

WASHINGTON STATE VOTERS PAMPHLET



80
YEARS
of
WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
IN WASHINGTON STATE



INTRODUCTION TO THE 1990 VOTERS PAMPHLET

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

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

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

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

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

RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State



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

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

WOMEN ACCEPT SUFFRAGE AS TRUST

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

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

A New Day of Thanksgiving

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Emma Smith Devos, president of the State Equal Suffrage association, today issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 24, as a day of Thanksgiving for the newly franchised women of Washington. At least 120,000 women voted to the effect in the election by equal

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Upper Left: From the Tacoma Daily News November, 1910

Lower right: From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer November 10, 1910

(Courtesy, Washington State Library)

Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-448-4881, TDD (Hearing Impaired) 1-800-422-8683

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOMEN OF STATE GET THE BALLOT BY GIFT OF MEN

Early Returns Indicate That the Suffrage Amendment Carried Easily

SEATTLE'S VOTE 2 TO 1

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

Reading only the official proclamation by the governor to make it effective, the voters of Washington approved amendment VI to the state constitution and thrust the sovereign power of the electorate into the hands of women. Such at least was the strong indication as the votes were being counted early this morning. At one stroke the voting population of the state is doubled. Washington is the fifth state in the Union to make the experiment. The success as to the validity of the measure is not taken serious

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

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

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

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

ELECTION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

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

TERM OF OFFICE AND VACANCIES

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

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

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

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

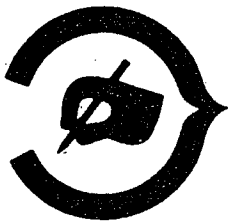
2. The state central committee has the authority under state law (RCW 29.42.020) to:
 - Call caucuses and conventions.
 - Provide for the election of delegates to national nominating conventions.
 - Fill vacancies on the party ticket for any federal, state or legislative office which encompasses more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

NON-STATUTORY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

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

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

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



INITIATIVE MEASURE 547

TO THE PEOPLE

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

Statement for

INITIATIVE 547 KEEPS WASHINGTON LIVABLE

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

INITIATIVE 547 PROTECTS OUR ENVIRONMENT

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

INITIATIVE 547 MAKES DEVELOPERS PAY, NOT TAXPAYERS

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

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

Official Ballot Title:

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

The law as it now exists:

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

THE BULLDOZERS AREN'T WAITING AND NEITHER SHOULD WE

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

Rebuttal of Statement against

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

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

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 27)

Statement against

I-547 PROMOTES GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY, NOT GROWTH MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

I-547 DELAYS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TRAFFIC RELIEF

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

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

SUPPORT STRONG LOCAL CONTROL, VOTE NO ON I-547

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

Rebuttal of Statement for

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

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

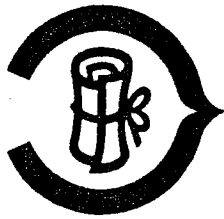
I-547 takes land use control from your local government and gives it to an unelected state bureaucracy.

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

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

786-7999
Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
JOE KING, Speaker of the House; JOEL PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Governor; JEANETTE HAYNER, Senate Majority Leader.

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



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4203

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:

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

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

Official Ballot Title:

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

The law as it now exists:

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

Statement for

HJR 4203 IS GOOD, OPEN, AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

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

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

HJR 4203 REPAIRS STRUCTURAL FLAWS IN EXISTING CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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

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

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

PROBABLE USE OF HJR 4203

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

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

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

Rebuttal of Statement against

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

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

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

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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

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

The effect of HJR 4203, if approved into law:

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

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

Annexation of territory to an adjoining county would require

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

Statement against

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS; VOTE NO ON HJR 4203

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT TAKES THE POWER

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

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

THE SOLUTION IS WORSE THAN THE PROBLEM

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

Rebuttal of Statement for

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

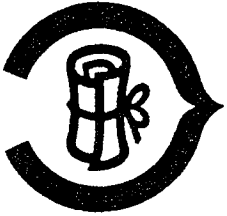
It becomes a major roadblock to citizens desiring to express themselves on county boundaries.

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

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

786 - 7830
Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4231

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 80; Nays, 14; Absent or not voting, 4.
SENATE: Yeas, 35; Nays, 11; Absent or not voting, 3.

Official Ballot Title:

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

The law as it now exists:

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

Statement for

THIS PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY

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

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

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

WHAT IS THE NECESSARY VOTE?

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

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

COST SAVINGS

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

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

WHAT GOVERNMENTS WILL USE THIS FLEXIBILITY?

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

Rebuttal of Statement against

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

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

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

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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

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

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

The effect of HJR 4231, if approved into law:

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

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

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

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

Statement against

HJR 4231 WILL RAISE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES

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

A NEW WAY TO RAISE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES

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

HJR 4231 DOES NOT MAKE SENSE

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

Rebuttal of Statement for

Flexibility means higher property taxes.

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

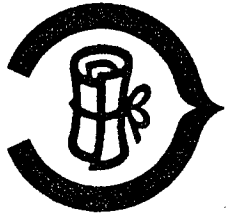
Minor election cost savings will be far outweighed by increases in your property taxes.

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

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8212

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8212 begins on page 27.

Vote cast by the 1990 Legislature on final passage:

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

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

Statement for

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

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

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

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

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

Official Ballot Title:

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

The law as it now exists:

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

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

Rebuttal of Statement against

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

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

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

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

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

The effect of SJR 8212, if approved into law:

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

Statement against

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

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

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

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

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

Rebuttal of Statement for

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

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:
BRUCE HOLLAND, State Representative.

786-7718



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative 547

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

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

ARTICLE I: INTENT AND GOALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) State-wide planning goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Land-use goals:

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

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

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

(iv) Protect productive agricultural and grazing lands;

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

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

(vii) Protect property from unconstitutional taking;

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

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

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

(b) Economic development goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Conservation goals:

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

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

(iii) Protect and improve air and water quality;

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Neighborhood community protection goals:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Transportation goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Housing goals:

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

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

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

housing;

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

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

(g) Public service goals:

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Provide for equitable distribution of public services.

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

(i) Recreation and open space goals:

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

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

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

(j) Planning process and goals:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil;

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The driving of pilings;

(e) The placing of obstructions;

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

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

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

ARTICLE II: REGIONAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT REVIEW PANELS NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. REGIONAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The panels sitting jointly shall:

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

the state;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III: COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

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

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

(2) Each local government in this state shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Constitutes urban growth;

(b) Probably would lead to urban growth; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REQUIREMENTS. (1) Each local government shall adopt a comprehensive plan and shall submit a copy to the review panel. Each county that both has a population of fifty thousand or more and has had its population increase by more than ten percent in the previous ten years, and each county that has had its population increase by more than twenty percent in the previous ten years, regardless of population, and all cities and towns in such counties, shall adopt and submit the plan within three years of the effective date of this act. All other counties with a population of forty thousand or more and all cities and towns in such counties, shall adopt and submit the plan within five years of the effective date of this act. All other counties shall adopt and submit the plan within seven years of the effective date of this act.

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

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

(b) An analysis of existing needs;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Mixed-use rural lands;

(iii) Agricultural and range lands;

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

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

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

(6) Each comprehensive plan shall contain an element demonstrating that its employment and population goals and elements are consistent with the goals and elements of plans of surrounding jurisdictions and regional wildlife corridor protection and restoration plans developed by the panels and the department of wildlife.

