee I collaborated with other Councilmembers in the development of a comprehensive set of progressive policies which will provide guidelines for improving relations with King County's 12,000 employees in the future. As Chair of the Council's Transportation Committee, I am involved in a process that will enable the County to significantly improve roads, increase bus service and explore ways of providing effective rail service.

Finally, I have led the effort to expand the County's commitment to improving the employment, promotion and contracting opportunities for people of color, women and physically challenged individuals.

My work has just begun and with your vote I will continue as your representative on the Metropolitan King County Council.

UNOPPOSED

VIDEO VOTER GUIDE INFORMATION

Before you vote November 7, watch the candidates . . .

The King County/Seattle Video Voter Guide features candidates for King County Assessor, the Seattle Port Commission, the Metropolitan King County Council, the Seattle City Council and the Seattle School Board. The video guide will be presented on cable television systems in many parts of Seattle and King County. The program will be shown on Seattle Municipal Channel 28 on:

Monday, October 23, Noon.

Tuesday, October 24, through Sunday, October 29, Noon and 8 p.m.

Monday, October 30, Noon.

Tuesday, October 31, through Sunday, November 5, Noon and 8 p.m.

Monday, November 6, Noon.

For information about other broadcast times, please call (206) 205-9125.

The Video Voter Guide is co-sponsored by the King County Records and Elections Division and the Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission.



Court of Appeals

Division No. 1, District No. 1, Position No. 7



**Anne
ELLINGTON**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
720 3 AV, #1400
Seattle, WA 98104
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 587-7196

Court of Appeals Judge Anne Ellington consistently received excellent ratings in her 10 years as a trial court judge. She has earned a reputation for intelligence, legal ability, compassion, courage, and a passion for justice. Three times she was named Outstanding Judge (by King County Bar Association, Washington State Trial Lawyers Association and Washington Women Lawyers). She is the former Presiding Judge of King County Superior Court and worked long and hard to improve court administration, courthouse security, and to make courts more accessible and responsive to citizens.

Judge Ellington's philosophy is one of respect for litigants and for the rule of law. She views courts as central to our democracy, and believes their primary role is to protect individual rights of citizens and peacefully resolve citizens' disputes. She graduated from University of Washington Law School (1974) and served as Supreme Court law clerk, assistant attorney general, and partner in a local law firm before her election to Superior Court in 1984.

County Prosecutor Norm Maleng and County Executive Gary Locke join Chief Justice Barbara Durham as honorary chairs of her campaign. She is endorsed by Mayor Norm Rice, Representative Ida Ballasiotes, Seattle Police Officers' Guild, King County Police Union, and King County Labor Council. She has received the highest ratings from the State Bar Association, Asian Bar Association, Hispanic Bar Association, Loren Miller Law Club, and Washington Women Lawyers ("Exceptionally Well Qualified").

Litigants and jurors who have been in her courtroom recognize and respect her fairness, intelligence, integrity, hard work, and her devotion to justice. Her supporters include former County Assessor Harley Hoppe and former Washington Environmental Council President Darlene Madenwald, former U.S. Attorney Mike McKay, and former Governors Booth Gardner and John Spellman.

WE DESERVE HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED JUDGES ON OUR COURTS. VOTE FOR JUDGE ELLINGTON.

UNOPPOSED

LOCAL FOCUS: The Port of Seattle is among the Nation's largest Port districts. It owns/develops marine and transportation facilities around Seattle's harbor and owns/operates Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Fishermen's Terminal and Shilshole Marina. It is governed by five Commissioners elected by King County voters for four year terms.

Port of Seattle District No. 2



**Gary
GRANT**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 50143
Bellevue, WA 98015
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 432-7255

The Port of Seattle Commission provides direction for the operation of Sea-Tac International Airport and for marine cargo facilities and port-related real estate development. The Port is a diverse, modern business that provides significant economic and environmental benefits to King County residents. Since I was elected to the Port Commission we have:

- nurtured new business by attracting four new international air routes, each adding about \$100 million to the local economy;
- begun expanding Terminal 5, making it one of the world's most efficient, generating hundreds of good paying jobs, and restoring a polluted site to productive use;
- started construction of a new international conference center, cruise ship terminal and short-stay moorage facility on the central waterfront.

I have been mindful of the public's concern with taxes. As a result, your levy rate has been reduced to 29 cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation from 44 cents per \$1,000 - a reduction of more than a third. I'm proud of that, and

will make only the most prudent public investments with your tax dollars.

Environmental issues have been a priority for me throughout my public service on the King County Council, in the Washington Legislature and on the Port Commission. I spearheaded open space, parks and farmlands preservation measures that enjoy broad public support. The Port has been a driving force for cleaning up the waters of Elliott Bay and contaminated shore sites. Recently, we entered into a unique relationship with local Indian tribes to restore salmon runs in King County.

As a Port Commissioner, I look forward to working with you in the future to:

- address air-capacity issues;
- expand passenger cruise ships as a major industry for our region;
- address environmental issues related to growth;
- promote regional cooperation and economic development; and
- assure family-wage jobs in our community.



**Bill
ELDER**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
14005 252 PL SE
Issaquah, WA 98027
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 391-3683

It's time for a change at the Port!! Every year residents of King County pay \$36 million in property taxes to the Port of Seattle.

Much of this money is wasted on unwise subsidies and extravagance. Due to inefficient operations, our Port cannot offer competitive prices to cargo shippers on its own. So tax money is used to make up the difference. Mr. Grant justifies this because jobs are created. But at \$300,000 per new job (documented in League of Women Voters study), this is very wasteful. Nor should taxpayers subsidize profits of foreign and domestic shipping companies.

Port politicians are also criticized for being elected by special interest groups and then spending time and money on foreign junkets, entertainment expenses, and posh buildings — instead of focusing on overseeing operations here at home.

Our money is also used to promote excessive out-of-state population growth. The Port uses our taxes to outbid other cities and states for industrial development and the

population migration that inevitably follows. This has helped make us the thirteenth largest county in America at 1.6 million people, and growing. The results include:

- Crowding, crime, and traffic congestion (fourth worst nationally).
- Water shortages and environmental degradation, including lost salmon runs, open space and increased water pollution from suburban sprawl.
- Decreased property rights (more people means more regulation).
- Increased property taxes to build schools, parks and roads.

If elected, I'll represent you honestly. My goals will be to: 1) Make the Port accountable by requiring voter approval of major capital projects and tax subsidies. 2) Reduce special interest influence in Port business. 3) Focus the Port on making King County a better place to live, not just bigger.

Qualifications:

- Management consultant, sixteen years.
- Former administrator.
- Masters degree, Business Administration, University of Washington.



Port of Seattle

Position No. 5



**Paul
SCHELL**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
1201 3 AV, 40th Floor
Seattle, WA 98101-3099
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 583-8581

I am seeking the opportunity to continue to serve as a member of the Port of Seattle Commission. We are poised to increase the gains we've made during the past few years, but some difficult decisions and choices must be made. Some of the issues I look forward to continuing work on are: • Securing needed additional air capacity at Sea-Tac Airport. • Developing regional cooperation along the Cascadia corridor in order to maintain global economic competitiveness. • Expansion of the Port's capacity and capability as a catalyst for economic development, international tourism, and trade related jobs in our region.

The Port Commission has launched several major projects and initiatives during the past five years and the positive impact on our local economy and our community will be felt for years to come. Some of them include:

- reducing the tax levy rate by one third (1/3);
- construction of the Bell Street Pier, which

includes a state-of-the-art conference center, cruise ship terminal, short-stay moorage, and other related uses; • construction on what will be the largest and most up-to-date shipping terminal for American President Lines (APL); • renovation of three Sea-Tac Airport concourses; • a partnership with Westin Hotels to build a new hotel in the terminal; • regular direct flights to Moscow (Aeroflot), Taipei (EVA), Shanghai (China Eastern), and eastern Russia (Alaska). Each route is assessed as adding \$100 million to the local economy; and • hosting APEC, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and numerous other political and economic dignitaries.

In addition, the Port has focused new interest on economic development placing greater emphasis on partnering with organized labor, private businesses and other governmental entities in an effort to build our region's economic base.



**Ronald
NEWENHOF**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
10038 2 AV SW
Seattle, WA 98146-3810
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 767-4343

I have lived in South Seattle all of my life and am a graduate of Sealth High School. In 1967 I went to work for Fisher Mills where I worked for two years before going to work for the Port of Seattle. For 27 years I have worked for the Port of Seattle's Logistics Dept. as a warehouseman. I am a member of the ILWU Local 9 and have served actively on their Executive Board, Contract Negotiating Committee and Labor Relations Committees.

I am not a politician. I am not backed by big business nor am I obligated to any special interest agenda. What I am is a hard worker, obligated to my own conscience. It is this kind of representation that our community has lacked on the Port of Seattle Commission for many years. It is this kind of representation that I believe I can give.

I have an intimate understanding of the concerns of those people impacted by Sea-

Tac airport. I too live on a regularly scheduled flight path. Like many of you, I oppose the building of a third runway. Economic benefits exist but what it comes down to is a quality of life issue. Too many alternatives exist to force those already shouldering a burden to take on more.

My many years on the waterfront have given me the added advantage to see and understand the economic potential of this area as well as the unique problems that growth and change can cause. The expansion of Terminal 5 and the Central Waterfront Project offer a great reward under a strong coordinated management between the Port and the community.

It is time that the community that pays the bills now has the representation that it deserves. With Ron Newenhof as Port Commissioner, it will.

Complete Text of Resolution for City of Seattle Charter Amendment No. 1



Explanatory statement and arguments for and
against City of Seattle Charter Amendment No. 1
begin on the next page.

RESOLUTION 29199

A RESOLUTION regarding a proposed charter amendment changing the system of electing members of the City Council from the present at-large system to a district system; authorizing the Office of the City Clerk to take those actions necessary to publish the text of the proposed charter amendment as required by law; authorizing the Executive Director of the Ethics and Elections Commission to take those actions necessary to include in the November 1995 voters' pamphlet information regarding the proposed charter amendment; and requesting the King County Division of Records and Elections place the proposed charter amendment on the November 1995 election ballot if, but only if, the Division of Records and Elections determines that the petitions bear a sufficient number of valid signatures to qualify the proposed amendment for placement on the November 1995 ballot.

WHEREAS, proponents of a district system for electing members of the Seattle City Council have submitted to the Office of the City Clerk petitions bearing a facially sufficient number of signatures to qualify the proposed charter amendment for placement on the November 1995 ballot;

WHEREAS, the Office of the City Clerk has forwarded the petitions to King County Division of Records and Elections for verification whether the petitions bear a sufficient number of valid signatures to qualify the proposed amendment for placement on the November 1995 ballot;

WHEREAS, King County Division of Records and Elections has informed the Office of the City Clerk that the County will be unable to complete the validation process by the date originally requested and now estimates that the County will complete the verification process by no later than September 28, 1995;

WHEREAS, King County Division of Records and Elections has informed the Office of the City Clerk that in order to place the proposed charter amendment on the November 1995 ballot, the County must, pursuant to RCW 29.13.020, receive from the City by no later than September 22, 1995 a resolution requesting the County to place the proposed charter amendment on the November 1995 ballot;

WHEREAS, if the County certifies that the proposed amendment has qualified for the November 1995 ballot, the City, the Office of the City Clerk, and the Ethics and Elections Commission have certain legal obligations to meet in order to place the proposed amendment on the ballot and in order to include information regarding the proposed amendment in the voters' pamphlet for the November 1995 election;

WHEREAS, if the County certifies that the proposed amendment has qualified for placement on the November 1995 ballot, the City, the Office of the City Clerk, and the Ethics and Elections Commission also face practical deadlines such as those imposed by the printers of the election ballot and the voters pamphlet;

WHEREAS, the City may, in order to meet its legal obligations and the associated practical deadlines, need to take certain actions before the County has completed the signature validation process;

Now therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, THE MAYOR CONCURRING, THAT:

Section 1. The Office of the City Clerk is authorized to take those actions necessary to place Charter Amendment 1 on the November 1995 ballot, including but not limited to publishing the text of the proposed charter amendment as provided by City ordinance and state law.

Section 2. The Ethics and Elections Commission is authorized to take those actions necessary to place information regarding Charter Amendment 1 in the November 1995 voters' pamphlet.

Section 3. If King County Division of Records and Elections certifies that the petitions in support of Charter Amendment 1 contain a sufficient number of valid signatures to qualify the proposed amendment for placement on the November 1995 ballot, the King County Division of Records and Elections is requested, in the form of this resolution, to place the proposed charter amendment on the November 1995 ballot.

Section 4. Actions taken prior to the passage of this resolution which are consistent with it are hereby ratified and confirmed.

ADOPTED by a majority of all members of the City Council the 18 day of September, 1995, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 18 day of September, 1995.

Jim Street, President of the City Council

Filed by me this 19 day of September, 1995.
Judith E. Pippin, City Clerk

THE MAYOR CONCURRING:
Norman B. Rice, Mayor, September 19, 1995

The following constitutes this amendment to the Charter of the City of Seattle:

ARTICLE IV

Legislative Department

Sec. 2. CITY COUNCIL, MEMBERS: The City Council shall consist of nine (9) members, elected from the City at-large by districts. The City Council, through its legislative powers, shall determine the boundaries of each district in a manner consistent with existing state and federal law.

Subdivision B. ELIGIBILITY: No person shall be eligible for membership in the City Council unless he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State of Washington, and a registered voter of the City of Seattle, and a resident of the Council District which corresponds with the Council position sought by the candidate at the time of filing his or her declaration of candidacy.

Note for above legal language change in the Charter:

Text that is underlined or begins with the words "new section" changes current law. Unmarked text is existing law.



City of Seattle Charter Amendment No. 1

SEATTLE PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT NO.1

(Election of Councilmembers)

Shall the Charter of the City of Seattle be amended to require that the City Council create nine council districts, to require that candidates for the City Council reside in the district which corresponds to the Council position sought, and to require that each Councilmember be elected by the voters in that district; replacing the current at-large system?

Summary of Proposed Amendment to Seattle City Charter -

Charter Amendment No. 1 would change the method of electing members of the Seattle City Council from the present "at large" system to a "district" system.

The Law as It Now Exists -

The nine members of the Seattle City Council are currently elected on an "at large" basis. This means that qualified residents of any area within the city are equally eligible for election to any position on the Council and that all registered voters in the city may vote for a candidate for any or all positions up for election.

