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Voters

P A M P H L E T



Published by the Office of the Secretary of State

State General Election
NOVEMBER 5, 1985

YOUR VOTE IS OUR FUTURE!



Make A Difference,

REMEMBER TO VOTE!

November 5, 1985

Polls Open: 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1985 VOTERS' PAMPHLET

Fellow Washingtonians:

Elections focus our attention on the future. What decisions will the candidates we elect today make tomorrow? How will the ballot measures affect us down the road?

As you review the ballot measures discussed in this voters' pamphlet, I encourage you to remember that the future also belongs to those among us not yet old enough to cast their ballot. This office has been working closely with our state's public and private schools to develop learning programs on voting and the responsibilities of citizenship. The artwork in this voters' pamphlet is a sample of how our children view this "grown-up" responsibility.

Our future is also a product of our past. Each year, we draw closer to our state's 100th birthday in 1989. The privilege we Washingtonians enjoy to directly affect our government through voting will shape the programs of our state's second 100 years.

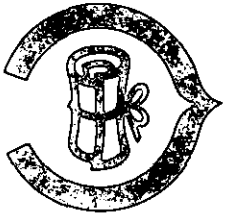
From the earliest days of our state's founding to today, we have been working hard to make Washington even better for our children than it has been for us. Help continue that tradition by exercising your constitutional right: **VOTE NOVEMBER 5.**



Ralph Munro
Secretary of State

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	STATEMENTS FOR AND AGAINST	COMPLETE TEXT
	Pages	Starting Page
House Joint Resolution 12.....	4-5	12
House Joint Resolution 22.....	6-7	12
House Joint Resolution 23.....	8-9	13
House Joint Resolution 42.....	10-11	13
Voter's Checklist	15	
Instructions for Absentee Ballot Request Form	16	
Absentee Ballot Request Forms	17	
Voter Information	18-19	
Legislative and Congressional District Maps	20-21	
Citizen Comment Sheet	22	



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 12

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 12 begins on page 12.

Vote cast by the 1985 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 91; Nays, 5; Absent or not voting, 2.
SENATE: Yeas, 48; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 0.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Constitution be amended to permit State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds to be invested as authorized by law?

The law as it now exists:

The State Constitution substantially restricts the financial investments into which public funds can be invested. In 1968, the State Constitution was amended to permit public employee pension and retirement funds to be invested as authorized by law. The legislature has authorized those funds to be invested in government and corporate stocks, bonds and other securities. However, that 1968 constitu-

Statement for

HJR 12 REDUCES EMPLOYER/EMPLOYEE TAXES

Industrial insurance trust funds pay injured worker benefits. These funds come from employer/employee premiums and fixed-income investments. HJR 12 would give the State Investment Board flexibility to invest industrial insurance trust funds in equity investments, e.g., stock, just as it now does with other public funds. If equity investments had been allowed in 1983, industrial insurance trust funds would have earned \$30 to \$50 million more in investment income. More money from investment income means lower industrial insurance rates for employers and employees.

EQUITY INVESTMENT HAS PROVEN RECORD OF SAVING MONEY

By a 4 to 1 margin in 1968, voters approved an amendment to the state Constitution allowing investment of public pension and retirement funds in equity investments. Today, about 45 percent of these funds are invested in equity investments. Historically, equity investments produce a 2.4 - 2.5 percent higher rate of return than other investments.

PROTECTIONS FOR PUBLIC MONEY

HJR 12 allows but *does not require* investment of industrial insurance trust funds in stock. The Legislature limits the percentage of public funds that can be invested in stock. Other laws establish procedures to safeguard investment of public funds. These safeguards would apply to industrial insurance trust funds investments if the voters approve HJR 12.

EFFECTIVE MONEY MANAGEMENT

HJR 12 simply authorizes smart money management permitting flexible, effective investment to benefit the industrial insurance system.

**ENDORSED BY THE STATE GRANGE, RAY HILL,
MASTER; BUSINESS, LABOR AND TAXPAYERS AGREE.**

VOTE YES ON HJR 12

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LARRY VOGNILD, State Senator; KIM PEERY, State Representative; IRV NEWHOUSE, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: DICK MARQUARDT, Washington State Insurance Commissioner; ROBERT JONES, President, Washington State Farm Bureau; MARVIN WILLIAMS, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; GARY SMITH, Executive Director, Independent Business Association; ART WANG, State Representative.

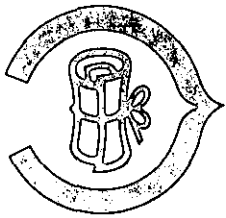
tional amendment did not apply to the State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds. Therefore, the investment of those funds remains governed by the constitutional restrictions that apply to the investment of state treasury funds.

The effect of HJR 12, if approved into law:

This constitutional amendment, if approved, would permit the State Industrial Insurance (Worker's Compensation) Funds to be invested in any manner authorized by law.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 12 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 22 begins on page 12.

Vote cast by the 1985 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 73; Nays, 22; Absent or not voting, 3.
SENATE: Yeas, 33; Nays, 15; Absent or not voting, 1.

Statement for

NON-VOTERS SHOULDN'T DECIDE AN ELECTION

Only those who vote should decide the outcome of an election. Yet today, those who don't vote can determine the fate of school levy and bond elections.

Currently, school levies and bonds must receive both a 60% yes vote *and* meet minimum voter turnout requirements based on the number of votes at the previous general election. Unless enough votes are cast to meet this turnout requirement, the levy or bond issue is defeated even if a large majority voted "yes". HJR 22 removes the turnout requirement so that these elections will be decided on their merits, not on the number of people who choose to vote.