(7) A comprehensive plan may contain additional elements consistent with the elements required by this section, including an element addressing multijurisdictional issues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RCW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

forest lands;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the adjoining county, or in Thurston county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The decision to be unconstitutional; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV: IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

- (a) Nisqually Delta;
- (b) Skagit Flats;
- (c) Vancouver Lake lowlands; and
- (d) Dishman Hills.

(3) The panels' recommendations shall specify:

- (a) The boundary of the area;
- (b) The reasons for the requested designation; and
- (c) The goals to be served by a management plan.

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

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

- (i) The boundary of the area;
- (ii) The reasons for the requested designation; and
- (iii) The goals to be served by a management plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

that promote the goals of this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sewer local improvement district assessments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND USE PLANS AND ZONING ORDINANCE. Land use plans and

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

ARTICLE V: APPROPRIATION AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 43. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution No. 4203

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XI, section 3 of the state Constitution to read as follows:

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

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

County boundaries shall be altered as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution No. 4231

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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



**COMPLETE TEXT OF
Senate Joint
Resolution No. 8212**

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

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

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

VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on four statewide measures at the state general election on November 6, 1990. The ballot titles for these 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. Contact your local county auditor for a sample ballot containing any local measures or candidates. State law provides: "Any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." (RCW 29.51.180).

INITIATIVE MEASURE 547

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

YES NO

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4203

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

YES NO

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4231

"Shall constitutional provisions governing the creation of new counties be amended to allow requirements for county formation, annexation, and..."

YES NO

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8212

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

YES NO

CANDIDATES

U.S. Representative _____

State Representative _____ Position 1

State Senator (if applicable) _____

State Representative _____ Position 2



United States Representative Fourth Congressional District



Ole **HOUGEN** Democrat

Campaign Address:
Ole Hougen For Congress
P.O. Box 393
Bingen WA 98605
(509) 493-4495

Ole Hougen is a Democrat running for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. The Fourth Congressional District is the most impoverished district in Washington State. Since Sid Morrison has been in office 6,000 jobs have been lost. It's time for a change! Ole states:

"I am committed to an *increase in the standard and quality of living* in the Fourth Congressional District. I believe *jobs, national healthcare, and education* should be our national priori-

ties. The right priorities will result in a healthy economy that speaks of a renewed stronger America."

"The changes in *timber, farming, and the defense industry* must be met with *adequate funding and solid plans for new employment opportunities and industry development*. Economic stabilization and diversification must be a priority."

"I believe the *rights of the landowner* must be respected region wide! Farm lands must be protected. The Columbia Gorge must be opened up to *some necessary development*."

"I will work for the development of a strong *national energy policy* that could prevent problems such as we are having in the Middle East."

"My number one priority for Hanford is the allocation of funding for the Tri Party Agreement. I envision Hanford becoming a model in the field of *nuclear cleanup technology* and the development of *alternative energy sciences* (both of which could be marketed worldwide!)"

"Our *natural resources* must be respected and conserved to provide future economic growth and stability for our region and for all America."

"The huge *budget deficit and savings and loan scandal* are symptoms of a disease eating at the heart of our country. Those *responsible* must be held accountable."



Sid **MORRISON** Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Morrison
P.O. Box 105
Yakima WA 98907
(509) 575-6942

Sid Morrison's record of legislative success shows what a positive difference he has made for Central Washington.

Sid led the effort that brought the delegations of Washington and Oregon together to enact plans that will ease the impact of our timber supply crisis, including assistance for timber-dependent communities, and restricting the export of unprocessed logs from both state and federal lands.

And while restricting exports where our natural resources

are limited, Sid has continually fought for opening new markets for our products in abundant supply. An initiative he helped craft -- targeted export assistance -- has helped boost sales and open overseas markets for a wide variety of farm products.

He has sought out creative or unique answers to difficult problems. When a consumer group misled the public about Alar on apples, Sid found a way to use existing funds to help both the industry and consumers, without sending the bill to the taxpayer.

He's worked hard to help thousands of talented people remain employed at Hanford even as its mission changes. Next year's Hanford budget is an all-time high, aiming for a future that includes environmental restoration, space power, energy research, medical isotopes, and new technology for waste reduction and disposal.

Other legislative success that Sid has helped with include the Washington Wilderness Bill; increasing federal assistance to state and local anti-drug efforts; bringing new radar systems to area airports; and blocking the conversion of the Walla Walla veteran hospital to an outpatient facility. Nationally, Sid has remained firm in his insistence that a healthy economy be shaped and the national debt reduced. He has consistently supported the balanced budget and line item veto amendments.

Sid Morrison is known for staying on top of complex issues that matter to Central Washington. He is known for caring...for you!

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

United States Representative Fifth Congressional District



Tom FOLEY Democrat

The Committee to Re-Elect
Tom Foley
P.O. Box 2121
Spokane WA 99210-2121

For Tom Foley, being Speaker of the House of Representatives helps him get things done for his eastern Washington constituents.

Since his election in 1964, Tom has been the first Washingtonian to hold a number of key leadership positions: the chairmanship of the important Agriculture Committee; all the major leadership posts; and his current position as Speaker, the third ranking position in the United States government and the

highest legislative office in the nation. He is a respected leader in both parties, and represents the interests of eastern Washington at the highest levels of government around the world.

Tom believes that the coming decade provides the opportunity to reassert our economic strength. He has been active for many years in efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit, and he will continue to work with the President and both parties in the Congress to achieve a balanced budget without sacrificing agriculture, social security, health care, education, national security and other essential programs.

Tom's efforts to promote agriculture and preserve Washington's environmental assets reflect his deep roots in the state. His grandfather homesteaded here before statehood. His mother, Helen Higgins, was born in Davenport and his father, Judge Ralph Foley, served for 35 years on the Spokane Superior Court.

Tom attended Gonzaga University and graduated from the University of Washington and its School of Law. Before his election to Congress, he served as a deputy prosecuting attorney, assistant attorney general, and as special counsel to the late Senator Henry M. Jackson. Among the many public and private advisory boards of which he has been a member are the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force and Naval Academies and Whitman College's Board of Overseers. He is married to the former Heather Strachan.



Marlyn DERBY Republican

Marlyn Derby for Congress
Committee
P.O. Box 3947
Spokane WA 99220
(509) 534-3982

Marlyn Derby possesses the qualities that make her the ideal Congressional candidate. She is not encumbered by influence and money from special interest groups outside our state. Her goals are that the U.S. Constitution is again interpreted as the Founding Fathers intended and in seeing that the people of Eastern Washington are fairly represented.

Marlyn knows that you want a productive economy by reducing taxes and returning market control to individual Ameri-

cans, a strong national defense and restoration of moral values at all levels of society. Marlyn understands how government mismanagement has burdened us with the Savings and Loan bail-out, has funded the break-up of families, and has facilitated life-styles that are dangerous to personal and public health. It is government's duty to protect all of its citizens regardless of age, ethnic background, health or state of dependency.

Marlyn was born and raised on a family farm. She has represented the Republican Party as county, state, and national delegates to Republican Conventions. She is a Registered Nurse, graduating at the top of her class. She has been married for 30 years to a pro-life physician, and is the mother of two children. She has served in local and national positions in nursing, education, the church, media relations and as the president of the National Association of ProLife Nurses.