The Effect of the Charter Amendment if Approved -

If the proposed charter amendment were to be adopted, the City Council would establish by ordinance nine council districts. Each council district would be represented by one elected councilmember, who must be a resident of that council district at the time of filing his or her declaration of candidacy. A voter would be allowed to vote only for the council position representing the council district in which the voter resides.

Statement for:

Yes on Seattle Charter Amendment No. 1

It is time to bring Seattle government home to where people live. By electing councilmembers from districts, Seattle residents would get a long awaited voice in city government. "Professional city politician/lawyer" would no longer be the dominant career background for new Seattle City Councilmembers. People involved with their community, neighborhood or school affairs could decide to run for City Council. They could actually get elected from the districts in which they live. Those who know these candidates best - you, their neighbors - would have the main say in who got elected.

Seattle voters live in varied and diverse neighborhood districts throughout this city. Each have their own distinct character and needs. Many important citywide issues relate to your own neighborhood. But these issues are seldom debated at City Hall or in the neighborhoods.

Most city legislation is worked out behind closed doors before a council vote is ever taken. A consensus amongst Councilmembers usually EMERGES that provides no enlightening debate followed by often unanimous, 9 to 0 votes. This led one newspaper columnist to ask "how has the governing body of such an interesting dynamic city become so dull and seemingly irrelevant?" At-large rather than district elections is the culprit.

Imagine how refreshing it would be to hear Councilmembers or candidates discuss their ideas for improving your area of the city. That is what will happen after this measure passes.

Charter Amendment No. 1 would finally bring long needed change to city government. Instead of appealing to hundreds of thousands of voters to get elected, a new Council member would need to reach only 60,000 citizens in his or her own district.

Charter Amendment No. 1 would **LESSEN THE ENORMOUS IMPACT THAT BIG, CITYWIDE MONEY HAS IN COUNCIL CAMPAIGNS**. No longer would expensive citywide campaigns be necessary.

Today Council candidates campaign to reach more than 500,000 citizens and spend over \$100,000 to get elected. Where do would-be city Councilmembers go to fill those huge campaign coffers? To large, citywide special interest groups, that's where!

City resources could be spent more equitably when Councilmembers are accountable to their home districts.

A record number of Seattle voters (more than 40,000) signed petitions to give you an opportunity to vote on this much needed reform.

A "YES" VOTE ON CHARTER AMENDMENT ONE WILL BRING CITY GOVERNMENT BACK TO THE PEOPLE WHERE IT BELONGS.

Rebuttal to Statement Against Amendment 1

Opponents insult voters' intelligence when claiming this creates "a ward-like system." Charter Amendment No. 1 creates **districts** like most other major American cities have — not wards.

Regional decision making is the responsibility of county government. Five full-time County Councilmembers and the Executive reside in Seattle. **This charter amendment is about city not regional government!**

Can you name the City Councilmember who looks out for your area of the City? If the livability of your neighborhood were threatened, whom would you rather call at City Hall? Your own district's councilperson or all nine at-large councilmembers?

In 1910, when our existing at-large city election system was created, Seattle's population was only 237,000. Now it's doubled to more than 500,000. Communicating politically was a lot easier 85 years ago. **We need to update our city's election system by bringing government back home to the people.** District voting will do that.

Statements prepared by: Norm Maleng, Karen Marchioro, Eddie Rye Jr., Annabelle Fisher, Ed Striedinger, Michael T. Waske, Pam Roats, Faye Gameau

Citizens for a Community Based City Council
P. O. Box 33784
Seattle WA 98133
206/525-4872
Fax: 528-5590



Statement Against

CHARTER AMENDMENT 1 INTENDS TO BRING SPECIAL INTEREST, WARD-STYLE POLITICS TO SEATTLE.

Today each City Councilmember is elected by all the people of the city. When making a decision he or she must consider and fairly balance the needs of all the city's neighborhoods. The proposed ward system rewards the politician who considers only the needs of his or her own district and punishes the politician who works for good of the whole.

CHARTER AMENDMENT 1 WILL SEVERELY REDUCE NEIGHBORHOODS' ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE CITY COUNCIL.

Today you have a vote in selecting all nine Councilmembers. All nine have reason to listen to you, come to your neighborhood and respond fairly to your concerns. Under a ward-style system you will be able to vote for only one Councilmember out of nine. If your single representative is ineffective, or disagrees with you, or simply does not sit on the right committee, your ability to influence city decisions will be greatly diminished.

THE GROWING DEMANDS OF REGIONAL DECISION-MAKING AND COOPERATION REQUIRE CITY COUNCILMEMBERS WHO SPEAK FOR THE WHOLE CITY.

Today more and more important decisions effecting city residents are made by regional bodies such as Metro, the Regional Transit Agency and the King County Growth Management Planning Council. Councilmembers' ability to know and speak for the whole city are greatly enhanced because they represent the whole city. Since the city rarely has more than three Councilmembers on a regional committee, under a ward-style system most parts of the city would be unrepresented on most regional committees most of the time.

SEATTLE GOVERNMENT IS NOT PERFECT BUT IT WORKS FAR BETTER THAN MOST.

Seattle's "Neighborhoods Program", developed through City Council initiative, has been recognized by the Ford Foundation as one of the nation's 10 most innovative programs. Its neighborhood planning pro-

gram has no equal in terms of financial, human and political resources committed to improving neighborhoods' capacity to make decisions for themselves. The city's bond rating is one of the highest of major American cities. Our mayor is now serving as President of the National Conference of Mayors, in part based on his city's deserved reputation of having one of the Nations' most honest, progressive and well-managed governments.

**WARD POLITICS WILL DIVIDE OUR CITY.
PLEASE VOTE NO ON CHARTER AMENDMENT 1!**

Rebuttal to Statement for Amendment 1

DISTRICT ELECTION SYSTEMS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN AT-LARGE ELECTIONS TO FOSTER POLITICS-AS-USUAL AND SPECIAL INTEREST MONEY.

A look at elections for district seats on the King County Council and State legislative district elections shows campaign expenditures per voter which are much higher than City Council elections. The Seattle City Council enacted campaign finance reform legislation well ahead of the county and the state and the City's limits on campaign contributions are lower.

CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS HAVE CONSISTENTLY ATTRACTED STRONG CHALLENGERS OF DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS.

Four out of nine current Seattle City Councilmembers defeated incumbents to earn their seats, one of the highest proportions in the nation. Every City Council race this year is being contested. By contrast, three of four County Council district incumbents are running for re-election unopposed.

**PLEASE VOTE NO ON WARD STYLE POLITICS.
VOTE NO ON CHARTER AMENDMENT 1!**

Statements prepared by: Jim Street, Betty Jane Narver, Paul Kraabel, Lucy Steers, Norm Rice, Seattle League of Women Voters.

Neighbors Against a Divided Seattle
607 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 612-4324



City of Seattle Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION NO. 1 (Low-Income Housing Levy)

To support low-income housing, home ownership and neighborhood stability, shall Seattle be authorized to collect \$59,211,000 for low-income housing through additional 1996-2002 property taxes of \$8,458,714 annually (approximately \$0.20 per \$1,000 assessed value), of which \$53,415,000 at \$7,630,714 annually (approximately \$0.18 per \$1,000) will support households up to 50% of median income under RCW 84.52.105, and set maximum regular property taxes for 1996 collection at \$3.35 per thousand under RCW 84.55.050, implementing Ordinance 117711?

City Attorney's Explanatory Statement:

1. The Proposal

Ordinance 117711 would permit the City to raise \$59,211,000 for low-income housing programs through additional regular property taxes for seven years. The programs would include: production and rehabilitation of rental units, an operating and maintenance trust fund for rental housing, rehabilitation assistance to home owners, and assistance to home buyers. The Ordinance adopted an Affordable Housing Financing Plan describing the intended uses of the funds, which are summarized in Section 8 of the Ordinance. The programs and dollar allocations could be modified by the City Council and Mayor within certain limits specified in the Ordinance and in State law.

2. The Law as it Now Exists

Seattle's regular property taxes are limited to 106% of the highest amount that was or could have been levied in the past three years (plus an amount to account for the value of new construction in the City). This limit, called the "levy lid," may be lifted by majority vote of the electorate. The levy lid may be lifted for a particular purpose, or for a limited time, or both.

In addition to the levy lid, State law generally limits city regular property taxes to \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value. "Excess" levies approved by a 60% vote do not count against that limit or the

Statement for

Yes on Proposition 1 Affordable Housing Levy

Proposition 1 renews the successful affordable housing levy of 1986. A YES! vote will continue a proven program that serves working families with children, senior citizens, people with disabilities and victims of domestic violence. A YES! vote will help provide the necessary foundation for families and individuals to succeed in our community.

BUILDS ON SUCCESS

The 1981 and 1986 voter-approved measures exceeded their goals by producing 20-30 percent more units than expected. But more important than building units, these homes are bringing hope and stability to thousands of lives.

CREATES AFFORDABLE HOMES

Affordable homes built or preserved by the renewed levy will be operated primarily by community groups. These organizations work with local contractors and architects to produce quality homes throughout Seattle that are affordable and enhance their surrounding neighborhoods.

The renewed levy will:

- build or preserve more than 1,000 affordable rental units.
- provide low-cost loans for critical home repairs to low-income homeowners, primarily seniors.
- revitalize distressed communities by establishing a revolving loan fund to provide down payment assistance, helping renters become owners.

MEETS CRITICAL NEEDS

Levy dollars will serve the critical needs of low-income people in our community. For example:

- the nurse's aide who is making \$12,600/year (\$6.10/hour) and raising two children. With 30 percent of her income going to rent, she can afford \$316/month for a two-bedroom apartment. The average two-bedroom apartment in Seattle rents for \$642/month.
- your elderly neighbor who has lived in his home for 30 years, but may be forced to move because he can't afford to repair a badly deteriorated roof.

A MODEST COST

In fact, we can meet this essential need in our community at a slightly lower cost than the levy that expired last year. This renewal is a continuation of a long-standing commitment to providing affordable hous-

ing. With recent cuts in federal programs it is even more critical that Seattle continue its commitment. The owner of a \$150,000 home will pay an average of \$29 per year over the next seven years. That's about \$2.50 a month — or less than a dime a day.

BY VOTING YES FOR HOMES ON PROPOSITION 1 WE CAN MEET CRITICAL HOUSING NEEDS IN OUR COMMUNITY FOR A MODEST COST.

Rebuttal to Statement Against Prop. 1

HOUSING OPPONENTS UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR HOUSING, BUT THEY DON'T KNOW THE FACTS:

- The 1981 bond exceeded production goals by 300 units. The 1986 levy is on track to produce 200 more units than promised.
- Levy funds will not be used to replace housing lost due to Convention Center expansion.
- A major goal of the levy is to preserve and repair existing affordable housing. In the 1986 levy, more than 80 percent of the units were rehabilitated and preserved.
- All rental production funds are awarded on a competitive basis.
- If King County passes a county-wide housing levy, the county tax would be a replacement. Seattle residents won't pay twice.

A YES! vote for Proposition #1 will continue a proven program that enables thousands of families and individuals to be successful members of our community.

Statements prepared by: Constance W. Rice, James R. Faulstich and Kay Godefroy

YES! for Homes
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City of Seattle Proposition No. 1



levy lid. (Also, certain voter-approved taxes to finance affordable housing or emergency medical services are exempt from the \$3.60 limit.) Housing funded with taxes exempt from the \$3.60 limit must serve households with incomes at or below 50% of median income.

State law provides that a city may make loans and grants of general city funds to owners or developers of housing for persons with incomes at or below 80% of median income.

3. Effect of This Measure, If Approved

If Proposition 1 were approved, Seattle could levy up to \$8,458,714 per year for seven years in property taxes above what would otherwise be allowed by the levy lid. This would translate to an estimated \$0.20 per \$1,000 assessed value. Approximately 90% (\$7,630,714 per year or an estimated \$0.18 per \$1,000) would fund housing programs serving households with incomes at or below 50% of median income, and would be exempt from the \$3.60 limit.

The amounts levied per \$1,000 would vary with changes in the assessed value of all taxable property. The maximum rate for regular property taxes that could be levied for collection in 1996 would be the rate allowed by the levy lid plus the rate needed to raise \$8,458,714 (an estimated \$0.20 per \$1,000) for housing, but in no case more than \$3.35 per \$1,000.

Ordinance 117711 provides that if King County proposes and County voters pass a low-income housing levy proposition that satisfies certain conditions, then the taxes collected under Proposition 1 will be reduced by the annual amount to be provided to Seattle under the County ballot proposition.

After Proposition 1 expires, City regular property taxes would be limited by the 106% levy lid calculated as though Proposition 1 had not been approved, and by the \$3.60 per \$1,000 limit.

Statement Against

THE 1986 SEATTLE HOUSING LEVY DID NOT ALLEVIATE OUR HOUSING PROBLEMS

Our housing dilemma has worsened as the previous housing levy did not come close to fully funding the 1,000 housing units promised by the City. Since 1986, our homeless population has risen from 3,000 to 4,000 and the number of households on the housing waiting list has skyrocketed from 1,000 in 1980 to 12,000. 40,000 additional households in Seattle are at risk of being priced out of Seattle or into public assistance if we increase property taxes today.

CITY POLICIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO OUR HOUSING DISASTER

By encouraging the demolition of affordable housing for vanity civic projects and high-rent living, thereby escalating property values and rents, the City has displaced thousands of working families and the elderly. The Convention Center and the postponed, scaled-down Commons alone will consume 1,000 affordable units while the housing levy once again falsely promises to create 1,000 new units. Does this make any sense at all? Who benefits from this?

ELIMINATE THE PROFIT MOTIVE FROM HOUSING PROVIDERS

In our present system, levy money is awarded to housing providers based on proposals, not on competitive bids. For some of these providers, their salaries are paid for by the City AND they receive cost plus developer fees proportional to the size of the project. Consequently, there is little incentive to economize costs and to oppose projects that destroy existing affordable housing.

To get the best bang for our buck, we must promote tenant-managed housing, tenant-built housing job programs, and an aggressive policy to reclaim and renovate abandoned housing stock. In addition, our displaced neighbors and communities must be involved early in the planning of future housing needs.

A KING COUNTY HOUSING LEVY IS NEEDED, NOT A SEATTLE LEVY

The Seattle housing levy is a stopgap measure that does not address our regional housing problems. If King County won't contribute their fair share, then we should consider forming our own city/county entity. In the meantime, we have enough funds remaining to last another

year. Besides, if the City Council can afford to hand over \$5 million of taxpayer money annually to house the Sonics and \$24 million of HUD money to house Nordstroms without a vote, then there must be plenty of money available without a tax increase.

