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VOTERS & CANDIDATES PAMPHLET



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**State General Election
NOVEMBER 4, 1986**

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VOTER PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

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

Washington State Democratic Party
1701 Smith Tower
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 583-0664

Washington State Republican Party
Nine Bellevue Drive, #203
Bellevue, WA 98005
(206) 451-1984

Socialist Workers Party
5517 Rainier Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98118
(206) 723-5330

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL COMMITTEES

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

Registration and reporting by candidates and political committees: Within two weeks after a person becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission and the local county elections official. The candidate or committee treasurer is then required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions and to list campaign expenditures.

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

Independent campaign expenditures: Any person who makes an expenditure in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must make a report to the Public Disclosure Commission within five days if the expenditure is \$100 or more. Reporting forms are available from the Commission or the county elections office. For additional information contact: Public Disclosure Commission, 403 Evergreen Plaza, FJ-42, Olympia, WA 98504-3342, (206) 753-1111

Federal campaigns: Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of \$1,000 in the primary election and \$1,000 in the general election to each candidate for senator and representative. Corporations, businesses, unions and similar groups are generally prohibited from contributing to federal campaigns. Copies of federal campaign finance reports are available from the Public Disclosure Commission. For further information contact: Federal Election Commission, 1-800-424-9350

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Political Contributions Tax Credit: A person may take a tax credit of up to \$50 (\$100 on a joint return) for half the political contributions he or she makes during the year. Only individuals may claim this credit.

A political contribution that qualifies for the credit is a contribution of money during the year to a qualified candidate for nomination or election to any federal, state or local office who announces his or her candidacy before the end of the following calendar year and uses the money to further the candidacy; a campaign committee operated exclusively to further the election of one or more candidates to public office; a national, state or local committee of a national political party; or a newsletter fund established and maintained by a person who holds, has been elected to, or is a candidate for public office. A contribution to the newsletter fund must be used by that person in preparing and circulating the newsletter.

A written receipt is required to prove contributions. Cancelled checks will in most cases meet this requirement. If a book is bought from a committee of a national political party at a price greater than the fair market value of the book, the contribution that may qualify for the credit is the difference between the sales price and the fair market value of the book. The amount paid to a political candidate or campaign committee for a ticket for a raffle, lottery or similar drawing for valuable prizes does not qualify for the credit. Contributions for political activities not directly related to a nomination or election campaign does not qualify for credit. For additional information, contact the local office of the Internal Revenue Service.

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1986 VOTER'S PAMPHLET

Fellow Washingtonians:

For several years Washington has been a leader among states in providing access to voter registration and polling place locations for disabled and elderly citizens. We were the first state to produce a Braille voters pamphlet and have implemented several changes in laws to facilitate disabled citizen voter registration and polling place accessibility.

Now the entire country will be following Washington State's lead. A new federal and state law going into effect this year will ensure that disabled and elderly citizens across the nation will be better able to exercise their fundamental right to vote.

Some Washington residents may be inconvenienced in this election because of a change in their polling place location. We regret such inconvenience, but feel the opportunity for **all** citizens to more freely participate in our democratic process is a very worthwhile effort.

We are proud that Washington State has been a leader in this cause and commend local election officials and the many community volunteers who have worked to ensure full accessibility. Our goal remains to provide 100% accessibility for all our state's citizens to the election process.




Ralph Munro
Secretary of State



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REFERENDUM BILL 40

CHAPTER 1, LAWS of 1986, 1st EX. SESS.

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Referendum Bill 40 begins on page 16.

Vote cast by the 1986 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 91; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 4.
SENATE: Yeas, 44; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 2.

Statement for

CHALLENGE THE "FEDS" ON THE HANFORD NUCLEAR WASTE SITE

Shall the state of Washington continue its challenge to the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) search for a site for long-term storage of high-level nuclear waste? Vote **yes** to support our state's efforts and to give our congressional delegation the public backing they need to challenge USDOE's process of selecting Hanford.

USDOE ignored the federal law mandating a careful, scientific selection process. Internal USDOE memos show the department bowed to political pressure in its race to find a place to dump high-level nuclear waste.

USDOE DEFIED FEDERAL LAW BY POSTPONING SELECTION OF A SECOND SITE

Our Congress directed USDOE to search for two nuclear waste sites. The department indefinitely postponed its search for a second site without congressional approval, directly violating federal law.

Unless we act immediately, the Hanford site near the Columbia River could, by default, become the *only high-level nuclear waste site in the country*.

YOUR "YES" VOTE IS A VOTE FOR OUR STATE'S FUTURE

Your **yes** vote supports our state's demand that site selection be based on sound scientific principles that take public safety into account. Your **yes** vote insists that USDOE give greater consideration to sites closer to where the waste is produced. Your **yes** vote supports our state's efforts to pursue alliances with Western states affected by the storage and transportation of high-level nuclear wastes.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall state officials continue challenges to the federal selection process for high-level nuclear waste repositories and shall a means be provided for voter disapproval of any Washington site?

The law as it now exists:

Federal law directs the United States Department of Energy to undertake a process for the selection of sites for

USDOE's actions have destroyed the credibility of the site selection process. Let's send a clear message to the federal government and the nuclear waste-producing East Coast that *we are not willing to become the nation's nuclear waste site for the sake of political convenience*.

THIS DECISION WILL AFFECT OUR STATE FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS

Vote for fairness. Vote **yes** — Referendum 40!

Rebuttal of Statement against

Public safety is not a waste of taxpayer's dollars! State government has an obligation to fight for the long-term safety of Washington residents.

Public safety protections have already been violated. The federal Department of Energy's own reports indicate that political considerations caused Hanford to be selected as a nuclear waste finalist—even though it did not qualify based on the evidence.

If we do not fight this flawed process now, later will be too late!

For additional information, call (206) 223-1964.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MIKE TODD, State Representative; AL WILLIAMS, State Senator; CLIFF BAILEY, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: RAY HILL, Master, Washington State Grange; LAWRENCE KENNEY, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; DAVID BRICKLIN, President, Washington Environmental Council; GERALD POLLET, Executive Director, Washington Public Interest Research Group (Wash PIRG).

the safe, permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste. Ultimately, the repository sites are to be selected by the President. A state selected as a site by the President is authorized by federal law to indicate disapproval of the selected site by its Governor or Legislature. Such disapproval by a state can be overridden by Congress.

The effect of Referendum Bill 40, if approved into law:

This measure would not change the existing provisions of federal law. It does, however, direct state officials to use all legal means to suspend the preliminary site selection process under which Hanford, Washington is now one of three candidate sites until the United States Department of Energy complies fully with federal law. Further, if a Washington site is ultimately selected by the President, the Governor is directed to call a special statewide election wherein voters would be asked if they favor a notice of disapproval

of a site in Washington State. If the Governor or the Legislature submits a notice of disapproval to Congress within twenty-one days of the President's recommendation, the Governor would be authorized to cancel the special election.

Statement against

VOTE NO! DO NOT WASTE TAX DOLLARS!

A **no** vote is recommended. A **yes** vote *will not* stop site characterization. A **no** vote will stop your state officials from spending your tax dollars in meaningless court challenges of federal law. Federal law does not provide for voter disapproval of site characterization.

PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND FOLLOWED

The President of the United States has decided to proceed with full-scale, extensive, at-depth testing and characterization of three sites in three different states, for possible use as a nuclear waste repository, in accordance with the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. This decision represented the culmination of extensive evaluations of these and other potential sites during the past three years. Work included the compilation of thorough environmental assessments and widespread public comment. Over 20,000 public comments were received and incorporated into the decision.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY WILL BE ADDRESSED

Site characterization will cost approximately \$1 billion at each site and take 4 to 5 years to complete. Federal law requires that the impact of a repository on the health and safety of people and the environment must be determined in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency standards and regulations. A final environmental impact statement is required. All steps must be completed before the President may recommend a site to Congress for construction of a repository. The repository is subject to independent licensing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

WASHINGTON STATE IS ALREADY EMPOWERED TO DISAPPROVE A SITE

Federal law provides for disapproval by the Governor or the state Legislature for substantial reasons, subject to override by majority vote of both Houses of Congress, only after the President has recommended a site.

Rebuttal of Statement for

The proponents statement is based on false allegations. The allegations that the sites were not selected on a scientific basis and that USDOE violated federal law by postponing the selection of a second site are false. The scientific evaluation and selection of the three sites took over three years as already discussed. A law that does not apply for at least three more years could not have been violated!

No law at present relates to repository site location; hence, your vote has no effect.

For additional information, call (206) 786-7614 or (509) 946-5562.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RAYMOND E. ISAACSON, State Representative; MAX E. BENITZ, State Senator; SAM C. GUESS, State Senator.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 90

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 90 begins on page 17.

Statement for

THE THREAT TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

All of us enjoy our fish and wildlife, but unless we act now, it may be too late. Washington has over 186 wildlife species that are endangered, threatened or vulnerable to extinction.

Why? Because 70% of our wildlife habitat has been drastically changed. Over a 15 year period it is estimated that 1.5 million animals will be lost due to the destruction of habitat.

With Initiative 90 we can turn things around and provide both habitat and economic growth.

THE SOLUTION

Initiative 90 costs one penny on an 8 dollar purchase. These funds are dedicated to:

- save threatened and endangered wildlife,
- purchase and improve wildlife habitat,
- establish healthy populations of fish and wildlife.

THE BENEFITS

One of the most important reasons we enjoy living in Washington is that we all care about our environment, natural areas and wildlife. A **yes** vote on Initiative 90 will keep that heritage alive and well for us all.

Wildlife oriented recreation adds \$864 million to our state economy. Over 42,000 Washington private sector jobs are dependent upon wildlife. This makes it one of the largest employers in our state. A **yes** vote on Initiative 90 will help preserve those jobs and enhance wildlife recreation opportunities.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall sales and use taxes be increased, 1/8 of 1%, to fund comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation and recreation programs?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Department of Game is funded by license fees paid by hunters and fishermen, income from vanity plates and miscellaneous sources and some funds from the federal government.

The state sales and use taxes produce general fund revenues which are not earmarked for the financing of any specific programs or agencies.

The effect of Initiative Measure 90, if approved into law:

The state sales and use taxes would be increased by 1/8 of 1% with the revenue from that increase being deposited in the state game fund and the wildlife account. All of those newly produced funds are to be expended in accordance with a comprehensive fish and wildlife plan. The plan to be developed by the Department of Game is to be primarily for fish and wildlife conservation and recreation.

Two-thirds of the funds from this tax increase is to be directly expended by the Department of Game. The remaining one-third is to be administered by the Interagency

Committee for Outdoor Recreation for use by state and local agencies, each group being entitled to not less than 40% of these funds.

Statement against

DO WE NEED \$275 MILLION IN TAXES FOR WILDLIFE PROTECTION?

We all agree that wildlife protection is important, but we have not demonstrated a need for \$275 million in additional taxes to be used only for that purpose over the next five years.

ELECTED OFFICIALS NEED FLEXIBILITY IN BUDGET DECISIONS

Our state has many legitimate funding needs, including protection of wildlife. But your elected officials must have the flexibility in the budget to prioritize. Currently, our public schools are underfunded, as are programs to assist the elderly and homeless. This initiative would lock the Legislature into setting aside a large pot of money *whether or not the Game Department needed it*, and the money could only be spent on wildlife programs, even at the expense of public schools or needy seniors. We think you'll agree that you elected your legislators and your Governor to make those decisions, and they shouldn't be made by an appointed commission which cannot be held accountable by the public.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME HAS INADEQUATE PLANS FOR HOW TO USE THE MONEY

Even when requested by the Legislature, the Department has not developed an adequate plan for how they will spend the \$275 million. They currently face an \$11 million deficit, and even though they have known for several years that the deficit was growing, they have not responded to legislative requests to submit contingency plans or to improve management efficiency. Instead, they prefer to raise your taxes!

WILDLIFE WON'T SUFFER IF THE INITIATIVE FAILS

The Legislature is concerned about adequately protecting our natural resources and will make money available to the Department when adequate plans are presented and need is demonstrated.

Rebuttal of Statement for

The Legislature will continue to protect wildlife. It's an important resource. But this "solution" is an irresponsible way to allocate scarce funds. Establishing a dedicated account would limit the Legislature's ability to allocate funds based on priority of need. Replacing the Legislature's deliberative process with the initiative process as a means of solving our financial difficulties will encourage other groups to follow suit and increase the cost of government by allowing expenditures without requiring justification.

For additional information, call (206) 786-7992.

We cannot afford to wait for other solutions. A **yes** vote on Initiative 90 will protect our wildlife now! For the sake of our threatened wildlife and for our children and their children—please vote **yes** on Initiative 90.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Our wildlife cannot wait — and live. Unless proper habitat is ensured, we will lose an irreplaceable resource.

Initiative 90 asks only about \$1/month from the average family. It will not add up to \$275 million.

The Legislature has failed to fund wildlife needs and to protect threatened species.

Upon passage, Initiative 90 requires comprehensive statewide planning for all species. The plan will address the concerns of everyone by soliciting their input regularly.

For additional information, call (206) 625-0760.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BRAD OWEN, State Senator; JUNE LEONARD, State Representative; JOHN MC GLENN, Chairman, Coalition for Washington's Fish and Wildlife.