Morality and integrity in government are reasons why Marlyn entered this race. It is time for a change in Congress to a *citizen statesman* who is dedicated to serving God and country. Marlyn has those qualities of morality and integrity that are so needed in a public servant.

"Most of my life, Democrats have controlled the nation's purse strings. Their irresponsible handling of the budget has burdened us. It is time for a change!"

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



State Representative

Third Legislative District

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Bill DAY Democrat

Campaign Address:
W. 2003 Shannon
Spokane WA 99205-4173
(509) 328-9227

Representative Bill Day has a record to be proud of! Bill is a leader in passing legislation protecting Senior Citizen Rights, and offering innovative proposals that truly create jobs.

Bill Vows to continue the fight to give Eastern Washington issues the attention and fairness they deserve. Some politicians talk a lot, but the record is clear Bill Day delivers!

The Maple Street Toll was removed, due to Bill's efforts as a member of the Transportation Committee.

Bill and his wife Debbie have three children. The Days are members of Mary Queen Parish. Bill is a business consultant.



Patricia STAFFORD Republican

Campaign Address:
People for Trish Stafford
2317 E. Providence
Spokane WA 99207
(509) 487-6106

I'm married with 3 children, and one on the way. Joshua attends Rogers High, and Jennifer attends Bemis Elementary. Before marrying John, I was a single mother, working, and putting myself through college. So I understand the struggles facing single parents as well as those facing families today.

Partly for that reason, I'm for low taxes and limited government so that the private sector can thrive. Most people want to earn their own way, and we need a healthy economy to provide the jobs and economic growth. Government should provide fair rules and protection. I oppose a state income tax.

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Dennis DELLWO Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Reelect
Dennis A. Dellwo
1900 Seafirst Financial Cntr
Spokane WA 99201
(509) 838-6131

Dennis Dellwo has served 8 years in the House where he has gained a reputation as a hard working, effective legislator.

Dennis and his family have lived in Spokane for many generations. He is a graduate of Gonzaga Prep, Gonzaga University and attended Gonzaga School of Law. He is a partner with the law firm of Winston and Cashatt.

Dennis is the chairman of the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee and a member of the Natural Resources and the Judiciary Committees.

Dennis is married to the former Jeannine Roe and has four year old and seven month old daughters.



Charles POTTER, JR. Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Chuck
Potter
S. 9 Washington, #610
Spokane WA 99204
(509) 838-1018

Chuck Potter is someone who cares. His dedication to serving Spokane is reflected by his chairing the Citizens for Senior Safety, and interests in Spokane Kiwanis, Spokane Area Economic Development Council, and Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

An Army veteran, married with four children, Chuck's involvement mirrors his family-oriented, high moral values.

As a business owner Chuck is committed to common sense and fiscal responsibility.

He says "No," to higher taxes, crime, state funding of abortions, and special legal rights for homosexuals. He says "Yes," to the death penalty, protecting our country's flag, and local control of growth and jobs.

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

State Representative

Fourth Legislative District



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George ORR Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect George
Orr
N 807 Sullivan Road
Veradale WA 99037
(509) 924-7190

I'm George Orr, and I'm asking for your vote. My background as a school board member and a firefighter gives me a broad range of experiences and my community activities give me the knowledge of our diverse and growing community to make the right choice when it comes time to take a stand for the Spokane Valley.

In Olympia I will be guided by my beliefs that we can make Washington strong by improving our education system, cleaning up our environment, guaranteeing the safety of our neighborhoods, protecting our citizens and improving the quality of our community through accessible government.



Charles WOLFE Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect
Charles R. Wolfe G.O.P.
E. 16320 Lincoln Rd.
Spokane WA 99207
(509) 924-1412

Rep. Wolfe is an experienced, effective legislator who listens to his constituents. A practicing physician with a Master's Degree in Public Health, Rep. Wolfe is uniquely qualified to meet the challenges of the 90's.

He is the Assistant Ranking Republican on the Health Care and Corrections Committee, and serves on the Local Government, Commerce and Labor, and Business and Job Retention Committees.

Rep. Wolfe co-authored the Omnibus Drug Bill and will continue to work for strong family values, quality education, protection for Senior Citizens, and access to health care. *He will continue to oppose a state income tax.*

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Ron JACKSON Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect
Ron Jackson
N. 510 Best
Spokane WA 99216
(509) 924-1326

As a decorated Korean War combat veteran, professional athlete and coach, Ron has shown his strong leadership qualities many times. His business experience and years of service to the community, and it's youth, make him the ideal legislative candidate.

An excellent money manager, Ron and his wife Sally have raised seven children.

Strong measures to control crime and drugs, health care, priority budget management, quality education, and a healthy environment are Ron's main concerns.

"I feel that the Fourth District residents desperately need a strong, middle of the road, legislator, with credibility to represent them in Olympia. The time is now!"



Mike PADDEN Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens For Mike Padden
S 25 Blake Road
Spokane WA 99216
(509) 927-8834

Representative Mike Padden has represented the Spokane Valley and Eastern Spokane County since 1981. He has been a strong leader in the legislature for spending reform, victim's rights, tougher criminal sentencing, family values and increased Valley representation in county government.

Representative Padden graduated from Gonzaga University and Gonzaga School of Law. He lives with his wife, Laura and their five boys in Opportunity.

Representative Padden serves on the Judiciary, Appropriations, Housing and Human Services Committees. He is a member of the Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Valley Knights of Columbus and serves on the board of the Secret Witness program.

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



State Representative

Fifth Legislative District

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**Lawrence
SCHUCHART**
Democrat

Lawrence Schuchart has been politically and socially active in our community for the last twenty years. As a member of the working class, a property owner and his past experience as a small businessman, we feel he can best represent the individuals in our district.

"I believe in bringing to Spokane an expanded tax base and better jobs through environmentally-safe industries, affordable health-care, and to find a more fair and equitable taxing system for the working class."



**Jean
SILVER**
Republican
Campaign Address:
Campaign to Re-Elect Jean
Silver
N. 7102 Audubon Drive
Spokane WA 99208
(509) 325-5095

Jean is committed to securing the best return for the taxpayer's dollars. During the prior two years, Jean was one of six legislators who negotiated the final thirteen billion dollar state budget.

Her legislative priorities continue to be the state budget, sound legislation for quality education, and needed social services.

Seeking a fifth term, Jean says, "My job is to represent the people of the 5th District by listening, assisting, and responding."

A Certified Public Accountant, she serves on numerous legislative committees and is active in community affairs. Jean and her family are lifelong residents of Spokane.

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**Shirley
RECTOR**
Democrat
Campaign Address:
E. 13222 Farwell
Spokane, WA 99207
(509) 466-7877

"Representative Shirley Rector helped deliver legislation expanding the war against crime and restricting the release of convicted criminals filing for appeal. Rep. Rector helped deliver legislation expanding penalties for criminals convicted of child abuse. Rep. Rector helped deliver legislation that protects young children who are victims of abuse from the trauma of testifying in court in front of the defendant or jury. Rep. Rector helped deliver legislation that improves the quality and availability of long term care for seniors, and expands chore services to help more seniors continue living in their own homes. Rep. Shirley Rector puts people first."



**Todd
MIELKE**
Republican
Campaign Address:
Citizens For Todd Mielke
P.O. Box 9993
Spokane WA 99209-9993
(509) 328-6036

Todd Mielke, an energetic and effective voice in our legislature, believes in the special values that make Spokane great -- honesty, integrity and hard work.