Please help those most in need in our city.
Vote NO on Proposition #1.

Rebuttal to Statement for Prop. 1

Providing affordable housing is critically important in our community. It's irresponsible for the City to claim the present levy exceeded its goals by 20-30 percent. The levy created only 60% of the units promised and required \$36 million of additional public money to prop it up. Three times as many units could have been provided if the City explored cost-efficient solutions, including rental assistance certificates that house people in their neighborhoods.

City policies that promote the demolition of working class homes and businesses in favor of higher property values and unattainable standards of living, along with zoning and housing restrictions that hinder affordable housing construction have contributed to our housing dilemma. Prevention is cheaper than intervention.

There is enough levy money left over today to sustain our present needs without a tax increase. Vote NO on the housing levy. It's time we face our housing needs head on.

Statements prepared by: Jordan Brower and Michael Spence

Citizens for Affordable Housing
P. O. Box 25622
Seattle WA 98125-1122
(206) 464-4842



COMPLETE TEXT OF Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE 117711

AN ORDINANCE relating to low-income housing, submitting to the voters of Seattle a proposition authorizing additional regular property taxes for low-income housing, including assistance to home buyers and home owners needing repairs; adopting a housing financing plan; creating a Levy Oversight Committee; and providing for the annual levy and collection of taxes.

WHEREAS, the housing levy authorized in Ordinance 112904 and approved by the voters in 1986 (the "1986 Levy") expired with the collection of 1994 property taxes; and

WHEREAS, the 1986 Levy succeeded in developing and preserving substantial quantities of low-income housing, exceeding its original goals, but substantial unmet housing needs remain in the City, particularly for households with incomes below 50% of median income ("very low-income households"); and

WHEREAS, the senior housing bond issue authorized in Ordinance 110124 and approved by the voters in 1981 produced 1,268 housing units, exceeding by 27% the original goal; and

WHEREAS, RCW 84.52.105 authorizes a city, by majority approval of the voters, to levy additional regular property taxes that are not subject to the statutory limit on the dollar rate of city regular property taxes under RCW 84.52.043, for the purpose of financing affordable housing for very low-income households; and

WHEREAS, RCW Chapter 84.55 generally limits the dollar amount of regular property taxes that a city may levy in any year to 106% of the amount levied in a prior year, with certain adjustments, but RCW 84.55.050 allows a city to lift the 106% "lid" by majority approval of the voters, and allows a city to include in the ballot proposition a limit on the purpose for which the additional taxes levied will be used and to provide for the expiration of the additional taxing authority; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35.21.685 authorizes a city to make grants or loans to owners and developers for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of low-income housing; and

WHEREAS, Resolution 29165 outlines the goals and objectives of this Ordinance and sets guidelines and schedules for work programs; Now, Therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

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

A. The City of Seattle has insufficient safe, sanitary, and decent housing affordable to low-income households to meet the present and anticipated needs of such households, as documented in the Housing Appendix to the Comprehensive Plan; the City's 1995 Consolidated Plan; and the Affordable Housing Financing Plan attached to this Ordinance as Exhibit A.

B. Affordable housing for households with incomes below 30% of median and for persons with special needs often cannot be successfully developed or preserved without a commitment of funds for operating and maintenance costs not covered by rental income.

C. The inability of low-income households in owner-occupied homes in Seattle to finance needed home repairs contributes to unsafe conditions and deterioration of neighborhoods, and adversely affects the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Promoting and preserving home ownership for low-income households contributes to the stability of families and neighborhoods; helps preserve the physical condition of residential properties; and addresses the shortage of safe, sanitary, affordable housing both by maintaining and enhancing the supply of owner-occupied housing and by limiting the demand for scarce low-income rental housing that otherwise would exist from households unable to afford to purchase homes or to maintain existing homes.

E. The additional taxes to be levied under this Ordinance will enable the City to provide for the housing needs of low and very low-income households and to promote home ownership opportunities for low-income households, and thereby to fulfill the purposes of federal, State, County and City laws and policies, including without limitation the federal HOME Investment Partnerships Act, the State Growth Management Act ("GMA"), the Countywide Policies adopted under GMA, and the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Section 2. Definitions. The following terms used in this Ordinance shall have the definitions stated below unless the context otherwise clearly requires:

"Low-income housing" means housing that will serve "low-income households."

"Household" means a single person, family or unrelated persons living together.

"Low-income household" means a household with income less than or equal to eighty percent (80%) of median income, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (or any successor agency), with adjustments for household size, for King County, Washington.

"Very low-income housing" means housing that will serve "very low-income households."

"Very low-income household" means a household with income less than or equal to 50% of median income, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (or any successor agency), with adjustments for household size, for King County, Washington.

To the extent permitted by applicable State law, income determinations for purposes of any of the foregoing definitions may be based on statistics for a federally defined area that includes King County or a portion thereof including Seattle, and may take into account such exclusions, adjustments and rules of computation as may be prescribed under federal housing laws, regulations or policies, or as may be established in City planning documents consistent with federal laws, regulations or policies.

Section 3. Affordable Housing Financing Plan. The City Council hereby adopts the affordable housing financing plan attached to this Ordinance as Exhibit A to serve as the plan for the expenditure of funds provided for low-income housing pursuant to this Ordinance (the "Plan"). The City Council reserves the right to amend the Plan as it may determine is necessary or appropriate to best meet the housing needs of low-income households, subject to the limitations of Section 5 of this Ordinance and consistent with applicable law. The City Council determines that the Plan is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy required by the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 12701 et seq., which is now included in the City's Consolidated Plan pursuant to federal regulations.

Section 4. Levy of Additional Regular Property Taxes. To finance affordable housing for low-income households, the City shall submit to the qualified electors of the City a proposition as authorized by RCW 84.52.105 and 84.55.050, and upon the approval of the qualified electors the City shall be authorized to impose additional regular property tax levies totaling FIFTY NINE MILLION TWO HUNDRED ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$59,211,000.00), in the amount of EIGHT MILLION FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN DOLLARS annually over seven (7) consecutive years. The additional levies shall commence with property taxes levied in 1995 for collection in 1996. Pursuant to RCW 84.55.050, if the voters approve the proposition authorized by this Ordinance the maximum total dollar rate for regular property taxes to be collected in 1996 shall be increased to \$3.79 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, if the September Proposition referred to in Section 15 of this Ordinance is approved, or to \$3.35 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, if the September Proposition is not approved. If the full amount authorized under this Section is not levied in any year, then except as otherwise authorized under this Ordinance, the City Council shall determine by Ordinance the reductions in amounts allocated to particular subfunds or accounts under this Ordinance.

Section 5. Rental Housing for Households with Very Low Incomes. Of the total dollar amount to be collected pursuant to Section 4 above, the amount of FIFTY THREE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$53,415,000), authorized to be collected in installments of SEVEN MILLION SIX HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN DOLLARS (\$7,630,714) per year for seven (7) consecutive years (an estimated increase in the dollar rate of \$0.18 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation each year), shall be dedicated to financing affordable housing for very low-income households pursuant to RCW 84.52.105 and, therefore, shall not be subject to the dollar rate limitations on regular property taxes in RCW 84.52.043. There is established in the City Treasury, as a subfund of the Low-Income Housing Fund, the "1995 Low-Income Housing Levy Subfund" into which shall be placed the additional taxes to which this Section applies. There also is created, as a subfund of the Low-Income Housing Fund, the "1995 Levy Operating and Maintenance Subfund" for the deposit of that portion of the additional taxes authorized under this Section that are to be used for the Operating and Maintenance Trust Fund program described in the Plan. The City Council shall direct the transfer of monies from the 1995 Low-Income Housing Levy Subfund to the 1995 Levy Operating and Maintenance Subfund at such times and in such amounts as it determines to be appropriate in order to implement the Plan. Pending expenditure for the purposes authorized in this Ordinance, amounts deposited in such subfunds may be invested in any investments permitted by applicable law. All investment earnings on the balances in each such subfund shall accrue to such subfund. Amounts to be received by the City from payments with respect to loans, recovery of grants, insurance proceeds, or proceeds of sale or disposition of property, to the extent that such amounts are attributable to the additional tax revenues authorized pursuant to this Ordinance ("program income"), shall be deposited in the 1995 Low-Income Housing Levy Subfund except as specified in Sections 6 and 7 below. Program income deposited in such subfund shall be used for very low-income housing unless the City Council shall otherwise direct pursuant to an express finding that it is not needed for such purpose.

Section 6. Home Buyer Assistance Subfund.

A. The Home Buyer Assistance Program is intended to provide low-income households with opportunities to have more permanent stakes in their communities. Toward that end, a flexible approach shall be utilized that may include, but shall not be limited to, community land trusts, cooperatives and lease-to-own program components. The amount of Four Hundred Fifty Three Thousand Dollars (\$453,000.00) per year of the tax revenues collected pursuant to this Ordinance that are not subject to RCW 84.52.105 shall be deposited in a new "1995 Levy Home Buyer Assistance Subfund," which is hereby established within the Low-Income Housing Fund, unless otherwise directed by ordinance. Pending expenditure for the purposes authorized in this Ordinance such funds may be invested in any investments permitted by applicable law. All investment earnings on the balances in such subfund shall accrue to such subfund. Any program income received by the City attributable to amounts disbursed from the 1995 Levy Home Buyer Assistance Subfund shall be

deposited in such subfund unless otherwise directed by Ordinance. Such program income shall be used for low-income housing eligible for funding with tax revenues received pursuant to this Ordinance. None of the tax revenues described in this Section or program income earned thereon shall be used for rental housing intended to serve households with incomes above 50% of median income, but the restriction in this sentence shall not affect the Home Buyer Assistance Program.

B. There shall be established in the 1995 Levy Home Buyer Assistance Subfund a "Home Purchase Loan Revolving Account." The first TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN DOLLARS (\$285,714) of tax revenues deposited in the 1995 Levy Home Buyer Assistance Subfund from collections for each year from 1996 through 2002 shall be credited to such Account. All investment earnings on the balances in such Account shall accrue to such Account. All money in such Account, including program income, shall be used solely for loans to assist in the acquisition of homes by low-income households and for expenditures in connection with such loans consistent with guidelines to be approved by the City Council, provided, that if the City shall issue debt pursuant to Section 11 of this Ordinance then tax revenues, investment earnings and program income in such Account may be used for debt service and related costs to the extent attributable to the portion of any borrowings that is committed to home purchase assistance loans consistent with the terms of this subsection B. The terms of each loan made to a home buyer from such Account shall provide that the City may collect the entire balance owing upon sale of the home, to the extent permitted by applicable law. Any program income received by the City attributable to amounts disbursed from the Home Purchase Loan Revolving Account shall be credited to that Account. The restrictions on the use of the money in the Account under this subsection are basic to the purposes of this Ordinance and shall not be subject to modification under Section 8 of this Ordinance so long as such money may lawfully be used consistent with such restrictions.

Section 7. Rental Housing for Households with Incomes From 50% to 65% of Median Income. The amount of Three Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$375,000.00) of the tax revenues collected each year under this Ordinance that are not subject to Section 5 of this Ordinance, shall be used to fund low-income rental housing for households who have incomes greater than 50% but not more than 65% of median income, including related administration. Such tax revenues, and program income received by the City attributable to amounts used to fund low-income rental housing under this Section, shall be deposited in the Low-Income Housing Fund, but not in the subfunds established under this Ordinance. The Director of Finance is authorized to establish a separate account in the Low-Income Housing Fund for such revenues and program income. Expenditures of all money collected for the purposes of this section shall be limited to funding housing development in Special Objectives Areas within The City of Seattle as defined in the City's Consolidated Plan (or successor document), as amended from time to time, subject to the rules for each Special Objectives Area. Funding low-income rental housing in these areas is intended to promote revitalization of deteriorated neighborhoods in the City.

Section 8. Administration; Use of Proceeds. The City Department of Housing and Human Services, or such other department as may be designated by Ordinance, shall administer programs with the proceeds of the additional levies authorized by this Ordinance. Anticipated programs to be financed with the levies authorized under this Ordinance, more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated by this reference, are listed below together with the total amount allocated to each:

Very low-income households only:

Rental housing production: (\leq 50% of median)	\$39,084,000.00
Operating and Maintenance Trust Fund	\$ 8,751,000.00
Home owner rehabilitation	\$ 2,917,000.00
Administration	\$ 2,683,000.00

Low-income households:

Rental Housing Production (50%-65% of median)	\$ 2,458,000.00
Administration	\$ 167,000.00
Home buyer assistance	\$ 2,917,000.00
Administration	\$ 254,000.00

The above programs and any others adopted by the City Council for use of the funds derived under this Ordinance shall be referred to as "Levy Programs." The City Council, upon recommendation of the Oversight Committee described in Section 12 of this Ordinance, or upon recommendation of the Mayor, or on its own motion, may establish the timing of the allocations to the particular Levy Programs and make changes, including additions and deletions, in the programs and/or in the amount of funds allocated to any program, consistent with the basic purposes of this Ordinance and applicable law. However, the amount to be collected each year that shall be allocated to home buyer assistance, rental housing production that is not intended to serve very low-income households, and related administration shall not exceed EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$828,000). Furthermore, of the respective amounts allocated above to administration, not more than sixty percent (60%) of each sum may be expended without authority expressly granted by ordinance.

Section 9. Administrative and Financial Plans.

A. Every two years, or at such other intervals as the City Council may specify, commencing in 1996 and continuing through 2002, and thereafter if so specified by the City Council, the Director of Housing and Human Services, or other department head as may be designated by the Mayor, shall prepare an administrative and financial plan covering all of the Levy Programs.

B. Unless otherwise requested by the City Council, each administrative and financial plan shall include: criteria for evaluating and selecting projects; guidelines for loans or grants; requirements for project sponsors; progress and performance reports on ongoing projects; program reviews to ensure that levy funds are used for their stated purposes; and financial budgets for each Levy Program. An administrative and financial plan may include such other information as the Mayor or Director of Housing and Human Services may deem appropriate or the City Council may request.