CURRENT LAW IS UNFAIR

Historically, many school elections have failed even though 80-90% of the voters voted "yes". This is unfair. Presidential and major state elections generate large voter turnouts. This causes the turnout requirements in subsequent school elections to be very high and difficult to meet. Additional elections to satisfy the turnout requirement are expensive. HJR 22 puts democracy and fairness back in school elections.

PROPERTY OWNERS ARE PROTECTED

School levies and bonds would still require a 60% "yes" vote to pass. This 60% "supermajority" requirement will continue to provide adequate protection for the taxpayer. State law provides another safeguard by limiting the amount school districts can collect in taxes.

SCHOOLS NEED OUR SUPPORT

Levy funds are crucial to the operation of local school district programs. HJR 22 removes an unfair barrier to qual-

Official Ballot Title:

Shall conditions to voter approval of public school excess property tax levies, except the 60% yes vote requirement, be eliminated?

The law as it now exists:

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

Generally, voter approval of excess tax levies requires that two conditions be met: (1) The total votes cast, both

ity education. Parents, teachers, school administrators, business and community leaders all think HJR 22 makes sense and urge your support.

VOTE YES: HJR 22



Rebuttal of Statement against

HJR 22 would make school levy and bond elections more equitable and fair by encouraging citizens to vote, whether they support or oppose the measure. The current turnout requirement is unnecessary and unfair. *Non-voters shouldn't decide an election.*

"Quiet" elections simply cannot occur in modern times. The law requires ample public notice of all elections. Voters are still protected by the 60% "yes" requirement. Schools and school issues will continue to need widespread community support.

For more information call (206) 357-5226.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARCUS GASPARD, State Senator; GRACE COLE, State Representative; GERALD HESTER, Superintendent, Spokane School District.

Advisory Committee: DAN McDONALD, State Senator; TERRY BERGESON, President, Washington Education Association; JOE TALLER, Chairman, Washington Roundtable Education Working Committee; MARVIN WILLIAMS, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; JIM WHITESIDE, Yakima County Commissioner.

for and against the tax levy proposition, must exceed 40% of the votes cast in the taxing district at the last preceding general election (this is the "40% voter turnout requirement"); and, (2) at least 60% of the votes cast on the levy proposition must be for approval (this is the "60% yes vote requirement").

The Constitution provides an exception to the "40% voter turnout requirement" for one-year excess tax levies for taxing districts in general and for two-year excess tax levies for support of the common schools. That exception provides that if the "40% voter turnout requirement" is not met the tax levy may, nevertheless, be approved if the "yes vote" cast for the proposition equals or exceeds 60% of the "40% voter turnout requirement." Thus, for example if the equivalent of 24% of the votes cast at the preceding general election vote and all those votes are in favor of the levy proposal, it would be approved.

Both the "60% yes vote requirement" and the "40% voter turnout requirement" apply without exception to voter approval of long-term excess tax levies to fund gen-

eral obligation bonds issued for a taxing district's capital purposes (for example, construction of school buildings).

The effect of HJR 22, if approved into law:

For public schools the 40% voter turnout requirements would be eliminated as conditions to be met for voter approval of excess levies. The only condition to be met for voter approval of one-year, two-year, and long-term capital bond excess levies for public schools would be a "60% yes vote requirement." The existing constitutional conditions to be met for voter approval of excess levies by other taxing districts would continue to apply.

In addition, two-year excess property levies for public schools would no longer be limited to "support of the common schools" but could include other public school purposes.

Statement against

CONSTITUTION REQUIRES SAFEGUARDS

Washington State's Constitution requires a 40% turnout in a special levy election. To validate an increase in property taxes, these voting requirements for tax increases on property were put into the Constitution by the people for their own protection. With recent property revaluation and property tax increases generally, that protection is needed now more than ever. A basic principle is involved here; property taxpayers must be represented when voting additional taxes on property!

HJR 22 WOULD REMOVE SAFEGUARDS

HJR 22 seeks to change that. It would eliminate the 40% minimum necessary to validate school elections, and allow a very few voters to vote property tax increases on all property in the district.

HJR 22 would allow "quiet" elections with a minimum of notification to the voters. ***If only 100 people voted and 60 voted "Yes," everyone's property taxes would be increased!*** This would be a disaster for our schools and for the property taxpayers in the school district. To be effective, our schools must have community support. When schools are doing a good job, working with the community to build and maintain good educational programs, special levies pass.

People do support their schools, but it would be a tragic mistake to remove the necessity for broad community support. The people should continue to play a role in the spending policies of school districts.

DEFEAT HJR 22

HJR 22 would remove the protection property taxpayers wisely placed in our Constitution. HJR 22 should be defeated - vote "No" in November.

Rebuttal of Statement for

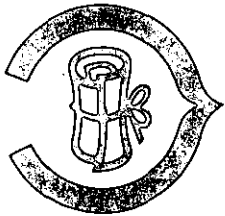
Don't be misled by the argument that "non-voters shouldn't decide elections". A constitutional amendment (HJR 47 passed in 1972) dealt with that issue, providing that a 40% turnout is not required if enough "yes" voters vote. "Yes" voters can now pass levies even if all "no" voters stay home.