Advisory Committee: CARL CROUSE, President, National Wildlife Federation; PETER GALLOWAY, Washington Wildlife Heritage Foundation; HELEN ENGLE, Board Member, National Audubon Society, Former President, Washington Environmental Council; BILL MAXWELL, President, The Mountaineers, Inc.; VERN ZIEGLER, President, Ziegler Lumber Company.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JENNIFER BELCHER, State Representative; ALAN THOMPSON, State Senator; EUGENE A. PRINCE, State Representative.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 136 begins on page 18.

Vote cast by the 1986 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 1.
SENATE: Yeas, 45; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 4.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution be amended to increase authority and membership of the commission reviewing judicial conduct and require public proceedings?

The law as it now exists:

In 1980, the state Constitution was amended to empower the Supreme Court to censure, suspend or remove a judge or justice from office for discipline or disability reasons. That constitutional amendment created a Judicial Qualifications Commission consisting of three judges, two

attorneys and two non-attorneys. That commission considers complaints and, after notice and hearing, makes a recommendation which precedes any action by the State Supreme Court. A judge whose conduct is being reviewed can continue to hold office and function as a judge until action is taken by the State Supreme Court.

A statute adopted in 1981 exempts the Judicial Qualifications Commission from provisions of the Public Disclosure Act and directs the commission to establish rules for the confidentiality of its proceedings. Those rules provide for confidentiality of the commission's proceeding with some exceptions where public interest in maintaining confidence in the judiciary and the integrity of the administration of justice so require.

The effect of SJR 136, if approved into law:

The Judicial Qualifications Commission would be renamed the "Commission on Judicial Conduct." The commis-

sion would be increased to nine members by adding two people who are not attorneys.

The initial proceeding of the commission to determine whether sufficient reason exists to conduct a hearing is to be confidential unless confidentiality is waived by the judge who is the subject of the accusation. All subsequent hearings, however, are required to be conducted open to members of the public.

This constitutional amendment would also authorize the commission, if it recommends that a judge be removed from office, to immediately suspend the judge, with salary, until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is directed by the Constitution to specify the effect upon salary when disciplinary action, other than removal, is taken.

Statement for

Public confidence in the integrity of judges is essential for the judicial system to function. The changes provided by SJR 136 will increase confidence in the judiciary by bringing about fairer, and more open, disciplinary proceedings for judges.

A NEW NAME—TWO MORE PUBLIC MEMBERS ON THE COMMISSION

The Judicial Qualifications Commission will be more accurately named the Commission on Judicial Conduct. By expanding the commission to include two additional non-lawyer public members, a broader, more representative commission to address judicial conduct will be created.

OPEN FACT-FINDING HEARINGS

Requiring fact-finding hearings to be open to the public is an important change. Currently, hearings are open only if the commission decides this would be in the public interest, and to date, there has been just one public hearing in the commission's five-year history. Initial proceedings to determine whether there is any reason to hold a fact-finding hearing would still be confidential in order to protect both complainants and judges, although a judge could waive confidentiality of the fact that an investigation is taking place.

IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF DISCIPLINED JUDGES

Finally, immediate suspension of judges the commission recommends be removed from office is appropriate to ensure the integrity of the judicial process as well as fairness to individual plaintiffs and defendants.

Adoption of SJR 136 will increase the effectiveness of procedures to hear complaints against judges. By doing so, it will increase the integrity of the judicial system as a whole.

Rebuttal of Statement against

SJR 136 improves procedures to discipline judges.

- SJR 136 makes it clear when disciplinary proceedings can be held in public. Whether the media chooses to publicize those proceedings misses the point.
- Adding two non-lawyers represents an insignificant increase in the budget — a small price for a more representative commission.
- Statements the amendment is unclear are attempts to find problems where none exist.

SJR 136 promotes greater public confidence in the judiciary. Vote **yes** on 136!

For additional information, call (206) 938-0134.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

PHIL TALMADGE, State Senator; JACK METCALF, State Senator; PAT SCOTT, State Representative.

Statement against

Vote **no** — This resolution is *not necessary, not clear, too costly*.

NOT NECESSARY

The present commission functions smoothly — is well balanced — does the job for which it was created. Adding two members also adds two alternates. Administratively the problems multiply geometrically.

NOT CLEAR

When can a judge "go public" with complaints? What are "initial proceedings"? Who decides this stage? The language is too indefinite to be in *our* Constitution.

TOO COSTLY

Lay members get \$100 per day, plus transportation and subsistence. Will the Legislature fund the additional cost? It cut the commission budget request 50% during a 1985 closed committee meeting without seeking comment. It did reinstate approximately two-thirds of the money not spent by the commission during the previous biennium.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The media only publicizes the complaints it chooses and decides the public's "right to know". These Constitutional changes do not change the media's right of selectivity. The citizens of this state gain nothing by this resolution.

NAME CHANGE

The only valid addition is the name change to reflect more accurately the commission's function. This is not justifi-

cation for fostering these negative provisions on Washington citizens.

In five years of existence the commission has attained national recognition. The commission's rules of procedure have been requested from other jurisdictions.

Rebuttal of Statement for

If it's not broken, don't fix it: The present commission functions economically, efficiently and effectively. A larger commission would be more expensive and would take longer to do its job. The size should not be changed.

The judge being investigated should not control when the *investigation* becomes public. This could cause problems and delay in the investigation and also create a danger of mistrials and additional cost to parties and the public.

Vote **no**.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

F. LEE CAMPBELL; GRETA BRYAN.

Advisory Committee: CHUCK GITTINGS, Vice-President, Washington State Labor Council AFL-CIO.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 138

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 138 begins on page 19.

Vote cast by the 1986 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 89; Nays, 9; Absent or not voting, 0.
SENATE: Yeas, 41; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 4.

Statement for

The objective of this amendment is to clarify the process for filling vacancies in state legislative and certain county offices.

For multi-county legislative districts, doubts raised by the present Constitution are removed in two ways. First, the amendment specifies that the collective votes to fill a vacancy are the same for each county. This avoids giving fewer votes to a county with only three commissioners than to a charter county with a larger council. Second, the weight of any county's votes is made proportional to the population of that county residing within the boundaries of the legislative district. For example, a county with 10 percent of the legislative district's population can no longer exercise the same influence in filling the vacancy as a county with 90 percent of the legislative district's population.

Requiring deadlines for action on filling a vacancy to be set in statute, instead of being fixed in the Constitution, allows greater equity in certain circumstances and more flexibility for the nominations and appointment, depending on when the vacancy occurs.

Procedures are spelled out to encourage precinct and state party officers to submit the list of nominees on time.

A county commissioner or council member is eligible for appointment to the vacant legislative position if that individual does not vote on the appointment. This removes the potential for both the exercise of undue influence, as well as the risk of that person not being selected after resigning from the county legislative body.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ALAN THOMPSON, State Senator; JUNE LEONARD, State Representative; HAL ZIMMERMAN, State Senator.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution be amended to modify the process, timing and eligibility to fill vacancies in legislative and county offices?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution provides for the filling of vacancies in partisan county and legislative offices. These vacancies are filled by county commissioners who choose from a list of three nominees submitted by the central committee of the party of the person vacating the office. If a majority of the commissioners do not agree within 60 days, the governor then fills the vacancy by

appointing, within 30 days, the successor from the same list of three party nominees.

When a legislative district extends into more than one county, the commissioners of those counties "jointly" choose the successor. By prior interpretation, each county has the same number of votes in such determination, divided between each county's commissioners.

Also by prior interpretation, a county commissioner may not be appointed to fill the vacancy unless the commissioner resigns in advance of the selection.

The effect of SJR 138, if approved into law:

The county legislative body (e.g., commissioners) and the Governor will continue to be empowered to fill vacancies from nominees supplied by the political parties.

When a vacancy occurs in a legislative district which extends into more than one county, the vacancy would continue to be filled

Statement against

IF IT ISN'T BROKEN, DON'T FIX IT

SJR 138 is ill conceived. As written it will affect twenty-one of the forty-nine legislative districts. How many more of you will be effected after new legislative boundaries are drawn in 1990 and how will the political redistricting process influence local control of the appointment process?

You haven't been told the whole story. If SJR 138 passes, Senate Bill 4639 becomes law and will grant more appointive power to the Governor and more power to the Legislature in determining how and when your Representatives will be chosen. The Legislature may change this law without your approval, but you will already have said this is proper if you approve SJR 138. Do you want to grant these additional powers to the Governor and the Legislature?

No law or court decision mandates these proposed changes. SJR 138 is a knee-jerk response to a political dispute in which local officials couldn't decide upon the appointment of a State Senator. Should our Constitution be amended every time local officials are unable or unwilling to resolve a problem?

PROTECTIONS ARE REMOVED

SJR 138 and Senate Bill 4639 would: allow county commissioners to appoint one of themselves to higher office without first resigning their commission office; and decree that population, not registered voters, will determine the influence of counties involved in the appointment process. Voter registration laws have proven to be the only effective safeguard against disruption of the political process. Consider Oregon's problems with an influx of groups seeking political control. Do you want to remove this safeguard?

by the county commissioners. However, the collective vote of the commissioners of each county will be the same as the proportion that the population of the legislative district which is within the county bears to the total population of the legislative district.

The time period within which commissioners and the governor are to act in filling these vacancies would no longer be prescribed in the Constitution but will be set by statute.

If the political party of the person whose vacancy is being filled does not timely submit a list, the appointing authority may appoint any qualified person. A member of the county legislative body, e.g., a county commissioner, will be eligible for appointment so long as that member does not participate in the action to appoint.

Two new constitutional provisions are added. One is for filling vacancies in nonpartisan county offices by county commissioners. The other provides that if there are vacancies on the county legislative body leaving less than a majority, the governor is allowed to appoint a sufficient number of members to establish a majority of the county legislative body.

Rebuttal of Statement for

No "clarification" of the Constitution is needed. Present law states each county has three votes in filling a vacancy and each county is treated equally.

Any proposed appointee in parts of counties, or small counties within legislative districts, will receive second-class treatment if SJR 138 passes. SJR 138's problems could apply anywhere.

SJR 138 is deficient because it allows county commissioners or council members to be appointed by their peers without first relinquishing their county office.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SCOTT BARR, State Senator.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 49

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 49 begins on page 20.

Vote cast by the 1986 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 68; Nays, 30; Absent or not voting, 0.
SENATE: Yeas, 34; Nays, 11; Absent or not voting, 4.

Statement for

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

State elected officials and judges are servants of the people. The people should decide their compensation.

The proposal would give an independent citizens' commission the power to set salaries. The majority of commission members would be people like you, randomly chosen from a statewide list of registered voters. Other commission members would have experience in personnel and salary management. State officials, lobbyists and their families would not be allowed to serve on the commission.

The people would have the final say. After the commission makes a decision, the people would have the power to change it by filing a referendum.

In 1983, the voters wisely decided that the people, not legislators, should have the power to draw legislative district boundaries. The redistricting commission met in 1983 and the process worked. It's time to do the same with salaries.

WE NEED A FAIR AND OPEN PROCESS

The salaries of elected officials should be based on realistic, objective standards and not on political considerations. Under current law, members of the Legislature set their own salaries. This presents an obvious and unavoidable conflict of interest.

An independent citizens' commission would set salary levels solely according to the needs of the state. The potential for the Legislature to act out of self-interest or political motivation would be removed.

Commission decisions would be reached in public hearings. The perception that politicians meet behind closed doors to give themselves a raise would be eliminated.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution be amended to authorize an independent commission to set salaries of legislators, judges, and state elected officials?

The law as it now exists:

Salaries for legislators, state elected officials, and judges of the state's courts, including the district courts, are established by the Legislature. The Constitution now provides that those salaries cannot be decreased during term of office but, except for legislators, the salaries can be increased during term of office.

Rebuttal of Statement against

The opposition insults the intelligence of Washington citizens. The eight citizen members of the commission would have the ability and votes to either raise or lower salaries. No one would dominate them. The citizen members and the possibility of a referendum would stop any undue salary increase. Salary levels would become more, not less, dependent on the will of all the voters rather than just legislators. Vote **yes!**

For additional information, call (206) 525-8843.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

R. TED BOTTIGER, State Senator; RUTH FISHER, State Representative; RICHARD BARRETT, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: DAN EVANS, U.S. Senator; WAYNE EHLERS, State Representative; JOLENE UNSOELD, State Representative; JIM LEWIS, State Representative; GERALD POLLET, Executive Director, Washington Public Interest Research Group (Wash PIRG).

Voters can exercise the initiative power to change the salaries of those officials, but a referendum is not available.

The effect of HJR 49, if approved into law:

The salary-setting function of the Legislature would be constitutionally removed from that body and vested in an independent commission. The constitutional amendment provides that the independent commission is to be created by law and no person who is a state official, public employee, or person required to register as a lobbyist nor any immediate family member of such persons can serve as a member of the independent commission.

The Legislature, in anticipation of the approval of this constitutional amendment, has already provided by statute that the commission shall consist of fifteen members, eight of whom, one from each congressional district, shall be selected at lot from registered voters of the state. The remaining seven members are to be appointed jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. Included in the seven to be appointed is one person

Statement against

LAWMAKERS SHOULD BE ACCOUNTABLE

Legislators should not receive huge salary increases by hiding behind a commission. This proposed change would allow lawmakers to obtain pay raises without answering to the voters as our state Constitution presently requires. Proving this is not necessary, a moderate increase was enacted this year under present law. The change would also take part of the budget, which they must balance, out of their control.