C. The administrative and financial plans shall be submitted to the City Council for its approval, with such modifications as the City Council may require. All criteria, guidelines, and requirements contained in the previous administrative and financial plan shall remain in effect pending approval by City Council of a new administrative and financial plan, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

Section 10. Appropriations and Funding Approvals. The City Council shall appropriate from the Low-Income Housing Fund, including the 1995 Low-Income Housing Levy Subfund, 1995 Levy Operating and Maintenance Subfund and the 1995 Levy Home Buyer Assistance Subfund, as part of the City budget or supplementally, such monies derived from the levies authorized in this Ordinance as it deems necessary to carry out the Levy Programs. The Director of Housing and Human Services or other department head as may be designated by the Mayor or City Council, or the designee of such director (any such director or designee is hereinafter referred to as "Director"), is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of the City, to select projects for funding and to approve, make, and modify loans, grants or other expenditures under the Levy Programs, provided that such authority is subject to the appropriation of sufficient funds. The Director is further authorized, for and on behalf of the City, to execute and deliver such documents and instruments as he or she may determine to be necessary or appropriate to implement the financing of specific projects or to carry out the Levy Programs.

Section 11. Bonds and Notes. To the extent permitted by applicable law the City may issue bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness payable wholly or in part from the proceeds of the additional taxes authorized under this Ordinance, and apply such tax proceeds to the payment of principal of, interest on, and premium (if any) on such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and to the payment of costs associated with them.

Section 12. Oversight Committee. Conditioned upon voter approval of the ballot proposition authorized by this Ordinance, there is established an Oversight Committee for the purpose of monitoring the progress of Levy Programs and reporting to the Mayor and City Council on the progress of Levy Programs. The Committee shall inform the Mayor and the City Council of Levy Program accomplishments and problems and make recommendations on the Administrative and Financial Plans and on actions to be taken, including additions to or deletions of programs or amounts of funds allocated to the several programs (subject to Section 5 of this Ordinance), so that Levy Programs may be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. The Committee may elect officers and establish rules of procedure. The Director of Housing and Human Services or such other department head as may be designated by the Mayor shall provide the Committee such information as is necessary for the Committee to determine the status of individual programs and projects. The Oversight Committee shall consist of thirteen (13) voting members, selected as follows: one (1) shall be a City employee appointed by the Mayor or his designee; one (1) shall be a City employee appointed by the City Council; the remainder shall be persons outside City government, of whom five (5) shall be appointed by the Mayor, five (5) by the City Council, and one (1) shall be appointed by the Seattle-King County Advisory Council on Aging. All members not appointed by the City Council shall be subject to confirmation by the City Council. Subject to applicable law, an individual serving as an officer, director or trustee of an entity that receives or competes for funding under this Ordinance, or who has an interest in such an entity, shall not thereby be disqualified from serving on the Committee, but shall fully disclose any such relationships and shall not vote on any matter in which the interest of such entity is directly involved. Upon the resignation, retirement, death, incapacity or removal of a Committee member, the authority appointing such member may appoint a replacement for the balance of the term. Committee members shall serve without compensation. The City Council shall prescribe by ordinance or resolution the terms of office of Committee members, which may be staggered to provide continuity, and the initial committee members shall be selected within six months after voter approval of the additional taxing authority authorized by this Ordinance. The City Council may prescribe such other rules relating to the operation of the Committee as shall be necessary or appropriate. The Oversight Committee shall continue in existence through December 31, 2003 and thereafter if so provided by Ordinance.

Section 13. Conditional Expiration or Reduction. The limitations in this Section are adopted in recognition of the fact that providing for low-income housing is a regional responsibility and in order that, if funding for low-income housing is provided on a Countywide basis pursuant to future voter-approved levies, Seattle taxpayers will not experience an increase in their total tax burden. The levy of additional taxes authorized by this Ordinance shall be subject to the following limitations:

A. Total Expiration in Case of County Levy Providing Sufficient Funds to Replace Seattle Levy. If prior to the year 2002 there shall be placed on the ballot by King County and approved by the requisite majority of the voters of King County, a ballot proposition for the levy of additional property taxes for low-income housing satisfying all of the criteria of this Section ("Superseding County Levy"), then the authority to levy additional regular property taxes under this Ordinance shall terminate and expire in the year in which the County first levies the taxes authorized by the Superseding County Levy, so that the last year in which additional taxes are collected under this Ordinance shall be the year immediately prior to the first year in which

additional taxes are collected under the Superseding County Levy. For purposes of this Section, a "Superseding County Levy" shall mean only a voter-approved ballot measure with the features in subsections 1 and 2 below:

1. The ballot measure shall provide for a portion of the additional taxes to be dedicated solely to low-income housing in The City of Seattle (which may include administrative costs and amounts for the operation and maintenance of such housing), to be administered by The City of Seattle pursuant to an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement that shall have been authorized and executed by the City and County prior to the vote on the County ballot measure. The portion of the taxes levied each year, pursuant to a County ballot measure, that satisfies this subsection A.1 shall be referred to as the "qualifying portion" for that year.

2. The qualifying portion as defined in subsection A.1 above to be collected in each year through 2002 pursuant to the County ballot measure shall at least equal the dollar amount per year of the additional taxes authorized under this Ordinance.

B. Reduction. If prior to the year 2002 there shall be placed on the ballot by King County and approved by the requisite majority of the voters of King County, a ballot proposition for the levy of additional property taxes that would be a Superseding County Levy except that the dollar amount of the qualifying portion to be collected in any year through 2002, as defined in subsection A.1 of this Section, is less than the annual additional taxes authorized hereunder, then the authority to levy additional regular property taxes under this Ordinance shall be reduced, commencing with the taxes to be collected in the first year in which additional taxes are to be collected pursuant to the County ballot measure, by an amount each year equal to the qualifying portion for that year. To the extent that the qualifying portion in any year is restricted to financing very low-income housing, the reduction under this subsection shall apply first to reduce, dollar for dollar, the portion of the additional taxes authorized by this Ordinance that are so restricted under Section 5 of this Ordinance. To the extent that the qualifying portion is not restricted to financing very low-income housing, the reduction under this subsection shall apply first to reduce, dollar for dollar, the portion of the additional taxes authorized by this Ordinance that is not so restricted, and any excess shall apply in reduction of the additional taxes for such year that are restricted under Section 5 of this Ordinance. To the extent that the reduction applies to the portion of the additional taxes that are not restricted under Section 5 of this Ordinance, the City Council shall specify by ordinance any necessary allocation of the reduction between home buyer assistance and low-income rental housing.

Section 14. Contingent Reinstatement. If the additional levies authorized by this Ordinance are terminated or reduced under Section 13 of this Ordinance but, prior to 2002, the qualifying portion of the taxes authorized pursuant to the County ballot measure is not levied in any year or if the dollar amount of the qualifying portion is reduced (and after such reduction is below the annual amount of additional taxes that would have been authorized under this Ordinance), for any reason, then to the extent permitted by applicable law, the taxing authority granted by this Ordinance is automatically reinstated or increased as necessary to provide the City, in the aggregate, with the same annual dollar amount of additional taxes for low-income housing, to be collected in years through 2002, as would have been provided under this Ordinance in the absence of Section 13.

Section 15. Proposition Ballot Title. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the City a ballot proposition for the purpose of authorizing the levy of additional regular property taxes and lifting the 106% lid under RCW Chapter 84.55 for the purposes described in this Ordinance. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed, not less than 45 days nor more than 48 days prior to the date of the 1995 general election (November 7, 1995) to certify to the King County Director of Records and Elections a proposition in the following form:

THE CITY OF SEATTLE PROPOSITION NO. 1
(LOW - INCOME HOUSING LEVY)

To support low-income housing, home ownership and neighborhood stability, shall Seattle be authorized to collect \$59,211,000 for low-income housing through additional 1996-2002 property taxes of \$8,458,714 annually (approximately \$0.20 per \$1,000 assessed value), of which \$53,415,000 at \$7,630,714 annually (approximately \$0.18 per \$1,000) will support households up to 50% of median income under RCW 84.52.105, and set maximum regular property taxes for 1996 collection at \$3.79 per thousand under RCW 84.55.050, implementing Ordinance 117711?

Levy, Yes ☐ Levy, No ☐

The City Council has authorized a separate ballot proposition for the September 19, 1995 election relating to a Commons park, other improvements in the South Lake Union area, and athletic fields ("September Proposition"), which also would affect the dollar rate for City regular property taxes. Therefore, the total dollar rate stated in the above ballot title shall be adjusted, if appropriate, as follows: The City Clerk shall review such official or unofficial reports for the September election as are available on or before the last day for certification of the ballot proposition authorized by this Ordinance, and if the Clerk determines that the City's September Proposition has not been approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, then the Clerk shall substitute "\$3.35 per \$1,000" for "\$3.79 per \$1,000" in the ballot title set forth above.

Section 16. Severability. If any one or more provisions of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Ordinance or the levy of additional taxes authorized hereby, but this Ordinance shall be construed and enforced as if such invalid provisions had not been contained herein, except that any provision that by reason of its extent or the range of persons eligible to benefit therefrom shall be held to be invalid, then such provision shall be

deemed to be in effect to the extent permitted by law or to benefit only such class of persons as may lawfully be granted the benefit thereof.

Section 17. Effectiveness. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten (10) days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the 10th day of July, 1995, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 17th day of July, 1995.

Sue Donaldson, President ProTem of the City Council
Approved by me this 26th day of July, 1995.

Norman B. Rice, Mayor
Filed by me this 27th day of July, 1995.

Judith Pippin, City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCING PLAN FOR A NEW HOUSING LEVY July 17, 1995

A. SUMMARY OF PLAN

LEVY AMOUNT: \$59.2 MILLION, 7-YEAR PROPERTY TAX LEVY

- The \$59.2 Million levy will produce an estimated minimum of 1,030 units.
- The owner of a \$150,000 home would pay an average of \$29 per year over the seven years, which is about \$2 less per year than the average annual cost of the 1986 levy.
- The new housing levy would replace the 1986 voter-approved \$49.975 million housing levy that expired in 1994.
- New housing levy funds would leverage an estimated \$43 to \$50 million in other public and private funding.

LEVY FOCUS — Households would include:

- **Working families with children who need affordable housing.** Examples of individuals working within the targeted income range are salesclerks, secretaries, nurse's aides, grocery clerks, fast food workers, data entry operators, and other struggling to meet their family's basic needs for food, utilities, and medical care because of high rents.
- **People with disabilities who need housing and service support to live independently in the community.** Examples of individuals in this group are predominantly people currently living on disability income, including people who are homeless.
- **People who are elderly and who need housing assistance to remain in their homes or whomever assisted living alternatives.** Examples are elderly people on fixed incomes who are often unable to obtain a traditional mortgage to make critical home repairs or low-income elderly who can benefit from assistance with medications, personal care, and housekeeping but do not need the costly intensive care of a nursing home.
- **Families who are victims of domestic violence.** Examples are women and children who, for personal safety, must forego the economic benefits of a combined family income.

LEVY PROGRAMS:

- Repair assistance for very low-income homeowners (at or below 50% of median income).
- Rental units for very low-income renters (at or below 50% of median income).
- Home buyer assistance for low-income households (at or below 80% of median income).

LEVY FEATURES:

- Program flexibility will permit maximum creativity in devising new solutions to meet people's housing needs.
- Levy funds will permit the City to take advantage of new opportunities in the private and public sectors by creating partnerships to reduce needed local funding.
- Levy funds will be an important resource in carrying out new Neighborhood Plans.
- New Seattle Housing Levy builds on success of two previous voter approved housing measures: 1981, \$50 million Senior Housing Bond Issue that exceeded production goals by nearly 30%; 1986, \$49.975 million Housing Levy that will exceed production goals by an estimated 20%.
- Levy will renovate run-down housing, helping to stabilize and improve neighborhoods.
- Levy will increase affordable housing opportunities and help maintain diversity in our neighborhoods.
- Mixed-use and mixed-income housing development will provide stable living arrangements for individuals and families while promoting economic development for the community (levy funds will finance only the portion of the project that will serve eligible low-income households).

LEVY ALLOCATION CHART:

The following chart shows proposed levy programs designed to respond to critical housing needs.

Estimated units produced by levy programs are provided.

New Seattle Housing Levy Allocation Chart

Critical Housing Needs	Levy Programs	Estimate of Units Produced	Levy Allocation
RENTERS:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 33,000 Seattle renter households have income less than \$36,200 (3-person household) per year and pay more than 30% of their income for rent and utilities (27% of total renter household). 9,000 families have income less than \$23,150 (3-person household) and pay more than 30% of their income for housing. 8,000 elderly have income less than \$18,050 (1-person household) and pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Nearly 11,000 households are on Seattle Housing Authority waiting lists; nearly 7,000 are families. 3,900 to 4,300 persons are with out permanent housing on a given day in Seattle and are homeless. 	Rental Production	1,030	\$41,542,000
	Operating and Maintenance Trust Fund	N/A	\$ 8,751,000
HOMEOWNERS:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 12,000 Seattle homeowners are low-income and are estimated to need assistance with home repairs. Home ownership is increasingly out of reach for many Seattle residents: in 1994, a low-income family with income between \$24,000 and \$38,400 could only afford a home price of \$75,400 to \$120,600 — average home sales price in 1994 was \$170,502. 	Homeowner Rehabilitation	191	\$2,917,000
	Homebuyer Assistance	139	\$2,917,000
	Administration		\$ 3,084,000
	TOTALS:	1,360	\$59,211,000

B. BUILDING ON PAST SUCCESS

A new housing levy would build on and continue past success with voter approved housing measures:

1981 — SEATTLE SENIOR HOUSING BOND ISSUE

Seattle voters approved a \$50 million bond issue in 1981 to produce 1,000 units for seniors. A total of 1,268 units were produced. Units were primarily built in 40 to 50 unit new construction projects spread throughout the City. The first building was completed in 1983; the last building completed in 1986.

Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) owns and operates the Senior Housing Program units. Since the first project's opening in 1983, an estimated 2,000 seniors have been housed. Units are expected to last another 30 to 40 years, successfully housing an additional 3,000 to 4,000 seniors over time.

Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHHP) units are among SHA's most popular. Long waiting lists have existed from the beginning. Currently, 1,079 seniors are on the waiting list for SSHHP units; only about 100 units are expected to become vacant this year.

1986 — CURRENT SEATTLE HOUSING LEVY

Seattle voters again approved a \$49.975 million housing levy in 1986 to produce 1,000 units for low-income families and single individuals. The 1986 levy emphasized preservation and production of downtown units, and production of units for extremely low-income households, in particular, families and single individuals who are homeless.