HJR 22 would eliminate any minimum voter turnout requirement. We must continue to require a minimum number of voters necessary to increase property taxes.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JACK METCALF, State Senator; LINDA CRAIG THOMAS, State Representative; A.L. "SLIM" RASMUSSEN, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: HOMER LUNDQUIST, State Representative; R.M. "DICK" BOND, State Representative; RAY HILL, Master, Washington State Grange; NIELS G. NIELSEN, Bremerton.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

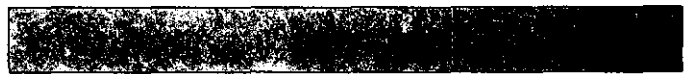
NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 23 begins on page 13.

Vote cast by the 1985 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 80; Nays, 16; Absent or not voting, 2.
SENATE: Yeas, 33; Nays, 14; Absent or not voting, 2.



Official Ballot Title:

Shall counties and cities be permitted to finance public improvements through tax revenues resulting from increased values of benefited properties?



The law as it now exists:

Under current law the cost of some public improvements may be financed by charges and fees for the use of the facilities. Public improvements may also be financed through special assessments imposed by local improvement districts.

If a county or city uses general property tax revenues

Statement for

THE PURPOSE OF HJR 23 IS TO IMPROVE COMMUNITIES AND CREATE MORE JOBS

By attracting private investment through public improvements, HJR 23 will give local governments and citizens the opportunity to improve their communities and create new jobs. HJR 23 monies can be used **only** to create **public** improvements, such as parks, road improvements, street lights, and public parking.

CRITICAL NEED FOR LOCAL TOOLS DUE TO FEDERAL CUTBACKS

Federal programs for local improvements, such as revenue sharing, community block grants and industrial development bonds are being cut back. We can't count on the federal government: We need locally controlled programs like HJR 23.

WITHOUT HJR 23, WASHINGTON IS AT A DISADVANTAGE

Twenty-nine other states — including Oregon — already have programs like HJR 23, and use them aggressively and effectively. This gives these other states an advantage over our state. They can make public improvements to bring new businesses and jobs to their areas. We can't. We need HJR 23 to make our state more competitive.

WHY IT WORKS SO WELL: LOCAL CONTROL

HJR 23 will permit bond issues for public improvements, with agreement that private development will occur in the same area. The increased property values from that devel-

opment results in higher property tax collections **within that area**, and those increased revenues repay the bonds. Only those who benefit pay.

This entire process is controlled by local citizens. HJR 23 **requires** the opportunity for each and every citizen to have a say. Public hearings are required, and local planning boards and city councils must give final approval.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Only those who benefit pay. HJR 23 will not raise homeowner or business tax rates. Only properties which directly increase in value because of improvements would be affected.

Small businesses gain most. In the 29 other states that use this popular economic development tool, small businesses have benefited most.

Neighborhoods are protected. All HJR 23 projects must, by law, comply with strict local development regulations. Your right to participate in the decision is guaranteed by law.

For additional information, call (206) 728-1100.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ALAN THOMPSON, State Senator; JOE TANNER, State Representative; JEANNETTE HAYNER, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: H.A. "BARNEY" GOLTZ, State Senator; PHILIP B. SWAIN, President, The Municipal League of Seattle and King County; LAWRENCE KENNEY, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; BOB OVERSTREET, President, Association of Washington Cities; GEORGE REITEMEIR, President and General Manager, Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce.

to finance public improvement projects, then all taxpayers in the county or city pay for the project, irrespective of whether their specific properties have increased in value due to the public improvement. When the value of specific real property increases the various taxing units (state, county, city, port district, etc.) receive a proportional part of increased tax revenue without regard to the reasons that the property increased in value.

The effect of HJR 23, if approved into law:

The Constitution would be amended to empower the legislature, by general law, to permit counties and cities to create "districts" containing real property which, as determined by the county or city, will increase in value by reason of specific public improvements. Then, within the "district" the additional revenue from the incremental taxes resulting from increased property values could be earmarked in

whole or in part to pay for the public improvement or to fund the public obligations incurred to fund the project.

The "Community Redevelopment Financing Act of 1982," chapter 42, Laws of 1982, 1st Ex. Sess. will, if this constitutional amendment is approved, then become effective. That statute, which is confined to urban areas, could be amended to apply as well to non-urban areas.

Statement against

HJR 23 MEANS HIGHER PROPERTY TAXES

Property owners near a project area can expect to see a major increase in their property taxes, as raised property values associated with the public projects will require the county assessor to raise assessments in the surrounding area.

HJR 23 DAMAGES SMALL BUSINESS

With publicly-subsidized developments, unfair competition is created, decreasing profits and driving some businesses into failure and bankruptcy.

HJR 23 WILL INCREASE INTEREST RATES

Bonds authorized by HJR 23 will compete with other projects for a limited pool of investor funds, driving up interest costs. Our state and national debts already are overwhelming (the national debt is at the trillion dollar level with annual interest costs exceeding \$100 billion). Can we really allow these astronomical costs to go higher?

HJR 23 WILL DESTROY NEIGHBORHOODS

If HJR 23 becomes part of our Constitution, many neighborhoods will have their character destroyed or altered by uncontrolled expansion of unnecessary or questionable projects.

HJR 23 — A "WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING"

In 1973, a similar Constitutional Amendment (HJR 22) was on the ballot. It was called a "community redevelopment" issue that time. Our citizens rejected HJR 22 by a margin of nearly 3 to 1.

In 1982, SJR 143 was placed on the ballot and it was called "tax increment financing." This was defeated by the voters by a margin of 882,194 opposed, to 393,030 in favor, on the statewide vote.