COMMISSION NOT REALLY INDEPENDENT

The commission as set up by the already passed implementing legislation, could in no way be considered "independent". The ballot title is misleading. Seven of the members would be appointed by two powerful legislators, the House Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor. Their influence would certainly overwhelm citizen members chosen by lot and would directly cater to wishes of their sponsors.

IMPROVING THE LAW ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

Other legislators, realizing the undue control by two people whose salaries would be set by their own appointees, may want to correct the situation. However, changing the appointing process of the commission will be almost impossible because a two-thirds vote of both houses would be required if this were voted into our Constitution.

CITIZEN LEGISLATORS OR PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS—WHO DECIDES?

Whether we have citizen legislators or professional politicians running our state will depend on the level of pay which will be fixed by the commission. This is a decision

nominated by the chairman of the state personnel board, one selected by a majority vote of the presidents of the four-year state colleges and universities, one from business, one from the legal profession, one from private higher education, one from organized labor and one from personnel management. The members would serve four-year terms with a maximum of two terms. This constitutional amendment provides that no change can be made to the law establishing the commission which alters its composition unless approved by two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

The independent commission would be authorized by this constitutional amendment to increase or decrease salaries of legislators, state elected officials, and judges of the state's courts including the district courts. The commission's changes in those salaries become effective ninety days after the commission files the salary changes with the Secretary of State. During that ninety-day period a referendum would be available to the voters of the state.

which should be made by the whole body of legislators, representing all of the voters, not by a commission dominated by political appointees.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Hiding behind another commission to fix elected officials salaries is no substitute for an open vote by the full Legislature as provided in our Constitution. The people should not be burdened with the cost of repeated referendums to keep officials salaries in line. Presently, legislators cannot receive a pay raise until re-elected by the voters who can hold them accountable. Our current constitutional system works well. Let's keep it. Vote **no** to HJR 49.

For additional information, call (206) 352-4446.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DICK BARNES, State Representative; A. L. "SLIM" RASMUSSEN, State Senator; CHUCK SAUVAGE, Washington State Common Cause.

Advisory Committee: SAM C. GUESS, State Senator; RAY HILL, Master, Washington State Grange; JOHN BETROZOFF, State Representative; JEAN MARIE BROUGH, State Representative; JOE WILLIAMS, State Representative.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 55

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 55 begins on page 20.

Vote cast by the 1986 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 94; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 3.
SENATE: Yeas, 44; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 1.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall a constitutional amendment permit voters to approve school excess levies, not exceeding six years for construction, modernization or remodeling?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution restricts the aggregate of property tax levies to 1% of the true and fair value of property. However, with voter approval, taxing districts

such as public school districts can impose excess property tax levies.

Under current law the voters of a school district may authorize the district to either: (1) impose a one year excess tax levy for the purpose of directly financing capital projects such as facility construction with the tax receipts, or (2) sell bonds in order to finance capital projects and impose an excess tax levy for the number of years needed to retire the bonds.

The effect of HJR 55, if approved into law:

The voters of a school district would be permitted to authorize the district to impose an excess tax levy for up to six years for the purpose of directly financing capital projects consisting of facility construction, modernization or remodeling. The current provisions of law respecting the issuance of bonds for capital purposes and the levy of excess taxes to retire the bonds would not be changed.

Statement for

HJR 55: A LESS EXPENSIVE OPTION FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Many school buildings across Washington are in disrepair due to a shortage of money to fix or replace them. Currently, school districts must sell bonds to fund school construction projects. However, they often must wait several years to receive state matching funds. Consequently, projects approved by local voters may be stalled indefinitely. Also, because long-term bonds must be repaid with interest, the cost to taxpayers is much more than just the cost of construction.

HJR 55 would establish a "pay-as-you-go" option that would allow local school district voters to authorize capital levies to fund remodeling, modernization, or construction projects. These capital levies could run up to six years and would provide a short-term, less expensive option for school districts that need to repair or build facilities now, in order to remodel aging buildings and to meet the needs of increasing student enrollment.

Using levies rather than bonds to finance construction projects would be *faster*, since districts would have the option of not waiting for state matching funds to complete their capital projects; it would be *less expensive*, since there would be no interest to pay; and passage of HJR 55 would help ensure that our children are educated in safe, modern facilities.

Our children's education is of *paramount importance* and cannot be adequately accomplished in run-down, out-of-date schools.

HJR 55 is not a cure-all, but it does offer *another option to provide for our kids' safety and their future*.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Don't be misled. HJR 55 is for building purposes *only*. The terms are defined in law.

HJR 55 gives *local voters* an important alternative to provide better educational opportunities for kids: *less expensive school construction*.

HJR 55 is not a cure-all. School construction projects will still be subject to 60% *voter approval*. HJR 55 simply gives voters a *less expensive alternative* that saves money by avoiding bond interest.

Vote **yes** on HJR 55.

For additional information, call (206) 834-2642.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KIM PEERY, State Representative; MARC GASPARD, State Senator; JOHN BETROZOFF, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: FRED T. HALEY, Chairman/CEO, Brown and Haley, Chairman, Temporary Committee on Educational Policies, Structure and Management; TERRY BERGESON, President, Washington Education Association; KRIS VAN GORKOM, Assistant Executive Director, Washington Association of School Administrators; LINDA LEE URQUHART, Spokane School District Board of Directors; DR. FRANK B. BROUILLET, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Statement against

HJR 55 IS VAGUE AND DANGEROUS

The terms "modernization" and "school facilities" are undefined and could mean almost anything. In fact, the language of the constitutional amendment is so vague, any sort of costly six-year levy, possibly even for non-capital purposes, could be submitted to the voters so long as the issue was loosely tied to the concept of "modernization".

HJR 55 WILL CAUSE LEAP-FROGGING LEVIES

Leap-frogging levies will harm both the taxpayers and our educational system. Because HJR 55 establishes a third type of levy, voters may now be faced with a complicated and confusing blizzard of leap-frogging levies.

HJR 55 WILL HURT EDUCATION

Because the voters will have strong objections to a confusing blizzard of leap-frogging levies, all levies, including worthwhile maintenance and operation levies, will be in jeopardy if HJR 55 passes. The increased likelihood of failing such levies will be very harmful to the education of our children.

HJR 55 WILL HURT TAXPAYERS

Regrettably, HJR 55 provides yet another mechanism for raising property taxes in excess of the 106% levy lid. Property owners are already overburdened, and HJR 55 will provide one more means of increasing the property tax burden.

VOTE "NO" ON HJR 55

Vote **no** to protect our educational system, to protect the rights of taxpayers, and to avoid a confusing blizzard of leap-frogging levies.

Rebuttal of Statement for

"Pay-as-you-go" of HJR 55 would have taxpayers paying for major school construction projects in only six years. This is exactly like asking home buyers to pay for their homes in six years. Everyone wants to avoid interest, but homes and schools are such large items, most people must pay interest over a longer period in order to afford them at all.

HJR 55 surely is not a cure-all, *it is a whole new disease*.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

PAUL O. SNYDER, Citizen Taxpayers Association; GLADYS E. EDWARDS, Property Owners Protection Association; BILL FOSBRE, Overtaxed, Thurston County.

Advisory Committee: LLOYD GARDNER, United Republicans of Washington; JIM GALBRAITH, National Conservative Task Force; DON BUSTER, North Kitsap Taxpayers Association.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 40

AN ACT Relating to the site selection process for a high-level nuclear waste repository; adding a new chapter to Title 29 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW; creating a new section; 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 and the People of the State of Washington find that:

(1) In order to solve the problem of high-level radioactive waste disposal, Congress established a process for selecting two sites for the safe, permanent, and regionally equitable disposal of such waste.

(2) The process of selecting three sites as final candidates, including the Hanford reservation, for a first high-level nuclear waste repository by the United States Department of Energy violated the intent and the mandate of Congress.

(3) The United States Department of Energy has prematurely deferred consideration of numerous potential sites and disposal media that its own research indicates are more appropriate, safer, and less expensive.

(4) Placement of a repository at Hanford without methodical and independently verified scientific evaluation will pose a threat to the health and safety of the people and the environment of this state.

(5) The selection process is flawed and not credible because it did not include independent experts in the selection of the sites and in the review of that selection, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

(6) By postponing indefinitely all site specific work for a second repository, the United States Department of Energy has not complied with the intent of Congress expressed in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, Public Law 97-425, and the fundamental compromise which enabled its enactment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. In order to achieve complete compliance with federal law and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the People of the State of Washington, the Governor, the Legislature, other state-wide elected officials, and the Nuclear Waste Board shall use all legal means necessary to:

(1) Suspend the preliminary site selection process for a high-level nuclear waste repository, including the process of site characterization, until there is compliance with the intent of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act;

(2) Reverse the Secretary of Energy's decision to postpone indefinitely all site specific work on locating and developing a second repository for high-level nuclear waste;

(3) Insist that the United States Department of Energy's site selection process, when resumed, considers all acceptable geologic media and results in safe, scientifically justified, and regionally and geographically equitable high-level nuclear waste disposal;

(4) Demand that federal budget actions fully and completely follow the intent of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act; and

(5) Continue to pursue alliances with other states and interested parties, particularly with Pacific Northwest governors, legisla-

tures, and other parties, affected by the site selection and transportation of high-level nuclear waste.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The Legislature and the People find that the federal Nuclear Waste Policy Act provides that within sixty days of the President's recommendation of a site for a high-level nuclear waste repository, a state may disapprove the selection of such site in that state.

(2) The Legislature and the People desire, if the Governor and Legislature do not issue a notice of disapproval within twenty-one days of the President's recommendation, that the people of this state have the opportunity to vote upon disapproval.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4 (1) Within seven days after any recommendation by the President of the United States of a site in the State of Washington to be a high-level nuclear waste repository under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 10136, the Governor shall set the date for a special state-wide election to vote on disapproval of the selection of such site. The special election shall be no more than fifty days after the date of the recommendation of the President of the United States.

(2) If either the Governor or the Legislature submits a notice of disapproval to the United States Congress within twenty-one days of the date of the recommendation by the President of the United States, then the Governor is authorized to cancel the special election pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The State of Washington shall assume the costs of any special election called under section 4 of this act in the same manner as provided in RCW 29.13.047 and 29.13.048.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall promptly notify the county auditors of the date of the special election and certify to them the text of the ballot title for this special election. The general election laws shall apply to the election required by section 4 of this act to the extent that they are not inconsistent with sections 3 through 8 of this act. Statutory deadlines relating to certification, canvassing, and the voters' pamphlet may be modified for the election held pursuant to section 4 of this act by the Secretary of State through emergency rules adopted under RCW 29.04.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The ballot title for the special election called under section 4 of this act shall be "Shall the Governor be required to notify Congress of Washington's disapproval of the President's recommendation of [name of site] as a national high-level nuclear waste repository?"

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. If the Governor or the Legislature fails to prepare and submit a notice of disapproval to the United States Congress within fifty-five days of the President's recommendation and a majority of the voters in the special election held pursuant to section 4 of this act favored such notice of disapproval, then the vote of the people shall be binding on the Governor. The Governor shall prepare and submit the notice of disapproval to the United States Congress pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 10136.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW. Sections 3 through 8 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 29 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Within ten days of the effective date of this act, the Secretary of State shall transmit copies of this act, including the voter referendum results, to the President of the United States, the United States Department of Energy, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each member of Congress, and the Governors and Legislatures of the other forty-nine states.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. This act shall be submitted to the People of the State of Washington for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the next succeeding general election to be held in this state, in accordance with Article II, section 1 of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof. The ballot title for this act shall be: "Shall state officials continue challenges to the federal selection process for high-level nuclear waste repositories and shall a means be provided for voter disapproval of any Washington site?"



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 90

AN ACT Relating to fish and wildlife management; amending RCW 82.08.020, 82.12.020, 82.12.045, and 43.99.110; adding a new section I to chapter 43.99 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Washington's fish and wildlife resources belong to all residents of the state. We all benefit economically, recreationally, and aesthetically from these resources. Wildlife management should provide for healthy populations of all species. Adequate funding for proper management now, and for future generations, is the responsibility of everyone.

The universal need of wildlife is sufficient and suitable habitat. Other fundamental needs include control of poaching, a comprehensive resource data base, and a well-informed public. Recreational needs include increased public access and properly funded facilities such as fish hatcheries. To meet these critical needs, a stable and sufficient funding source must be secured. License revenues, the traditional funding source for wildlife, are not keeping up with costs.

Reinvesting in these valuable wildlife resources will protect our quality of life, and maintain a three billion-dollar state industry.

Sec. 2. section 1, chapter 32, Laws of 1985 and RCW 82.08.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is levied and there shall be collected a tax on each retail sale in this state equal to six and five-tenths percent of the selling price.

(2) In addition to the tax imposed under subsection (1) of this section, there is levied and shall be collected on each retail sale in this state an additional tax equal to one-eighth of one percent of the selling price. Moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the state game fund and the wildlife account as provided in section 5 of this 1986 act.

(3) The tax imposed under this chapter shall apply to successive retail sales of the same property.

((3)) (4) The rates provided in this section ((applies)) apply to taxes imposed under chapter 82.12 RCW as provided in RCW 82.12.020.