In summary, the 1986 levy has accomplished the following:

Levy Program:	Original Funding Allocation:	Unit Goals:	Funds Committed as of 9/94:	Units Funded as of 9/94
Small Family	\$ 11,396,000	280	\$ 6,040,717	151
Large Family	\$ 10,404,000	150	\$10,070,143	138
Downtown	\$ 6,100,000	305	\$ 6,100,000	349
Special Needs	\$ 14,575,000	265	\$ 13,818,003	408
TOTALS	\$42,475,000	1,000	\$36,028,863	1,046

- With only 85% of levy funds committed, thus far 105% of the levy's original 1000-unit production goal, or 1,046 units of affordable housing, have been created or restored; production remains far ahead of original program goals.
- It is now estimated that over 1200 units, about 20% more units than originally foreseen, will be built once all levy funds are exhausted.
- Of the 1,046 units funded by the levy, 409 are existing units preserved for future low-income occupancy and 637 are new units that have been added to Seattle's current low-income housing stock.
- Special Needs Housing has far exceeded its original goal of 265 units: 408 units of housing for people who are homeless have been produced utilizing 95% of allocated funding.
- 80% of the units (841 units) will be affordable to individuals and families with incomes at or below 30% of median income (\$10,600 for a single person household, \$15,100 for a four-person household).
- Levy units have been produced thus far in the following areas of Seattle:

Downtown	499 Units
North End	233 Units
Central Area/SE	127 Units
Other	187 Units

C. PROCESS

The development of the Affordable Housing Financing Plan began nearly a year ago. A careful, thorough, and thoughtful process was outlined in development schedules. Housing needs data was assembled and analyzed. 1986 Housing Levy experience was thoroughly documented and reviewed. The best elements of the 1986 Levy that could be transferred to the new levy were identified.

Outside advisors and experts in various areas were brought into the process in two ways: the Housing Levy Working Group and Citizen Advisory Committee. In addition, levy proposals are being reviewed through the new Capital Project Review Process. Finally, public opinion research results are available for review.

Housing Levy Working Group

Representatives from nearly 250 nonprofit organizations were invited to a series of meetings to help review current needs data, discuss policy options, and formulate program recommendations. Eight meetings were held between October 1994, and March 1995.

In particular, the Working Group advised:

- Keeping the program mix flexible, to enable new and creative responses to changing needs.
- Creating programs serving both renters and homeowners.

Citizen Advisory Committee

City Council Resolution 29039 established a Housing Levy Citizen Advisory Committee; City Council Resolution 29128 appointed 14 Seattle citizens to the committee. The committee was formed to provide recommendations on the scope and size of a new housing levy. Committee members were chosen to represent a variety of backgrounds and perspectives.

The Citizen Advisory Committee met on April 25, 1995. Committee members were given background information on housing need, current levy program status, and possible levy scenarios. Three questions were discussed and Committee recommendations were formulated; the questions were:

- What mix of programs should be funded?
- How should the levy address neighborhood interests and priorities?
- How much should be raised for housing through a levy?

Capital Project Review Process

The Mayor's Capital Cabinet was created in early 1995 to continue the Executive's efforts to be strategic and responsive in making wise capital investments in the future. All special capital projects flow through the Capital Cabinet analytical process before they are recommended for funding. There are four specific objectives the Capital Cabinet aims to achieve:

- To identify upcoming City capital needs and investment opportunities;
- To review these capital needs and investment opportunities strategically and comprehensively;
- To carefully analyze the fiscal and policy impacts of each project proposed, including capital costs, operating and maintenance costs, funding alternatives, risk assessment, and policy impacts; and
- To enhance discussions with the City Council and the public about the City's capital investment priorities.

The Capital Cabinet is comprised of the Mayor, the two Deputy Mayors, the Director of the Office of Management and Planning, the Director of the Finance Department, and a department director selected by the Mayor (currently the superintendent of Seattle City Light). The Capital Cabinet meets twice a month to review a series of

pending capital projects and related fiscal and policy analysis to determine if the projects meet City goals and to prioritize resources. In 1995, the Capital Cabinet will recommend the funding of projects to Council two times during the year, in May and November.

The proposed new housing levy was one of the projects in the first round of evaluation in 1995. It was reviewed and discussed at three separate Capital Cabinet meetings. On May 1, 1995, the Capital Cabinet recommended to City Council that the new housing levy be placed on the ballot sometime in the fall of 1995.

D. HOUSING NEED

Housing needs are summarized below:

Rented Need:

- Over 33,000 Seattle renter households have income less than 80% of median income (\$36,200 per year for a 3-person household) and pay more than 30% of their income for rent and utilities (27% of total renter households).
- 8,000 elderly have income less than 50% of median income (\$18,050 per year for a 1-person household) and pay more than 30% of income for housing.
- 9,000 families have income less than 50% of median income (\$23,150 per year for a 3-person household) and pay more than 30% of income for housing.
- Nearly 11,000 households on Seattle Housing Authority waiting lists; nearly 7,000 are families.

Homelessness

- 3,900 to 4,300 persons are without permanent housing on a given day in Seattle and are homeless.
- Shelters and transitional housing providers report increasing difficulty in finding affordable housing for their clients.

Homeowner Need

- Over 12,000 Seattle homeowners are low-income and are estimated to need assistance with home repairs.
- Home ownership is increasingly out of reach for many Seattle residents: in 1994, a low-income family with income between \$24,000 and \$38,400 could only afford a home price of \$75,400 to \$120,800 — average home sales price in 1994 was \$170,502. One of the additional obstacles for these families is the need for down payment assistance.

E. PROPOSED HOUSING LEVY

Principles

The New Seattle Housing Levy will provide resources to help make Seattle's new Comprehensive Plan a reality. Programs and projects will reflect the core values that guide the Comprehensive Plan:

- **Community**
Housing is a key building block of Community — the new housing levy will facilitate the building of community at the neighborhood level.
- **Environmental Stewardship**
Housing levy resources will help preserve and protect Seattle's built environment — new construction will add additional opportunity while enhancing neighborhood character.
- **Economic Opportunity and Security**
Housing opportunity will be provided through the housing levy for Seattle residents with lower income. Levy resources will help maintain population diversity as well as income diversity. An important levy focus will be providing better housing options for families with children.
- **Social Equity**
Expansion of housing opportunity for residents with lower income will promote equal access to decent, secure housing. Providing a full range of housing options, dispersed throughout Seattle neighborhoods, will promote equity.

New Seattle Housing Levy resources will help ensure a sustainable future for Seattle; the levy will help urban villages maintain diversity through development of a variety of housing types; the levy will enable Seattle to remain attractive for children and their families.

Principles for Design and Implementation

- Programs will be designed in ways that support and enhance community, environmental stewardship, economic opportunity and security, and social equity.
- Programs will be designed to, where feasible, link housing produced under the housing levy to community housing objectives described in adopted neighborhood plans.
- Programs will be structured to ensure that funding guidelines can be adjusted to respond to community housing objectives as they are identified through neighborhood planning initiatives.
- Programs will identify ways for neighborhood groups to identify, advocate for, and/or support housing projects that further housing objectives described in adopted neighborhood plans. Annual or biennial performance reviews will be done to monitor progress toward meeting housing objectives included in adopted neighborhood plans.
- Programs will be designed to encourage projects resulting from creative partnerships and collaborations between project sponsors and affected community groups/residents.
- Programs will emphasize projects that help stabilize neighborhoods and create permanent investment in community-neighborhood development.
- Programs will be designed to benefit from leverage available from private and other public funding sources.
- Programs will emphasize and promote geographic dispersion.

Focus of new levy programs will include the following households:

- **Working families with children who need affordable housing.**
Examples of individuals working within the targeted income range are salesclerks, secretaries, nurse's aides, grocery clerks, fast food workers, data entry operators, and other struggling to meet their family's basic needs for food, utilities, and medical care because of high rents.
- **People with disabilities who need housing and service support to live independently in the community.**
Examples of individuals in this group are predominantly people currently living on disability income, including people who are homeless.
- **People who are elderly and who need housing assistance to remain in their homes or who need assisted living alternatives.**
Examples are elderly people on fixed incomes who are often unable to obtain a traditional mortgage to make critical home repairs or low-income elderly who can benefit from assistance with medications, personal care, and housekeeping but do not need the costly intensive care of a nursing home.
- **Families who are victims of domestic violence.**
Examples are women and children who, for personal safety, must forego the economic benefits of a combined family income.

Program Mix, Funding Allocations, Unit Goals

The chart on page 3 shows programs, allocations and unit goals. Levy funds will produce an estimated minimum of 1,360 units — if anticipated leverage does not occur, fewer units may be produced; any funds remaining after 1,360 units have been produced (other than in the Operating and Maintenance Trust Fund) will be used to produce additional units. Each program is described below; all programs will be administered by Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services.

● Rental Production Program

The Rental Production Program will finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, preservation and new construction of property to be used as subsidized rental housing for low-income households. Subsidized rental housing will provide permanent housing, including transitional housing. In addition to traditional rental housing, it includes limited equity cooperatives, mutual housing, and similar forms of housing. "Subsidized rental housing" will be construed broadly to include housing arrangements that meet the needs of particular populations, whether or not a landlord-tenant relationship exists.

All sizes of units and all types of households may be eligible for funding. Some of the levy funds may be earmarked for projects serving specific populations, such as families with children or persons with special needs. Mixed-use and mixed-income projects will be eligible for funding, with levy funds to be used only for the portion of the project financing that is allocable to the units that will serve very low-income households.

Eligible applicants include all types of nonprofit agencies (including Seattle Housing Authority and public development authorities) as well as private, for-profit owners/developers. Funds will be provided in the form of loans, with loan terms to be outlined in program financial plans. Borrowers will be required to commit units to serve very low income households for at least a specified term. Loan terms may provide for forgiveness of interest and/or principal if the borrower complies with its commitment.

Rental Housing for Households with Incomes From 50% to 65% of Median Income. A portion of the amount available for rental housing will be used to fund low-income rental housing for households who have incomes greater than 50% but not more than 65% of median income. Funds under this provision shall be limited to funding housing development in Special Objectives Areas within The City of Seattle as defined in the City's Consolidated Plan (or successor document), as amended from time to time, subject to the rules for each Special Objectives Area. Funding low-income rental housing in these areas is intended to promote revitalization of deteriorated neighborhoods in the City.

Operating and Maintenance (O. and M.) Trust Fund

The O. and M. Trust Fund will provide operating subsidy to projects to enable rental production program housing to be affordable to households with income at or below 30% of median. Funding will be available to rental housing serving households with income at or below 30% of median. Funds will be used to fill the gap between eligible operating costs and rental income. Eligible operating costs will be outlined in program financial plans, and will include project management, utilities, property taxes, operating and maintenance reserves, and contract services relating to project support. Eligible applicants include all types of nonprofit agencies (including Seattle Housing Authority and public development authorities) as well as private owners/developers. The Trust Fund program will be set up to provide operating subsidy for a duration to be described in the program financial plan.

● Homeowner Rehabilitation

The homeowner rehabilitation program will assist very low-income homeowners in repairing and/or rehabilitating their homes, including making them more energy efficient. A program financial plan will outline eligible work items and the terms of financial assistance.

● Home Buyer Assistance Program

The home buyer program will provide financial assistance to help low-income households purchase homes. All types of units will be eligible for purchase, in-

cluding single-family detached houses, townhouses, condominiums, cooperatives, cohousing and homes on leased land. Innovative forms of home ownership, such as community land trust projects or lease-to-own projects, will be eligible. Eligible recipients of funding include home buyers as well as nonprofit groups that produce housing for purchase by home buyers. Forms of assistance and eligibility requirements will be included in program financial plans. The program will initially target any Special Objectives Area (as defined in the City's Consolidated Plan); the program may be expanded upon a finding by City Council that expansion is needed to further City housing objectives.

● Maximum Income

Levy Programs will initially meet the following maximum income limits; any changes must be consistent with applicable law.

Program:	Maximum Income:
Rental Production	65% of median; provided further that a little at least 50% of funds authorized for very-low income households be used to produce units for households with incomes up to 30% of median income.
Operating and Maintenance Trust Fund	30% of median
Homeowner Rehabilitation	50% of median
Home Buyer Assistance Program	80% of median

Seven Year Duration

The new housing levy will be a seven-year levy. That duration will permit the flexibility to borrow funds from some source with repayment from the levy's property tax revenue stream. Borrowing could permit more production in early years when costs will be less due to annual inflation factors. Therefore, funds raised by the levy that are allocated to any of the Levy Programs may be used to pay principal, interest and other amounts coming due on bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness that may be issued to finance such Levy Programs. Any borrowing option related costs would be eligible for levy funding or reimbursement.

Administration

New Seattle Housing Levy programs will be administered by the Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services. The proposed levy includes 5% of total funding for administration. It is anticipated that administration of levy programs will require 5% based on experience with the 1986 Housing Levy.

Five percent compares favorably to administration allowances under federal programs:

- The federal HOME Program permits 10% for administration
- The federal Community Development Block Grant Program permits up to 20% of total funding for planning and administration — the City holds administrative funding to 10%.

Housing Levy Oversight Committee

A Housing Levy Oversight Committee made up of citizens representing various interests and perspectives should be formed to oversee levy implementation. Specific duties should include:

- Making recommendations to Mayor and City Council on program policies and guidelines;
- Overseeing use of program funds, ensuring funds are spent consistent with program policies and guidelines;
- Monitoring the progress of levy programs and reporting to the Mayor and City Council on the progress of levy programs.

Regular Review of Program Financial Plans

Program financial and administrative plans should be approved by City Council for each Levy Program. Plans should be reviewed, updated, and approved by City Council every two years. Periodic review of program plans has proven to be necessary under the 1986 Housing Levy; reviewing plans every two years has been an appropriate interval.

Biennial review will permit plans to remain current and responsive to changing housing conditions. In particular, programs can be revised periodically to respond to housing strategies and objectives contained in neighborhood plans adopted during the seven-year levy duration.

You may obtain copies of Resolution 29199, Ordinance 117711 and Resolution 29165 at the City Clerk's Office, 104 Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle WA 98104 or on PAN at www.pan.ci.seattle.wa.us



Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission

Dear Voter:

The City of Seattle provides this portion of the Official Primary Election Voters' Pamphlet to assist you in making informed choices for the City positions and ballot issues that appear on the November General Election ballot. **You may borrow an audio tape of this pamphlet by calling 684-8576** In addition to the candidate photos and statements and the ballot issue information and arguments, the following information is provided to help you fully participate in the election process:

Working for a Campaign

If you wish to become active in a candidate's or ballot issue campaign, you can contact the committee listed with each candidate statement and with each ballot issue argument. In addition, this information is on record in the C-1 forms filed by the candidate and ballot issue committees with the Seattle City Clerk, the State Public Disclosure Commission and King County Records & Elections.

