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# VOTERS' CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on six state-wide measures at the state general election on November 3, 1987. 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).

### REFERENDUM BILL 41

YES      NO

"Shall the State challenge in the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of authority delegated to the federal reserve system?" .....

### INITIATIVE MEASURE 92

"Shall it be a consumer protection violation for doctors treating Medicare eligible patients to charge more than Medicare's reasonable charges?" .....

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8207

"Shall the constitution empower superior court judges, after retirement, to complete pending cases in which they had made discretionary rulings?" .....

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8212

"Shall state constitutional restrictions, which prevent investment of some permanent public land funds in stocks and private lending, be removed?" .....

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4212

"Shall the State Constitution be amended so legislative representatives will be elected for four years and senators for six years?" .....

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4220

"Shall the constitution be amended to permit a 15 year state-wide special property tax levy exclusively for school construction purposes?" .....

## VOTERS' COMMENT SHEET

Please take a minute and complete this comment sheet. Your comments provide valuable assistance in the improvement of this voters' pamphlet. Please return this comment sheet to: Voters' Pamphlet, Office of the Secretary of State, P.O. Box 9000 (AS-22) Olympia WA 98504.

YES      NO

1. Was this pamphlet delivered early enough to help you study the issues? .....

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

3. Was the information, including the ballot title and explanatory statement, provided for each measure clear and understandable? .....

4. Do you have any suggestions which might improve the voters' pamphlet or is there any other voter information you would like to have included in future editions of the voters' pamphlet?

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THANK YOU

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE 1987 VOTERS' PAMPHLET

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Fellow Washingtonians:

This year's 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution has prompted us to reflect on the many freedoms and rights we enjoy as U.S. citizens.

Among our most cherished freedoms is the right to vote — to freely choose those who will represent us in our government, and to decide how we will act on the issues of the day.

Here in the state of Washington, these freedoms take on an even greater meaning because of the many additional rights we enjoy. Unlike citizens in many other states, Washingtonians have the right to make their own laws through the initiative process, the right to refer the Legislature's actions to the ballot, and the right to recall elected officials.

In addition, Washington's Constitution gives its citizens the right to a voters' pamphlet containing information on issues appearing at each general election. Washington, in 1914, was one of the first states in the nation to prepare a voters' pamphlet for its citizens.

In recent years, the state's voter information services have been expanded to include tape cassette, braille and Spanish-language versions of the pamphlet. Now, several communities have begun producing a voters' pamphlet on local propositions and candidates.

This voters' pamphlet represents your special right as a Washington citizen to obtain information on the issues which will appear on the November general election ballot. I urge you to make full use of its contents, and exercise your constitutional right by voting on November 3.



  
**Ralph Munro**  
Secretary of State

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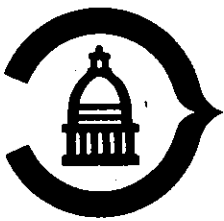
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	Pages
Voters' Checklist and Comment Sheet .....	2
Referendum Bill 41 .....	4-5
Initiative to the Legislature 92 .....	6-7
Senate Joint Resolution 8207 .....	8-9
Senate Joint Resolution 8212 .....	10-11
House Joint Resolution 4212 .....	12-13
House Joint Resolution 4220 .....	14-15
Complete Text of Measures .....	16-18
Voter Information .....	19-20
Major Political Party Caucus and Convention Procedures .....	21
Independent Candidate and Minor Political Party Nominating Procedures .....	22
Absentee Ballot Request Form and Instructions .....	23

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SECRETARY OF STATE TOLL-FREE HOTLINE: 1-800-824-VOTE (8683)



# REFERENDUM BILL 41

Chapter 246, Laws of 1987

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Referendum Bill 41 begins on page 16.

Vote cast by the 1987 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 77; Nays, 17; Absent or not voting, 4.

SENATE: Yeas, 36; Nays, 9; Absent or not voting, 4.

## Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State challenge in the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of authority delegated to the federal reserve system?

## The law as it now exists:

The Federal Reserve System, created by Congress in 1913, authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to exercise some controls over Federal Reserve banks and the nation's monetary policy. The following are some of the Board's powers: general supervisory powers over federal reserve banks, controlling discount rates, providing exceptions from bank

## Statement for

In the 1890's, large special interests gained immense power. By 1913, what Lincoln had called "the money power" pushed the Federal Reserve Act through Congress, allowing the Fed control of the money system.

Money supply is the most important factor affecting our economy. The U.S. Constitution delegates monetary power to Congress. Congress gave this authority to the Fed, a private interest: a group of bankers overseeing a network of banks. The Fed behaves as an independent agency, essentially free from checks and balances restraining the power of other government branches.

The Fed is not only unconstitutional, it isn't working. Bank failures, business bankruptcies, farm foreclosures, unstable rates of inflation, interest and employment, trade deficits and national deficits are classic symptoms of a failing money system. Congress established the Fed to prevent such problems.

The Washington Legislature, long noted as a trendsetter, again leads the nation. Referendum 41 passed by 80% in both the House and Senate. They could have gone directly into Supreme Court, by-passing the voters. But because the people have never been heard regarding their money system, a statewide vote on constitutionality makes this a truly historic measure.

Washington is not alone in its concern. 21 state legislatures have taken action criticizing the Fed. Many states will join us in Supreme Court when Referendum 41 passes.

Referendum 41 is not a complete solution, but a necessary first step toward a solution. Your vote for Referendum 41 will convince Washington D.C. that we are serious about protecting our future.

## Rebuttal of Statement against

Referendum 41 will save you money. Cost will be about 5¢ per person, but could save \$7.00 per person the Fed now collects *each year* in interest on paper money they issue.

Suit is based on delegation and separation of powers doctrine, never before brought against Fed. Supreme Court *will* hear case brought by statewide ballot vote, especially with other states joining Washington.

No case directly challenging Fed's constitutionality has ever before reached Supreme Court.

### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JACK METCALF, State Senator; RAY MOORE, State Senator; ROY A. FERGUSON, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: BOB WILLIAMS, State Representative; EUGENE V. LUX, State Representative; SHIRLEY J. WINSLEY, State Representative; BOB DILGER, Executive Secretary, Washington State Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL-CIO); ART BRADEN, Vice President, JC's Governmental Affairs.

reserve requirements, requiring write offs of worthless bank assets, and controlling the issuance of Federal Reserve notes. Some of the purposes of the Federal Reserve System are: providing a nearly uniform discount rate, control of the money supply, requiring reserves for protection of banks, permitting elasticity in the creation of currency, supervision of the banking business and creation of a market for commercial paper.

## **The effect of Referendum Bill 41, if approved into law:**

The State Legislature is to seek, through an attorney it selects, to have the United States Supreme Court accept a lawsuit commenced by the state. The lawsuit would challenge (1) the constitutionality of the delegation to the Federal Reserve System of the power to create money and exercise control over economic activity, and (2) the delegation of authority under which banks have made unrestricted foreign loans.