Sec. 3. Section 82.12.020, chapter 15, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 7, chapter 7, Laws of 1983 and RCW 82.12.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is hereby levied and there shall be collected from every person in this state a tax or excise for the privilege of using within this state as a consumer any article of tangible personal property purchased at retail, or acquired by lease, gift, repossession,

or bailment, or extracted or produced or manufactured by the person so using the same, or otherwise furnished to a person engaged in any business taxable under RCW 82.04.280, subsections (2) or (7). This tax will not apply with respect to the use of any article of tangible personal property purchased, extracted, produced or manufactured outside this state until the transportation of such article has finally ended or until such article has become commingled with the general mass of property in this state. This tax shall apply to the use of every article of tangible personal property, including property acquired at a casual or isolated sale, and including byproducts used by the manufacturer thereof, except as hereinafter provided, irrespective of whether the article or similar articles are manufactured or are available for purchase within this state. Except as provided in RCW 82.12.0252, payment by one purchaser or user of tangible personal property of the tax imposed by chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW shall not have the effect of exempting any other purchaser or user of the same property from the taxes imposed by such chapters. The tax shall be levied and collected in an amount equal to the value of the article used by the taxpayer multiplied by the rate in effect for the retail sales tax under RCW 82.08.020, as now or hereafter amended, in the county in which the article is used.

(2) The moneys collected under this section which result from a rate of one-eighth of one percent of the value of the article used shall be deposited in the state game fund and the wildlife account as provided in section 5 of this 1986 act.

Sec. 4. Section 82.12.045, chapter 15, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 2, chapter 77, Laws of 1983 and RCW 82.12.045 are each amended to read as follows:

In the collection of the use tax on motor vehicles, the department of revenue may designate the county auditors of the several counties of the state as its collecting agents. Upon such designation, it shall be the duty of each county auditor to collect the tax at the time an applicant applies for the registration of, and transfer of title to, the motor vehicle, except in the following instances: (1) Where the applicant exhibits a dealer's report of sale showing that the retail sales tax has been collected by the dealer; (2) where the application is for the renewal of registration; (3) where the applicant presents a written statement signed by the department of revenue, or its duly authorized agent showing that no use tax is legally due; or (4) where the applicant presents satisfactory evidence showing that the retail sales tax or the use tax has been paid by him on the vehicle in question. The term "motor vehicle," as used in this section means and includes all motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers used, or of a type designed primarily to be used, upon the public streets and highways, for the convenience or pleasure of the owner, or for the conveyance, for hire or otherwise, of persons or property, including fixed loads, facilities for human habitation, and vehicles carrying exempt licenses. It shall be the duty of every applicant for registration and transfer of certificate of title who is subject to payment of tax under this section to declare upon his application the value of the vehicle for which application is made, which shall consist of the consideration paid or contracted to be paid therefor. Any person wilfully misrepresenting, or failing or refusing to declare upon his application, such value shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Each county auditor who acts as agent of the department of revenue shall at the time of remitting license fee receipts on motor vehicles subject to the provisions of this section pay over and account to the state treasurer for all use tax revenue collected under this section, after first deducting as his collection fee the sum of two dollars for each motor vehicle upon which the tax has been collected. Except as provided in RCW 82.12.020, all revenue received

by the state treasurer under this section shall be credited to the general fund. The auditor's collection fee shall be deposited in the county current expense fund. A duplicate of the county auditor's transmittal report to the state treasurer shall be forwarded forthwith to the department of revenue.

Any applicant who has paid use tax to a county auditor under this section may apply to the department of revenue for refund thereof if he has reason to believe that such tax was not legally due and owing. No refund shall be allowed unless application therefor is received by the department of revenue within two years after payment of the tax. Upon receipt of an application for refund the department of revenue shall consider the same and issue its order either granting or denying it and if refund is denied the taxpayer shall have the right of appeal as provided in RCW 82.32.170, 82.32.180 and 82.32.190.

The provisions of this section shall be construed as cumulative of other methods prescribed in chapters 82.04 to 82.32 RCW, inclusive, for the collection of the tax imposed by this chapter. The department of revenue shall have power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to administer the provisions of this section. Any duties required by this section to be performed by the county auditor may be performed by the director of licensing but no collection fee shall be deductible by said director in remitting use tax revenue to the state treasurer.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 43.99 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Two-thirds of the moneys collected under RCW 82.08.020(2) and 82.12.020(2) shall be deposited in the state game fund.

(2) One-third of the moneys collected under RCW 82.08.020(2) and 82.12.020(2) shall be deposited in the wildlife account hereby created in the state treasury. The wildlife account shall be administered by the interagency committee for outdoor recreation and shall be used for programs and projects related to fish and wildlife conservation and recreation. Moneys in the wildlife account shall be divided as follows:

(a) Not less than forty percent to state agencies, upon application, for eligible programs and projects. "State agencies" include the Washington departments of fisheries, game, natural resources, and ecology, the state parks and recreation commission, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(b) Not less than forty percent to local agencies, upon application, for eligible programs and projects. "Local agencies" means those public bodies defined in RCW 43.99.020(2).

The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall adopt rules for the distribution of funds from the wildlife account in accordance with the comprehensive plan under subsection (3) of this section. Multiple use projects and cooperative programs between agencies are encouraged as long as they are consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(3) All funds shall be allocated according to a new comprehensive fish and wildlife management plan. The plan shall be developed by the department of game, in consultation with the public and agencies eligible to receive a portion of these funds. Habitat protection and enhancement shall be the primary consideration in development of the comprehensive plan. Other considerations shall include public access, wildlife enforcement, conservation education, population enhancement, and research. The purpose of the plan shall be to establish long-range goals; modern, integrated data collection and management systems; and methods for determining and managing trends for all elements of the resource. The planning and monitoring shall be ongoing and continuous efforts.

Sec. 6. Section 84, chapter 287, Laws of 1984 as amended by section 1, chapter 77, Laws of 1985 and RCW 43.99.110 are each amended to read as follows:

There is created the interagency committee for outdoor recreation consisting of the commissioner of public lands, the director of parks and recreation, the director of game, the director of fisheries, or their designees, and, by appointment of the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, five members from the public at large who have a demonstrated interest in and a general knowledge of outdoor recreation and wildlife in the state. The terms of members appointed from the public at large shall commence on January 1st of the year of appointment and shall be for three years or until a successor is appointed, except in the case of appointments to fill vacancies which shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term; provided the first such members shall be appointed for terms as follows: One member for one year, two members for two years, and two members for three years. The governor shall appoint one of the members from the public at large to serve as chairman of the committee for the duration of the member's term. Members employed by the state shall serve without additional pay and participation in the work of the committee shall be deemed performance of their employment. Members from the public at large shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be entitled to reimbursement individually for travel expenses incurred in performance of their duties as members of the committee in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. This act shall take effect January 1, 1987.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 136

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 31 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

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

The supreme court may censure, suspend, or remove a judge or justice for violating a rule of judicial conduct and may retire a judge or justice for disability which is permanent or is likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. The office of a judge or justice retired or removed by the supreme court becomes vacant, and that person is ineligible for judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the supreme court. The salary of a removed judge or justice shall cease.

The supreme court shall specify the effect upon salary when disciplinary action other than removal is taken. The supreme court may not discipline or retire a judge or justice until the ((judicial qualifications)) commission on judicial conduct recommends after notice and hearing that action be taken and the supreme court conducts a hearing, after notice, to review commission proceedings and findings against a judge or justice.

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

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

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

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 138

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 II, section 15, of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article II, section 15. ((Such)) (1) Vacancies ((as may)) that occur in either house of the state legislature or in any partisan county elective office shall be filled by appointment by the ((board of county commissioners)) legislative authority of the county in which the vacancy occurs (: PROVIDED, That) . The person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district, county, or county ((commissioner)) legislative authority district ((and the same political party)) as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated ((, and)). The person appointed shall also be one of three persons ((who shall be)) nominated by the county central committee of ((that)) the political party((, and)) of the partisan officer whose office has been vacated if the nominations are received by the county legislative authority within the time prescribed by statute. In case of a majority of ((said)) the members of the county ((commissioners)) legislative authority do not agree upon the appointment within ((sixty days after the vacancy occurs)) the time prescribed by statute, the governor shall ((within thirty days thereafter, and)), from the list of nominees ((provided for herein)) submitted to the county legislative authority if the list was

timely received, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district, county, or county ((commissioner)) legislative authority district ((and of the same political party)) as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated((, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next general election, and shall have qualified: PRO-VIDED, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator, or joint representative, the vacancy shall be filled from a list of three nominees selected by the state central committee, by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county commissioners of the counties composing the joint senatorial or joint representative district, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated, and in case a majority of said county commissioners do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated)).

(2) If the majority of the positions of a county legislative authority are vacant, the governor shall appoint to the legislative authority that number of persons necessary to establish a majority of filled positions. A person appointed to fill such a vacancy shall be from the same county legislative authority district as the officer whose office has been vacated. If the positions are partisan elective offices, a person appointed to fill such a vacancy shall also be one of three persons nominated by the county central committee of the same political party as the officer whose office has been vacated if the nominations are received by the governor within the time prescribed by statute.

(3) In case of a vacancy occurring in a nonpartisan county elective office, other than a judicial office, the county legislative authority shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy from the same county or county legislative authority district as the officer whose office has been vacated. If a majority of the members of the county legislative authority do not agree upon the appointment within the time prescribed by statute, the governor shall appoint a person from the same county or county legislative authority district.

(4) Vacancies that occur in the office of senator or representative of a state legislative district comprising more than one county shall be filled by appointment by the joint action of the legislative authorities of the counties within the district. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be from the same legislative district as the legislator whose office has been vacated. The person appointed shall also be one of three persons nominated by the state central committee of the political party of the legislator whose office has been vacated if the nominations are received by the county legislative authorities within the time prescribed by statute. In joint action, the individual vote of each county legislative authority member, not disqualified from voting under subsection (5) of this section, shall collectively amount to the percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number, that the population of the county or portion of the county within the legislative district bears to the population of the entire district. The population shall be determined by the most recent federal census and shall exclude nonresident military personnel. The vacancy shall be filled if one person receives a majority percentage of the votes of the county legislative authorities. If the members of the jointly meeting county legislative authorities do not agree upon an appointment to fill the vacancy within the time prescribed by statute, the governor shall, from the list of nominees submitted to the county legislative authorities if the list was timely

received, make the appointment within the time prescribed by statute.

(5) An otherwise qualified member of a county legislative authority is eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy governed by this section only if the member does not vote in an action or joint action to fill the vacancy.

(6) The legislature shall prescribe the time limits within which the state and county central committees must submit lists of nominees, within which a county legislative authority or county legislative authorities must agree upon an appointment, and within which the governor must make appointments under the terms of this section. If lists of nominees are not timely received, the appointing authority may appoint any qualified person to fill the vacancy.

(7) A person appointed to fill a vacancy in a partisan office under this section shall hold office until a successor is elected at the next state general election as specified by statute and has been qualified.

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 49

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 XXVIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XXVIII, section 1. (*All elected state officials shall each severally receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. The compensation of any state officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, except that the legislature, at its thirty-first regular session, may increase or diminish the compensation of all state officers whose terms exist on the Thursday after the second Monday in January, 1949.*)

Salaries for members of the legislature, elected officials of the executive branch of state government, and judges of the state's supreme court, court of appeals, superior courts, and district courts shall be fixed by an independent commission created and directed by law to that purpose. No state official, public employee, or person required by law to register with a state agency as a lobbyist, or immediate family member of the official, employee, or lobbyist, may be a member of that commission.

As used in this section the phrase "immediate family" has the meaning that is defined by law.

Any change of salary shall be filed with the secretary of state and shall become law ninety days thereafter without action of the legislature or governor, but shall be subject to referendum petition by the people, filed within the ninety-day period. Referendum measures under this section shall be submitted to the people at the next following general election, and shall be otherwise governed by the provisions of this Constitution generally applicable to referendum

measures. The salaries fixed pursuant to this section shall supersede any other provision for the salaries of members of the legislature, elected officials of the executive branch of state government, and judges of the state's supreme court, court of appeals, superior courts, and district courts. The salaries for such officials in effect on January 12, 1987, shall remain in effect until changed pursuant to this section.

After the initial adoption of a law by the legislature creating the independent commission, no amendment to such act which alters the composition of the commission shall be valid unless the amendment is enacted by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature and is subject to referendum petition.

The provisions of section 14 of Article IV, sections 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Article III, and section 23 of Article II, insofar as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby (*repealed*) superseded. The provisions of section 1 of Article II relating to referendum procedures, insofar as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby superseded with regard to the salaries governed by this section.

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 55

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 VII, section 2 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article 7, section 2. Except as hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed one per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term "taxing district" for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy, or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) By any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing

district at the last preceding general election when the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy when the number of electors voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, any proposition pursuant to this subsection to levy additional tax for the support of the common schools may provide such support for a two year period and any proposition to levy an additional tax to support the construction, modernization, or remodelling of school facilities may provide such support for a period not exceeding six years;

(b) By any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener

than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That any such taxing district shall have the right by vote of its governing body to refund any general obligation bonds of said district issued for capital purposes only, and to provide for the interest thereon and amortization thereof by annual levies in excess of the tax limitation provided for herein, AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this section shall also be subject to the limitations contained in Article VIII, Section 6, of this Constitution;

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

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

WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

VOTER REGISTRATION

Qualifications for registering:

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

When to register:

Anytime, but you must register 30 days before the election to be qualified to vote. The voter registration deadline for the 1986 state general election is October 4, 1986.

Where to register:

You must register in person before the county auditor, city or town clerk or deputy voter registrar. Deputy registrars are located in most public schools, some fire stations, and state offices. Contact your county auditor for the location of the registration facility nearest to you. The address and telephone number of each county auditor is on page 45 of this voters' pamphlet.