Making Campaign Contributions

Candidate and ballot issue committees need campaign contributions to give voters the necessary information to make informed choices. Therefore, another method of participating in the election process is to contribute to committees organized to promote candidates or to promote or oppose ballot issues. Seattle City office candidates may accept no more than \$400 from each contributor, over a four year period. There is no restriction on ballot issue contributions. The committees may accept in-kind contributions, as well as money (contributions of \$50 or more must be by check or money order). These contributions may be made in person, at fund-raisers or simply through the mail. The committees must report to the Seattle City Clerk, the Public Disclosure Commission and King County Records & Elections the name and address of each contributor of \$25 or more and the occupation, name of employer and City and state of employer for each contributor of \$100 or more. This information is available from the Seattle City Clerk, the Public Disclosure Commission on microfiche or for review and copying at King County Records & Elections. It may not, however, be used for commercial purposes.

Campaign Information Available

In addition to the above listed offices, the Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission maintains the campaign finance disclosure reports for all City office candidates and City ballot issue committees. The Commission also produces summaries of the reports. The summaries are available in the Commission office in hard copy or on the Public Access Network (PAN) and on the internet as follows:

Dial in: 233-7100 14.4K (8N1)
Internet WWW: <http://www.pan.ci.seattle.wa.us>
Internet Telnet/FTP: pan.ci.seattle.wa.us

For The Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission
Carolyn M. Van Noy, Executive Director, 206/684-8577
226 Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle 98104

director@seec.ci.seattle.wa.us FAX: 206/684-8590



Seattle City Council Position No. 1



Sue
DONALDSON

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
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Seattle WA 98115-9931
PHONE NUMBER: 524-7937
FAX: 523-0259

Seattle is a special place, with vibrant neighborhoods, unique commercial districts, a downtown undergoing revitalization, a spectacular natural setting, and an involved and informed citizenry. With a new police chief, a new public school superintendent, and a reduced crime rate, there is a sense of promise - that Seattle is unique and will meet the challenges facing all urban centers in its own way.

To keep this promise, several areas need attention:

● **Back to Basics:** Public safety, transportation, housing, business retention, parks and libraries must be the focus of our neighborhood planning efforts. We need to maximize the use of our existing facilities, such as schools and community centers, and better maintain our parks and streets. Customer service in City Hall must be a priority - citizens deserve answers, not aggravation.

● **Fiscal Responsibility and Accountability:** Government services must be streamlined and expenditures reduced. Capital spending priorities must be clear and communicated. Government is not the solution to every problem and private/public partnerships often provide new opportunities and greater flexibility.

● **Opportunities for our Youngest, Oldest and Neediest:** By promoting a city-wide ethic of community service and inclusion, we can provide needed services, increase employment training, build a stronger

community, and reduce violence.

As your councilmember, I have walked the neighborhoods, held hearings for 200+ rezones in affected communities (rather than in City Hall), tackled tough issues such as illegal billboards, broadcast tower height/place-ment, accessory housing rules, and helicopter landing regulations. I have also developed innovative solutions such as neighborhood design review boards, an ordinance to save historic theaters, and an advocacy program to help citizens in land use appeals.

My leadership has involved youth to improve relations with the police, prevent violence, and provide services in our parks and libraries. I developed the youth and daycare bus fares.

Using my skills as valedictorian of Roosevelt High School, magna cum laude graduate of Harvard/Radcliffe, and a lawyer with over a decade of experience, I have earned my reputation for hard-work, creativity, and responsiveness. My husband and I have three daughters in Seattle public schools. I want to make sure that all of Seattle's children have an excellent education and a future of affordable housing, jobs and opportunities here in Seattle.

As your councilmember, I have listened, analyzed and taken action. But more remains to be done. I look forward to working with you to keep Seattle's promise.



Jordan
BROWER

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
4756 University Village Pl. N.E. #368
Seattle, Washington 98105
PHONE NUMBER: 362-8616

It's the People Who Make Seattle Great

Jordan Brower will rebuild strong communities around the people who live and work here. We owe it to ourselves and our children to provide a clean, healthy, and affordable place to live. It's one thing to say children are important, but another to ensure that every kid has a sidewalk to get to school, an open branch library to learn, and a maintained park to play. It's also one thing to say that Seattle should be affordable, but another to protect homeowners, renters, working families, the elderly, and small businesses from being priced out of Seattle.

These quality of life issues are the basics we need to keep Seattle a great place to work and live. The City Council thinks we should get back to basics, but why did they abandon them in the first place? Favoring vanity projects for powerful regional interests who play by a different set of rules, the Council has ignored \$2 billion of critical needs for image sake.

We Need to Control Our Spending Before We Lose Our Credit Rating

Behind the voters' backs, the City Council has doubled our debt in two years for risky public-private partnerships when private money was readily available. Meanwhile, the Council has sent the basics like 911, branch library, and athletic field improvements to the voters declaring that Seattle residents are undertaxed. The City Council's spending priorities are wrong. Jordan wants you to set our spending priorities.

District Elections Return Decision Making to You

You need to know your Councilmember as well as you know your legislator. With district elections, our communities will hold Councilmembers accountable. Councilmembers will be out in the community and not locked behind a door downtown.

Jordan Brower Will Work for You

It's time to put communities back on the City Council. If the Council isn't working for you, then let Jordan work for you. Jordan Brower is a 36-year old computer science professor and Lake City community activist. Jordan stood up to death threats over illegal billboards and the Key Arena, exposed illegal financing by the school district, defended neighborhood planning by opposing the Commons for the past three years, and pushed for affordable housing for everyone. Jordan is a member of the Seattle Neighborhood Coalition, Citizens for Parks, and SEAMEC. Jordan is also co-founder of Citizens for Affordable Housing.

Seattle City Council Position No. 3



**Sherry
HARRIS**

Citizens for Sherry Harris Committee
PO Box 2513
Seattle WA 98111
Phone 860-7377 Fax 860-0385

Listen. Lead. Deliver.

The best definition of public service I've ever found.

Listening to you is how I develop my priorities.
Leading is how I respond to your needs.
Delivering is what I do best.

I pride myself on being in touch with today's Seattle, whether it's at a 7 a.m. breakfast in the Central Area, or at 10:15 p.m. when you can still find me at my City Hall office catching up on my E-mail.

Very few people vie for the honor of representing the homeless, or seniors whose roofs are literally falling down on them, or young families who can't afford a home anywhere in town. But, I make it my job to deliver for everyone:

● Making this city look better

I've delivered aggressive environmental programs-clean water, energy conservation, tree planting, making right-of-ways into greenspace, home-repair programs for seniors-finally getting a housing levy on the ballot that will provide decent affordable homes for seniors and working families.

● Making this city work better

By breaking down barriers between business and neighborhoods, I fought for a Comprehensive Plan (now law) that both support. Also, there's new downtown revitalization: downtown development that will keep-even bring-jobs here.

● Making this city feel better

Teen health-clinic funding, infant-mortality education, AIDS education, outreach workers to teach young moms about raising healthy babies, finding more beds for our homeless families-real accomplishments.

● Making city hall more accountable to you

Cutting down permit process time for buildings and new construction, establishing office hours on weekends and evenings, translating government bureaucracy into language people can understand-I've made government easier for citizens and business.

Being on the City Council also requires standing up for what's right. I've fought the good fight against bigotry alongside Hands Off Washington. I'm also fighting the poorly-written property rights initiative.

With Sherry Harris, what you see is what you get. An independent voice. Working hard all day, every day. Listening, leading, delivering.

Sherry Harris is a 17-year Seattle resident. Prior to City Council, she was an engineer at U.S. West, and a union steward at Boeing. She's chaired City Council committees on Health, Human Services, Education, Housing, Community Development and Urban Environment.

Endorsements/ Recommendations:

U. S. Senator Patty Murray, County Executive Gary Locke, County Councilmember Larry Gossett, the late Sen. Cal Anderson, King County Democrats, Alki Foundation



**John
MANNING**

The Committee to Elect John Manning
P.O. Box 28524
Seattle, WA 98118
Phone Number: 860-1099
Fax: (206) 860-2199
Campaign Manager: Mary Eversole

Sgt. John Manning is a 16 year veteran of the Seattle Police Department who has received national recognition for innovative work in law enforcement, crime prevention, and Community Policing. Cited for leadership, dedication, integrity, and commitment, Sgt. Manning has received numerous awards and commendations. In October, 1994 he was invited to speak, by President Clinton, about his vision of Community Policing, Public Safety, and preventive programs. Sgt. Manning is credited with the success of the East Precinct Community Police Team. He coaches football, participates in late night recreation programs, and acts as a mentor and role model for youth. John Manning will bring that kind of hands-on leadership to the City Council.

The seventh of ten children, John Manning was born in Monroe, Louisiana and raised by a single mother who instilled in her children a strong work ethic, a belief in honest, open communication, and a respect for all people. Married for seventeen years and the father of four, John and his wife, Juana, own and operate a day care center in Rainier Valley.

Public Safety. John Manning's top priority is making Seattle a safe place to live and work. He recognizes that issues of safety affect every aspect of our lives, and will apply "Public Safety Criteria" to all Council decisions. He believes in balanced and just approaches

to law enforcement and crime prevention, and will work to implement proven preventive programs into the City's overall public safety plan.

Economic Development. John Manning believes small business is the heart and soul of communities. He will work to: give prospective business owners access to managerial, marketing, and financial assistance; streamline licensing and regulatory processes; and develop public/private partnerships to support community-based development. He supports programs to increase home ownership for families with modest incomes and enhanced employment opportunities for youth.

Youth and Families. John Manning supports family-friendly initiatives, such as developing incentives for employer-assisted child care and apprenticeship programs, working with Seattle Public Schools to expand after-school activities and increase community access to district facilities.

Human Rights. He is committed to the ideals of freedom, privacy, free speech and social justice. He sees human rights as a public safety issue, such as safe schools, security for senior citizens, and the rights of all families to live their lives and contribute to the community without fear of violence or backlash.



Seattle City Council Position No. 5



**Margaret
PAGELER**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
800 5th Ave. #134
Seattle, WA 98104
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 213-0119
Manager: Greg Starosky

Seattle is a lot better city today than when I ran for this job four years ago.

It's a better city for safety.

Four years ago the headlines were drive-by shootings, gang violence, children killed. As chair of the Public Safety Committee, I made reducing violence my number one priority. Now things have changed.

This summer's headlines read: Crime rates down. School violence reduced. Complaints against city police plunged.

What made the difference?

Hard work. Team work. Leg work. We added more officers, getting cops out of their cars and offices and into our neighborhoods and schools. We appointed a new police chief.

These and other initiatives I helped launch have made a difference in fighting crime. With community and business leaders we organized a successful gun buyback and gun lock distribution campaign. We've fostered parent organizations like Mothers Against Violence and youth programs like the Peace Academy. Tough new gun laws and juvenile justice reforms that I fought for in Olympia are now helping make our neighborhoods and streets safer.

It's a better city for neighborhoods than it was four years ago. I worked hard to control urban sprawl through growth management plans that are now pro-

tecting your neighborhood. That's why the Washington Environmental PAC gave me their early endorsement.

I've tackled the unglamorous basics of electricity, water, recycling and wastewater that make your neighborhood work. We must protect our environment while making sure ratepayers get their money's worth.

It's a better city for respect.

I stood firm through firestorms of protest a few years ago to establish standards of street civility. And I've continued to set the tone for a politics of civility, not hostility.

The recent Seattle Times survey rated me first among my colleagues for integrity. My record includes civic leadership as Allied Arts president, environmental activist, Vision Seattle founder, Chicken Soup Brigade volunteer and former school board member. I've lived 15 years in Seattle's Lakewood-Seward Park neighborhood.

Endorsements: Seattle P-I, "...effective in supporting community policing...She has a solid grasp of city finances." Seattle Weekly... "one of the more impressive additions to the council." Seattle Times. Seattle Police Officers Guild. King County Labor Council. Human Services and Housing NOW PAC. Washington Environmental PAC. Seattle Firefighters Local 27. King County Democrats.

Recommended by the Alki Foundation. Rated "very good" by the Municipal League.



**Charlie
CHONG**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
5012 SW Prince St.
Seattle, Washington 98116
PHONE NUMBER: 937-6929.

"If you knew Charlie, you'd vote for him," a West Seattle resident says. When asked, people referred to his honesty and integrity as a community leader. Over 800 people signed petitions for him to run. Hundreds more asked at town meetings the past year.

If elections were now by district, he would be going to the City Council needing far less campaign money than his opponent has. And - he would work honestly and well for all of the city.

Why replace an incumbent? Because this City Council's members are arrogant, out-of-touch with neighborhood people, weak when tough negotiating is needed, meekly led by the Mayor when they should say - "No!"

About Charlie: From Hawaii. Graduate, Georgetown University, B.S. in Foreign Service. Air Force operations staff, Korean War. Five years: Minnesota food canning industry, executive vice president. Retired federal employee, began Vista, served as regional operations chief, antipoverty programs. Three years: president, Admiral Community Council. Citywide committees: open space oversight, shoreline parks, environmentally critical areas, comprehensive plan implementation task force, selection for two cabinet-level positions. Now chair, Neighborhood Rights Campaign, president, West Seattle Defense Fund.

Public Safety: Our police system may not be designed for 1990s' problems. Do we need:

- more uniformed professional officers
- civilian deputies • neighborhood police precincts

- beat or bicycle police

Quality Public Education: Give board and new superintendent two years. If poor progress toward quality schools and high scores for minority children, and with a wiser City Council [after 1997 district elections?], the City should take over, restructure, perhaps including: • charter schools • vouchers • several smaller districts • mandatory uniforms • more school nurses • enhanced arts programs • more independence to school teaching staffs • modernized and expanded public libraries, stop cutting back hours.

Fiscal Priorities: Public safety, quality public education, care for basic systems like roads, water and sewage, electricity. [Incumbents are copying our *back to basics* priority but they wasted four years with nonessential projects. Trust them?]

