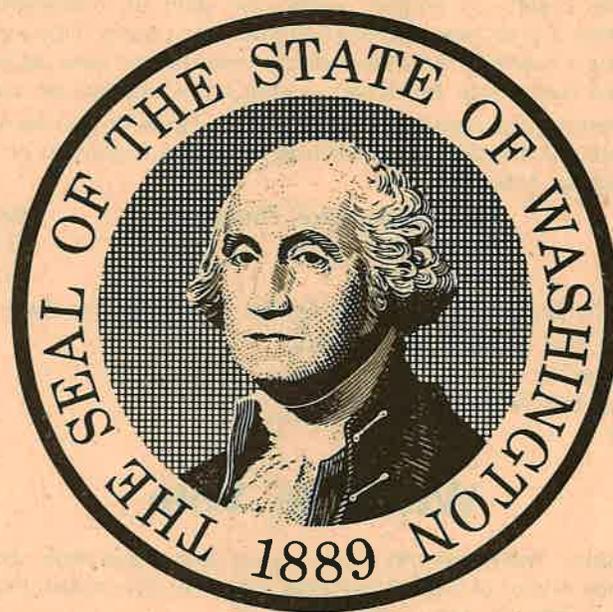


OFFICIAL VOTERS PAMPHLET



Senate Joint Resolution 103

Senate Joint Resolution 105

Senate Joint Resolution 112

General Election Tuesday, November 8, 1983

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Voter Registration Information

You may register to vote if:

1. You are a citizen of the United States.
2. You will be 18 or older on the day of the primary or election.
3. You have been a legal resident of the state of Washington for 30 days or longer.
4. You have not been deprived of your civil rights.

NOTE: You may register during regular office hours at the county auditor's office, your city or town clerk's office, or with a deputy registrar near your residence. Call the county auditor's office (or in King County, check with the Department of Records and Elections). **Telephone numbers of each county auditor are located on page 20 of this Voters' Pamphlet.**

You must re-register if:

1. You did not vote in the most recent presidential election or in the last 24-month period.
2. You have legally changed your name.
3. You have moved from one county to another within the state of Washington.
You do **not** need to re-register if your new address is in the same county. However, you **must** send a letter to the county auditor requesting a transfer. You must indicate your old and new addresses, and your old and new precincts if known, and your name must be signed as your name appears on your voter registration record. You may re-register or transfer your registration at any time. However, to be eligible to vote in your new precinct, you must re-register or transfer 30 or more days before a primary or an election. The registration deadlines for 1983 only are as follows:

Election	Voter Registration Deadline	Election Date
1983 Special Primary	September 16	October 11
1983 General	October 8	November 8

Special elections can be called during late winter or spring. The times for these elections are:

1. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in February;
2. The second Tuesday in March;
3. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in April;
4. The third Tuesday in May.

Where to Vote

At your precinct polling place. The name and number is on your registration card. Locations of polling places are published in newspapers the Friday before an election. You may also obtain this information by calling your county auditor. **Polls are open from 7 a.m. — 8 p.m.**

Instead of voting at the polling place, you may also vote by absentee ballot. Additional information on voting by absentee ballot is provided on page 20 of this Voters' Pamphlet.

How To Vote

If you need help in casting your ballot, you may ask an election worker to explain how to use the voting device.

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

TOLL-FREE VOTER INFORMATION NUMBER 1-800-562-5637

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

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

The toll-free service will be operated Monday through Friday from noon until 8:00 p.m. starting on Monday, October 3, and running through the day of the election, November 8.

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1983 VOTERS PAMPHLET

"If the people don't have enough information to wield power correctly, don't take away the power, give them the information."

Thomas Jefferson

This quote effectively summarizes the beliefs of Washington's early political leaders, and continues to reflect the views of elected officials in this state as we approach our state Centennial in 1989.

Washington consistently has one of the highest voter turnouts in the nation. That high turnout is a direct result of an informed electorate.

Washington began producing a voters and candidates pamphlet in 1914, one of the first in the nation. Today, our voters and candidates pamphlet continues to be a trend-setter among the states in the field of voter information. Soon, many communities will begin producing a voters pamphlet for local issues and candidates. The availability of the local voters pamphlet is another effective stride to open up even more information to the electorate.