An issue such as HJR 23, which has been so soundly defeated twice by the voters in a statewide ballot, certainly is a "wolf in sheep's clothing."

Rebuttal of Statement for

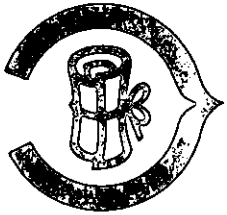
History shows government cannot spend its way to prosperity. Removing government regulation standing in the way of new businesses is the best way to create jobs. The only thing most people will get from HJR 23 is higher property taxes.

HJR 23 provides for General Obligation Bonds, which all taxpayers will pay, for the benefit of private investors. Remember, its passage would give the politicians the right to issue these bonds without a taxpayers' vote.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

A.L. "SLIM" RASMUSSEN, State Senator; HOMER LUNDQUIST, State Representative; BOB McCASLIN, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: PAUL O. SNYDER, Citizen Taxpayer Association; GLADYS E. EDWARDS, Property Owners Protection Association, Seattle; WILLIAM FOSBRE, Thurston County Chapter, Overtaxed.

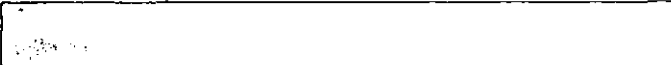


HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 42

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of House Joint Resolution 42 begins on page 13.

Vote cast by the 1985 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 1.
SENATE: Yeas, 46; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 1.



Official Ballot Title:

Shall agricultural commodity commissions, funded by agricultural producer assessments, be permitted to engage in promotional hosting to develop agricultural trade?



The law as it now exists:

The present state constitutional provisions prohibit the expenditure of public money for non-public purposes. The State Supreme Court's interpretation of these provisions prohibits the expenditure of public funds for promotional hosting as a means of trade promotion. Promotional hosting

Statement for

HJR 42 WILL HELP WASHINGTON AGRICULTURE

Businesses and trade commissions throughout the world regularly use promotional hosting as a marketing tool. On site tours and educational events are often necessary to develop business opportunities. Washington's agriculture commodity commissions raise funds *exclusively through farmer assessments*, but a technicality in the state's Constitution now prohibits promotional hosting. HJR 42 will provide Washington farmers the same promotional opportunities which have been available to farmers in other states for years.

HJR 42 WILL NOT COST THE TAXPAYER

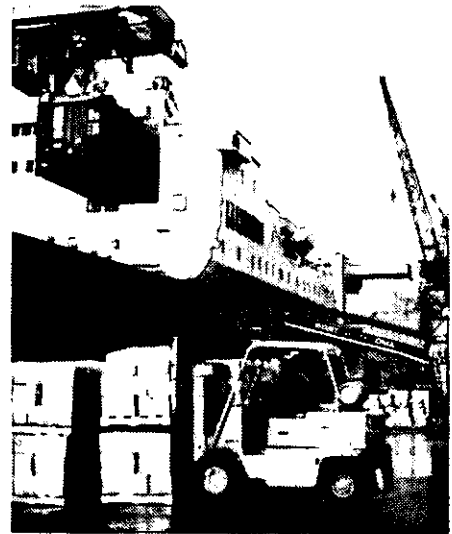
Washington's 17 agriculture commodity commissions are devoted to helping farmers market their products. Collectively, agriculture represents the state's largest industry with \$3.2 billion in annual sales. Although the commissions are funded *exclusively* by assessments on agriculture, financial activities are restricted by the state. A yes vote on HJR 42 will free funds for promotional hosting.

Currently, there are no known groups opposed to HJR 42. In fact, a constitutional amendment allowing promotional hosting by Washington port districts was overwhelmingly passed by the voters in 1965 and this year Washington lawmakers supported HJR 42 almost unanimously: 97-0 in the House and 46-2 in the Senate.

HJR 42 WILL BOOST WASHINGTON'S ENTIRE ECONOMY

A yes vote on HJR 42 will allow agriculture commodity groups to promote Washington-grown products more ef-

fectively, thus increasing export and domestic sales. It will allow Washington farmers to compete equally with producers in other states and countries. Most important, increased agricultural trade will strengthen our entire economy. For a growing Washington, vote yes on HJR 42.



Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

FRANK "TUB" HANSEN, State Senator; DAN McDONALD, State Senator; FORREST BAUGHER, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: DON AHRENHOLTZ, Executive Vice President, Washington State Farm Bureau; GEORGE DUFF, President, Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce; DAN BERTRAND, Vice President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; LEWIS HOLCOMB, Executive Director, Washington Public Ports Association; RAY HILL, Master, Washington State Grange.

is generally understood to mean a hosting of individuals and groups of individuals at meals, gatherings, and gifts for the purpose of cultivating trade relations and promoting sales of a product or service.

There are a number of agricultural commodity commissions in the State of Washington. The commissions' operating funds are from agricultural commodity assessments paid by the growers or producers of agricultural products. Those assessments are public funds, and thus cannot be expended for promotional hosting.

The effect of HJR 42, if approved into law:

This constitutional amendment would, if approved, permit agricultural commodity commissions to use agricultural commodity assessments, paid by growers and producers, for trade promotion and promotional hosting in such manner as the legislature may specify.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 42 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 12

All words printed in italics are in the Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it now is written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XXIX, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XXIX, section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5, and 7 of Article VIII and section 9 of Article XII or any other section or article of the Constitution of the state of Washington, the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund or industrial insurance trust fund may be invested as authorized by law.