As a key staff person in the senate for four years, Todd Mielke has helped Spokane families in need. Having at least twice the legislative experience as his opponents, Todd has focused on issues that most directly affect our community, including crime, health care and preventing unneeded tax increases.

Todd Mielke is a lifelong resident of Spokane, serves on the board of the Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Council, and is endorsed by the Spokane Police Guild.

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

State Senator Sixth Legislative District



Jan **POLEK** Democrat

Campaign address:
Jan Polek for State Senate
2810 East 29th
Spokane WA 99203
(509) 535-7419

Jan Polek is the right choice for the 90's because she understands modern families and modern times. Jan's election to the State Senate would give the voters of the 6th District someone who is committed to providing sensible solutions to today's complex problems.

Jan Polek understands that seniors are concerned about out-living their resources because of rising health care costs. Jan Polek knows we need to ensure that our children receive a quality education. And, Jan Polek believes in a woman's right to choose what is best for her. She agrees with Speaker Tom Foley when he says, "There are places that government simply does not belong."

As a community leader, wife of 35 years, and mother of two grown children, Jan Polek knows that simple, knee-jerk answers may be tempting but they will not solve the complex problems of today. Jan's work on the Washington State Medical Disciplinary Board has proven her strength and wisdom in handling serious issues.

Governor Booth Gardner, said of Jan, "She has demonstrated her commitment to the citizens of her community throughout the years. She will bring to Olympia new intelligence and an understanding of the realities of modern family life."



James **WEST** Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect Sen.
James E. West
S. 405 Stevens
Spokane WA 99204
(509) 747-0496

Senator Jim West has come a long way from his childhood in Spokane to becoming a powerful committee chairman in the state Senate. That Spokane County heritage makes Sen. Jim West a powerful advocate for the families of the 6th District.

Senator West's rise to leadership has helped increase Eastern Washington's influence in the Legislature, resulting in such projects as SIRT1, the WSU-Spokane Branch Campus, successful "workfare" reforms in Spokane, an overhaul of Eastern State Hospital and more funding for EWU in Cheney.

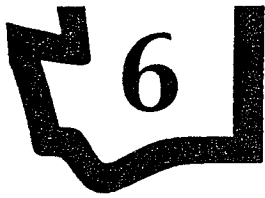
As Senate Health and Long-Term Care Committee Chairman, Senator West has helped improve health care for poor families, pregnant women, elderly and disabled people and rural Washington residents.

Senator West's efforts to pass a new helmet law will save lives and prevent many tragic injuries. And his efforts to bring a national distributing plant to the Spokane Valley could employ 125 local workers.

Senator Jim West has been a consistent opponent of unnecessary taxes. Senator West helped stop a state income tax proposed in 1988 and a 14 percent sales tax hike proposed in 1989.

Senator Jim West is going the distance and fulfilling the trust -- he's earned re-election as our Senator.

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



State Representative

Sixth Legislative District

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Vince STEVENS Democrat

Campaign Address:
Vince Stevens Election
Committee
Suite 416
400 South Jefferson
Spokane WA 99204
(509) 624-2007

Vince Stevens is a highly-accomplished small business owner and 31-year resident of Spokane.

While dean of health sciences at Eastern Washington University, Vince's leadership and clear-minded reasoning was called upon by Democratic and Republican governors alike; twice he chaired governor-appointed panels on health care. Unlike his opponent, Vince supports women's right to reproductive choice. Vince has 15 years teaching experience and was formerly appointed to serve on Spokane's Trade Delegation.

Vince Stevens is committed to improving health care, enhancing public education and securing the safety and economic health of Spokane County. *Vince Stevens: What a Representative Should Be!*



Duane SOMMERS Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Duane Sommers
S. 2812 Wall
Spokane WA 99203
(509) 747-2243

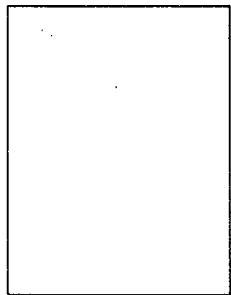
Duane Sommers, experienced legislator and small business owner, is serving his fourth year in the House.

Duane has an extensive background of over 25 years in working with government agencies. As a fiscal conservative, he believes government managers should be effective and operate within budget constraints. And, that government growth and tax increases restrict economic growth.

He serves on the House Environmental Affairs Committee and the Joint Select Committee on Solid Waste Management. He also is a member of other committees including Health Care, Transportation, Pension Policy and Legislative Ethics.

Duane and his wife, Mae, have four grown children.

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Democrat - No candidate filed.



John MOYER Republican

Campaign Address:
The Committee to Re-elect
John Moyer
P.O. Box 8436
Spokane WA 99203
(509) 535-3271

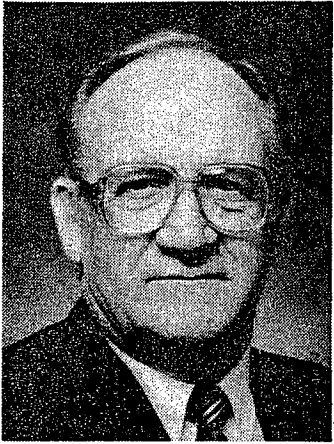
John Moyer believes that each citizen has the responsibility to share concerns and solutions. John listens and learns, earning the 6th District's bipartisan support and trust.

An active leader in health organizations, John has practiced as an OB/Gyn physician, in Spokane for 33 years.

His priorities focus on families and health, prenatal care, single parenting, job and educational opportunities, fiscal responsibility, day care, teen pregnancy, the elderly, AIDS, and physical, drug & child abuse.

He is an active promoter of increased trade and economic development between Eastern and Western Washington. John cares deeply for people, his community and Eastern Washington.

State Senator Seventh Legislative District



Roy GRAFFIS Democrat

Campaign Address:
Roy Graffis
P.O. Box 36
Hunters WA 99137
(509) 826-5006

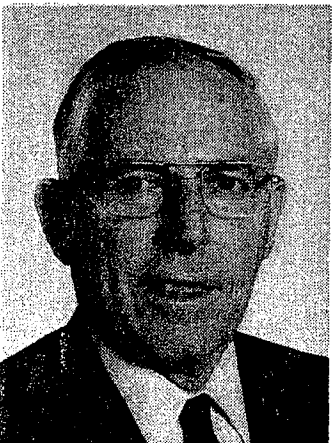
Roy Graffis believes the time has come for actions rather than words when it comes to solving the pressing problems that will face this district and state in the coming decade. Roy is committed to fighting taxes, improving education, helping seniors, and working for jobs.

Roy Graffis is a school superintendent at the Columbia River School District in Hunters. By sticking to the basics, Graffis has transformed Hunters into one of the most successful school districts in the state. Hunters now has one of the lowest dropout rates in the state, test scores rank above state and national averages, and most students go on to college.

Graffis knows the importance of taxpayers' money. That's why he has run a top-notch school district without a school levy or tax increase in over 11 years.

Roy is the only coach in the history of Washington to win four state championships in three different sports.

Roy Graffis is a Korean war veteran, sportsman, and family man, who cares enough to make a difference for all of us. He believes we've got the right land, we've got the right people -- all we really need is the right leadership in Olympia.



Scott BARR Republican

Campaign address:
409 Old Dominion Road
Colville WA 99114
(509) 684-6693

Senator Scott Barr is seeking his third 4-year term in the Senate, after serving three 2-year terms in the House. With his experience and seniority, Scott has a proven record of getting things done for the 7th District and Eastern Washington.