This voters pamphlet is sent to you and all other residents of Washington to assist you in making your decisions on the critical issues facing all of us on Election Day, November 8th.



Ralph Thomas

SECRETARY OF STATE

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 103

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 103 begins on page 10.

Vote cast by the members of the 1983 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 85; Nays, 10; Absent or not voting, 3.
SENATE: Yeas, 42; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 3.

Statement for

Redistricting of congressional and legislative districts helps to ensure that each citizen is adequately represented in Congress and Olympia. Legislative efforts at redistricting have inevitably turned into a time consuming and highly partisan process and frequently have resulted in a redistricting plan that fails to meet constitutional standards. SSJR 103 avoids these difficulties as the Legislature appoints four Washington citizens as commission members who are given the power to independently appoint a fifth member and independently redraw the districts. The Legislature retains limited authority to fine-tune the commission's redistricting plan.

The redistricting process envisioned by SSJR 103 will work. In 1983, after the federal courts declared the Legislature's latest effort at congressional redistricting unconstitutional, a temporary redistricting commission was created to draw congressional district boundaries. That commission performed its task well. Operating under guidelines which were basically the same as those in SSJR 103, including procedures for selecting commission members, the temporary commission produced a plan which is fair, recognizes traditional communities of interest, and is constitutional. Passage of SSJR 103 will ensure that future redistricting efforts will be carried out in the same fair and independent fashion, and that the Legislature will not grind to a halt as members pursue their concern about districts suited to their ambitions.

Rebuttal of Statement against

To the contrary, fears of an unfair and unworkable redistricting plan are well-founded in Washington. Since 1889, the Legislature has accomplished redistricting only four times.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall a commission be appointed by legislative leaders to redistrict legislative and congressional districts each decade based on equal population?

The law as it now exists:

The State of Washington is divided into congressional and legislative districts for the purpose of electing members of the federal Congress and the state legislature. Under the "one-man-one-vote" rule, those legislative and congressional districts are required to be basically equal in population as determined by the last preceding federal census.

In 1972, after the Legislature failed to adopt the redistricting plan, a federal court ordered a master's redistricting plan into effect. The work of the temporary commission in 1983 speaks very well for the future of a permanent, independent commission.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

PHIL TALMADGE, State Senator; PAUL PRUITT, State Representative; DICK HEMSTAD, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: DICK BARNES, State Representative; KAREN MARCHIORO, Washington State Democratic Central Committee; CHUCK SAUVAGE, Common Cause; ANN HOMAN, League of Women Voters; MARILYN KNIGHT, League of Women Voters.

Under existing state law the function of establishing the boundaries of legislative and congressional districts is vested in the state legislature. If the legislature fails to act in a constitutionally valid manner, the federal court may take over and perform the function as occurred in this state in 1972.

The effect of SJR 103, if approved into law:

This proposed Constitutional amendment would provide for the appointment of a redistricting commission after each decennial federal census. The commission would be composed of five members, four of whom would be appointed by the legislative leaders of the two largest political parties in each house of the state legislature. Those four, in turn, would then select the fifth member as a nonvoting chairperson. If appointments are not made as required, then the State Supreme Court is directed to make the appointments.

The commission would be responsible, on the basis of population determined by the particular census, for the adoption of revised congressional and legislative redistricting plans. In addition to meeting the standard of population equality, each district established by the commission would be required to consist of contiguous territory, be compact and convenient, be separated from adjoining districts by natural geographical barriers, artificial barriers, or political subdivision boundaries to the extent reasonable. The commission's plan must provide for the number of legislative districts established by the legislature. Further, the plan is to be drawn so as not to purposely favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

The legislature could amend such redistricting plans, but only by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislature. Any such amendment would also have to be passed by both houses no later than the end of the thirtieth day of the first session convened after the commission has submitted its plan to the legislature.

Statement against

COMMISSIONS DON'T GUARANTEE IMPARTIALITY

The strongest argument against entrusting reapportionment to an appointed commission is that commissions are not responsible to the people. The framers of our Constitution chose wisely when they delegated the job to the elected representatives of the people.