When to re-register:

Keep your registration current. ***Your registration remains valid as long as you exercise your right to vote!*** You must re-register only if:

1. You did not vote in the previous 24-month period, or
2. You did not vote in the most recent presidential election, or
3. You have legally changed your name, or
4. You have moved from one county to another.

To be eligible to vote, you must re-register 30 days before the election.

If you move:

Whenever you move within a county, you should also change your voter registration. This can be done before a voter registrar or by mail. If you mail the information to the county auditor's office, include both your old and new addresses and your signature. To be eligible to vote in your new area, you must transfer your registration ***no later than 30 days before the election.***

ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

Where to vote:

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

When to vote:

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

How to vote:

Three methods of voting are used in Washington State: punchcard, lever machine, and paper ballot. Each county uses one or a combination of these methods. If you need assistance, you may ask an election worker to explain how to use your county's voting device or ballot.

Absentee voting:

1. **Regular Absentee Ballot:** If you cannot vote in person, you may vote by absentee ballot. You may request an absentee ballot, either in person or by mail, as early as 45 days before the election, but no later than the day before the election.

Exception: If you are confined to the hospital and were admitted no earlier than five days before the election, you may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election.

2. **Service Absentee Ballot:** Members of the military service may apply for an absentee ballot at any

time. Such service voters will be mailed an absentee ballot for the next primary or general election, or special election to be held subsequent to the date of application.

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

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

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

Additional information on voting by regular absentee ballot is provided on page 46 of this Voters' Pamphlet.

ACCESSIBILITY TO REGISTRATION FACILITIES AND POLLING PLACES FOR THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED

Congress and the state of Washington recently enacted laws to promote the fundamental right to vote by improving access to voter registration and voting facilities. Election officials are currently implementing these new laws by providing accessible voter registration facilities and polling places wherever possible to the elderly and disabled persons. The following additional types of assistance will be provided for elderly and disabled persons by your county auditor:

- Notice to voters assigned to an inaccessible polling place and a list of accessible polling places published in the newspaper before the election;
- Reassignment to an accessible polling place upon advance request;
- Registration and voting instructions printed in large print at registration and voting facilities;

- Assistance at the polling place from two election officials of opposite political parties or a person of the voter's choice for any voter unable to record his or her vote.

In addition, the following types of assistance will be provided for elderly and disabled persons by the Secretary of State:

- Public notice concerning the types of voting and registration assistance available to elderly and disabled persons;
- Braille and cassette copies of the Official Voters' Pamphlet;
- A public information brochure in regular and large print;
- Toll-free Voter Information Hotline:
1-800-824-VOTE
- Toll-free TDD Hotline (Telecommunications for the Deaf):
1-800-422-VOTE



This ongoing voter outreach program is sponsored by the Washington State Auditors Association.

If you have any questions about registration or voting, please give your local county auditor a call. For your convenience, the number for your auditor is included on this page.

The Office of the Secretary of State will also provide a toll-free information hotline (**1-800-824-VOTE**) or toll-free TDD hotline (**1-800-422-VOTE**) for election information. Voters within the state may call toll-free to obtain more information about the state general election and the state-wide issues which will be on the ballot. Voters may also call to request additional copies of the 1986 Voters' Pamphlet or one of the special editions of the pamphlet in Braille or cassette form or in Spanish. The toll-free service will be in operation Monday through Friday from noon until 8:00 p.m. starting on Monday, October 13 and will continue through the day of the election, November 4.

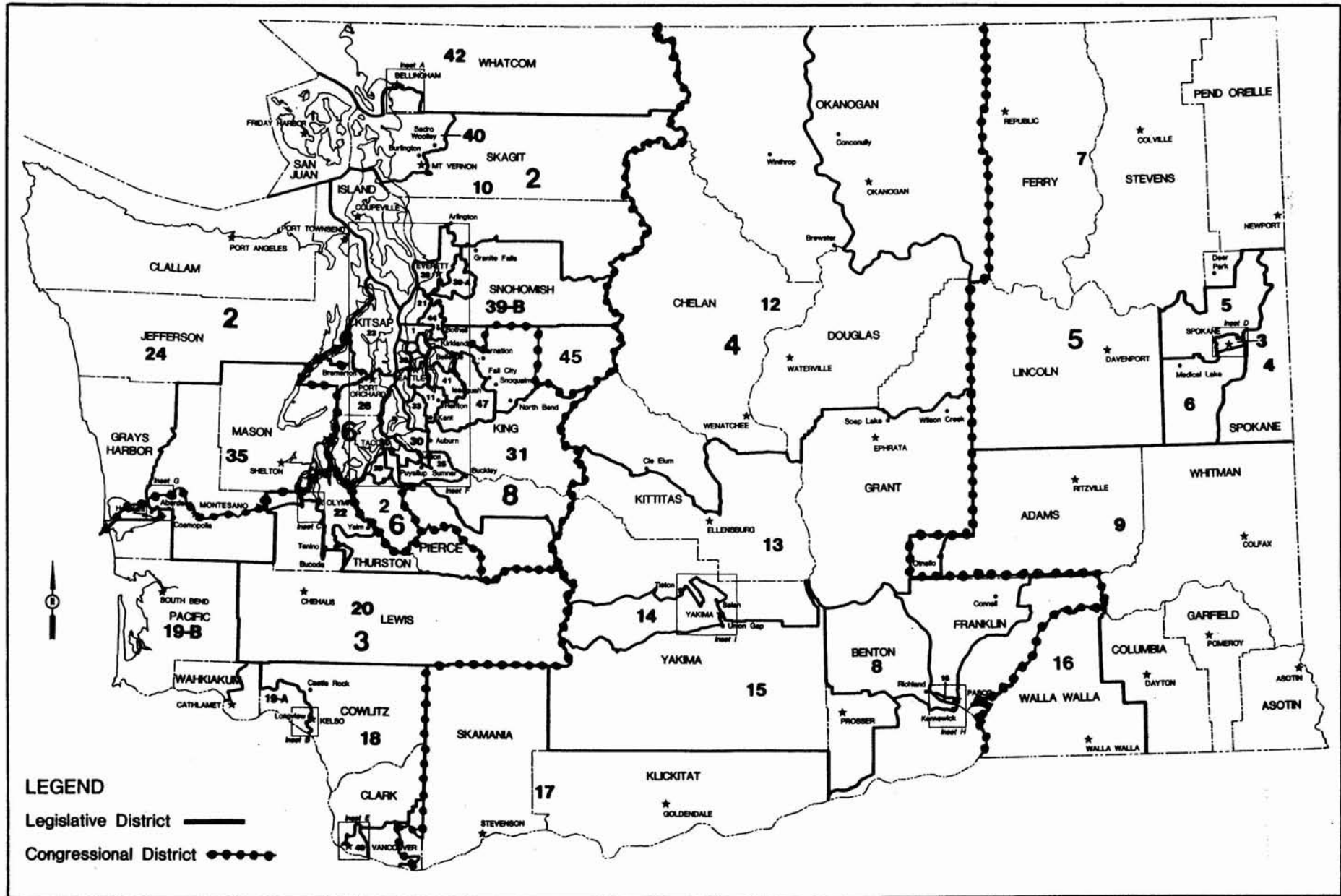
Adams, 659-0090
Asotin, 243-4164
Benton, 786-2262
Chelan, 664-5432
Clallam, 452-7831
Clark, 699-2241
Columbia, 382-4541
Cowlitz, 577-3002
Douglas, 745-8527
Ferry, 775-3161 Ext 201
Franklin, 545-3536
Garfield, 843-1411
Grant, 754-2011 Ext 333
Grays, 249-4232
Island, 679-7366
Jefferson, 385-2161
King, 344-2565
Kitsap, 876-7129
Kittitas, 962-6811 Ext 220
Klickitat, 773-4001

Lewis, 748-9121 Ext 156
Lincoln, 725-4971
Mason, 426-4478
Okanogan, 422-3712
Pacific, 875-6541 Ext 347
Pend Oreille, 447-3185
Pierce, 591-7427
San Juan, 378-2161
Skagit, 336-9420
Skamania, 427-5141 Ext 208
Snohomish, 259-9444
Spokane, 456-2320
Stevens, 684-4231
Thurston, 786-5400
Wahkiakum, 795-3219
Walla Walla, 527-3204
Whatcom, 676-6744
Whitman, 397-4601
Yakima, 575-4078

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Legislative district boundaries established by Chapter 288, Laws of 1981, effective May 18, 1981, and Chapter 5, Laws of 1981 Second Extraordinary Session, effective December 3, 1981.

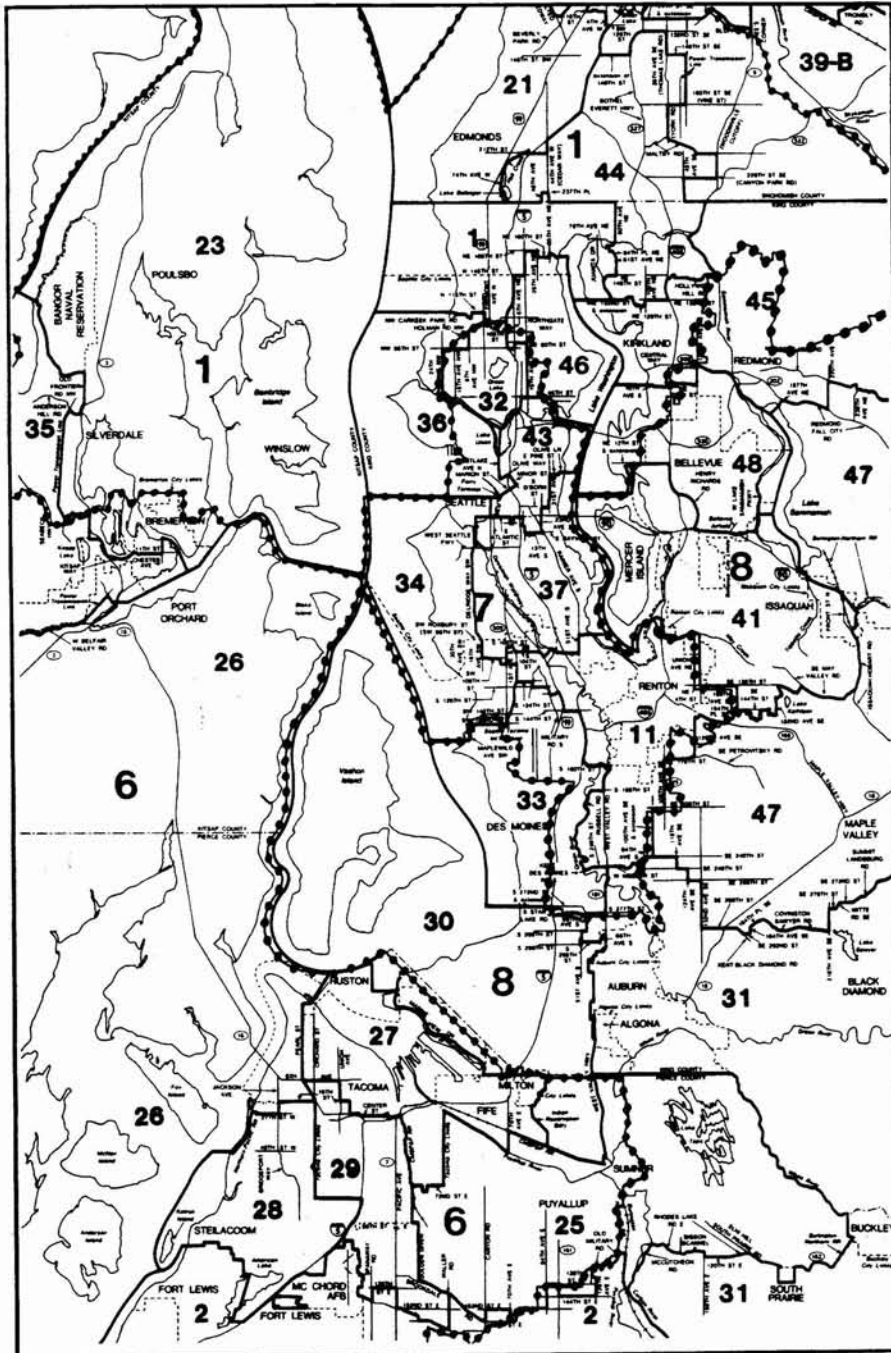
Congressional district boundaries adopted by the Congressional Redistricting Commission pursuant to Chapter 6, Laws of 1983 and ratified by the 48th Legislature in Chapter 17, Laws of 1983, effective March 29, 1983.



OFFICIAL CANDIDATES PAMPHLET

Edition 8

Edition 8 of the Official Candidates Pamphlet contains information on candidates for United States Senate, for House of Representatives, United States Congress from the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, for Superior Court and for State Senate, where applicable, and House of Representatives in State Legislative Districts: 11, 31, 33, 41, 45, and 47. If you would like a more detailed copy of the congressional and legislative district map, call the Secretary of State's toll-free hotline (1-800-824-VOTE).





United States Senator



**Slade
GORTON**
Republican

Only a handful of men and women in Washington State history have devoted as much of their lives to public service as has Slade Gorton.

First as a state legislator, then as Attorney General, and now as United States Senator, Slade has consistently set high standards for himself and our government.

When Slade took his Senate seat in January, 1981, the nation was in economic chaos. Inflation was running at a rate that doubled the cost of living every five years.