His position as Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee gives our area a powerful voice on agriculture, Washington's No. 1 industry.

Scott is known as a leader who gets a fair shake for small school needs; a staunch defender of private property rights; a major supporter of small business; a fighter for the timber industry; and a strong supporter of economic development and job creation.

A fiscal conservative, Scott consistently opposes new taxes. He has little patience for big spending, mismanaged government.

Scott opposes governmental interference in people's lives and businesses. He consistently opposes attempts at additional gun controls.

And he is a recognized leader in developing policies that balance the protection and utilization of our natural resources.

Scott Barr is a fiscal and social conservative who believes in traditional family values and the American work ethic. A 41-year resident of the 7th District, Scott lives with his wife, Dollie, on their farm near Colville.

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



State Representative

Seventh Legislative District

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Richard REED Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Richard
Reed
P.O. Box 127
Reardan WA 99029
(509) 796-4167

Richard Reed chose to live in the 7th District 26 years ago out of appreciation for its sunshine and people. He's been an officer in the Democratic party at the county and state levels most of that time. Richard has served the community as a foster parent and as a district representative to a state Library Conference. Reed believes "We need a representative with ability to negotiate with Westside interests to get the best deal on a range of issues including, greater availability of rural healthcare and community college, reduced growth management impacts, and adoption of the Reproduction Freedom Act."

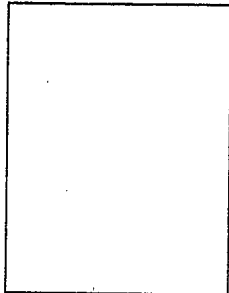


Steve FUHRMAN Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect
Steve Fuhrman
710 Hwy 395 N
Kettle Falls WA 99141
(509) 738-6585

Steve Fuhrman is a strong advocate for the 7th District!
Experience: Steve works hard to cut taxes, bureaucratic red-tape, wasteful spending.
Jobs: Steve promotes fishery, tourism, and banning log exports to support sawmills.
Gun Owner Rights: Steve believes we have enough gun laws, and wants the death penalty for convicted murderers. *Public Education:* Steve supports funds for school construction, increasing parental control of education, merit pay for teachers. *Environment:* Steve promotes easy, accessible recycling, and keeping a balance between jobs and environment. *Taxes:* Steve wants to cap all taxes, opposes a state income tax, and taxpayer funding of abortion.

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John McLAUGHLIN Democrat

Candidate did not submit a photograph or statement for publication.

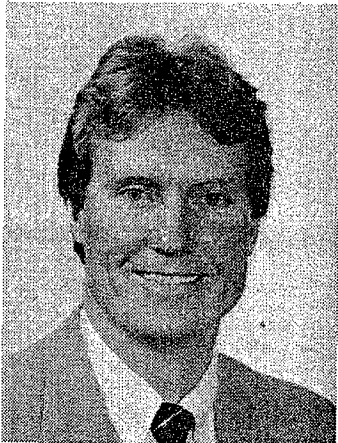


Bob MORTON Republican

Campaign Address:
Bob Morton Campaign
Committee
P.O. Box 1472
Orient WA 99160
(509) 684-5132

Bob Morton is an active community leader. A small businessman and family man, Bob knows and understands the burdens caused by higher taxes and excessive government regulations. Bob believes good jobs and a strong economy are important for our children and our district's well-being. Bob has worked hard for local citizens on timber, cattle, and natural resources issues, and for local control on the Kettle River Protection Bill. Bob's reputation for honesty, hard work, and integrity, and his ability and desire to listen and care about the needs of 7th District citizens, ensure Bob will work hard for us.

State Senator Eighth Legislative District



Jim JESERNIG Democrat

**Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Jim
Jesernig
P.O. Box 7211
Kennewick WA 99336
(509) 582-5039**

Four years ago our voices were not heard in Olympia. The nuclear industry was everyone's favorite whipping post, and local projects received no attention. But from the day Jim Jesernig went to work for us, things were different.

In the past we lost Hanford votes by overwhelming margins. Jim worked one on one with the legislators, explaining the facts and calming fears. Now, pro-Hanford legislation passes both the House and Senate with bipartisan support.

Our economy used to be almost entirely dependent on the whims of budget writers in Washington, D.C. Now, thanks in part to diversification projects funded because of legislation sponsored by Jim, new businesses are growing -- and we're gaining our economic independence.

Before we elected Jim, expansion of our college facilities languished without a legislative champion for years. Now, a major construction project is underway, and we have a growing branch campus of Washington State University.

As the record of the past four years shows, Jim provides the leadership we need as we build a strong future for our community.

Jim Jesernig was born and raised in Kennewick, where he lives with wife, Cathy, and their 18 month old son, Bradley.



Shirley HANKINS Republican

**Campaign Address:
Shirley Hankins Campaign
P.O. Box 3056
Richland WA 99336**

Senator Shirley Hankins is a true Tri-Citizen. Senator Hankins has lived in the Tri-Cities for 34 years. During that time, she has raised a family, pursued an education and started a career.

For the last ten years, Shirley has represented us in the Washington State House of Representatives. She built an outstanding record and served on Committees vital to the Tri-Cities during her tenure.

When State Senator Max Benitz passed away, Benton County leaders turned to the only person with the experience and dedication to carry on his tradition of protecting the 8th District--Shirley Hankins.

As our State Senator in the senate majority, Shirley Hankins has the power and influence to continue getting results for the 8th District.

Shirley has played a key legislative role in diversifying our economy, establishing the WSU Tri-Cities branch campus, supporting increased funding for our schools and fighting for tough measures to crack down on crime.

Senator Hankins also serves as Chairperson of the Senate Energy and Utilities Committee. This is an important Committee for our families and businesses who depend on a strong and vigorous energy industry.

Senator Hankins puts the Tri-Cities first. Retain Senator Shirley Hankins.

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



State Representative

Eighth Legislative District

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Lane BRAY Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Lane
Bray
P.O. Box 1130
Richland WA 99352
(509) 943-9005

Lane Bray is an outstanding leader whose commitments and contributions to our community were recognized in 1988 when he was named "Tri-Citian of the Year."

Lane Bray will fight to protect our way of life, to protect and create jobs in our community, and to ensure quality education for our children. Lane will work for affordable health care, a neighborhood free from crime, and reasonable tax rates.

Lane, a Hanford scientist, has lived here for 40 years and served on the Richland City Council for 18 years, four of them as Mayor. Lane and Gwen Bray have four grown children.



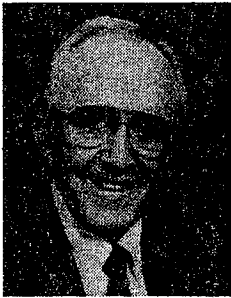
John POYNER Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect John
Poyner
719 South Young Place
Kennewick WA 99352
(509) 735-9849

John Poyner, former Richland Mayor and longtime community leader carries superb credentials in his quest for State Representative from Washington's eighth legislative district.

John and his wife Gail have been married 24 years, have two grown children and have resided in Richland 41 years. Poyner, a co-owner of 4 local Auto Parts stores, is especially sensitive to the need for a State Government responsive to the desires of its people. As a Fiscal Conservative he believes that Governments should not intrude in the Private sector and the healthiest business climate is one where markets determine the viability of each business.