## **Statement against**

### **SAVE MONEY - VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM BILL 41**

The lawsuit proposed by this referendum would be frivolous and costly. In 1982 the Attorney General of the state of Washington declined to file a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve System because there was "no real possibility that the United States Supreme Court would strike down that law (if challenged) as an unconstitutional delegation of the power of Congress." In fact, the claim is so weak that the United States Supreme Court would probably not even consider it.

### **LAWSUITS ARE EXPENSIVE**

Your tax dollars and the human resources that would be spent conducting such a lawsuit would be wasted. These resources should be put to better use meeting the needs of the people.

### **FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM IS CONSTITUTIONAL**

Congress created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 to meet the country's need for a safer and more stable monetary system. It has properly fulfilled that role for almost 75 years. Congress oversees the operations of the Federal Reserve System through regular hearings and its review of semiannual reports. Also, the expenses of the Federal Reserve System are audited each year by the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress.

The United States Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate money and banking. The delegation by Congress to the Federal Reserve System of that power has been consistently upheld by the courts. A court challenge of

that delegation cannot win. It is wasteful to raise the issue again. Lawsuits are expensive. Save your tax dollars.

### **VOTE "NO" ON REFERENDUM BILL 41**

## **Rebuttal of Statement for**

Don't be misled by false claims and don't waste the taxpayers' money!

- The "Fed" is not "a private interest" group. Board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

- It is simple-minded to blame all our complex economic problems on this public agency.

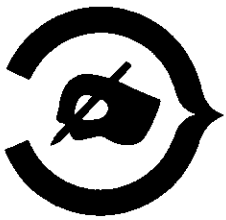
- The Federal Reserve System's constitutionality has been consistently upheld by the courts.

Do not vote for a costly and frivolous lawsuit: Vote *NO* on 41.

### **Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

ARLIE U. DeJARNATT, State Senator; MAX VEKICH, State Representative; JOHN R. PRICE, Dean and Professor of Law, Seattle.

Advisory Committee: R. TED BOTTIGER, State Senator; KATHERINE ALLEN, State Representative; MIKE VESETH, Professor of Economics, Tacoma; RONALD GOULD, Attorney, Seattle.



# INITIATIVE MEASURE 92

## TO THE LEGISLATURE

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 92 begins on page 16.

### Statement for

In 1965 Congress created Medicare because health care for America's elder citizens was in critical condition. Bad as things were then, the crisis is even worse today.

Seniors now spend more of their incomes on health care than they did before Medicare existed. The elderly spent 12 percent of their income on health care in 1980. By 1990 they will pay 19 percent, unless we do something quickly.

Initiative 92 cannot cure all of Medicare's ills, but it will take much of the uncertainty out of health care. It will make it illegal for a doctor to charge more than Medicare determines to be a "reasonable and customary charge." Seniors will know that Medicare will always pay 80 percent of their doctor's bills and that they are responsible for 20 percent. Doctors won't get away with overcharging their patients.

And once Initiative 92 passes, the complicated Medicare forms that intimidate so many elderly patients will become the responsibility of the doctor's office.

Initiative 92 will help families. Seniors on limited incomes cannot afford ever-increasing medical bills. By making medical care more affordable, Initiative 92 will make it less likely that the elderly will become a financial burden to their families.

Under the current Medicare reimbursement system, our state's sick and elderly people are forced to either subsidize their doctor's healthy incomes or go without medical care, causing minor illnesses to become major emergencies. That's bad medicine.

Vote YES on Initiative 92.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall it be a consumer protection violation for doctors treating Medicare eligible patients to charge more than Medicare's reasonable charges?

### The law as it now exists:

Medicare is a federal health insurance program under the Medicare law (Title XVIII of the Social Security Act). The administration of the Medicare program establishes what are entitled "allowable charges" (labeled by law as "reasonable charges") to determine the base for computing the payment by Medicare for medical services to

### Rebuttal of Statement against

Too bad organized medicine uses threats and misinformation.

Doctors claim Initiative 92 could limit access to health care. . .

*Fact:* Overcharges already keep many seniors away.

Doctors say Medicare doesn't pay them enough. . .

*Fact:* According to the AMA, the average doctor's take home pay is \$110,000. The average senior citizen receives a monthly Social Security payment of \$488.

*Fact:* I-92 will cost taxpayers nothing and stop doctors from overcharging.

Protect our health and dignity. Vote yes.

For additional information, call (206) 329-9764.

### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

GEORGE FLEMING, State Senator; EUGENE V. LUX, State Representative; JIM LEWIS, State Representative.

CLAUDE PEPPER, U.S. Representative, Florida; KEN ANDERSON, President, Washington State Council of Senior Citizens; THOMAS HELLER, M.D., Seattle; SISTER VIRGINIA PAUL, Sisters of Providence, Walla Walla.

Medicare patients. At the present time, Medicare most frequently pays 80 percent of Medicare's established charges.

No state law limits the charges that can be made by physicians and other health care providers to Medicare patients. Physicians and other health care providers can charge Medicare patients more than the federally designated "allowable/reasonable charge." However, physicians who choose to contract as a "participating physician" in the federal Medicare assignment repayment program cannot charge any Medicare eligible patient more than the Medicare established charge. Physicians who do not contract but do directly submit billings to Medicare for individual patients cannot charge those individual patients more than the Medicare established charge.

Physicians are not required to enroll as providers in the Medicare program, nor to participate in the Medicare assignment repayment program. If the physician does not so participate, the patient, or the entity paying for the service, directly seeks partial reimbursement from Medicare for the medical services.

## Statement against

### I-92 IS MISLEADING AND UNFAIR

If I-92 passes, all seniors, regardless of income, retired or working, will be charged less than others for medical care. These discounts will be "shifted" to non-senior patients; costs will increase for families and employers.

Don't believe that Medicare's "reasonable fees" are reasonable. The rates, frozen by Congress in 1984, have little to do with the actual cost of providing service.

### SOME SENIORS WILL HAVE TO FIND NEW DOCTORS

If I-92 passes, some doctors will be forced to drop seniors and will be *prohibited by law from treating anyone over 65*. To quote the Washington Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons: ". . . of Washington's 39 counties, 25 have areas that do not have enough primary care physicians. Nineteen of these counties have severe shortages. . . (I-92) . . . could cause some physicians to drop out of Medicare, thus limiting the availability of physician services to the elderly. Thus, AARP must oppose I-92." Our state's Senior Lobby does not support Initiative 92.

### I-92 DENIES HEALTH CARE TO THE TRULY NEEDY

Despite Medicare's unreasonable rates, 27% of all doctors always accept them, over 90% accept Medicare's rates on a case-by-case basis. Many do not require *needy* seniors to pay anything. Under I-92, doctors *must* charge all seniors, regardless of income, the same unreasonable rates or be in violation of the law; true charity care will suffer.