LEGISLATURES HAVE BETTER RECORD

The 1981 Legislature did an equitable job of reapportionment. The court accepted the plan and the 1982 election proves the point. No wild swing took place. There is no such thing as a "non-partisan" reapportionment. Under SSJR 103, the commission would be composed of five members. Two would be Republican and two would be Democrat. These four would supposedly pick a "non-partisan" person to be the non-voting chairman. Can you imagine serving on such a commission? Every commission, in other states, has experienced partisan discord.

In the 70's, forty State Legislatures had the responsibility for redistricting. In eleven of the forty, the courts stepped in and did the job, or 28%. One Legislature did the job with a back-up board. The remaining twenty-eight State Legislatures drew acceptable plans—70%. Of the remaining ten states, who had commissions, five ended in court, a 50% failure rate.

FEARS UNFOUNDED

The fears of an unfair redistricting are unfounded in Washington. This is a state that has a great populist tradition. Referendum and initiative were adopted early making machine politics almost impossible. Blanket primaries, precinct caucuses, and the easy movement between parties create an open style

in our politics. These factors negate the claim of an unfair redistricting by the Legislature.

Rebuttal of Statement for

The court threw out the Legislature's congressional redistricting because of a 1.35% deviation, not because of the Everett issue. The attorney general failed to argue the deviation issue and show that it was logical and necessary. Other states have been granted 3.5% deviation. No, SSJR 103 will not work as well; it gives the Party King makers total power, either the fifth man will side with one of the parties or the other.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SAM C. GUESS, State Senator; DICK BOND, State Representative.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 105

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 105 begins on page 10.

Vote cast by the members of the 1983 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: Yeas, 88; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 10.
SENATE: Yeas, 45; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 3.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the state constitution be amended to increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum term for state harbor leases?

The law as it now exists:

The Washington State Constitution provides for the establishment of state-owned harbor areas which are located in navigable waters bordering incorporated cities. These harbor areas are reserved for landings, wharves, streets and

Statement for

This measure passed the Legislature by 133 yes votes, 1 no vote.

In 1889, the year the State Constitution was adopted, a 30-year lease on harbor areas was adequate. Now, 94 years later, longer term financing is often necessary to fulfill the dreams of the Constitution drafters. The adoption of SJR 105 by the people would permit the legislature to extend the maximum term for harbor area leases to 55 years, thus allowing sufficient time to amortize the cost of improvements.

It is clear that responsible people throughout the state feel the public can best be served by providing greater harbor area leasing flexibility. If Washington is to maintain its rightful place in the world trade market, it is necessary that the voters approve SJR 105.

World trade awaits us. This added leasing tool will help make it happen.

Rebuttal of Statement against

SJR 105 will NOT encourage condominiums, hotels or other non-navigational use of harbors. Washington Constitution restricts use of harbor areas to navigation and commerce. SJR 105 will not change that. It simply provides longer lease terms so facilities for constitutional trade/navigation uses can be financed.

SJR 105 encourages navigation and commerce facilities in harbor areas rather than fragile tidelands where 55 year financing is currently allowed. SJR 105 is a good measure.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

GEORGE FLEMING, State Senator; PATRICK R. McMULLEN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee; LEWIS R. HOLCOMB, Executive Director, Washington Public Ports Association; RICHARD D. FORD, Executive Director, Port of Seattle; BILL CROAKE, Executive Secretary, Seattle Building and Construction Trades.

other conveniences of commerce and navigation. The legislature, pursuant to the Constitution, has established general laws for the leasing of these areas. The Constitution now limits the maximum term of such leases to thirty years, while existing law permits leases of state-owned tidelands and shorelands for up to fifty-five years.

The effect of SJR 105, if approved into law:

This proposed amendment of the Washington State Constitution would increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum allowable term for leases of state harbor areas. This change would make the maximum allowable term for harbor area leases consistent with the present fifty-five year maximum for state-owned tide and shorelands.

Statement against

SSJR 105 IS UNWISE AND UNNECESSARY

SSJR 105 threatens to displace maritime businesses in harbor areas. Longer leases work toward elimination of maritime and fishing industries in harbor areas by decreasing the certainty of availability of these areas.