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



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 22

All words printed in italics are in the Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it now is written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

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

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

Article 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 of the true and fair value of such property in money: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing

herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term "taxing district" for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy, or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) By any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election when the number of electors voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy when the number of electors voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That the only requirement under this subsection concerning the number of electors necessary to approve a proposition to levy an additional tax for the public schools is that three-fifths of the electors voting on the proposition vote "yes": PROVIDED FURTHER, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, any proposition pursuant to this subsection to levy additional tax for the *((support of the common))* public schools may *((provide such support))* be for a two year period;

(b) By any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: PROVIDED, That the only requirement under this subsection concerning the number of electors necessary to approve a proposition to levy an additional tax for the public schools is that three-fifths of the electors voting on the proposition vote

“yes”: PROVIDED FURTHER, 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.

or any part of the full faith and credit of the sponsor or any other state or local government, or any tax revenues other than tax allocation revenues, and shall not be considered a debt of the sponsor or other state or local government for general indebtedness limitation purposes.

For the purposes of the section, “property taxes” means:

(1) Property taxes subject to the aggregate limitation on tax levies by the state and all taxing districts in section 2 of this Article; and

(2) Property taxes levied by port districts and public utility districts, except for property taxes levied specifically for the purpose of making required payments of principal and interest on general indebtedness.

For purposes of this section, “public improvements” means capital projects that benefit the public at large and do not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of race, national origin, color, sex, age, economic status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap.

Nothing in this section authorizes the provision of public improvements which counties, cities, and towns may not otherwise provide.

Nothing in this section authorizes a county, city, or town to exercise powers of eminent domain contrary to the provisions of Article I, section 16.

Nothing in this section authorizes a county, city, or town to pledge all or part of its full faith and credit without complying with the laws relating to the incurring of general indebtedness, including Article VIII, section 1 and Article VIII, section 6, or to aggregate tax levies in excess of the limitation on levies in section 2 of this Article.

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 23

The following constitutional amendment is being proposed as a new section to be added to Article VII of the state Constitution.

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

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

Article VII, section Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution, the legislature may by general law for the purpose of permitting special financing of public improvements authorize the legislative authority of any county, city, or town to create boundaries, within its jurisdiction, after such legislative authority conducts a public hearing, containing only that real property which the legislative authority determines will be increased in true and fair value by reason of specified public improvements within those boundaries. The legislature may further provide that all or a portion of the property taxes levied within those boundaries against increases in the true and fair value of such real property may be used to pay for the specified public improvements or to pay public obligations incurred to fund the specified public improvements. Any such public obligations payable solely from revenues from these public improvements, including such property taxes levied against the increases in real property value and other available non tax money shall not be the general obligation of or guaranteed by all



COMPLETE TEXT OF House Joint Resolution 42

The following constitutional amendment is being proposed as a new section to be added to Article VIII of the state Constitution.

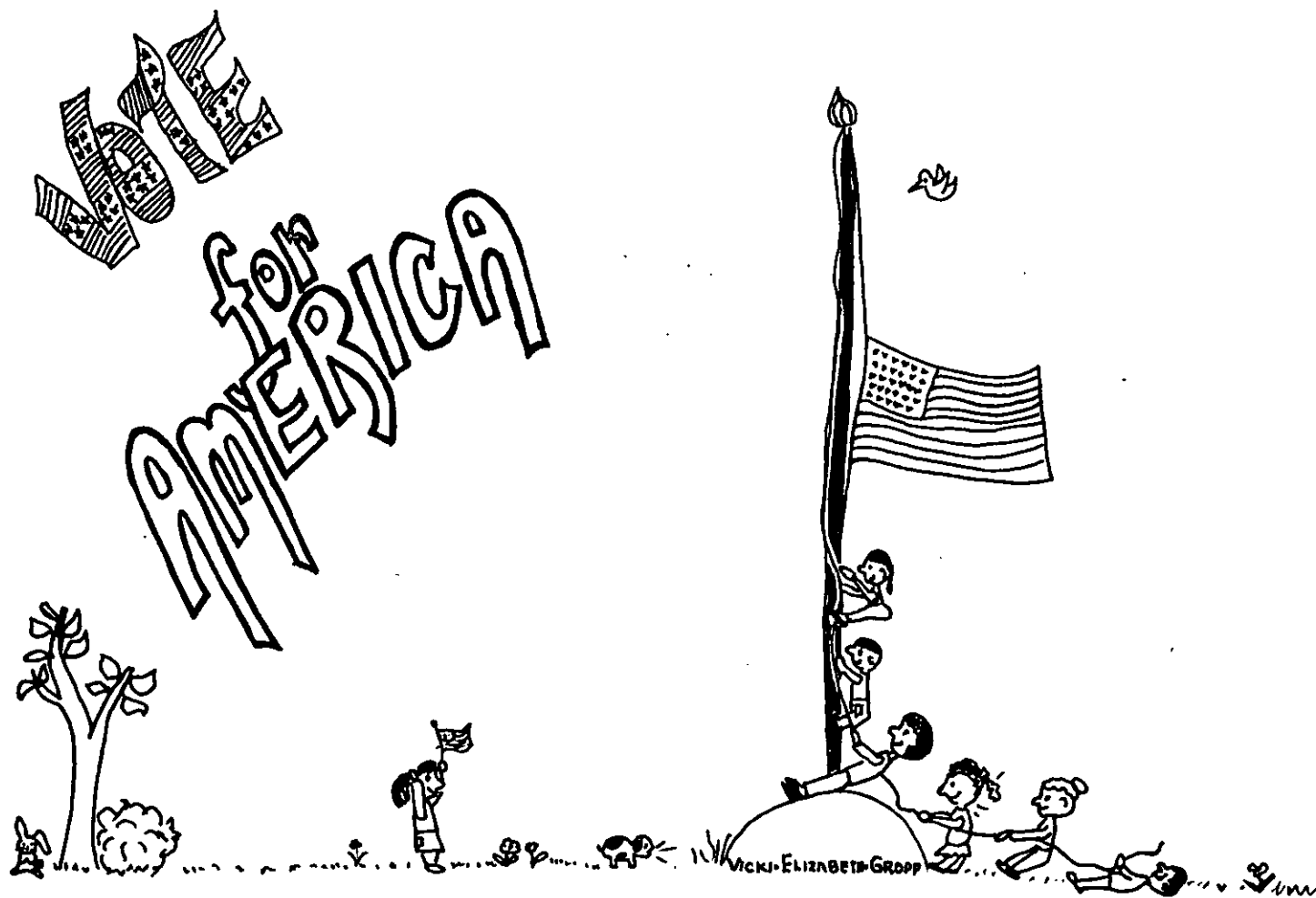
BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution of the