### I-92 WILL COST WASHINGTON TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

Washington taxpayers should not be charged to bail out, enforce, or endlessly litigate the federal Medicare pro-

## The effect of Initiative Measure 92, if approved into law:

The State Consumer Protection Act would be amended to declare it to be an "unfair and deceptive practice" for a physician which includes medical doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors, podiatrists, dentists or optometrists to charge or try to collect for medical services to a Medicare eligible patient more than Medicare's established "allowable/reasonable charge". It would also be an "unfair and deceptive practice" for a physician to treat Medicare eligible patients other than solely in an emergency situation without enrolling as a "participating physician" in Medicare and being subject to the maximum charges established by Medicare.

Physicians would be required to post a summary of the initiative in their offices and failure to comply with its requirements could result in civil penalties, money damages or court injunctions. The State Attorney General or a Medicare patient could file a civil suit to enforce the law seeking treble damages not exceeding \$10,000, the costs of suit and attorneys fees. Additional penalties of up to \$25,000 can be imposed for violation of a court ordered injunction.

gram. Real Medicare reform is needed in Congress. Join the thousands of seniors, employers, union members, health care professionals, and others in *VOTING NO ON I-92*.

## Rebuttal of Statement for

After investigating claims made by I-92 proponents, this committee, appointed by the Legislature to explain the arguments against I-92, has determined that:

- Congress has set Medicare's payment to doctors at approximately half the cost of actually providing medical services.
- Doctors charging medicare patients the same rate as other patients are not "overcharging;" Medicare is "underpaying."
- Current law provides adequate protections against true "overcharging."
- "Limited income" families will suffer if "unlimited income" seniors receive discounted care.

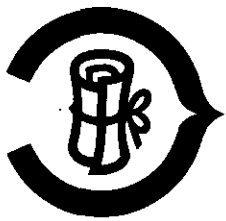
For additional information, call (206) 441-5863.

### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

R. LORRAINE WOJAHN, State Senator; CLYDE BALLARD, State Representative; PATRICK R. McMULLEN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: MIKE RENDISH, Chairman, Washington State Legislative Committee of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP); RICK BROCK, Legislative Representative, Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW); HANK SNIDER, Chairman, Employers Against Initiative 92!; RICK L. JOHNSON, M.D., President, Washington State Medical Association.





# SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8207

## 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 8207 begins on page 16.

Vote cast by the 1987 Legislature on final passage:  
HOUSE: Yeas, 92; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 3.  
SENATE: Yeas, 45; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 2.

### Statement for

This change would be of great benefit to the entire judiciary and most particularly those judicial districts with few judges serving the district. There is often a great problem of transition between an outgoing judge and an incoming judge on pending cases. This particularly applies in instances where there are complicated and complex matters. This resolution would allow judges to clear up the caseload of those complicated cases which the judge had been hearing prior to retirement. Many of these cases have been before the court for many years. This would help the incoming judge to assume the regular caseload without pending cases to consume the limited time available.

Superior Court Judges often retire leaving unfinished cases. SJR 8207 would allow such a judge to complete a pending case without written agreement of the litigants. This is an efficient and economical means of continuing a case when a judge retires. A judge's ability after retirement to continue to sit on that case without obtaining consent of the litigants would result in considerable savings to the county, the state and to the parties.

These retiring judges were elected by the people and the parties have already agreed to this judge. In long and complex cases, it would be very difficult and time consuming for the succeeding judge to catch up with the case. The parties would experience delay, and the parties may try to change prior rulings.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall the constitution empower superior court judges, after retirement, to complete pending cases in which they had made discretionary rulings?

### The law as it now exists:

When a superior court judge leaves office for retirement or any other reason, the former judge is no longer authorized or empowered to function as a superior court judge. If the parties to a case agree, and the court approves, such a former

### Rebuttal of Statement against

SJR 8207 would authorize assigning a retiring elected judge to continue hearing an unfinished complicated case which would be difficult and costly for a new judge to assume. Although this would seldom be done, when needed, it would save time and money for the county and litigants.

Article V, Sec. 2 of our Constitution, prohibits an impeached judge from continuing on any case. Active and retired judges continue to be subject to the supervision of the courts and impeachment laws.

#### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

IRV NEWHOUSE, State Senator; DENNIS DELLWO, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: PHIL TALMADGE, State Senator; RON MEYERS, State Representative; JACK DEAN, President, Washington State Bar Association; WALTER A. STAUFFACHER, Superior Court Judge, Superior Court Judges Association.

judge or any member of the bar can preside as a judge pro tem for the case.

By statute a party to litigation has one opportunity, as a matter of right, prior to a discretionary ruling being made by a superior court judge to have that judge removed from handling a specific case.

## **The effect of SJR 8207, if approved into law:**

The constitution would be amended to specifically empower previously elected superior court judges upon retirement to continue to handle those pending cases in which the judge had made discretionary rulings prior to retirement. No agreement would be required by the parties for a retired judge to so function.

## **Statement against**

### **SJR 8207 DESTROYS THE ELECTED JUDICIARY**

Every citizen who appears in court should be entitled to have his or her case heard by an elected judge—one subject to voter approval every four years. This constitutional amendment destroys that principle.

### **SJR 8207 CREATES A SPECIAL JUDICIAL "ELITE"**

If approved by the voters, this measure would create a special category of "elite" unelected judges on the Superior Court bench in any county. Judges under this constitutional amendment could retire from the bench and still sit on cases of their own choosing. There would be no recourse by voters to examine their performance or express their objections through the election process.

### **SJR 8207 WOULD PROTECT IMPEACHED JUDGES**

No definition of a retired judge is included in this special amendment for privileged judges. A "retired" judge could have reached such status by impeachment for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, but this measure makes no distinction and would not bar an impeached jurist from continuing to serve on the bench.

### **SJR 8207 BREAKS JUDICIAL AGE PROVISION**

Superior Court judges now reach retirement age at 75 and must step down from active duty on the bench, a provision designed to keep our courts from becoming a haven for older jurists. If this constitutional amendment is adopted, a judge could keep serving on a case for life.

SJR 8207 would raise judicial costs. Keeping a Superior Court judge on the bench costs each county and the state up to \$250,000 a year. This additional cost for an "elite" class of judges, who are retired and non-elected, would have to be borne by all of the taxpayers.

## **Rebuttal of Statement for**

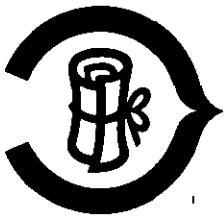
As established in our legal history, judges are required to rule on the "law," not on their own personal opinion. A judge who succeeds to another's case has this same duty.