Interest rates over 20 percent brought the home building and timber industries to a halt.

And the just-returned Iranian hostages were a reminder of our lack of military readiness.

Today, the policies that Slade supported in the Senate have brought us a new prosperity. Unemployment continues to trend downward. Interest rates encourage home construction again. And inflation is low.

The stability of the Social Security system has been preserved into the next century. And now the federal government's budget deficit is being tamed.

But the job isn't over.

Slade believes we must better distribute the state's prosperity. Too many pockets of high unemployment remain outside the Puget Sound region.

And jobs — new ones and existing opportunities — will always be a priority as long as anyone who wants work can't.

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing Washington and the nation is its aging population.

The baby boom has reached middle age. Slade believes we must begin to plan now for the millions of additional senior citizens who will be retired in the next century.

Born and reared in Illinois, Slade moved to Washington immediately after law school. He quickly adopted the Northwest lifestyle, something he and his wife Sally (a Selah native) still cherish.

Congressional recesses always find the Gortons at their Olympia home or Whidbey Island cabin.

United States Senator



**Brock
ADAMS
Democrat**

We have a lot to be proud of in Washington State. But we need new leadership and long-range vision to help us reach our full potential. I grew up here and I understand how important it is for our Senators to fight for us. It's what we in Washington expect. I have always fought for Washington State.

As U.S. District Attorney, I successfully prosecuted the first anti-racketeering cases in the country.

In Congress, I fought to establish the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the North Cascades National Park. As the first chair of the House Budget Committee, I wrote a responsible budget.

As Secretary of Transportation I fought to protect Puget Sound from oil spills by requiring double-bottom tankers and wrote tough rules to regulate the transportation of hazardous waste.

For the past six years I have worked in the private sector, in international trade, learning that Washington's future depends on better markets for our products.

In the nation's capital today, they're playing politics . . . trying to force the nation's nuclear leftovers on us, eliminating our sales tax deduction and pushing policies that close overseas markets.

We need common-sense answers to these problems. My beliefs are as straightforward as the people of Washington State.

Our kids need a guarantee of support for good schools, training in new technologies and student loans for families who need them.

As a veteran, I support a sound, efficient defense that seeks to stop the arms race and prevent nuclear weapons in space.

I have always fought for the rights of older Americans. They deserve a pledge that their retirement will be secure and their Social Security sound.

I will fight for Washington with all my heart. I ask for your vote and your support on election day.



United States Senator



**Jill
FEIN**
Socialist Workers

Campaign Address:
5517 Rainier Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98118
Telephone: (206) 723-5330

The U.S. war against the workers and peasants of Nicaragua is an attack on all working people. The Nicaraguan revolution has built a powerful union movement, given land to the peasants and meant freedom for the people of Nicaragua. Nicaraguan workers and peasants are running their own country, which once was a private plantation for U.S. corporations.

The socialist campaign is a fighting campaign. We help build the growing movement against the U.S. war in Central America. We are part of the fight against the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. And we are active in the national labor campaign in solidarity with the Minnesota meatpackers, who are waging an important fight against the Hormel company to defend their jobs and their union.

The socialists are in the forefront of the fight to defend democratic rights. This fall, the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance won a landmark lawsuit against government spying, harassment and disruption. In another fight, the socialists overturned Washington's undemocratic election law, which prevented us and other third parties from appearing on the general election ballot.

The Democrats and Republicans monopolize electoral politics — and both represent big business. Working people need a labor party to help lead the fight against the rich and their two parties.

We propose: *Stop the U.S. war against Nicaragua!* No aid to the contras. *Free South Africa!* Break all U.S. ties to apartheid. *Defend family farmers!* No farm foreclosures. *Stop union busting!* Support the Hormel meatpackers and other fighting unionists. *Jobs for all!* Use the \$300 billion war budget for jobs and human needs. *Defend women's rights!* Defend abortion rights. *Stop racist attacks!* Defend affirmative action and school desegregation. No deportations of undocumented workers. No on Seattle Initiative 30. *No nuclear power!* Shut them down. *For a workers and farmers government!*

United States Representative Seventh Congressional District



**Don
MacDONALD**
Republican

The present incumbent whose picture also appears on this page, cops out on issues, while blowing a lot of wind and raising a smoke

screen so you can't tell where he is. I stand for something different.

I stand for personal freedom. I want the government off your back. I believe you should have as much freedom to move around and to do your own thing as you can possibly be allowed by government. I believe you should be free to express your own initiative, free to work, free to trade. I do not believe in the slavery to Big Brother the incumbent encourages when he throws you crumbs from the federal table to buy your loyalty. I also believe in a national defense. I believe there should be a Naval Base in Everett. I believe there should be jobs at Todd Shipyard, at Lockheed, at the Boeing Co. When the incumbent votes against national defense so often as he does, one wonders whether he favors a national defense or jobs at all. I also believe in financial responsibility. If the Federal government is going to have a project, it ought to be willing to pay for it, and you and I ought to accept the responsibility of payment. If we are not willing to pay for a project, then the Federal government ought not to have it. The incumbent finds reducing the huge deficits he has helped incur would require "courage" and "a great deal of luck". I agree that the incumbent's courage ran out a long time ago and that the incumbent's luck is running out now too. The incumbent, Mr. Excuses, shirks his responsibility for the debts which come from his votes. How can we have a Congressman like this as ours? I am giving you an alternative in this race.



**Mike
LOWRY**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 4246
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 467-6293

Our future and our children's future depend on ending the nuclear arms race. The World War II view of the world, which holds that spending billions more on military hardware will make us more secure, is no longer true. Nuclear weapons have changed that. This nation must give world leadership to effect mutually verifiable treaties and stop first-strike nuclear weapons.

Too many political leaders are confusing military nationalism with patriotism. Funding the Contra war in Nicaragua under the absurd argument that a tiny impoverished country is a danger to our national security is not patriotism. It is military nationalism that has contributed to the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans and is leading to direct American military involvement. I want to stop that tragic mistake.

Many of the same political leaders who confuse military nationalism with patriotism continue to attack the real strength of America: our individual freedoms and belief in equality of opportunity. They want to write their ultraconservative theology into the Constitution and use our laws to impose their narrow view of morality on other people. I disagree. If re-elected, I will continue to work for the right of privacy and religious freedom and against the intrusion of religion into government.

Our real national priority should be our children and their future. We should protect our environment, rebuild our decaying infrastructure, honor our elderly and renew our commitment to quality education, job training, competitive excellence and product pride.

We should promote democracy and the right of self-determination in other nations by our own national example of liberty and opportunity at home. In the third century of the United States Constitution, we should show what really does make America great. I have tried to work for those principles and would like to continue that work. Thank you.



United States Representative Eighth Congressional District



**Rod
CHANDLER**
Republican

In the four years Rod Chandler has represented us in Congress, he has proven himself to be a capable Congressman who can get things done. The leadership positions that Rod has earned in Congress are a direct result of his experience and dedication.

Congressman Chandler has fought hard to reduce federal deficit spending. He believes Gramm-Rudman is a valuable start in this direc-

tion, but he stresses that members of Congress must face reality and continue to draw the line on spending.

In recognizing the need to create more jobs, Congressman Chandler used his influence to open foreign doors to U.S. products. To assist our domestic industries, he sponsored a conference of American manufacturers and trade ministers from seven Pacific Rim countries to promote the sale of American products. He has worked to strengthen the Export-Import Bank, which is a vital factor in maintaining a competitive commercial jet aircraft industry.

As the only Congressman from the Pacific Northwest to serve on the Education and Labor Committee, Rod plays a key role in supporting education. Driven by his concern of a shortage of qualified educators, Congressman Chandler introduced legislation that would train professionals, seeking mid-career changes, to become qualified teachers.

Rod has stressed the importance of a military that can respond effectively to the threat imposed by others, while not wasting taxpayer's dollars on unworkable programs.

Congressman Chandler believes it is important to preserve and protect our fragile environment. He helped write the Acid Rain Deposition Control Act of 1986. He also worked with the Office of Surface Mining to safeguard abandoned mines and pits on Cougar Mountain.

Vote to re-elect Congressman Chandler and keep *experience working for you.*



**David E.
GILES**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
Giles For Congress
P.O. Box 879
Issaquah, WA 98027
Telephone: (206) 455-9910

Giles' opponent has a history of contradiction between his campaign statements and voting record in Congress. Mr. Chandler campaigned against giving aid to the Contras, but voted for aid every time since 1984; Chandler campaigned to clean up Puget Sound, but voted against the Clean Water Act; Chandler campaigned against wasteful military spending, but voted for the Sgt. York anti-aircraft gun and

Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Chandler ranks worst in the state on issues of the elderly and education.

Giles believes that this country can no longer afford the bad faith of elected officials who don't want voters to fully understand the real problems which confront our nation. Since 1981, the national debt has doubled to over \$2 trillion. By 1990, 38% of all Federal revenues could be devoured by the interest on the national debt.

Accountability must be made a part of the administration of all programs, whether military or social. Giles believes that while an efficient and well-equipped conventional military is vital to our security interests, economic stability and a healthy social heritage are just as critical. Our national security is violated by squandering our wealth and talent on the surrogate war in Central America and the machinery of nuclear weaponry.

At a time when the U.S. has dropped to 59th worldwide in literacy, there must be a renewed Federal commitment in quality education for all children.

David Giles' ten years of management and international trade experience as president of the Marvin Company, Inc., complemented by his graduate work in the humanities, provide a balance of a no-nonsense analysis and action with the foresight of long-term national values.

Giles has degrees from Harvard and Pacific Lutheran Universities, and is married to Rhinee Yeung, M.D. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, and live in Issaquah.

Superior Court King County, Position 14



**Edward
HEAVEY**
Nonpartisan

Legal Experience: Admitted to practice 1962; authorized to appear before all State Courts, United States District Court, Tax Court and Federal Court of Appeals. Successful attorney with extensive trial experience, criminal cases and civil cases involving a few hundred to several million dollars. Special Deputy Prosecutor and attorney in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap Counties. Numerous cases before State Appellate Court and the Federal Court of Appeals; General Counsel to a national corporation and a major local corporation.

Judicial Experience: Nominated for State Supreme Court; Judge Pro Tempore, King County Superior Court and District Courts; Superior Court Arbitrator. Member, Judicial Council — initiating legal reforms to improve the courts and protect rights of people.

Public Service: Former State Legislator and King County Councilman. Member of Washington State and King County Bar Associations — active on numerous committees. Officer and Director of Washington State Protection/Advocacy Agency for the disabled. Former PTA president and youth leader.

Purpose for Seeking Election: We must make our courts more efficient and responsive. Everyone is entitled to a fair trial, but we must not forget that the purpose of the courts is to protect citizens. I will be fair — but I'll be tough.



**John L.
AUSTIN**
Nonpartisan

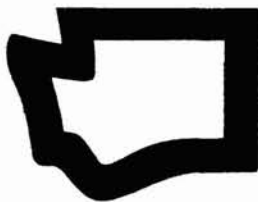
Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect
John L. Austin Judge
420 New England Building
219 First Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 464-1932

The best preparation for being a trial judge is years of active trial advocacy — and John Austin will bring 14 years' worth to the King County Superior Court. John's unique blend of experience includes seven years of private civil practice, four years as a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, and three years as a Public Defender. He has prosecuted and defended cases ranging from homicide to traffic violations and won the respect of those who have seen him or opposed him in court.

John Austin will be a sensitive, thoughtful and fair-minded judge. His candidacy has received broad-based support, including the endorsement of the King County Police Union.

An active lawyer, John is Vice President of the Criminal Law Section of the Seattle-King County Bar Association, chairs its Jail Subcommittee, and has helped develop the Tel-Law service (legal advice tapes) and Interpreters-in-court program. He is also president of one of King County's largest public defender organizations.

John is a 1971 graduate of the Willamette University College of Law. He was born in Bremerton in 1940 and has lived in Seattle for the past twenty years. His wife Carol is a Seattle schoolteacher.



Superior Court King County, Position 14



**Jane E.
GILBERTSEN**
Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
Suite 300
605 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 625-0934

Jane E. Gilbertsen brings to the position of King County Superior Court Judge eight years of legal experience as a criminal prosecutor in the Seattle City Attorney's office and in the private practice of law. Her practice emphasizes civil litigation, including plaintiff's personal injury representation, insurance defense, family law, and criminal defense.

As an attorney and as a candidate for King County Superior Court, Position No. 14, Jane E. Gilbertsen is concerned with the efficient resolution of disputes with a minimum of delay and expense to all parties. She will strive to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office and work to continually improve the administration of justice in King County.

Jane E. Gilbertsen graduated from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota in 1974 and the University of Puget Sound School of Law in 1978. She resides with her family in Bellevue. Her professional memberships include American Bar Association, Washington State Bar Association, Seattle-King County Bar Association, Washington Women Lawyers, and Washington Association of Defense Counsel. Jane has been a speaker at Continuing Legal Education programs and serves as a King County Arbitrator.



**Stephen M.
GADDIS**
Nonpartisan

While the judiciary is the least visible branch of government, it is the one that can most profoundly impact individuals.

I believe an outstanding judge must, first of all, demonstrate accomplished courtroom skills. Due process occurs when fair decisions are rendered based on evidence submitted by all parties.

An outstanding judge must also have a complete understanding of the judiciary as an institution. The way our courts are organized in reality determines their accessibility and the quality of justice administered.