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Curtis LUDWIG Democrat

Campaign Address:
425 Columbia Center Blvd.,
#L-101
Kennewick WA 99336
(509) 735-4391

Curt Ludwig has an outstanding record of commitment and public service to our community. Curt was Benton County Prosecutor for twelve years and he understands the importance of protecting our community from crime. Curt is the most qualified candidate in the race, and he has the experience and the knowledge to represent our interests in the Legislature. When it comes to important issues such as crime, taxes, education and economic opportunity, Curt Ludwig will get the job done. Curt is someone we know. He's someone we trust. Let's put Curt to work representing us in Olympia.



Steve YOUNG Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Steve
Young
1809C West 21st
Kennewick WA 99337
(509) 586-8847

With twenty-one years of nuclear and energy-related experience, Steve Young understands the importance of Hanford to our communities, jobs and future economic well-being.

Steve Young understands the burdens on families and businesses caused by higher taxes and over-regulation, and strongly opposes a state income tax.

Steve Young believes we must provide quality educational opportunities for children, and we must get tough on criminals including using the death penalty, to stop drugs and crime.

Steve Young's reputation for honesty and hard work, and his ability to listen and care about the needs of people, ensure he will work hard for us.

State Representative

Ninth Legislative District



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Victor MOORE Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Victor
Moore
Box 294
Pullman WA 99163
(509) 332-4872

Respect for different views made Victor Moore a successful teacher and will enable him to effectively represent the varied 9th District interests.

As Chair of the Whitman County Solid Waste Committee, Vic helped develop waste policies. On the Governor's 1989 Agriculture and Natural Resources Forum, he worked for management of the Russian Wheat Aphid.

President of the Whitman County Retired Teachers, Vic speaks out for the elderly, public employees benefits, and health care. He is committed to equality for women and minorities.

Vic graduated from WSU. He and his wife Bobbie have lived in the 9th District for 36 years.



Darwin NEALEY Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee To Re-Elect
Darwin Nealey
Box 365
LaCrosse WA 99143

In four terms as our Ninth District Representative, Darwin Nealey gained a reputation for knowledge of the issues. Darwin earned the respect of both his colleagues and the people he represents.

Darwin is the ranking Republican member of the Agriculture Committee. He serves on the Appropriations and Local Government Committees. Darwin was recently appointed to the National Agriculture Task Force for the American Legislative Exchange Council.

A farmer for over 40 years, a WSU graduate and a life-long resident of Eastern Washington, Darwin is well acquainted with the unique needs of the district. He and his wife Evelyn reside in LaCrosse.

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Don ZALESKY Democrat

Campaign Address:
Zalesky for State
Representative
P.O. Box 467
Connell WA. 99326
(509) 234-6892

Born in Whitman County, Don has been a life long resident of the State of Washington. He is married and has three children. The youngest, severely handicapped, is the reason for Don's constant efforts to help the handicapped.

Don retired from teaching after 31 years. While teaching social studies and coaching, he picked up the nick name "Mr. Z".

As a member of what has been a Democratic majority in the House, "Mr. Z" will work aggressively for safe hazardous waste reduction and disposal, the river and farming economies, better transportation and better education for the 9th District.



Eugene PRINCE Republican

Eugene Prince is completing his fifth term as 9th District Representative. The last four years, he served as chairman of the House Republican Caucus. He previously served 13 years within the House of Representatives including the positions of Sergeant-at-Arms and assistant Chief Clerk.

Prince serves on the Higher Education Committee, Transportation Committee, Rules Committee and Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee. He will continue working towards administrative efficiency and maintenance of essential services.

A graduate of WSU, Prince is engaged in wheat farming. He and his wife, Patsy, have four children and six grandchildren.

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

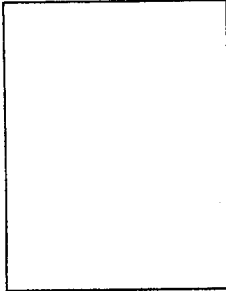


State Representative

Twelfth Legislative District

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Democrat - No candidate filed.



Clyde **BALLARD** Republican

Campaign Address:
Ballard for State Representative
1790 North Baker Avenue
East Wenatchee WA 98802
(509) 884-5393

Representative Clyde Ballard, seeking his fifth term in the Legislature, is Republican House Leader. He has served on the Agriculture, Social and Health Services, Local Government, Financial Institutions & Insurance, Housing and Rules Committees. He served as Caucus Chairman during his second term. He has worked on several important pieces of legislation throughout his career including sexual predator laws, funding for criminal justice, exemption of agricultural packing products from sales tax, and clean up of hazardous waste sites in the state. Clyde and his wife, Ruth, have three grown sons and continue to be involved in community and church activities.

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Candidate did not submit a photograph for publication

Don **MOODY** Democrat

Although agriculture is important to our area, the dictation by the west side of the mountains on how we on the east side live, has to be stopped.

If the Seattle interest groups have their way, North Central Washington will become merely their recreational playground. Recreational jobs pay minimum, sub-standard wages.

Real jobs with real wages. I will not stop until this is accomplished.



Alex **McLEAN** Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Retain Alex McLean
P.O. Box 3252
Wenatchee WA 98807-3252
(509) 662-4593

Alex McLean, Ranking Republican on the State Government Committee, is a proven legislator seeking election to a third term. He serves on the Appropriations Committee, and Developmental Disabilities Subcommittee; the Agricultural & Rural Development Committee; the Juvenile Rehabilitation Task Force; Pension Policy; L.E.A.P. Committee and is Chairman of the Election Code Task Force.

"I enjoy serving the people of the 12th District. It is a large and diverse district with outstanding citizens." Alex is a lifetime resident of the 12th District. He and his wife Bonita, own a wheat/cattle ranch and apple orchard in Douglas County.

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

State Senator Thirteenth Legislative District



Frank "Tub" HANSEN Democrat

Campaign Address:
**Committee to Re-elect Tub
Hansen**
Star Route Box 73
Moses Lake WA 98837
(509) 766-0155

Senator Frank "Tub" Hansen has represented the 13 District in the Senate since 1978. A native of central Washington, Tub has always placed the highest priority on protecting the rights of property owners, improving the quality of our colleges and universities, and standing up to western Washington special interests.

Hard work, deep commitment to the people of central Washington, and unparalleled understanding of the legislative process have made Tub Hansen *the* most effective lawmaker for eastern Washington. Tub works with members of both parties to gain support for our important programs.

Tub, a retired farmer and cattle rancher, has chaired the Senate Agriculture Committee eight of the last 12 years. His work speeded up water rights adjudication; and cut red tape for farmers, and other members of the traditionally over-regulated agricultural industry.

Tub has fended off big business attempts to dump hazardous waste in our fertile commercial farmland. He believes central Washington should be the nation's breadbasket, not its wastebasket.

A strong advocate for senior citizens, Senator Hansen has placed a priority on funding for respite care services, the volunteer chore program, protection from abuse and crime, and other services that help people lead more independent lives.



Curt SMITH Republican

Campaign Address:
**Committee to Elect Curt
Smith**
P.O. Box 277
Quincy, WA 98848
(509) 754-3983

Curt is running for Senate because we can't afford higher taxes, more rules on agriculture, and a permissive approach to crime and drugs.

Curt has deep roots here -- he started farming near Ephrata 35 years ago, and raised his kids here.

He has served in the House of Representatives for 12 years. He is a WWII veteran; former director, Columbia Basin irrigation district and Yakima Dairyman's Association; member, United Church of Quincy; former 4-H leader; long-time Grange and Farm Bureau member.