Public Participation: Public process must be honest, inclusive, meaningful: for - not against - the people who live here. No more social engineering. Citizens can get eligible documents without suing or filing disclosure forms. Controlled short response times with full, honest answers from courteous employees. **Let's take back our city.**

Our City

Charlie: "I want to serve on the Council - not for pride or position or power - but for our people, whose good-spirited friendliness makes our City special. We are the City."

Seattle City Council Position No. 7



**Tina
PODLODOWSKI**

1202 E. Pike, #1234
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 287-9122 phone
(206) 287-9126 fax
Email: teamtina@aol.com

Tina Podlodowski brings her extensive experience as a respected businessperson and dedicated community activist to the Seattle City Council.

The only daughter of Polish immigrants, she became one of the first women in the country to earn a degree in computer engineering. Tina went on to build a successful 12-year career in the software industry. As an executive with Microsoft, Tina created multi-million dollar businesses based on a commitment to customer service and fiscal responsibility. As city government struggles to provide more services with less dollars, Tina has demonstrated the skills and experience necessary to set priorities for Seattle's \$1.5 billion dollar budget and 10,000 employees. Tina knows that the first priority of city government is to make sure our basic city services are working well - that our neighborhoods are safe, our streets clean and well kept, our utilities maintained.

Tina's accomplishments have been more than "high-tech", they've also been "high-touch", reaching all of Seattle's neighborhoods. By creating the CITIES program at Seattle Central Community College, Tina has made sure that women, people of color and people re-training for jobs will have the skills necessary to get family-wage jobs. As Board President of the Pride Foundation, Tina built a permanent source of funding for local community groups. Tina has also worked one-on-

one with at-risk youth at Lambert House, and has cared for families and children through Rise N' Shine.

Tina listens, and encourages people to become involved in our neighborhoods. Her agenda is simple - family wage jobs, safe streets, affordable housing, and a clean environment for our children's future. Because 80% of our jobs come from our small businesses, Tina will work to keep and grow our small business base through simplifying regulation and paperwork. She'll focus public safety dollars on crime prevention and youth violence. Through local and regional cooperation, Tina brings fresh ideas to solving our housing needs for seniors and low-income families.

Tina has been rated "Outstanding" by the Municipal League. Also endorsed by: the Seattle Times, the Seattle P-I, the Queen Anne/Magnolia News, the West Seattle Herald, King County Labor Council, Human Services and Housing NOW/PAC, Seattle Police Officers Guild, Seattle Fire Fighters Union, Hon. Ron Sims, Hon. Gary Locke, Hon. Nita Rinehart, Hon. Helen Sommers, Hon. Frank Chopp, Hon. Larry Gossett, Hon. Kip Tokuda and thousands of others...

Tina Podlodowski is a leader with the qualifications, the energy, and the commitment necessary to govern Seattle responsibly.



**Jesse
WINEBERRY**

Jesse Wineberry for City Council
2215 E. Union
Seattle, WA 98122
PHONE NUMBER: 323-0522
Fax: 323-0622

Jesse Wineberry has devoted his life to helping people.

Jesse Wineberry is running the most fiscally responsible, lowest spending campaign for Position 7. He will work for a responsive, accountable and affordable government for our neighborhoods as well as downtown.

Jesse Wineberry brings to the Seattle City Council a fresh new voice combined with a wealth of experience as a State legislator, community activist, Seattle University educator, KCTS-9 television commentator and small business owner.

PUTTING SEATTLE'S FAMILIES FIRST!

Jesse Wineberry's goals for the Seattle City Council can be summed up in three simple words, **Putting Families First!** A Seattle native, **Jesse** has been an advocate for families on the Mayor's Child Care Task Force, Church Council of Greater Seattle, King County Boys & Girls Club Honorary Board Member and as a member of the Seattle Audubon Society.

Jesse Wineberry is running to get our city's priorities straight again. **Jesse** will fight for renewing the Family and Education Levy, passing the Affordable Housing Levy, increasing the wages of working families through international trade, new technologies, tourism and neighborhood small businesses.

NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED DISTRICT ELECTIONS

Unlike his opponent, **Jesse** favors a new form of neighborhood based City Council to give Seattle citizens a direct voice in city government.

RETURNING TO NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

Jesse Wineberry will fight to end forced busing and return our children to safe neighborhood schools. As a parent, **Jesse** knows that a quality education should be available to our children not at the end of a long bus ride, but in every Seattle neighborhood.

SELECTED ENDORSEMENTS

Jesse's support includes thousands of families, seniors, teachers, business owners and clergy. Endorsers include Kay Bullitt, Rev. Samuel McKinney, Samuel Stroum, Camille Monzon, King County Councilmember Larry Gossett, Senator Margarita Prentice, Representative Velma Veloria, Sam Smith, Rev. Rodney Roney, Rev. Frederick B. Northup, Seattle Building Trades Union, Seattle Education Association, AFSCME County & City Employees, Seattle P.I., West Seattle Herald, 32nd & 37th Democrats, Retired Firefighters and the King County Rainbow Coalition.

RATINGS

- Highest Rating - SEAMEC
- Highest Rating - Seattle King County Board of Realtors

"As your Councilmember, the question I will ask when making any decision is, 'Does it make our **families strong**, our **neighborhoods safe**, and our children **healthy**?'"

"Please help me **put Seattle's families first** with your vote by absentee ballot or on November 7th."

Jesse Wineberry



Seattle City Council Position No. 9



**Martha
CHOË**

Campaign Mailing Address:
1202 East Pike, Suite 760
Seattle WA 98122
(206) 441-8609

In 1993, the vitality of our retail core was fragile. Many of Seattle's oldest businesses were leaving, and shoppers were flocking to suburban malls. After the City increased parking rates to \$1.50 an hour, I realized we made a mistake and needed to fix it. In an effort to encourage shoppers, I led the move to rollback meter rates to \$1.00 per hour. It was a simple solution to strengthen business in Seattle.

I've used that same common sense approach to decision making throughout my first term on the Council. I've listened and worked to create programs directly addressing many of Seattle's toughest issues. I am proud of the results I've had in the areas of transportation, economic development, and youth at-risk. I took initiative and:

- Empowered neighborhoods to solve local traffic headaches by creating a neighborhood-based traffic improvement fund
- Championed Seattle's needs in RTA discussions
- Created new family-wage jobs by initiating a city-wide apprenticeship program
- Combined law enforcement and employment, recreation, and education opportunities to keep kids out of gangs

Seattle is currently facing difficult budget decisions, compounded by cuts in federal and state revenue. As the only Councilmember with a professional finance background, I will continue to bring my strong budget understanding and watchdog sensibility to the

Council.

"[Martha is] a valuable broker between expensive dreams and financial realities"

- Seattle Weekly 11/9/94

My priorities for a second term are to:

- Bring a banker's discipline to the City's budget and capital priority decisions
- Forge consensus on a sensible, comprehensive regional transit plan
- Create jobs by building a stronger and more diverse economic base

I'm a graduate of Roosevelt High School and earned a BA from the University of Washington. After four years of teaching high school English, I built a successful 10 year career in banking while earning my MBA from Seattle University. Since my election to the Council in 1991, I've called on these experiences to make fair decisions and to build a stronger future for Seattle.

It truly has been a privilege to serve as your Councilmember. I've been recognized for effective and energetic leadership on the Council, and I am excited to face the challenges of the next four years. I appreciate your support. Thank you.

Municipal League: "OUTSTANDING"; Endorsed by: King County Labor Council, WEnPAC, King County Democrats, Harvey Muggy Democrats, King County Women's Political Caucus



**Bob
ARNTZEN**

Bob Arntzen for Seattle City Council
5015 17th Ave. NE, #10
Seattle WA 98105
(206) 524-2486

As a courier for the past seven years I found it an informative experience. So much so that it enabled me to influence city government to drop proposed regulations on bike messengers. I am a fourth generation Seattleite. During the gold rush, my family moved to Queen Anne where we have all graduated from Queen Anne High School. I am 34 and was raised in Magnolia; I have lived in the University District since 1981 when I studied History at the UW. Throughout my career, customer service and the promotional use of my image has kept me in the world of the young. Being a gay man I'm duty-bound to exemplify safe sex as the way I have remained healthy. Seattle's vibrant night life offers young people opportunities to share ideas and these are the people I hope to inspire to vote in large numbers. This campaign has been more difficult due to the ban on utility pole posting. I plan to work with neighborhood chambers of commerce to increase the number of public posting places.

The City of Seattle is faced with two attempts of re-portionment of the Council due to its inaccessibility and view of the public as a pool of violators to be fined. That is why my candidacy offers a real alternative. In this flat economy, and with the reality of decreased funds from other levels of government, the only expenditures that can be justified are the most immediate public safety

needs. These include establishing a downtown public bathing facility for basic sanitary practices. Natural disaster readiness, including thorough seismic analysis, requires funding precedence. The City must purchase the Gateway Tower as the low cost alternative to renovating existing buildings, and build a new 911 center with the savings. The Alaska Way Viaduct must be at the top of the list for all road projects.

In the future, the city's relations to private enterprise should concentrate on promoting local small business and encouraging all business to support neighborhood projects open to the whole public. Community councils are invaluable in implementing city policies, so they should lead the planning and zoning process. I support the Housing Levy and a regional transit system, but both must receive consensus through the community councils to ensure support.

Seattle School District No. 1

Director, District No. 1



**Ellen
ROE**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
8003 Sand Point WY NE, B54
Seattle, WA 98115-6357
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 524-2751

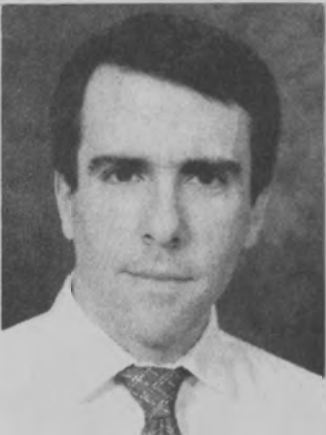
The Seattle Public Schools have made considerable progress in the operation of the District due to hard work of the staff. Major cuts have been made in administration personnel, a major construction levy has been passed, and more site-based decisions have been promoted. Some gains in test scores have been made (despite an increasing number of at-risk youngsters). Greater gains are achievable but will require more volunteers (40,000 now help) and greater parent involvement will be needed. However, even present gains may be jeopardized because of major funding reductions by both state and federal governments.

The District faces many problems that can only be dealt with by adequate funding to provide the necessary services! Special education requirements mandated by both state and federal laws are currently underfunded by both. Required bilingual education (for 78 different language groups) is also severely underfunded! Citizens must lobby govern-

ment to either change the requirements or to provide adequate funding. Our responsibility to educate homeless children necessitates them being picked up and taken to their assigned school regardless of their current housing location. Perhaps we are asked to do too much in the schools.

Lastly, I would support the return to neighborhood schools (elimination of mandatory busing), however I would not support wide-open enrollment without racial balance guidelines as that could result in schools being ruled segregated by state and federal governments and the withdrawal of the substantial funding which they provide!

These are a few of the serious problems which the District faces. My active involvement as the parent of six children (all of whom are graduates of the Seattle Public Schools) and my 20 years of experience and understanding gained serving on the Seattle School Board will be important and useful in their resolution.



**Ken
HARER**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
3600 Leary WY NW
Seattle, WA 98107
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 545-7837

The school district needs change.

We have a new superintendent and a newly-passed construction bond. Now we need additional change—on the school board. The incumbent I challenge was the only board member to vote against hiring our new superintendent and doesn't support reforms we need.

What this school district needs most—but has the least—is experience in managing our facilities. I can bring that to the table.

I'm a businessman who owns a construction company with annual sales over \$2 million. I currently run the Monorail and have helped the city more than double the income from Monorail operations. Having supervised 50 people as the Seattle Center's Technical Services Supervisor and as Chair of the Supervisory Committee of the Seattle Federal Credit Union, I have experience working with government organizations.

I have an MBA in finance, a BFA in Industrial Design and a bachelor's degree in Architecture.

I'm also a dad—the proud father of two daughters. The majority of our school board members don't have children in our public schools today. I'm more in touch with today's families who have to cope with our schools and the \$317 million bureaucracy they've created.

I'll work for a customer-service approach to our schools—a commitment to recruit and retain middle-class students who now go elsewhere.

Let's: concentrate on raising achievement levels, starting with basic math and English; develop job skills and a work ethic that's not totally directed at college prep, but other career paths that can provide satisfying work and a good living; increase the diversity of our programs so that we're not just warehousing our kids, but giving them real choices.

I want to help our new superintendent — by adding facilities management expertise — as well as a perspective that comes from being a parent.



Seattle School District No. 1

Director, District No. 2



**Scott
BARNHART**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
4117 Burke AV N
Seattle, WA 98103
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 632-8416

The education of Seattle's children should be the number one priority in Seattle. The Seattle Public Schools have many strong programs and consistently provide education comparable to other public and private schools in the region. Despite these strengths, the District faces major challenges. Poverty is closely associated with low academic achievement and forty percent of the children in the public schools come from families with incomes below the poverty level. As a city, citizens, and parents we cannot afford to have our children educated at less than their full potential. For these reasons, if we are to raise academic achievement, we must seek to neutralize the adverse effects of poverty. These efforts, must rely heavily on families first and public programs second, to provide a seamless set of services for children before, during and after school.

Over the past four years I have strongly supported moves to raise the level of manage-

ment and accountability of District resources, programs, and facilities. If elected, I will continue to support efforts to insure the District provides excellent customer service with a goal of recruiting, retaining and educating the vast majority of Seattle's children. The time is now to take concrete steps to eliminate mandatory busing on the basis of race. This move will allow children to go to the schools of their and their family's choice; usually neighborhood schools. This change will also result in shifts in the numbers and needs of students in many schools and must be coupled with budgeting which allocates funds on the basis of need.

On a personal note I am married with two children who attend the Seattle Public Schools. I am employed as a faculty member at the University of Washington School of Medicine and practice medicine full time at Harborview Medical Center.

UNOPPOSED

Seattle School District No. 1

Director, District No. 3



**Linda
HARRIS**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
3828 48 AV NE
Seattle, WA 98105
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 524-8608

Linda Harris is running for a second term on the Seattle School Board. Born in 1946, Linda attended public schools in California and graduated from the University of California, Berkeley. She taught in the 1970's in California. Since moving here in 1981, she has been active in Seattle Schools as a parent, computer lab volunteer, and tutor in many schools in the District. her older son graduated from Garfield High School, and her younger son is a student at Roosevelt High School.