A matter of "convenience" shouldn't override a bench where judge's decisions are subject to voter review at the ballot box. Nor should we breach the judicial retirement age of 75, or create additional costs to maintain an "elite" corps of jurists at taxpayer expense.

### **Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

A.L. "SLIM" RASMUSSEN, State Senator; KENT PULLEN, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: LLOYD GARDNER, Washington Taxpayers Association; GLADYS E. EDWARDS, Property Owners Protection Association, Seattle; WILLIAM FOSBRE, Thurston County Chapter, Overtaxed.



# 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 17.

Vote cast by the 1987 Legislature on final passage:  
HOUSE: Yeas, 97; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 0.  
SENATE: Yeas, 45; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 2.

### Statement for

#### HELPS HIGHER EDUCATION

Our public universities, like the common schools, historically have benefited from trust funds created by the state constitution. These funds help support capital construction for all public education, kindergarten through graduate school.

When the funds were created, their investment was limited to specified, fixed security instruments, such as federal, state, county, municipal or school district bonds. To increase investment flexibility and potentially to improve returns on these funds, Washington voters have amended the Constitution three times: to enhance the Permanent Common School (K-12) Fund, state pension funds, and state industrial insurance funds.

#### REDUCES TAXPAYER LIABILITY

SJR 8212 provides this same kind of investment flexibility for our public higher education trust funds which benefit the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University and Western Washington University. It simply permits the state to invest balances in these funds "in any manner allowed by law," including investing in equity instruments, such as common stocks. This could both *improve the rate of return on these funds* and *reduce the need for more taxes or increased bonded indebtedness*.

#### PROTECTS PUBLIC TRUST

SJR 8212 *does not require* investing higher education trust funds in stocks. It merely provides the opportunity to

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall state constitutional restrictions, which prevent investment of some permanent public land funds in stocks and private lending, be removed?

### The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution and state and federal law have created permanent funds which receive revenue from certain public lands. Those funds include as beneficiaries common schools, universities, normal schools, agricultural, and scientific purposes. Each fund makes investments to generate

do so, but within carefully prescribed laws established to safeguard all investments of public funds. This resolution authorizes wiser money management and permits expansion of our investment flexibility.

**VOTE YES ON SJR 8212; IT'S THE PRUDENT  
VOTE TO CAST**

### Rebuttal of Statement against

Don't be misled by alarmist rhetoric. Since 1981, the State Investment Board has earned more than a 17 percent return on state pension and accident insurance funds by exercising -- within statutory safeguards -- investment flexibility identical to that which SJR 8212 allows for higher education trust funds.

SJR 8212 has overwhelming support from both political parties -- 97% of the Legislature voted for it.

Support higher education; reduce the drain on taxpayers.

*Vote YES on 8212!*

#### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MARCUS S. GASPARD, State Senator; E.G. "PAT" PATTERSON, State Senator; KEN JACOBSEN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: ROBERT S. O'BRIEN, State Treasurer; BRIAN BOYLE, State Commissioner of Public Lands; LAWRENCE KENNEY, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Delores Teutsch; Edwin McWilliams.

income, however, these permanent funds have been constitutionally restricted from investing in stock or making any investments which could be construed as a lending of credit to a private party. In 1966 the voters approved the forty-fourth amendment to the state constitution removing that restriction for the permanent common school fund and permitting those funds to be invested as authorized by law. The other permanent funds, however, continue to have the original constitutional restrictions upon investments.

ject those funds to the same limitation as the permanent common school fund i.e., the Legislature would be authorized to determine what will be a proper investment of those funds.

## **The effect of SJR 8212, if approved into law:**

SJR 8212 would remove the constitutional restrictions on the investment of the public land permanent funds and sub-

### **Statement against**

*VOTE NO* - The state should be prudent and sensible with public trust fund money.

#### **ENOUGH IS ENOUGH**

Currently, other state trust fund money is invested in leveraged buyouts, venture capital, the stock market and real estate. This is gambling with our state money. Do not expose more public funds to these sophisticated and high risk investments. This is happening now - stop it by voting No.

#### **RISKY BUSINESS**

Recently some of our state trust fund money was used to buy a Bellevue office park. The state of Washington should not be involved in commercial real estate. This is not what might happen if constitution limitations are removed, this is what is happening now with other trust fund money.

#### **FOUNDERS WERE RIGHT**

State founders put restrictions on the use of the state's money and use of the state's credit. This change removes these prudent limitations. The opportunity for conflict of interest, corruption, middlemen, and losing great sums of money increase tenfold when restrictions are removed.

#### **STOP IT NOW**

Right now the state invests trust fund money in leveraged buyouts, venture capital, and real estate. Close this "Pandora's Box" approach to investing - *VOTE NO*.

### **Rebuttal of Statement for**

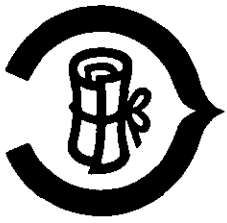
Increasing the flexibility of trust fund investments will not benefit the taxpayer. In fact it will hurt the taxpayer if the investments turn into losses. This would create pressure to raise taxes to make up for the losses.

Leveraged buyouts and venture capital investments are investing in corporations and are potentially the lending of state credit. Protect school trust funds - *VOTE NO*.

#### **Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

MICHAEL HEAVEY, State Representative; JACK METCALF, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: WAYNE O. GAFFNEY, Mercer Island; JAMES L. GOBLE, Seattle; WILLIAM FINKBEINER, Kirkland; SIDNEY STARR, Bellevue.



# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4212

## 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 4212 begins on page 17.

Vote cast by the 1987 Legislature on final passage:  
HOUSE: Yeas, 78; Nays, 20; Absent or not voting, 0.  
SENATE: Yeas, 33; Nays, 16; Absent or not voting, 0.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall the State Constitution be amended so legislative representatives will be elected for four years and senators for six years?

### The law as it now exists:

All the members of the House of Representatives of the Washington State Legislature are now elected for two-year terms in elections occurring in even numbered years. The members of the Senate of the Washington State Legislature

### Statement for

#### ARE LEGISLATORS DOING THE WORK THEY ARE ELECTED TO DO?

Immediately after each election state legislators begin fund-raising and planning for their next election. The current two-year terms for members of the House and four-year terms for state Senators give strong momentum to short-term popular positions which push real problems and their solutions to the future.

#### NEED FOR A CHANGE

Our state Constitution is a dynamic document that, with its many changes, reflects the changing views and needs of our state. One hundred years ago it made good sense to the drafters of our Constitution to set two- and four-year terms for our legislators. After all, they met once every two years for sixty days, probably approved about fifty new laws and then went home by horseback, steamboat and railroad for two years before they met again. Communication was slow and the demands created by public necessity were minimal.