state of Washington by adding a new section to read as follows:

Article VIII, section The use of agricultural commodity assessments by agricultural commodity commissions in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature for agricultural development or trade promotion and promotional hosting shall be deemed a public use for a public purpose, and shall not be deemed a gift within the provisions of section 5 of this article.

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.



How to Obtain an Absentee Ballot

- Any registered voter who will not be able to vote in person may apply for any absentee ballot.
- Any **signed** request with the necessary information and sent to county auditor or department of elections will be honored.
Refer to the list below for the address of the county auditor or department of elections in your county;
For convenience, use the request form on the adjacent page.
- The request must contain the voter's signature which compares to the voter's permanent registration records;
Both husband and wife may complete and sign this form or submit a separate, signed request.
- A request may be made either in person, by mail or by messenger **no later than the day before the election (November 4)**. **Exception:** A voter may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election if he/she was admitted to a hospital no earlier than five days before the election and confined in the hospital on the day of election. Contact the hospital administrator, county auditor, or department of elections for such a ballot.
- **An absentee ballot must be voted and postmarked no later than the day of the election.** Make your request as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for an exchange of correspondence with the county auditor or department of elections.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	659-0090*
Asotin	P.O. Box 129 (135 Second St.)	Asotin	99402	243-4164*
Benton	P.O. Box 470 (Dudley Ave.)	Prosser	99350	786-2262*
Chelan	P.O. Box 400 (County Courthouse)	Wenatchee	98801	664-5432*
Clallam	223 East 4th	Port Angeles	98362	452-7831
Clark	P.O. Box 5000 (1200 Franklin St.)	Vancouver	98668	699-2241
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	382-4541*
Cowlitz	207 North 4th	Kelso	98626	577-3002
Douglas	P.O. Box 456 (County Courthouse)	Waterville	98858	745-8527*
Ferry	P.O. Box 498 (County Courthouse)	Republic	99166	775-3161*
Franklin	1016 North 4th Ave.	Pasco	99301	545-3536*
Garfield	P.O. Box 278 (County Courthouse)	Pomeroy	99347	843-1411*
Grant	P.O. Box 37 (C St. NW)	Ephrata	98823	754-2011*
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751 (100 Broadway W)	Montesano	98563	249-4232
Island	P.O. Box 697 (Seventh & Main St.)	Coupeville	98239	679-7366
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563 (1820 Jefferson St.)	Port Townsend	98368	385-2161
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	344-2565
Kitsap	P.O. Box 189 (614 Division St.)	Port Orchard	98366	876-7129
Kittitas	5th & Main	Ellensburg	98926	962-6811*
Klickitat	211 S. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	773-4001*
Lewis	P.O. Box 29 (344 Main St. W)	Chehalis	98532	748-9121
Lincoln	P.O. Box 366 (450 Logan St.)	Davenport	99122	725-4971*
Mason	P.O. Box 400 (Fourth & Alder St.)	Shelton	98584	426-4478
Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010 (149 Third St. N)	Okanogan	98840	422-3712*
Pacific	P.O. Box 97 (300 Memorial Ave.)	South Bend	98586	875-6541
Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5000 (625 Fourth St. W)	Newport	99156	447-3185*
Pierce	2401 S. 35th St., Rm. 200	Tacoma	98409-7484	591-7427
San Juan	P.O. Box 638 (350 Court St.)	Friday Harbor	98250	378-2161
Skagit	P.O. Box 1306 (205 Kincaid St.)	Mount Vernon	98273	336-9420
Skamania	P.O. Box H (Second St.)	Stevenson	98648	427-5141*
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave.	Everett	98201	259-0685
Spokane	West 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260	456-2262*
Stevens	P.O. Box 189 (215 Oak St. S)	Colville	99114	684-4231*
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. SW	Olympia	98502	786-5400
Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543 (County Courthouse)	Cathlamet	98612	795-3219
Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856 (315 Main St. W)	Walla Walla	99362	525-6160*
Whatcom	P.O. Box 398 (311 Grand Ave.)	Bellingham	98225	676-6744
Whitman	P.O. Box 350 (404 Main St. N)	Colfax	99111	397-4601*
Yakima	North 2nd & East "B"	Yakima	98901	575-4078*

*Area Code: 509

Absentee Ballot Request

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

AT _____
ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN ZIP

PHONE NO. _____ PRECINCT _____
(IF KNOWN)

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

STREET ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP

This application is for the state general election to be held on November 5, 1985.