Four years ago Linda used the campaign slogan "Cooperation Works." Linda did indeed bring a cooperative spirit to Board proceedings. Today the Board carries on its business in an atmosphere of consensus and honest communication. In October, 1994, she was elected Board President. She still serves in that position.

Throughout Board decision-making, Linda keeps her focus on the children and the teachers in the classrooms. During her term, restructuring

has reduced central administration expenses from 12% to 6% of the District's budget. The savings have gone directly to the schools to support classroom needs.

Linda successfully led the Board during its search and hiring of a new superintendent. The major responsibility of the School Board is to set goals for the superintendent and to evaluate performance based on these goals. Linda now wants to work to assure strong leadership from the new superintendent.

Linda's experience has taught her how to bring people together, working toward common goals, and she has done that over the last four years. She will continue to involve parents, teachers, principals, and the community as the Board sets policies for the future. She will demand that future decisions are based on long-range plans that are built on evaluation and data. Most importantly she will maintain her focus on the needs of our children.



**Steve
HALL**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 15780
Seattle, WA 98115
E-MAIL: schoolhall@aol.com
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 524-4014

I have 17 years of successful Board of Directors leadership experience that qualify me to improve our Seattle Public Schools. As the parent of a child in this District, I have a vision of how to achieve quality education and of the kind of community our children would enjoy as adults if they were better educated today.

I will establish a Seattle School Board Student Learning Committee. Seattle Public Schools need a vision that can draw more of the community to its support to achieve high quality education. It's not now spelled out anywhere that the Board has the ultimate responsibility for developing, recommending or continually upgrading education to the highest quality academic program obtainable.

Bureaucratic detail in the School Board By-Laws is excessive. I will insist we continue to empower parents, teachers and principals at the site level who understand the problems,

and who best know how to solve them. I will also establish the means at the site level for graduates to support the needs of their schools.

I will insist that the School Board manages accountability. Too often School District timetables are not met, costs are over budget, and policies and procedures are not strictly enforced. The Seattle School Board needs a fail-safe system of accountability which imposes sanctions for failure.

Graduated from McGilvra Elementary School, Lakeside School and UW School of Business Administration, I'm a successful Sales and Marketing Manager and have experience with the REI CO-OP Board, the Lakeside School Alumni Board and several other boards. I founded a 500 member recreational club, chaired an Elementary School Science Fair featuring Bill Nye and now serve as a parent volunteer.



Seattle School District No. 1

Director, District No. 6



**Barbara
SCHAAD-LAMPHERE**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
2704 38 AV SW
Seattle, WA 98126
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 938-0608

Barbara believes that public education is the cornerstone of democracy. Barbara will work to see that schools serve our children, our neighborhoods and our city well.

Barbara focuses on kids and education. As a mother of two, she became a PTA leader six years ago. She hasn't stopped since. Barbara's worked on school based decision making in our schools, ensuring levy money is wisely spent, expanded before and after school care for Seattle's children, and state wide education reform.

Barbara's first priority as a school board member will be to raise expectations. If our kids are to succeed at high levels, they must have high goals set for them. We must start with a solid teaching of the basics. Then the skills necessary for the 21st Century: problem solving, communication skills, the ability to work together in groups and knowing how to use and access information.

In order to reach these high standards, Barbara believes resources and responsibility

rest at the local school level. The principal, teachers and parents know the kids the best. Our local schools must have the flexibility to meet the needs of each student so that all children succeed at high levels.

Finally, Barbara believes schools must reconnect with their communities. Local schools have worked to regain the confidence of parents and students. They also need to increase the level of confidence of the larger community around them. Reaching out to their neighbors and local businesses, schools will involve more people in the education of our kids. Greater involvement means more success for our schools, our students and our communities.

Barbara has the commitment and vision to make a difference on these important issues. With Barbara on the Seattle School Board, we can expect to see change we will be proud of.



**Gerald A.
SMITH**

CAMPAIGN MAILING ADDRESS:
1727 Harbor AV SW, N-405
Seattle, WA 98126-2058
PHONE NUMBER: (206) 933-8539

Gerald A. Smith is a Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in the King County Prosecutor's Office. Born in Seattle in 1942, Jerry graduated from West Seattle High School and earned degrees in History and Political Science, and a Juris Doctor from the University of Washington. He lives in West Seattle. His son is a junior at Garfield High School. Jerry serves on the Highly Capable Education Advisory Committee, the APP Parents Steering Committee, and the Board of Directors of the Highline/West Seattle Mental Health Center.

Academic Excellence - Not Forced Busing - The Seattle School District must return to its fundamental purpose — providing a quality education for all children in the safe, accessible, and supportive environment of neighborhood schools. It is time to abandon "forced busing" and make academic excellence the District's primary goal rather than continue a failed social experiment that has resulted in the physical and academic decline of the District. Parents must be able to send their children to a quality neighborhood school or

choose another school if that better serves the child's needs.

Safe and Effective Neighborhood Schools - Jerry's priorities for the District are academic excellence and safety. Neighborhood schools, school based management, and systematic evaluation of programs, administrators, and teachers will assure quality and cost effective education. His service as Chairperson of the Education Summit Subcommittee on School Safety and Drug Abuse convinced Jerry of the need for safe neighborhood schools where all children can succeed.

Commitment to Quality Education - The School Board needs a commitment to academic excellence for children in neighborhood schools through accountability 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 Representative Mike Heavey and Representative Dawn Mason.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

In the state of Washington, candidates for most of the offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at the state primary in September. The office of President is an important exception to this procedure. The candidates for President are nominated by the political parties at their national conventions -- based on the results of either the presidential primary, their own caucuses and conventions, or both.

The delegates to the national conventions are selected by the parties through the precinct caucuses, county or district conventions, and state conventions. Under national or state party rules, these national convention delegates may be bound or pledged to a particular candidate based on the number of votes that candidate receives at the presidential primary in this state. The following information is provided to familiarize Washington citizens with these essential 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. Political parties may choose to base the allocation of delegates in whole or in part on the results of the presidential preference 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 5, 1996	March 5, 1996
County conventions	April 13, 1996	March-May 1996*
District conventions	April 20, 1996	March-May 1996*
State convention	June 1, 1996	May 30-June 1, 1996
Location of state convention	Seattle	Bellevue

*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
P.O. Box 4027
Seattle WA 98104
(206) 583-0664

Washington State Republican Party
16400 Southcenter Parkway, Suite 200
Seattle WA 98188
(206) 575-2900

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, 1007 S. Washington Street, P.O. Box 40237, Olympia, WA 98504-0237 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 statewide 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 statewide 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.

VOTING IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voter qualifications

To register to vote, you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington state
- At least 18 years old by election day

In the state of Washington, you do not have to register by political party or declare political party membership to vote in the state's regular primaries or general elections.

Registration deadlines

You may register to vote at any time, but you must be registered at least **30 days** in advance of an election if you wish to vote **at a polling place** on election day.

You may also register between 30 and 15 days before an election, but you must do so at King County Records and Elections, 500 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA, and you will be required to vote by absentee ballot.

How to register

Washington citizens have access to several convenient methods of signing up to vote, including registration by mail and "Motor Voter" registration.

Mail-in registration forms are available from your county auditor or county elections department as well as many public libraries, schools and other government offices. You may also request a form by filling out the box at the right and mailing it to the Secretary of State.

"Motor Voter" registration is offered when you renew or apply for your driver's license. In most instances, a motor voter registration takes less than a minute to complete.

Change of residence

If you move to a **new** county, you must complete a new voter registration.

If you move within the **same** county, you do not need to re-register, but you must request a transfer of your registration. This can be done by calling or writing your county elections department, or by using a mail-in voter registration form.

NOTE: You must re-register or transfer your registration at least **30 days** before the election to be eligible to vote in your new precinct.

Absentee ballots

You may request an absentee ballot as early as 45 days before an election. (No absentee ballots are issued on election day except to hospitalized voters.)

Absentee ballots may be requested either by phone or by mail from the Elections Division. You may also apply — in writing — to automatically receive an absentee ballot before each election. For an application, call 296-1608.

NOTE: Absentee ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to the county elections officer **on or before election day**.

Election dates and poll hours

State primaries are generally held on the third Tuesday in September. The presidential primary, conducted once every four years, will be held on March 26, 1996.

General elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Polling hours for all primaries and elections are **7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.**

Voter information

If you need assistance with registration and voting, contact the King County Records and Elections Division at 296-8683.

Special services

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 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., beginning October 16, and continuing through the day of the election, November 7. In many instances, assistance can be provided to those who have difficulty reading this pamphlet because their primary language is not English.

Voters may also call to request any of the following special Voters Pamphlet versions: Tape-cassette, Braille, Spanish-language or Chinese-language.

For more information, call the Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline at 1-800-448-4881.

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please Print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____ No. of forms requested: _____

**MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State
Voter Registration Services
P.O. Box 40230 • Olympia, WA 98504-0230**



VOTING BY ABSENTEE BALLOT

INSTRUCTIONS: Any registered voter may apply for an absentee ballot. Once you receive your absentee/special ballot, vote it. Please do not attempt to vote at the poll site also. Contact your county auditor or elections department for further information. For your convenience, addresses and telephone numbers are listed below.

NOTE: Also listed below are phone numbers for the hearing impaired using Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) service. The Office of the Secretary of State also provides a toll-free voter information service for the hearing impaired: **TOLL-FREE HEARING IMPAIRED VOTER INFORMATION 1-800-422-8683**. If you are using an "800 number" for TDD service, you must be prepared to give the relay service operator the number for your county.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	HEARING IMPAIRED TDD SERVICE
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	(509) 659-0090 Ext 203	(509) 659-1122
Asotin	P.O. Box 129	Asotin	99402	(509) 243-2084	1-800-855-1155
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	(509) 783-1310 Ext 5618	(509) 736-3063
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98801	(509) 664-5431	1-800-833-6388
Clallam	P.O. Box 3030	Port Angeles	98362	(360) 417-2221	1-800-833-6388
Clark	P.O. Box 9812	Vancouver	98666-9812	(360) 699-2345	(360) 737-6032
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	(509) 382-4541	(509) 382-4541
Cowlitz	207 North 4th	Kelso	98626	(360) 577-3005	1-800-833-6388
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	(509) 884-9403	(509) 884-9477
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	(509) 775-5208	1-800-833-6388
Franklin	P.O. Box 1451	Pasco	99301	(509) 545-3538	1-800-344-4358
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	(509) 843-1411	1-800-344-4358
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	(509) 754-2011 Ext 377	(509) 754-4646
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	(360) 249-4232	(360) 249-6575
Island	P.O. Box 5000	Coupeville	98239	(360) 679-7366	(360) 679-7305
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	(360) 385-9119	1-800-833-6388
				1-800-831-2678	
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	(206) 296-8683	(206) 296-0109
Kitsap	614 Division St.	Port Orchard	98366	(360) 876-7128	1-800-833-6388
Kittitas	205 W. 5th	Ellensburg	98926	(509) 962-7503	1-800-833-6388
Klickitat	205 S. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	(509) 773-4001	1-800-833-6388
Lewis	P.O. Box 29	Chehalis	98532-0029	(360) 740-1164	(360) 740-1480
Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	(509) 725-4971	1-800-833-6388
Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	(360) 427-9670 Ext 470	1-800-344-4358
Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	(509) 422-7240	1-800-855-1155
Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	(360) 875-9317	(360) 875-9400
Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5015	Newport	99156	(509) 447-3185	(509) 447-3186
Pierce	2401 S. 35th St.	Tacoma	98409-7484	(206) 591-7430	1-800-833-6388
				1-800-446-4979	
San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250	(360) 378-3357	(360) 378-4151
Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mt. Vernon	98273	(360) 336-9305	(360) 336-9332
Skamania	P.O. Box 790	Stevenson	98648	(509) 427-9420	1-800-833-6388
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	98201	(206) 259-4726	(206) 388-3700
				1-800-562-4367	
Spokane	W. 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260-0020	(509) 456-2320	(509) 456-2333
Stevens	P.O. Box 189	Colville	99114	(509) 684-7514	1-800-833-6388
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. S.W.	Olympia	98502	(360) 786-5408	(360) 754-2933
Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	(360) 795-3219	1-800-833-6388
Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	(509) 527-3204	1-800-833-6388
Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98227	(360) 676-6745	(360) 738-4555
Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Colfax	99111	(509) 397-6270	1-800-833-6388
Yakima	128 N. 2nd St. #117	Yakima	98901	(509) 575-4044	(509) 575-4078

Absentee Ballot Request

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

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

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

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

Signature _____ Date _____

IF DIFFERENT, SEND MY BALLOT TO:

Street Address _____ # _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Country _____ New Registration: Yes ☐ No ☐

If you have requested an Absentee Ballot or have a permanent request for an Absentee Ballot, please do not submit another application.

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

GENERAL ELECTION
November 7, 1995

☐

PERMANENT REQUEST
All Future Elections

☐

IF KNOWN:

Registration No. KI _____ - _____ - _____

SPECIAL NOTE

RCW 29.36.013 TERMINATION OF PERMANENT
ABSENTEE VOTER STATUS. Status as a permanent
absentee voter shall be terminated upon the occurrence
of any of the following:

- 1) the cancellation of the voter's
registration record;
- 2) the written request of the voter;
- 3) the death or disqualification of voter;
- 4) the return of permanent absentee ballot
as undeliverable.

Absentee Ballot Request

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

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

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

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

Signature _____ Date _____

IF DIFFERENT, SEND MY BALLOT TO:

Street Address _____ # _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Country _____ New Registration: Yes ☐ No ☐

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

GENERAL ELECTION
November 7, 1995

☐

PERMANENT REQUEST
All Future Elections

☐

IF KNOWN:

Registration No. KI _____ - _____ - _____

SPECIAL NOTE

RCW 29.36.013 TERMINATION OF PERMANENT
ABSENTEE VOTER STATUS. Status as a permanent
absentee voter shall be terminated upon the occurrence
of any of the following:

- 1) the cancellation of the voter's
registration record;
- 2) the written request of the voter;
- 3) the death or disqualification of voter;
- 4) the return of permanent absentee ballot
as undeliverable.

If you have requested an Absentee Ballot or have a permanent request for an Absentee Ballot, please do not submit another application.

WASHINGTON STATE

VOTERS PAMPHLET

STATE GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 7, 1995



EDITION 12

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
KING COUNTY DIVISION OF RECORDS & ELECTIONS, & CITY OF SEATTLE

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