Today, the Legislature meets every year, 105 days in odd years, 60 days in even years, and in numerous overtime sessions. Over 4,000 proposals for new laws are introduced every two years, and 400 to 500 new laws enacted. Our world has grown more complex and longer terms for legislators is the logical result of the more complex issues that must be addressed. This constitutional amendment would prohibit a member of the House of Representatives from running for the state Senate without first giving up their House seat, but would allow a representative to run for other offices without first giving up the House seat.

### Rebuttal of Statement against

Longer terms *will* actually make your legislator more effective. Your legislator can better consider the many problems faced; give them careful scrutiny and not be ramrodded into a hasty decision because of momentary political or lobbyist pressure.

A six-year term for your senator will match that of your U.S. Senator. A four-year term for your representative means more attention to your problems, less to fund-raising and campaigning.

Your vote *FOR* HJR 4212 will give you a more responsible and responsive legislator.

#### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LARRY L. VOGNILD, State Senator; SIMEON R. "SIM" WILSON; State Representative; RUTH FISHER, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: ALAN BLUECHEL, State Senator; GEORGE L. SELLAR, State Senator; PAT SCOTT, State Representative; GEORGE W. WALK, State Representative.

are elected for four-year terms with approximately one-half of the senatorial seats up for election at each even year election.

## **The effect of HJR 4212, if approved into law:**

The members of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature would be elected for four-year terms. Approximately one-half of the membership of the House would be elected in each even year election. There are two representatives in each legislative district, so as a transitional measure in the 1988 election, the representative receiving the largest vote in the district would be elected for a four-year term and the other representative would have a two-year term. The legislative position with the initial two-year term would in the 1990 election become a four-year term.

The members of the Washington State Senate of the Legislature would be elected for six-year terms with approximately one-third elected at each election. The 1988 and 1990 elections would result in some senators being elected for four years and others for six years to establish a pattern which by 1992 would result in all senators being elected to six-year terms.

## **Statement against**

The changes proposed in HJR 4212 are unnecessary and unwise. Lengthening the term of office for our legislators only would make state government more unyielding and less responsive to the will and needs of the people.

The length of our legislators' terms -- closely patterned on the length of congressional terms in office -- has been in effect for 100 years, and there is no valid reason to change it. Extending the duration of office by two years simply would make our elected representatives less accountable to the people of Washington State.

*Why?* Our citizen Legislature must maintain close ties with the electorate. The current system -- with two-year terms for the House of Representatives and four-year terms for the Senate -- requires constant communication between legislators and the public. The election process gives each voter the opportunity to hear regularly from his lawmakers and grade their performances. Limiting voters' opportunity to cast judgment on their lawmakers flies in the face of a democratic government.

Lengthening the span between elections would measurably weaken the voters' voice in government. It's true that election campaigns often are long, expensive and tiring -- but campaigns also are often the only chance many people have to see and visit with their legislators. Reducing the frequency of elections would curtail the communications that are so vital to a democratic, representative form of government.

Your vote against HJR 4212 will prevent a dilution of your voice in our state government.

## **Rebuttal of Statement for**

Long-term solutions to problems result from hard work by quality lawmakers -- not longer terms of office.

Yes, our world is growing more complex, but our ability to understand and deal with problems is growing too. The media help keep us well informed on governmental issues and actions. Extending lawmakers' terms won't make the legislative process more effective or easier.

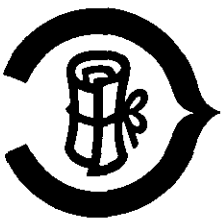
If legislators are spending too much time electioneering, the solution is campaign reform, not longer terms.

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

### **Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

STUART A. "STU" HALSAN, State Senator; JAMES E. WEST, State Senator; TOM BRISTOW, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: CHUCK SAUVAGE, Washington State Common Cause; C. MONTGOMERY "GUMMIE" JOHNSON, Port Ludlow; CARL MAXEY, Spokane; LAWRENCE KENNEY, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; JACKIE BATTSON, Bellingham.



# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4220

## 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 4220 begins on page 17.

Vote cast by the 1987 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 86; Nays, 11; Absent or not voting, 1.

SENATE: Yeas, 33; Nays, 16; Absent or not voting, 0.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall the constitution be amended to permit a 15 year state-wide special property tax levy exclusively for school construction purposes?

### The law as it now exists:

The state constitution limits tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts, except port districts and utility districts, in any one year to in the aggregate not more than one percent of true and fair value of such property. This constitutional limit on property taxation

### Statement for

HJR 4220 is needed to assure adequate schools for our state. Public school construction is funded by a combination of local and state monies. On the average, the state supports about one-half of the cost of each construction project. The local school district voters provide the balance through property taxes or bond issues.

#### SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS ARE INADEQUATE

For the past twenty years state support for school construction has been met through the sale of timber from trust lands. Three major factors make this level of construction support inadequate:

1. Statewide enrollment growth necessitates new classrooms.
2. The value of trust timber has declined 50 percent in the past four years.
3. Our existing school buildings are wearing out.

#### SCHOOL PROJECTS AWAIT STATE FUNDING

Projects representing \$300 million have secured the local share and are awaiting state funds. Some of these projects have been waiting since 1984 and without the passage of HJR 4220 they may still be waiting through the 1990's.

#### HJR 4220 WILL PROVIDE FOR OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

This constitutional amendment allows for a state property tax levy that will not exceed 35 cents per \$1000 of assessed value and will not be collected for longer than 15 years. The money would be used solely for school construction purposes. Projected revenue from the proposition

would fund approved projects on the waiting list within seven years. In addition, monies deposited into a permanent endowment will provide an ongoing source of funding for future school construction needs.

There are currently over 750,000 children in kindergarten through grade twelve. By 1999, enrollment will grow to over 900,000 students.

Our children deserve safe, healthful, and uncrowded schools.

### Rebuttal of Statement against

YES, HJR 4220! The opposition's argument is misleading. In politics, it is called "smoke and mirrors."

- HJR 4220 does not tamper with the Constitution.
  - HJR 4220 will be directed by the voters to exist for 15 years. Period.
  - Nobody likes increases in property taxes. But the longer it takes to fix schools, the more it will cost -- pure and simple.
  - HJR 4220 does not interfere with local levies. The opposition mixes apples and oranges. *Vote YES!*
- For additional information, call (206) 448-7348.

#### Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ALBERT BAUER, State Senator; DANIEL K. GRIMM, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: BRUCE HOLLAND, State Representative; REN TAYLOR, State Representative; DR. FRANK B. BROUILLET, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; PHILIP B. SWAIN, State Board of Education; TERRY BERGESON, President, Washington Education Association.

can be exceeded by taxing districts only by securing voter approval as delineated in the state constitution.

## **The effect of HJR 4220, if approved into law:**

The state would be authorized to impose a property tax in excess of to the current constitutional limit, at a rate not to exceed 35 cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation adjusted to the state equalized value for a period of 15 years. The proceeds of that tax are to be used exclusively for school construction purposes.