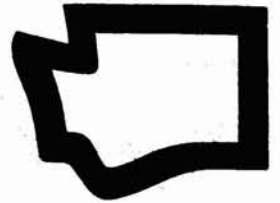
Another essential for an outstanding trial judge is administrative leadership. From my years of judicial experience, I know that some of the most important decisions a judge can make occur outside the courtroom — in committees, on task forces and commissions.

And I believe it is necessary for a judge to actively participate in the community, so I have taken a leadership role in charitable organizations, bar groups and others working for the improvement of justice.

Above all, being an outstanding judge means a commitment to protect the values of justice and make our courts accessible, inexpensive and fair for all.

These ideals cannot be reached without considerable personal growth, achievement and dedication to excellence, which my record has consistently reflected.

Superior Court King County, Position 14



Candidate did not submit a photograph for publication.

Robert E. RATCLIFFE Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
315 2nd Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 622-7050
(206) 622-1251

I am a candidate for Superior Court Judge, Position 14, in King County. I have been a lifelong resident of King County and graduated from Seattle University and the University of Washington Law School. I have been in the practice of law for over 30 years with broad experience in all courts including the trials of several major lawsuits of state-wide significance.

The position of Superior Court Judge is an important one in our judicial system. I believe I can make a contribution toward improving the administration of justice in King County.



State Representative Eleventh Legislative District

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**Mary
McADAMS**
Republican

Mary McAdams was drawn into the legislative arena thirty years ago by the Youth in Government program. Her interest and active participation in the political process has continued to date through many campaigns and eight years as an elected Precinct Committeeman.

She has an in-depth academic knowledge of the environment from the molecular level up. Combining a background of research, teaching, working for a small business and many years of volunteer community service, she holds a broad general knowledge to support her intense interests in educational excellence, economic prosperity and a livable environment.



**June
LEONARD**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
12444 Beacon Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98178
Telephone: (206) 772-5687

Both in her activities in our community and as a legislator, June Leonard has been a leader in children and family issues, drug abuse prevention and the protection of Washington's natural resources.

June will continue to take a leadership role in fine tuning the state's juvenile policies, in clarifying laws relating to substance use and abuse issues and in advocating for excellence in education. She will continue to work for protection of the environment and resources and support revision of the state's tax structure, economic development, and the provision of employment for our people.

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**Mark
DOENNEBRINK**
Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Mark Doennebrink
P.O. Box 37
Renton, WA 98055
Telephone: (206) 255-0356

Mark Doennebrink is dedicated and hardworking with longstanding interests and involvements in the community and in various charities. Doennebrink believes we can use common sense in government, that *we don't need additional taxes*, but that we do need state spending reforms and improved state efficiencies.

Doennebrink believes in upholding our obligations, meeting the needs of the elderly and providing a quality education for our children. Mark also believes that we need to create new jobs while protecting existing jobs. Mark Doennebrink believes in being responsible for your own actions and supports tough, mandatory penalties for violent and dangerous criminals.



**Gene
LUX**
Democrat

Gene Lux appointed State Senator 1973; appointed State Representative 1975; elected '76, '78, '80, '82, '84. Chairs House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee; serves on Social and Health Services and Environmental Affairs Committees; also appointed to State Employees Insurance Board, Joint Select Committee on Industrial Insurance and Insurance Commissioner's Task Force on Insurance Affordability and Availability. 37-year South King County resident and building contractor, 25-year member Carpenters Local 1289 and served 12 years on Group Health Cooperative Board of Trustees. A community and legislative record of positive support for education, environment, business and labor, health care and consumer protection.

State Senator
Thirty-first Legislative District



Republican — No candidate filed.



Frank J.
WARNKE
Democrat

Frank J. Warnke, incumbent Senator in the 31st Legislative District, is running for re-election to that seat. Warnke has served much of the district during his 12 years as Representative from the old 30th District of South King County and has represented the new 31st District for the last four years as its Senator. He is currently chairman of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee and a member of the Senate Ways & Means and Education Committees. He also serves on the state's Community Economic Revitalization Board that provides funding support to community economic development activities; and he also serves on the Governor's Economic Development Board. Frank is the Executive Director of Public School Employees of Washington. He and his wife, Beverly, have been South King County residents for the past 34 years. Warnke attended Auburn High School and studied political science at Central Washington State College and the University of Washington.



State Representative Thirty-first Legislative District

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Henry BLAIR Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Henry Blair
2661 51st Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98116
Telephone: (206) 935-2530

Henry Blair will represent the 31st District with honesty and integrity.

As president of the Auburn School Board, he has firsthand knowledge of the problems facing our schools. He will provide the needed perspective of experience in the effort to improve our educational system. Henry believes we must continually assess the effectiveness of state spending so that the needs of our citizens can be met with the greatest benefit at the minimum cost.

Henry and his wife, Madeline, have three sons and have been active in their church and youth activities.

Henry Blair provides a needed alternative—effective leadership.



Mike TODD Democrat

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 1776
Auburn, WA 98071
Telephone: (206) 939-9479

Representative Mike Todd was the leader in placing Referendum 40 on the November ballot so we can all vote to challenge the selection of Hanford as the nation's high-level nuclear waste repository. Todd, vice chair of the Energy and Utilities Committee, has been a leader in basing Washington's energy policy on conservation, rather than relying on expensive nuclear power. He also serves actively on the Education and State Government Committees. Todd is president of an energy consulting firm and a former broadcast journalist for KASY in Auburn. He provides effective, hard working representation and a level-headed approach to solving problems.

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Dave HESS Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Dave Hess
P.O. Box 1553
Auburn, WA 98071
Telephone: (206) 833-8237

Our Legislature is dominated by lawyers and lobbyists who make their livelihood from the complexity they add to our lives. Access to this decision-making process depends upon money and influence. It is simply wrong.

My opponent is a lawyer. I am a plain Republican who believes that the family—not government—is the cornerstone of society, that taxes and spending are too high, that academic standards in our schools are too low.

Good government is fairness of process and common-sense values. Let's demand that most basic of rights—one person one vote—both before and after the election.



Ernie CRANE Democrat

Representative Ernie Crane represents his district with a thoughtful and responsive approach, paying special attention to constituent problems. He lives and works in his district and knows its problems.

He serves on three important Committees: Rules, Judiciary, and Financial Institutions and Insurance. He was appointed to the Joint Legislative Arts Committee and has served on the State Council for Aging and Higher Education Committee. He introduced the "Gravel Bill" to protect your windshield from flying rocks. He objects to housing dangerous persons at Rainier School.

He believes in independent thinking, believing good ideas have no politics.

State Senator Thirty-third Legislative District



**Eleanor
LEE
Republican**

Campaign Address:
Box 390
Seahurst, WA 98062

Eleanor Lee has been a leader in making our community a better place to live during the 33 years she and her family have lived here. This great granddaughter of Washington pioneers was asked dozens of times and agreed to head community projects. Twelve years ago she was elected to serve us in the state Legislature in Olympia.

Eleanor's leadership ability, political science education and small business management experience has led to her being one of the most effective legislators now serving. The Seattle-King County Municipal League consistently rates her as "outstanding".

Among Senator Lee's accomplishments are leadership of the first legislative committee to monitor state regulations, updating of the Community Mental Health Act, passage of a modern wage setting process for state workers, an updated lost and found property law, aid for Civil Air Patrol rescue work, a consolidated state recreation guide, better funding for school transportation, successful opposition to Metro sewage on our beaches, a workable water quality act and keeping landfill operators from escaping liability for their actions. Bills to protect children and senior citizens are also to her credit.

Intelligent, courageous, tenacious, skillful, forthright, responsive, hard working describes our State Senator — Eleanor Lee.



**Dennis
McGLONE
Democrat**

Dennis McGlone cares about Southwest King County and wants your voice to be heard in Olympia. That's why he is running for Senate.

A small businessman, McGlone knows the importance of spending money responsibly. As Senator, McGlone will battle for fair tax reform, work for legislation to create new jobs, fight crime and protect the environment.

McGlone, who owns a bicycle shop, believes our strength is our youth. He talks to young people every day and supports local youth groups. Improving public education is among his top priorities.

Feeding the hungry and providing for the homeless, also rank high on the McGlone agenda. A member of the board of directors of the Des Moines Area Food Bank and a volunteer at the St. Martins de Porres Shelter in Seattle, McGlone understands the needs of these people.

McGlone, through his involvement in several community service groups, also knows the issues facing seniors. He will work to strengthen senior programs crippled by federal budget cuts.

McGlone believes a clean and healthy environment to hand future generations is achievable through the legislative process. McGlone is known as a dependable, hard worker who gets things done. Let's put him to work for you.



State Representative Thirty-third Legislative District

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**Ron
NELSEN**
Republican

Candidate did not submit a statement and photograph.



**Lorraine
HINE**
Democrat

Campaign Telephone:
(206) 824-7409

Seeking her fourth term, Lorraine Hine places an emphasis on preparing Washington State for the 21st century. "A great challenge is before us; our vision for tomorrow in education, environment and human resources begins with our actions today."

Rated "outstanding" by the Municipal League, Lorraine chairs the House Majority Caucus and serves on the Ways and Means, Rules, and Local Government Committees. She served as Mayor of Des Moines and president of the Puget Sound Council of Governments.

Lorraine's leadership ability has placed her on the Select Committee on Pensions and chair of the Select Committee on Puget Sound Water Quality.

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**Dick
BARNES**
Republican

Campaign Address:
612 South 160
Seattle, WA 98148
Telephone: (206) 243-0513

Representative Dick Barnes has held several leadership positions including chairman of the Energy and Utilities Committee, co-chairman of the Higher Education Committee, ranking minority member of Education and is presently a director of the State Institute for Public Policy.

A former Air Force pilot, graduate engineer and career Boeing research analyst, Dick has the unique blend of experience our citizen legislature needs. His community and church service includes scoutmaster, deacon, chairman of congregation and finance chairman of three school levy drives. He belongs to American Legion, Kiwanis, and Chambers of Commerce. Dick and Sylvia have three grown children.



**Paul
MANN**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
22007 Marine View Drive
Des Moines, WA 98198
Telephone: (206) 824-7478

Paul Mann works hard to protect the quality of life in the 33rd District. A leader in finding solutions to the Midway Landfill, Paul will take his concerns for a safe environment to Olympia.

A former school teacher and PTA president, Paul places a high value on a quality education. He'll work to improve our criminal justice system and make sure the rights of victims are protected.

Now employed by Associated Grocers, Paul had spent 21 years in the pastoral ministry. He'll listen to the concerns of the community. Married 26 years, Paul and his wife, Shirley, have four children.

State Representative Forty-first Legislative District



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**Joseph L. "Joe"
WILLIAMS**
Republican

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 1076
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Telephone: (206) 236-2285

Joe, a two-term incumbent, currently sits on the committees of Transportation, Natural Resources, and Commerce and Labor. He is also a member of the Transportation Subcommittees on Marine Transportation and Department of Licensing Affairs. In addition, he is a member of the House Facilities Committee and the Committee on Employment of the Disabled. He is also a Washington State Centennial Commissioner.

While in the House, Joe has earned the reputation of being "open, frank and totally honest."

He and his wife, Carol, have four children and are twenty-two year residents of Mercer Island.



**Bob
ROSENBERGER**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
4077 156th Ave. S.E.
Bellevue, WA 98006
Telephone: (206) 643-4937

Bob Rosenberger is the leader we need to prepare for the future's challenge. He says "no" to special interests because taxpayers come first.

Active in the community, Bob has lived on the Eastside for sixteen years. He understands the concerns of business and the need to make government less wasteful.

A University of Washington graduate, Bob understands the importance of education in a free society. His priority is improving our schools by upgrading teacher quality, directing more money to classrooms, less to administration.

Preserving the beauty of our state is important to Bob who will promote clean new industry.

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**Fred
MAY**
Republican

Fred May is completing his first term as a State Representative. His committees include State Government (ranking vice chair), Environmental Affairs, Trade and Economic Development, and the Select Committee for Puget Sound Clean-up. Other major interests include quality education, insurance affordability, a healthy business climate, medical issues and tax reform (no income tax).

Fred retired as marketing manager for Chicago Title Insurance in Seattle and is a former Mercer Island City Councilman. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon and Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Fred and Joyce have been active in the district for 24 years.



**Grove
ANSHELL**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
606 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: (206) 455-1450

Platform: I will actively support the following: Civil rights for all Americans; the right of every woman to decide for herself as to whether an abortion is called for and funding on the same basis as childbirth services; adequate support for public schools and teachers' salaries; adequate funding for our technical schools, colleges and universities to protect the future of our children and our state; a balanced state tax policy; and comparable worth compensation.

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



State Senator Forty-fifth Legislative District



Alan BLUECHEL Republican

Campaign Address:
9901 N.E. 124th #505
Kirkland, WA 98034
Telephone: (206) 823-9014

Good judgment is a precious talent. During twelve years in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives, Alan has gained great respect. Consistently effective, Alan has never allowed personal or political ambition to interfere with his basic concern for people. He has successfully passed legislation dealing with some of the state's toughest problems.

His major areas of legislative effectiveness cover four broad concerns: schools, finance and budget, sexual abuse of children and protecting and enhancing the quality of life in our state. He is very involved in providing quality education for all our children as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He wrote and sponsored the landmark law allowing "hearsay" evidence in child abuse cases. He wrote and negotiated passage of the Washington Water Quality Act (Puget Sound cleanup). He sponsored legislation dealing with "dread disease" insurance for senior citizens. All these measures now are law. Senator Bluechel is effective.