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

SIGNATURE X _____

SIGNATURE X _____

Note: If husband and wife both want absentee ballots, signatures of each are necessary.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ PRECINCT CODE _____ LEG. DIST. _____

REGISTRATION VERIFIED _____ DEPUTY SIGNATURE _____ BALLOT MAILED _____

BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE

Absentee Ballot Request

I _____ HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
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:

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Note: If husband and wife both want absentee ballots, signatures of each are necessary.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ PRECINCT CODE _____ LEG. DIST. _____

REGISTRATION VERIFIED _____ DEPUTY SIGNATURE _____ BALLOT MAILED _____

BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

VOTER REGISTRATION

Qualifications to register:

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

When to register:

Anytime, but you must be registered for **30 days before the election** to be qualified to vote. The **voter registration deadline for the 1985 state general election is October 5, 1985.**

Where to register:

You must register in person before the county auditor, city or town clerk or deputy voter registrar. Deputy registrars are located in most public schools and in some fire stations and state office buildings. If you are a person of disability and unable to leave home to register, contact your county auditor to make special arrangements to register. **The telephone number and location of each county auditor is on page 16 of this voters' pamphlet.**

When to Re-register:

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

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

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

If you Move:

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

ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

Where to Vote:

At your precinct's polling place. The name and number are on your registration card. Locations of polling places are also published in newspapers the week before an election. You may also obtain this information by calling your county auditor.

When to Vote:

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

How to Vote:

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

If you are a person of disability and unable to record your vote, you may be accompanied into the voting booth by your spouse, a close relative, any other person you choose to assist you, or two election officials, each of a different political party, who may record your ballot as you direct.

Absentee Voting:

1. **Regular Absentee Ballot:** If you cannot vote in person, you may vote by absentee ballot. You may request an absentee ballot, either in person or by mail, as early as 45 days, but no later than the day before the election.
Exception: If you are confined to the hospital and were admitted no earlier than five days before the election, you may apply for an absentee ballot up to and including the day of the election.
2. **Service Absentee Ballot:** Members of the military service may apply for an absentee ballot at any time. Such service voters will be mailed an absentee ballot for the next primary or general election, or special election to be held subsequent to the date of application.
3. **Special Absentee Ballot:** A voter who is working outside the continental United States and will be unable to return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery may apply for a **special absentee ballot** 90 days before the primary or general election. The special absentee ballot will contain the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the ballot. The county auditor will include a list of candidates who have filed and a list of any issues that have been referred to the ballot before the application was filed.

The voter may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of an eligible candidate for each office and vote on any measure.
4. **Ongoing Absentee Ballot:** If you are a person of disability or a voter over the age of 65, you may apply for status as an ongoing absentee voter. This will entitle you to automatically receive an absentee ballot for each subsequent election until such status is terminated. Contact the county auditor for an application for such status.

Additional information on voting by regular absentee ballot is provided on page 16 of this Voters' Pamphlet.

TOLL FREE VOTER INFORMATION NUMBER 1-800-824-VOTE

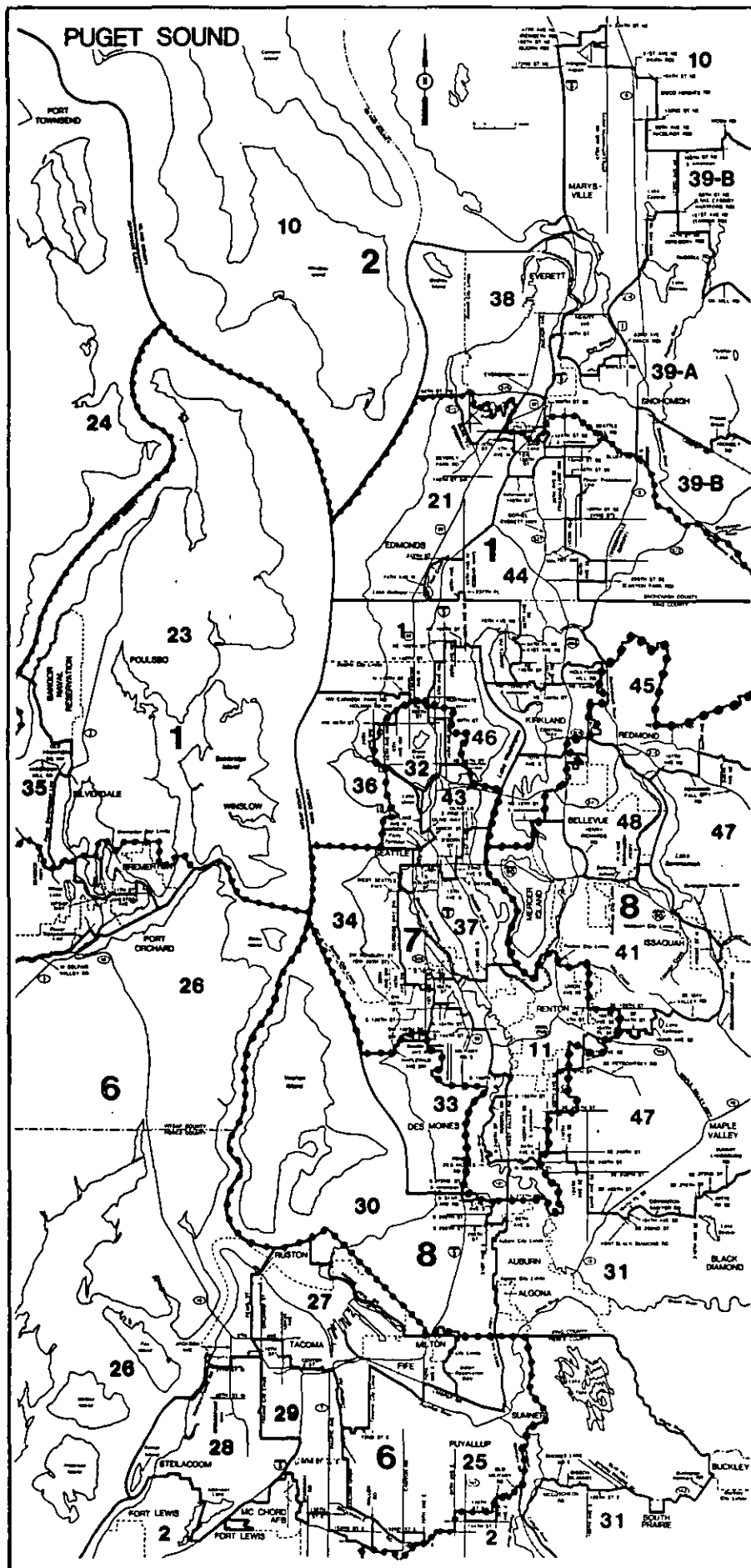
Again this year, the Office of the Secretary of State will provide a toll-free telephone line for election information. Voters from any part of the state may call toll-free to the office of the Secretary of State to obtain information about the state general election and the issues which will be on the state ballot. Voters may also call to request additional copies of the Voters' Pamphlet or special versions of the Voters' Pamphlet, including:

- Cassette tape copies of the Voters' Pamphlet
- Spanish-Language edition of the Voters' Pamphlet
- Braille copies of the Voters' Pamphlet

The toll-free service will be operated Monday through Friday from noon until 8:00 p.m. starting on Monday, October 14, and running through the day of the election, November 5.

If you are a person of disability and would like to obtain assistance by utilizing a TTD, you may call the Governor's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped at (206) 753-7185.

♻



YOUR COMMENTS COUNT

1. When did you receive this pamphlet? Date: ____/____/____

YES NO

2. Was this pamphlet received early enough to help you study the issues?

Comments: _____

3. Were the design and format of the pamphlet appealing and readable?

Comments: _____

4. Did you take time to read the full text of the ballot measures? If you said yes, did you feel this information was useful?

Comments: _____

5. Did you mark and take your sample ballot to the polls?

Comments: _____

REMEMBER: YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT

6. Please jot down your suggestions for revision or improvement of the Official Voters' Pamphlet. Tell us your criticisms and comments.

(Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

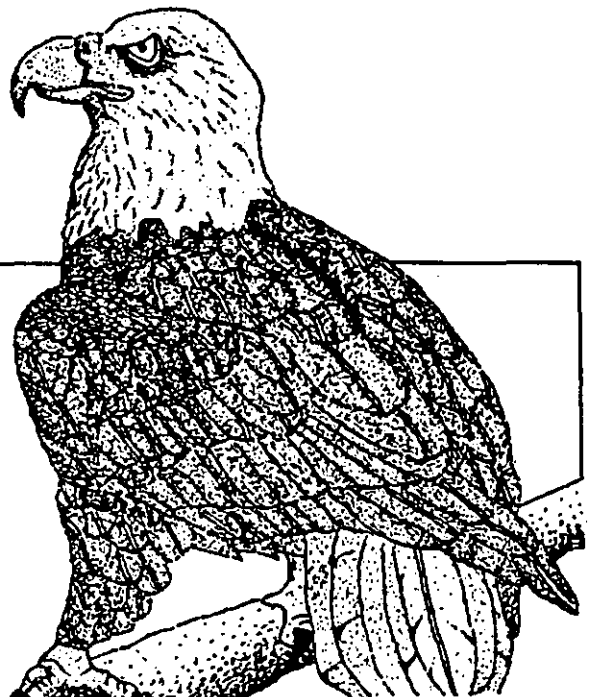
Please return this form to: Voters' Pamphlet, Office of Secretary of State, P.O. Box 9000 (AS-22), Olympia, WA 98504.

THANK YOU.

INDEX

Content	Page(s)
Absentee Ballot Request Form	17
Citizen Comment Sheet	22
County Auditor Listing	16
House Joint Resolution 12	4-5
House Joint Resolution 22	6-7
House Joint Resolution 23	8-9
House Joint Resolution 42	10-11
How to Obtain an Absentee Ballot	16
Introduction to Voters' Pamphlet	3
Legislative/Congressional District Maps	20-21
Table of Contents	3
Text of House Joint Resolution 12	12
Text of House Joint Resolution 22	12-13
Text of House Joint Resolution 23	13
Text of House Joint Resolution 42	13-14
Voter's Checklist	15
Voter Information	18-19

Our special thanks to Vicki Elizabeth Gropp, age 13,
and Jay Jackson, age 12, for contributing their
artwork for use in the 1985 Official Voters'
Pamphlet.



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Voters

P A M P H L E T



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RESIDENTIAL PATRON, LOCAL

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

SECRETARY OF STATE
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
P.O. BOX 9000
OLYMPIA, WA 98504

Un Folleín le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.