Related provisions of the constitution would be altered to harmonize with the added language concerning a state property tax levy for school construction purposes, including

the repeal of authorization to retire bonds from the interest on the permanent common school fund. This also eliminates certain language in the constitution which expired by its own terms at some past period and is now obsolete.

## **Statement Against**

### **GOOD INTENTIONS, BUT A BAD IDEA**

Yes, we have a problem in funding school construction projects. *But while the problem is clear, the solution is not.*

Increasing property taxes is the wrong way to solve this problem.

*Should we tamper with the Constitution? No.* Amending the state Constitution for 15 years is inappropriate. The Constitution should be a permanent document protecting Washington citizens. Short-term changes are unwise.

*Do you really believe this tax will be "temporary"?* No. Proponents of this property tax plan say it will last 15 years. . . they claim it will be "temporary." But just think about all the times supposedly "temporary" taxes ended up being made permanent.

*Should we again use property taxes as the easy way to get more money for government?* No. Already this year the Legislature raised the levy lid for school districts, allowing higher property tax rates. The Legislature also allowed libraries to seek local levies that would increase taxes further. Another significant increase in our property tax burden is the last thing we need.

*Should the state pre-empt local use of property taxes?* No. Property taxes are intended to fund local government activities . . . such as road maintenance, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical assistance, and so on. For the state to increase our property tax burden will make it harder for local governments to win approval of the levies they must have to operate effectively.

*We should reject this proposal and keep property taxes as a local option and preserve local control.*

## **Rebuttal of Statement for**

The problem of school construction funding is not new; it has been on the horizon for several years. *And a temporary constitutional amendment is not the answer.*

This *property tax increase* would require property taxpayers to pay for school construction projects throughout the state. . . *in addition to projects they are already paying for in their own district.*

*We need a better way to pay for necessary school construction. . . not just higher property tax rates.*

**Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:**

EUGENE V. PRINCE, State Representative.





## COMPLETE TEXT OF Referendum Bill 41

AN ACT Relating to the federal reserve system; creating new sections; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

**NEW SECTION.** Sec.1. (1) A sound money system is absolutely vital to a free people. Symptoms of an unsound money system abound: Budget deficits, recurring recession cycles, farm foreclosures, business bankruptcies, bank, savings and loan, and insurance company failures, trade deficits, and dramatic fluctuations in interest rates, inflation levels, and unemployment statistics. These represent a clear and present danger to the people and to the government of the state of Washington and the United States of America.

(2) The Federal Reserve Act of 1913, and other acts of Congress, purport to delegate the nation's monetary authority to the Federal Reserve System, with no oversight or control by any elected body or official. The Federal Reserve Board is assumed to have the power to create money and thus exercise absolute control over the economic activity of this nation, whereas the United States Constitution nowhere authorizes Congress to delegate such power.

(3) The Federal Reserve Act of 1913, and other acts of Congress, purport to delegate authority, without oversight or control, under which large, private United States multinational banks have made unrestricted loans all over the world which, now in danger of default, threaten the United States of America with a collapse of its whole banking structure.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec 2. It is hereby the declared intent of the state of Washington, and the counsel appointed by the legislature is hereby directed, to cause to be filed in the original jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States: (1) An action challenging the constitutionality of the delegation to the federal reserve system of the power to create money, and thus the power to exercise absolute control over the economic activity of this nation, and (2) An action challenging the delegation of authority without oversight, under which large, private multinational banks have made unrestricted foreign loans which, if they default, threaten the United States of America with a collapse of its whole banking structure.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 3. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the next succeeding general election to be held in this state, in accordance with Article II, section 1 of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.



## COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 92

AN ACT Relating to the consumer protection act; and adding a new section to chapter 19.86 RCW.

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

**NEW SECTION.** Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 19.86 RCW to read as follows:

(1) It shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in the conduct of trade or commerce under RCW 19.86.020 for any physician to:

(a) Charge, collect, or attempt to collect for medical services provided to any patient eligible for medical insurance benefits for the aged and disabled under the federal medicare program, part B of Title XVIII of the federal social security act, any amount in excess of the reasonable charge for such services as determined under part B of Title XVIII of the federal social security act;

(b) Fail to enroll at the earliest possible time, or fail to continue, as a participating physician under the supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged and disabled part of the federal medicare program, part B of Title XVIII of the federal social security act; and

(c) Fail to post in a conspicuous place in his or her place of business a summary of the provisions of this section in accordance with such rules adopted by the attorney general to assure that patients are given reasonable notice of their rights under this section.

(2) This section does not apply to a physician who certifies in writing to the attorney general of the state of Washington that he or she does not and will not provide medical services covered under the supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged and disabled part B of the federal medicare program to persons eligible for such benefits except in emergency situations or when such treatment would otherwise be required by the standards of the profession.

(3) For the purposes of this section the terms used in this section shall be defined consistently with the definitions for such terms contained in Title XVIII of the federal social security act.

**NEW SECTION.** Sec.2. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.



## COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8207

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV, section 7 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article IV, section 7. The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge, pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court and sworn to try the case. However, if a previously elected judge of the superior court retires leaving a pending case in which the judge has made discretionary rulings, the judge is entitled to hear the pending case as a judge pro tempore without any written agreement.

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



## COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8212

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 XVI, section 5 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XVI, section 5. 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 permanent common school fund and other public land permanent funds of this state 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 4212

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article II of the Constitution of the state of Washington by repealing section 4 thereof and amending Article II, section 5 and Article II, section 6 of the state Constitution to read as follows:

Article II, section 4. Section 4, Article II of the Constitution of the state of Washington is repealed.

Article II, section 5. ~~((The next election of the members of the house of representatives after the adoption of this Constitution shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected biennially and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law.))~~ Members of the house of representatives shall be elected for terms of four years with as near to one-half of their number as is mathematically possible retiring every two years. At the general election to be held on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November 1988, the candidate in each representative district who receives the greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term of four years and thereafter for a term of four years, and at the same election the winning candidate in each representative district who receives the second highest number of votes shall be elected for a term of two years and thereafter for a term of four years.

Elections of the members of the house of representatives shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year unless otherwise changed by law. Persons elected to the house of representatives shall serve four-year terms unless they resign or seek other legislative office.

Article II, section 6. ~~((After the first election))~~ The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory, ~~((at the same time and))~~ in the same manner as members of the house of representatives are required to be elected; and no representative district ~~((shall))~~ may be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for ~~((the))~~ terms of ~~((four))~~ six years, ~~((one-half))~~ with as near to one-third of their number retiring every two years. ~~The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and ((the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this Constitution, in odd-numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year; and the senators, elected in the even-numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the third year))~~ shall be divided into three groups: The first group to consist of every first district, the second to consist of every second district, and the third to consist of every third district. For those districts in which senators are to be elected in 1988 the term of office shall be four years for each district in the first and second groups and six years for each district in the third group; and thereafter in each district the term of office shall be six years. For those districts in which senators are to be elected in 1990, the term of office shall be four years for each district in the first group and six years for each district in the second and third groups; and thereafter in each district the term of office shall be six years.