Alan Bluechel, a small businessman, has resided in the Denny Park/Juanita area 28 years. He understands the 45th District's problems and he knows the people. He does not promise solutions. He gets them. The nonpartisan Municipal League has rated Senator Alan Bluechel as "outstanding".



Warren APPLETON Democrat

Campaign Address:
16150 NE 85th #106
Redmond, WA 98052
Telephone: (206) 883-2449

Warren Appleton is a leader who listens. He recognizes that quality leadership grows from responsive representation. Warren has built a strong reputation for communicating with people, knowing their concerns and working to solve their problems. Recently, he walked through our communities urging people to voice their views on the Twin Falls Dam project. Warren understands the value of the individual.

Warren Appleton is a leader with experience. For the past seven years he has served as a citizen lobbyist in Olympia fighting for public health and safety issues. He has worked hard on important issues affecting all of us such as domestic violence, child car seat usage, fireworks restrictions and safety belt usage.

Warren Appleton is a leader who works. His energetic attitude enters into everything he does. As a physician he voluntarily accepts assignment and strives to make affordable health care available to all. As an attorney he consults on liability issues and spearheads preventative health care efforts.

Warren Appleton is a leader for the 45th District. There is no room in the Legislature for complacency. Residents of our area deserve more than the tired representation of past years. Send Warren Appleton to Olympia as our State Senator.

State Representative Forty-fifth Legislative District



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**John
BETROZOFF**
Republican

John is completing his second term. He brought successful business, education and community service experiences to state government. John is Ranking Republican on Education and serves on Transportation and Commerce and Labor. He is a Centennial Commission member, served on the Legislature's Temporary Committee on Education Policies, Structure, and Management and serves on the Governor's Advisory Council on Education Funding.

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



**Roger
SALISBURY**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
16150 NE 85th
Suite 119
Redmond, WA 98052
Telephone: (206) 883-6503

Roger Salisbury is a good listener, well qualified and dedicated to representing the citizens of the district. By walking through every neighborhood and talking with residents, Roger is prepared to provide leadership on key issues: senior citizens, crime, nuclear waste, education and economic development.

Dr. Salisbury teaches high school English and has also been a school principal and a deputy superintendent responsible for a \$14 million operating budget. As a long-time resident of the 45th District, Roger cares enough about his community to seek your support and vote.

Let's make a difference. Bring government back to the people. Vote Salisbury.

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**Louise
MILLER**
Republican

Campaign Telephone:
(206) 788-2825

A second-term legislator, 7-year member of Woodinville Water District Board of Commissioners and 19-year volunteer in community organizations, Louise has the experience, knowledge and commitment to best serve the people of her district.

Present legislative committee assignments: Republican vice chair, Higher Education, Energy & Utilities; Constitution, Elections & Ethics; State Arts Commission; Nuclear Waste Board.

Honored as "1985 Woman of the Year" by the Soroptimists. In 1986, elected State co-chair, Elected Washington Women and Western chair for Women's Network of National Conference of State Legislatures. Louise has been consistently rated "outstanding" by the Seattle-King County Municipal League.



**Bill
WAGGONER**
Democrat

As a candidate for the Washington State Legislature one must have the ability to listen, think, innovate, work closely with others and the commitment to move our state forward toward a more positive future.

We must work towards restructuring our archaic, regressive and unfair tax system to stimulate economic growth and new jobs. We must rededicate ourselves to quality basic and higher education for our children, with special emphasis on our two fine research universities. Most important, we must insure that high level radioactive "garbage" does not find a permanent home in Washington State. Let's work together now!



State Senator Forty-seventh Legislative District



**Kent
PULLEN**
Republican

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 5253
Kent, WA 98064
Telephone: (206) 631-1177

Having served as your State Senator for the past twelve years, I am seeking re-election in order to continue working for solutions to problems such as a high crime rate, skyrocketing property taxes, educational funding and unemployment.

During these years, I have tried my best to represent you by getting key bills enacted into law. Some of the legislation that I have successfully sponsored includes (1) providing tough, mandatory sentences for violent and dangerous criminals; (2) phasing out the inventory tax; (3) preserving our rural property through current use assessment and (4) helping protect property owners by prohibiting the State Board of Tax Appeals from increasing property valuations above those previously assessed.

I will work to reduce the state tax burden where possible through improved spending efficiency and through other reasonable economies. I am especially alarmed by recent huge increases in the property tax, which is driving many senior citizens from their homes.

Adequate funding of quality basic education is an extremely high priority. At the same time, we need effective methods of achieving accountability, not just for education, but for all levels of government.

Your vote will help me continue serving you in these important areas.



**Chuck
HARDAWAY**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
23220 Maple Valley Highway SE
Suite 13
Maple Valley, WA 98038
Telephone: (206) 432-2782

Chuck Hardaway is a proven leader, a successful businessperson, a concerned citizen—the best person for 47th District Senator.

A champion for children and education, Hardaway serves on the Tahoma School Board. He believes that a strong education is the base for a strong economy and the foundation of democracy.

Retired from the Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hardaway flew 104 combat missions and received numerous awards including the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Chuck holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration. He successfully uses his expertise and management skills to operate his own computer firm and to promote business opportunities for others. He is on the Board of Directors for the Kent Business Development Center, and has just been named chairperson of the Seattle/King County Private Industry Council. Hardaway believes small business will provide jobs for the future in the 47th District and for the state.

Hardaway advocates a clean and safe environment. He will work for state-level policies to clean up Cedar Hills and other landfills.

Chuck and Marge, his wife of 31 years, share their home and the health care of both their invalid mothers.

"I believe in a better tomorrow for all citizens."

State Representative Forty-seventh Legislative District



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**Bruce
HOLLAND**
Republican

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 58153
Renton, WA 98058
Telephone: (206) 255-4524

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

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

With Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Economics, specializing in public finance, Bruce has seventeen years of professional budgeting experience.



**David R.
FERGUSON**
Democrat

David Ferguson has twenty years experience as an educator and engineer. He understands the importance of high quality education in our increasingly technical society. As a Representative of the 47th District, he will work with the Governor to upgrade education in our state.

More equitable taxing policies and a firm stand against pollution of our natural resources are two other issues that deeply concern Ferguson.

The needs of rural as well as urban citizens must be addressed in this Legislature. David Ferguson will listen and respond to those needs.

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**Michael E.
PATRICK**
Republican

Mike Patrick is completing his third term as 47th District Representative. He is the minority chairman of the House Commerce and Labor Committee and serves on the House Transportation, Legislative Transportation, Local Government, Industrial Insurance Reform and Public Retirement Committees. He is also an ex-officio member of the State Gambling Commission.

Mike's record indicates firm support for limiting government spending and prioritizing programs such as education within existing revenues.

Mike is a retired law enforcement officer now employed in the private sector as a land use consultant. He is married to Lois and is the father of four children.



**Maureen
LEVIN**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
314 205th NE
Redmond, WA 98053
Telephone: (206) 868-7553

Washington needs a citizen legislator—a Representative who will make judgments based on a sincere understanding, fairness and commitment. Our democratic system is obligated to empower each individual and enable them to pursue their goals with a minimum of political intervention. Maureen Levin will work to de-mystify the political process encouraging citizens to participate in decisions affecting their future.

Upgrading education and developing a comprehensive environmental policy are essential. We need realistic and fair solutions to enhance our business climate and stabilize our funding sources. Let us make a future to look forward to and a world our children will be proud to inherit.

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEEMAN

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

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

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

ELECTION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN

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

TERM OF OFFICE AND VACANCIES

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

DUTIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN AS MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY AND STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

1. Each precinct committeeman is a member of the county central committee. The county central committee has the authority to fill vacancies on the party ticket for partisan county offices and for legislative offices in districts entirely within that county when no candidate files for such a position or when a candidate or nominee dies or is disqualified leaving no candi-

date of that party for such an office; they may also nominate persons for appointment to these offices if an incumbent of that party resigns.

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

NON-STATUTORY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN

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

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

Individuals who are interested in serving as precinct committeemen should contact the chairman of the county central committee of their party or the state committee office of that party. Their addresses are as follows:

Washington State

Republican Party

Nine Lake Bellevue Drive, #203
Bellevue, WA 98005

Washington State

Democratic Central Committee

1701 Smith Tower
Seattle, WA 98104

CUT THIS PAGE OUT AND TAKE TO YOUR POLLING PLACE

VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will vote on six state measures at the state general election on Tuesday, November 4, 1986. The ballot titles for these state measures are reproduced below as a convenience to voters in preparing to go to the polls or cast an absentee ballot. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides that: "Any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." (RCW 29.51.180)

REFERENDUM BILL 40

YES

NO

"Shall state officials continue challenges to the federal selection process for high-level nuclear waste repositories and shall a means be provided for voter disapproval of any Washington site?"

☐☐

INITIATIVE MEASURE 90

"Shall sales and use taxes be increased, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1%, to fund comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation and recreation programs?"

☐☐

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136

"Shall the Constitution be amended to increase authority and membership of the commission reviewing judicial conduct and require public proceedings?"

☐☐

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 138

"Shall the Constitution be amended to modify the process, timing and eligibility to fill vacancies in legislative and county offices?"

☐☐

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 49

"Shall the Constitution be amended to authorize an independent commission to set salaries of legislators, judges, and state elected officials?"

☐☐

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 55

"Shall a constitutional amendment permit voters to approve school excess levies, not exceeding six years for construction, modernization or remodeling?"

☐☐

The candidates for congressional and legislative office vary according to the residence of the voter. Space has been provided to fill in the names of the appropriate candidates prior to going to the polls.

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Slade Gorton (Republican) ☐

Brock Adams (Democrat) ☐

Jill Fein (Socialist Workers) ☐

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE _____

SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICE _____

STATE SENATOR (if applicable) _____

STATE REPRESENTATIVE—POSITION 1 _____

STATE REPRESENTATIVE—POSITION 2 _____

VOTING BY ABSENTEE BALLOT

Instructions: Any registered voter who will not be able to vote in person may apply for an absentee ballot. For convenience, use the attached request form. You may, however, use any signed request with the necessary information to request an absentee ballot. Include your printed name, address at time of registration and address to which the ballot is to be mailed and your signature. The voter's signature must compare to the voter's permanent registration record. **Mail your request directly to your county auditor.** Refer to the addresses listed below. A request may be made either in person, by mail or messenger and must be received by the county auditor no later than the day before the election. **Exception:** A voter may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election if the voter was admitted to the hospital no earlier than 5 days before the election and confined to the hospital on election day. Contact the hospital administrator, county auditor, or department of elections for such a ballot. **An absentee ballot must be voted and postmarked no later than the day of the election.** Make your request as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for an exchange of correspondence with the county auditor or department of elections.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	659-0090*
Asotin	P.O. Box 129	Asotin	99402	243-4164*
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	786-2262*
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98801	664-5432*
Clallam	223 East 4th	Port Angeles	98362	452-7831
Clark	P.O. Box 5000	Vancouver	98668	699-2241
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	382-4541*
Cowlitz	207 North 4th	Kelso	98626	577-3005
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	745-8527*
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	775-3161*
Franklin	1016 North 4th Ave.	Pasco	99301	545-3538*
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	843-1411*
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	754-2011*
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	249-4232
Island	P.O. Box 697	Coupeville	98239	679-7366
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	385-2161
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	344-2565
Kitsap	614 Division St.	Port Orchard	98366	876-7128
Kittitas	5th & Main	Ellensburg	98926	962-6811*
Klickitat	205 S. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	773-4001*
Lewis	P.O. Box 29	Chehalis	98532	748-9121
Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	725-4971*
Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	426-7177
Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	422-3712*
Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	875-6541
Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5000	Newport	99156	447-3186*
Pierce	2401 S. 35th St.	Tacoma	98409	591-7427
San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98261	378-2161
Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mount Vernon	98273	336-9305
Skamania	P.O. Box H	Stevenson	98648	427-5141*
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave.	Everett	98201	259-9444
Spokane	West 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260	456-2320*
Stevens	215 S. Oak St.	Colville	99114	684-6595*
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. SW	Olympia	98502	786-5408
Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	795-3219
Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	527-3204*
Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98227	676-6742
Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Colfax	99111	397-4601*
Yakima	North 2nd & East "B"	Yakima	98901	575-4078*

*Area Code: 509

Absentee Ballot Request

I _____ HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
PRINT NAME FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION

AT _____
ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN ZIP

PHONE NO. _____ PRECINCT _____
(IF KNOWN)

SEND MY BALLOT TO: ☐ SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE: ☐ THE ADDRESS BELOW:

STREET ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP

This application is for the state general election to be held on November 4, 1986.

**TO BE VALID, YOUR
SIGNATURE MUST
BE INCLUDED**

SIGNATURE X _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ PRECINCT CODE _____ LEG. DIST. _____

REGISTRATION VERIFIED _____ DEPUTY SIGNATURE _____ BALLOT MAILED _____

BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

----- CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE -----

Absentee Ballot Request

I _____ HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
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AT _____
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BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

1 9 8 6

VOTERS & CANDIDATES PAMPHLET



**State General Election
NOVEMBER 4, 1986**

AVISO: La mayor parte del texto de ésta publicación es traducida al español. Si usted desea recibir esta información, hágalo ordenando su ejemplar a la oficina del auditor del condado, al departamento de elecciones, o bien enviando su nombre y dirección a:

SECRETARY OF STATE
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
P.O. BOX 7000
OLYMPIA, WA 98504

Un Folleto le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.