He opposes a state income tax, and voted against the gas tax increase.

Curt consistently votes against excessive paperwork and regulation on the farm community. Curt voted for millions of dollars for our local police and sheriffs. He voted to toughen penalties for drug crimes near schools, to protect seniors in their homes, and to make home burglary a more serious crime.

Education is Curt's top priority. He is dedicated to solving the dropout problem, and graduating students who can perform in the workplace. He supports lifting the higher education enrollment lid.

Curt is a hard working, common sense legislator who is in tune with the 13th District. Curt Smith is the right choice for State Senator.

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



State Representative

Thirteenth Legislative District

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Kent JONES Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect David
"Kent" Jones
P.O. Box 401
Moses Lake WA 98837
(509) 765-5691

Kent Jones believes that good ideas have no politics. An independent voice who remains open to different views, Kent listens to people. Why? Because it took good men and women, working together, to make our area strong, and it will take that same commitment to keep it strong. Whether it is fighting to keep Westside legislators from raising taxes and hurting our economy or stopping Central Washington from becoming the state's dumping ground for hazardous waste, Kent Jones' tough, no-nonsense approach to problem-solving will produce something we need -- Results! We need a voice! Kent Jones!



Gary CHANDLER Republican

Gary Chandler will bring an energetic voice to the state Legislature. As a Grant County Commissioner, his positive and innovative ideas have proven his outstanding leadership capabilities and his commitment to the 13th District.

Gary has been a resident of Central Washington for 32 years and has raised his family here. He is a farmer and an orchardist. He has been active on the Big Bend Economic Development Council, the Grant County Clean Air Board, the Moses Lake and Grant County Planning Commissions and has been a member of the Moses Lake Police Reserves for 13 years.

The 13th District will be well represented by Gary Chandler's voice in Olympia.

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Tom BENNETT Democrat

Tom Bennett is the best choice for this position. He is a go-getter and a hard worker who gets results. His intelligence got him advanced degrees in engineering from UW and WSU. He'll use those brains to sift through the big words and fancy talk in Olympia. Tom lives out in the country, and understands agriculture better than his opponent. Tom supports the farmer and the small businessman. Tom's house has been burglarized three times, so he'll really crack down on criminals.

Put Tom's creative ability and common sense to work for you. He is the best choice. Elect Tom!



Harold HOCHSTATTER Republican

Campaign Address:
Harold Hochstatter for State
Representative
P.O. Box 563
Moses Lake WA 98837
(509) 765-8164

Harold Hochstatter is a small businessman and family man who knows firsthand the burdens created by excessive government regulations and higher taxes.

Harold believes government policies should encourage families and small businesses, not compete with them or tax them until they can barely survive. Harold strongly opposes a state income tax.

Harold believes we must provide quality educational opportunities, and we must get tough on criminals including using the death penalty for convicted murderers.

Harold and his wife, Paula, are lifelong residents of the 13th District and have five children.

Harold will take a stand for us in Olympia.

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

State Senator Fifteenth Legislative District



Forrest BAUGHER Democrat

Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 92
Parker WA 98939
(509) 452-9220

Forrest Baugher puts the Yakima Valley first!
Forrest Baugher is a working farmer. He owns and operates a 60-acre fruit orchard near Parker. He raised his family there, and has lived in the Valley all his life. He's never played politics when it comes to protecting farmers' interests. The strongest voice for agriculture is a working farmer.

The Yakima Valley needs a full-time champion in Olympia -- not someone who will fight for us only when it is politically convenient. Forrest has the courage to take on the powerful special interest groups on critical issues such as one party consent, mandatory auto insurance, opposing landfills in Eastern Washington and fighting to keep taxes low.

Forrest advocates taking the handcuffs off law enforcement and putting them on criminals. He succeeded in securing additional funds for drug enforcement in the Valley, and sponsored the one-party consent bill to make it easier for police to catch drug dealers. He is a strong advocate for giving local government the tools it needs to fight crime.

We need Forrest Baugher fighting for us now more than ever. The lobbyist and special interests have enough representation in Olympia. We need a friend -- Forrest Baugher.



Irv NEWHOUSE Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect Irv
Newhouse
P.O. Box 838
Sunnyside WA 98944
(509) 839-2313

Irv Newhouse, incumbent Senator in the 15th district, has been an effective leader in making our community a better place to live. Born and reared in the Yakima Valley, Irv has farmed here for a lifetime. He still works his farmland today, with his two sons Dan and Jim.

Married to wife Ruth for 45 years, Irv has six grown children and 15 grandchildren. His strong family values have served him well both at home and in Olympia.

In a recent newspaper article, Irv was listed among the state's five most effective legislators while his opponent was listed as one of the ten least effective legislators.

Irv is known for his even-handed, meticulous study of the issues that come before him for a vote.

Among his many accomplishments, Irv is noted as a leader in the fight against crime and drugs and a champion of agriculture. Protecting taxpayers from unnecessary tax increases has been a Newhouse trademark for years.

Irv -- the Senate's Majority Floor Leader -- is a member of the powerful Senate Rules and Ways & Means Committees, as well as the Agriculture and Law & Justice Committees.

Irv Newhouse's proven leadership ability translates into results for the Yakima Valley.

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



State Representative

Fifteen Legislative District

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Margaret **RAYBURN** Democrat

Campaign Address:
Margaret Rayburn
Campaign
P.O. Box 644
Grandview WA 98930
(509) 882-1851

Margaret Rayburn, Chairing the House Agriculture and Rural Development Committee earned bi-partisan respect.

Third term 15th District Representative, Margaret is noted for her "hands on" approach to citizen's concerns. Ensuring government works effectively for the individual, mark of her legislative career, generated recognition as Outstanding Legislator by diverse organizations as the Chamber of Commerce and Washington Association of Conservation Districts.

The Grandview farmer and retired teacher emerged a powerful leader for seniors. Her work obtaining funding for Senior Centers won high praise for her responsiveness. Named to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Margaret serves the people well.



Larry **ROYBAL, JR.** Republican

Larry Roybal, Jr. is a small businessman who knows and understands the burdens caused by higher taxes and excessive government regulations. Larry believes good jobs and a strong economy are important for our children and our district's well-being. Larry believes we must provide quality educational opportunities, and we must get tough on criminals, especially drug dealers.

Larry's reputation for honesty, hard work and integrity, and his ability and desire to listen and care about the needs of the 15th District citizens, ensure Larry will work hard for us.

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Roger **FINCH** Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Roger
D. Finch
P.O. Box 97
Wapato WA 98951
(509) 877-6307

Roger Finch will be the most effective voice representing us in Olympia.

Roger was born and raised in the Yakima Valley. He and his wife Jane have raised their three children here. He has worked in agriculture, in schools, and as a small businessman, while serving his community in a wide variety of volunteer roles.

Drug crime, education reform and agricultural regulation are problems we all recognize. As we address these problems, the question for voters is, "Who can speak for us in Olympia most effectively?" Roger Finch has the skill and the experience to be our most effective voice.



Barb **LISK** Republican

Campaign Address:
The Barb Lisk Campaign
P.O. Box 201
Zillah WA 98953
(509) 829-6850

Barb Lisk is a grower and a lifelong resident of the Yakima Valley. She supports swift prosecution and no-frills incarceration for drug dealers and users.