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 4220

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 IX, section 3 and an amendment to Article VII, section 2 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article IX, section 3. (1) The principal of the permanent common school fund as the same existed on June 30, 1965, and including any revenue dedicated to the fund from a state property tax shall remain permanent and irreducible.

(2) The ((said)) permanent common school fund shall consist of the principal amount ((thereof existing on June 30, 1965)) under subsection (1) of this section, and such additions thereto as may be derived after June 30, 1965, from the following named sources, to wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of stone, minerals, or property other than timber

and other crops from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating stone, minerals or property other than timber and other crops from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the state for the support of common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund.

(3) There is hereby established the common school construction fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for the common schools. The sources of said fund shall be: ~~((1))~~ (a) Those proceeds derived from the sale or appropriation of timber and other crops from school and state lands subsequent to June 30, 1965, other than those granted for specific purposes; ~~((2))~~ (b) the interest accruing on said permanent common school fund from and after July 1, 1967, together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the permanent common school fund from and after July 1, 1967; and ~~((3))~~ (c) such other sources as the legislature may direct. That portion of the common school construction fund derived from interest on the permanent common school fund may be used to retire ~~((such))~~ bonds ~~((as may be))~~ authorized by law prior to January 1, 1987, for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for the common schools.

~~((The interest accruing on the permanent common school fund together with all rentals and other revenues accruing thereto pursuant to subsection (2) of this section during the period after the effective date of this amendment and prior to July 1, 1967, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.))~~

(4) To the extent that the moneys in the common school construction fund are in excess of the amount necessary to allow fulfillment of the purpose of said fund, the excess shall be available for deposit to the credit of the permanent common school fund or available for the current use of the common schools, as the legislature may direct.

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

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

(d) By the state for a property tax at a rate not to exceed thirty-five cents per thousand dollars assessed valuation adjusted to the state equalized value, levied for a maximum of fifteen years and used exclusively for school construction purposes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the foregoing amendment shall be construed as a single amendment within the meaning of Article XXIII, section 1 of this Constitution.

The legislature finds that the changes contained in the foregoing amendment constitute a single integrated plan for funding common school capital projects. If the foregoing amendment is held to be separate amendments, this joint resolution shall be void in its entirety and shall be of no further force and effect; and

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

# WASHINGTON STATE VOTER INFORMATION

## VOTER REGISTRATION

### Qualifications for registering:

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

### When to register:

Anytime, but you must register 30 days before the election to be qualified to vote. The voter registration deadline for the 1987 state general election is October 3, 1987.

### Where to register:

You must register in person before the county auditor, city or town clerk or deputy voter registrar. Deputy registrars are located in most public schools, some fire stations and state offices. Contact your county auditor for the location of the registration facility nearest to you. The address and telephone number of each county auditor is on page 20 of this pamphlet.

### When it is necessary to re-register:

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 1984 presidential election, or
3. You have moved from one county to another, or
4. You have legally changed your name.

To be eligible to vote, you must re-register 30 days before the election. Keep your registration current. Your registration remains valid as long as you exercise your right to vote!

### If you move, you must transfer your registration:

If you move within a county, you should also change your voter registration. This can be done before a 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 precinct, you must transfer your registration 30 days before the election.

## ELECTION DAY AND VOTING

### Where to vote:

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

### When to vote:

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

### How to vote:

Three methods of voting are used in Washington State: punchcard, lever machines and paper ballots. Each county uses one or a combination of these methods. If you need assistance, you may ask an election worker, before you vote, to explain how to use your county's voting device or ballot. You may also request assistance from two election officials of opposite political parties or a person of your choice in recording your vote.

### Absentee voting:

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

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

2. **Service Absentee Ballot:** Members of the military service may apply for an absentee ballot at any time. Such service voters will be mailed an absentee ballot for the next primary or general election, or special election.
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 any eligible candidate for each office and vote on any measure.

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

Instructions and an application form for voting by regular absentee ballot are provided on page 23 of this voters' pamphlet.

## ADDITIONAL VOTING ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION

The office of the Secretary of State provides a toll-free voter information service to residents within the state of Washington. The number is listed below. This service will be operated Monday through Friday from noon until 8:00 p.m., beginning Monday, October 19 and continuing through the day of the election, November 3. Individuals from any part of the state may call this number to obtain information concerning the state general election, voter registration and other voter-related procedures, and the issues which will be on the state ballot. Voters may also call to request additional copies of the Voters' Pamphlet or any of the following special versions of the Voters' Pamphlet:

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

The office of the Secretary of State also provides a toll-free voter information service for the hearing impaired (TDD-Telecommunications Device for the Deaf). This telephone number is also listed below.

**TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION**  
**1-800-824-VOTE (8683)**  
**TDD TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION**  
**1-800-422-VOTE (8683)**



The Washington State County Auditors Association also provides an ongoing voter outreach program. If you have any questions about voter registration or voting, please give your local county auditor a call. For your convenience, the number for your auditor is included on this page.

Adams, 659-0090  
Asotin, 243-4164  
Benton, 786-5618  
Chelan, 664-5432  
Clallam, 452-7831  
Clark, 699-2241  
Columbia, 382-4541  
Cowlitz, 577-3002  
Douglas, 745-8527  
Ferry, 775-3161 Ext 202

Franklin, 545-3536  
Garfield, 843-1411  
Grant, 754-2011 Ext 333  
Grays Harbor, 249-4232  
Island, 679-7366  
Jefferson, 385-2161  
King, 344-2565  
Kitsap, 876-7129  
Kittitas, 962-6811 Ext 230  
Klickitat, 773-4001

Lewis, 748-9121 Ext 278  
Lincoln, 725-4971  
Mason, 427-9670 Ext 470  
1-800-562-5628 Ext 470  
Okanogan, 422-3712  
Pacific, 875-6541 Ext 347  
Pend Oreille, 447-3185  
Pierce, 591-7427  
San Juan, 378-2161  
Skagit, 336-9305

Skamania, 427-5141 Ext 226  
Snohomish, 259-9444  
Spokane, 456-2320  
Stevens, 684-6595  
Thurston, 786-5408  
Wahkiakum, 795-3219  
Walla Walla, 527-3204  
Whatcom, 676-6744  
Whitman, 397-4601  
Yakima, 575-4043

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# MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

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In Washington State, the candidates for most offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at a primary election. The most important exception to this procedure is the nomination of candidates for the positions of President and Vice President. This information is presented to familiarize Washington voters with the process by which the nominees for President and Vice President are determined and how Washington residents can participate in that selection process. This section is detachable so that you may keep it after the election for reference.

Delegates to the national nominating conventions of the major political parties from Washington are selected through a system of precinct caucuses, county or legislative district conventions, and finally, the state convention. The first step in this process is the precinct caucus, a neighborhood-level meeting open to all of the members of a particular political party. Precinct caucuses are held in each precinct of the state in the early spring of each presidential year. Individuals are elected from each precinct to attend the legislative district or county convention where the delegates to the state convention are chosen. The delegates to the state convention select the delegates to the national convention at which the presidential and vice-presidential nominees are selected. In addition to the selection of delegates, those persons attending party caucuses and conventions have the opportunity to determine the party platform, vote on resolutions, and meet party candidates for a variety of local, state and national offices.

## DATES OF PRECINCT CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

	Republicans	Democrats
Precinct caucuses	March 8, 1988	March 8, 1988
County conventions	April-June 1988*	April 23, 1988
District conventions	April-June 1988*	April 30, 1988
State convention	July 15-16, 1988	June 11-12, 1988
Location of state convention	Tacoma	Olympia-Tumwater-Lacey

\*Information on the time of all of the caucuses and conventions was not complete at the time this publication was prepared.

## RULES AND PROCEDURES

Each political party has the authority under state law to adopt rules to govern the delegate selection process and other party activities which occur in conjunction with the caucuses and conventions. These party rules specify the number of delegates from each precinct to the county or legislative district convention, the number of delegates from each legislative district or county convention to the state convention, and the procedural rules for conducting the caucuses and conventions. The delegate allocation formulas are usually based on population or a combination of population and the number of votes certain candidates for that party received in the precinct, district or county. A copy of the rules of either party should be available from the state committee of that party in advance of the time precinct caucuses are held.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

Washington State Republican Party  
Nine Lake Bellevue Drive, Suite 203  
Bellevue, WA 98005  
(206) 451-1988

Washington State Democratic Committee  
1702 Smith Tower  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(206) 583-0664

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# INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AND MINOR PARTY NOMINATING PROCEDURES

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This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is not meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in being nominated in this manner should consult Chapter 29.24 of the Revised Code of Washington or obtain more detailed information from the office of the Secretary of State, P.O. Box 9000 (AS-22), Legislative Building, Olympia, WA 98504.

## NOMINATING CONVENTION

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office other than by major political party must be made by a convention held on the last Saturday preceding the filing period. In 1988, this will be July 23. Notice of the intention to hold a nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the convention is to be held at least ten days before the date of the convention. A number of registered voters equal to one for each 10,000 voters who voted in the jurisdiction for which each nomination is made or twenty-five such voters, whichever number is greater, must attend the nominating convention and sign the nominating petition for the candidates who are nominated.

## CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION

The signatures and addresses of the registered voters who attended the convention and a record of the proceedings of the convention must be submitted to the office of the Secretary of State no later than the last day allowed for candidates to file for office. In 1988 this deadline is July 29. Any candidate who is nominated at an independent or minor party convention must file a declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State and pay the filing fee required for the office sought. (A nominating petition containing signatures of registered voters equal to the dollar amount of the filing fee is permitted for those candidates without sufficient assets or income to pay the filing fee.) The names of all of the candidates who have been nominated by convention will be printed on the primary election ballot together with the major party candidates for their respective offices. With the exception of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, no candidate may have his or her name printed on the general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office in the partisan primary.

# VOTING BY ABSENTEE BALLOT

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

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE 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	748-9121 X278
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	786-5618*	Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	725-4971*
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98801	664-5432*	Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	427-9670 X470
Clallam	223 East 4th	Port Angeles	98362	452-7831	Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	422-3712*
Clark	P.O. Box 5000	Vancouver	98668	699-2241	Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	875-6541 X347
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 St.	Tacoma	98409	591-7427
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	745-8527*	San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98261	378-2161
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	775-3161 X202*	Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mount Vernon	98273	336-9305
Franklin	1016 North 4th Ave.	Pasco	99301	545-3536*	Skamania	P.O. Box H	Stevenson	98648	427-5141 X226*
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	843-1411*	Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave.	Everett	98201	259-9444
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	754-2011 X333*	Spokane	West 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260	456-2320*
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	249-4232	Stevens	215 S. Oak St.	Colville	99114	684-6595*
Island	P.O. Box 697	Coupeville	98239	679-7366	Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. SW	Olympia	98502	786-5408
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	385-2161	Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	795-3219
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	344-2565	Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	527-3204*
Kitsap	614 Division St.	Port Orchard	98366	876-7129	Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98227	676-6744
Kittitas	5th & Main	Ellensburg	98926	962-6811 X230*	Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Coffax	99111	397-4601*
					Yakima	North 2nd & East "B"	Yakima	98901	575-4043*

\*Area Code: 509

\*Area Code: 509

-----CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE-----MAIL TO COUNTY AUDITOR-----

## Absentee Ballot Request

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

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 3, 1987.**

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

SIGNATURE X \_\_\_\_\_

### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ PRECINCT CODE \_\_\_\_\_ LEG. DIST. \_\_\_\_\_

REGISTRATION VERIFIED \_\_\_\_\_ DEPUTY SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ BALLOT MAILED \_\_\_\_\_

BALLOT CODE \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS CHANGE \_\_\_\_\_ BALLOT RETURNED \_\_\_\_\_



We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and elect the first Congress for the District of Columbia.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Electors.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they may be, and they shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Electors.

Section 4. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Electors.

Section 5. The Senate shall have the sole Power to impeach, and the House of Representatives shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments.

Section 6. The President and Vice President shall be chosen by the Electors in each State, and the Electors shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Electors.

Section 7. The President shall hold his Office for four Years, and shall be eligible for one Term, but he shall not be re-elected if he has already been elected to that Office.

Section 8. The President shall be the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, and may grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 9. The President shall have the Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during his Office, by appointing and removing Officers as he shall think proper, but the Congress may, by Law, vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they may think proper, in the Courts of Law, or in the Judges thereof, or in the Heads of Departments.

Section 10. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 11. The President shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur.

Section 12. The President shall have the Power to nominate and, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to appoint and remove Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Officers of the United States, and Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the inferior Courts, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are in his Power; but the Congress may, by Law, vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they may think proper, in the Courts of Law, or in the Judges thereof, or in the Heads of Departments.

Section 13. The President shall have the Power to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers.

Section 14. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 15. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 16. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 17. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 18. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 19. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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Section 24. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 25. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 26. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 27. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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Section 33. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 34. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 35. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 36. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 37. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 38. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 39. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

# 1.9.8.7 VOTERS' PAMPHLET

## STATE GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1987



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CAR. RT. PRESORT

### 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 Folletín le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.