Barb will work to maintain a productive agricultural industry. As a former teacher she thinks it's important to prepare Washington's children to compete in a world economy. She'll work hard for good teachers who are paid well and parents who are involved in their children's education.

Barb believes government should be more accountable, to avoid tax increases that hurt senior citizens, families and businesses. We need Barb Lisk for common sense leadership in Olympia.

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

State Representative Sixteenth Legislative District



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Bob PETERSEN Democrat

Campaign Address:
Citizens to Elect Petersen
1995 Hanson Loop
Pasco WA 99301
(509) 547-2915

Bob Petersen has shown an interest in his community for over twenty-five (25) years. Bob has served on the Burbank Mosquito District Board, Walla Walla County Park Board, Walla Walla County Planning Commission, eight years on the Burbank School Board and is presently serving his second term as Walla Walla County Commissioner.

Bob has owned and operated a diversified family farm near Burbank since 1963.

His experience in local government and private business will provide the knowledge and background necessary to effectively represent the people of the 16th Legislative District.



Dick NEHER Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Dick
Neher
P.O. Box 2275
Walla Walla WA 99362
(509) 529-2560

With 34 years of public service, Dick Neher has the background to represent the 16th District. A lifetime resident of Southeastern Washington, Dick shares the concerns that are important to the people in our area.

Whether it's law and justice, nuclear energy, agriculture, education, prisons or highways, Dick knows the issues that effect the way we make a living and the way we live.

Dick understands that people want representatives who will fight to control the growth and cost of government. This tradition, which endeared Rep. Peter Brooks to district voters, is a tradition Dick Neher will work to preserve.

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Bill GRANT Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-Elect Bill
Grant
111 Merriam
Walla Walla WA 99362
(509) 529-4929

Bill Grant is seeking his third term as State Representative for the 16th District.

As Vice-Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, Grant's top priority is to protect the interests of the citizens of the 16th district. A fiscally conservative, hard-working State Legislator, Grant also serves on the Revenue and the Agriculture and Rural Development Committees.

A lifetime resident of the district and a wheat farmer, Bill is committed to reduce government spending, to resist tax increases, and to create a more efficient state government.

Bill and Nancy Grant, both graduates of Whitman College, have four children and four grandchildren.



Dan MILDON Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Dan
Mildon
37005 Reata Rd.
Kennewick WA 99337
(509) 627-4173

Dan Mildon will take to Olympia a wealth of experience and provide the best representation for the entire Sixteenth District. He has degrees from Washington State University (Engineering) and the University of Washington (Masters, Business). He has extensive community service leadership experience serving as a community health organization board president, engineering society chairman, church board chairman, and former army officer. He is concerned about improvements in our justice system, educational system, agricultural profitability, power resource acquisition, agricultural trade competitiveness, and small business development. We need representation that can balance the needs of our entire district before enacting State legislation.

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



State Representative

Seventeenth Legislative District

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**Kim
PEERY**
Democrat

Campaign Address:
People for Peery
P.O. Box 1015
Camas WA 98607
(206) 892-6080

A small business owner and six-year representative, Kim Peery is a recognized leader in education, law enforcement and government efficiency. As chairman of the House Education Committee, Kim received the Washington Institute for Policy Studies' highest award for sponsoring "school choice" legislation -- a law that gives parents unprecedented power to decide which schools their children attend. A father and former teacher, Kim spearheaded legislation to reduce the size of classrooms, improve student performance and enhance school construction funding. Kim's membership on two powerful budget-writing committees has resulted in improvements in law enforcement, local economic development and government efficiency.



**Bud
QUINN**
Republican

Campaign Address:
MP 13.27L State Rd 140
Washougal WA 98671
(206) 837-3711

Bud will bring an energetic new voice to our state legislature, serving the people of the 17th District and the state. He will work hard to be a full time legislator. He will work hard to stop wasteful spending of our tax dollars. Bud will work for a roll back of the five cent gas tax, the excise auto tax and the 40% truck taxing. He would seek legislation to cap assessed property value to help contain property taxes. Bud will work for better drug and education programs. We need to be concerned how our tax dollars are spent.

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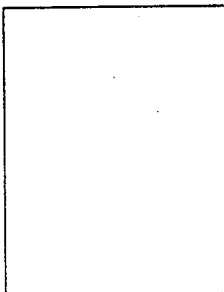


**Holly
MYERS**
Democrat

Holly Myers has represented the 17th District for two years, earning a reputation for her steadfast commitment to helping protect the health and safety of our children and families. She has worked to increase criminal penalties for drug-related offenses, protect communities from crime, and boost services for victims of abuse.

Myers is committed to legislation that will help manage growth in fast-growing areas and foster greater economic opportunities in rural areas.

She serves as vice-chair of the Energy and Utilities Committee, is a member of the Judiciary and Natural Resources Committees, and is Assistant Majority Whip.



Republican - No candidate filed.

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

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 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.** * See addresses 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 elections department 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 elections department.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	NUMBER	COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	NUMBER
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	659-0090*	Klickitat	205 S. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	773-4001*
Asotin	P.O. Box 129	Asotin	99402	243-4164*	Lewis	P.O. Box 29	Chehalis	98532	748-9121x278
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	783-1310x618	Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	725-4971*
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98807	664-5432*	Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	427-9670x470
Clallam	223 East 4th St.	Port Angeles	98362	452-7831	Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	422-3712*
Clark	P.O. Box 5000	Vancouver	98668	699-2345	Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	875-9317
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	382-4541*	Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5000	Newport	99156	447-3185*
Cowlitz	207 North 4th	Kelso	98626	577-3002	Pierce	2401 S. 35th Rm. 200	Tacoma	98409	591-7430
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	745-8527*	San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250	378-2161
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	775-3161x208*	Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mount Vernon	98273	336-9305
Franklin	1016 North 4th Ave.	Pasco	99301	545-3536*	Skamania	P.O. Box 790	Stevenson	98648	427-5141x226*
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	843-1411*	Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave.	Everett	98201	388-3471
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	754-2011x333*	Spokane	W. 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260	456-2320*
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	249-4232	Stevens	P.O. Box 189	Colville	99114	684-6595*
Island	P.O. Box 5000	Coupeville	98239	679-7366	Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr SW	Olympia	98502	786-5408
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	385-9119	Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	795-3219
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	296-8683	Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	527-3204*
Kitsap	614 Division St.	Port Orchard	98366	876-7128	Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98227	676-6742
Kittitas	205 W. 5th	Ellensburg	98926	962-7503*	Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Colfax	99111	397-6270*
					Yakima	128 N. 2nd St. #117	Yakima	98901	575-4043*

*Area Code: 509

----- CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE - MAIL TO COUNTY AUDITOR -----

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

Date of Birth: _____ MONTH/DAY/YEAR This application is for the State General Election, November 6, 1990.

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

SIGNATURE X _____

MAIL THIS REQUEST TO YOUR COUNTY AUDITOR.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		
REGISTRATION NUMBER _____	PRECINCT CODE _____	LEG. DIST. _____
REGISTRATION _____	BALLOT MAILED _____	
BALLOT CODE _____	ADDRESS CHANGE _____	BALLOT RETURNED _____

WASHINGTON STATE VOTERS PAMPHLET



80
YEARS
of
WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
IN WASHINGTON STATE

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SEATTLE, WA
PERMIT NO. 1216
CAR. RT. PRESORT

RESIDENTIAL PATRON, LOCAL

EDITION 1