Developers of hotels, condominiums, trade centers and office buildings want fifty-five year leases to finance construction over water. This is presently unconstitutional between the line of ordinary high water and the outer harbor line.

Maritime businesses have no need for fifty-five year leases in harbor areas. They lease constitutionally up to thirty years and obtain renewals indefinitely. They have never been denied financing because of thirty year leases.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION CIRCUMVENTED

To circumvent the Constitution, early legislatures, without a vote of the people, withdrew from the harbor area those portions nearest land, terming them "tidelands" so they could be sold and used for other than navigation and commerce. Unsold state-owned "tidelands" were given fifty-five year leases. Extending fifty-five year leases to remaining harbor areas promotes additional encroachment of non-navigation uses, further decreasing access to land by maritime businesses.

The Constitution, Article XV, Section 1, referring to harbors in front of cities, states in part: ". . . nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high water . . . be sold or granted by the state, nor its right to control the same be relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets, and other conveniences of navigation and commerce."

Non-navigation uses are attempting to take over the harbor areas.

Vote No on SSJR 105.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Proponents' arguments are misleading and non-factual. The Legislature voted simply to place this issue on the ballot, not as approval of the amendment.

The Constitution drafters responsibly reserved harbor areas for navigation and commerce to promote world trade.

Sufficient time to amortize costs of improvements for navigation uses is already in the Constitution. Only hotels, office buildings and other non-navigation uses require fifty-five year leases.

This is the developers' dream—not the Constitution drafters' dream.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

PATRICIA DAVIS, Port Watch; VIRGINIA L. RICHMOND, President, Seattle Shorelines Coalition; JAMES T. SMITH, Vice President, Seattle Shorelines Coalition.

Advisory Committee: JOHN JOVANOVICH, Port Watch; BENELLA CAMINITI, Seattle Shorelines Coalition; RUTH MOORE, Seattle Shorelines Coalition, WILLIAM C. ERXLEBEN, Port Watch.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 112

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 112 begins on page 11.

Vote cast by the members of the 1983 Legislature on final passage:

HOUSE: Yeas, 88; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 2.

SENATE: Yeas, 34; Nays, 14; Absent or not voting, 1.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall local governments marketing energy be permitted to use funds or credit to finance energy conservation by individuals and corporations?

The law as it now exists:

A 1979 amendment to the state Constitution allows until January 1, 1990, counties, cities, towns and other municipal corporations which engage in the sale or distribution of energy to use public monies or credit derived from operating revenues to assist owners of residential structures in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment for conservation or more effective use of energy. That

Statement for

SJR 112 encourages energy conservation, which is the most cost-effective and low-risk energy resource available. Electric utilities have found conservation investments to be more cost-effective than investing in new power plants. All ratepayers benefit when utilities purchase the least expensive resource to provide their electricity. SJR 112 extends the ability of public utilities to encourage conservation by authorizing them to offer financing programs to tenants and businesses. This benefits all ratepayers.

Currently publicly owned utilities can make loans only to the owners of residential structures. SJR 112 will allow conservation loans to tenants and businesses. Privately owned utilities already have this authority and are operating highly successful cost-effective conservation loan programs. SJR 112 loans are restricted to conservation improvements which save energy at a cost which is lower than the cost of new electrical resources.

Voter approval of SJR 112 will help keep energy costs down for the customers of publicly owned utilities. Under SJR 112 utilities are required to use private contractors for installations and to buy the devices from private businesses so that the economy will be strengthened, and so there will be no unfair competition.

Publicly owned utilities have used this authority to make conservation loans to owners of homes and apartments very successfully. They have conserved millions of BTUs of energy. With rising energy prices for all utility ratepayers, it is crucial to extend utility conservation to all ratepayers of publicly owned utilities. SJR 112 will make it easier for all ratepayers to conserve energy, and it will ensure that all ratepayers benefit through lower energy costs.

Rebuttal of Statement against

SJR 112 will not allow the lending of the state's monies and credit. No tax dollars are involved. Only funds from the sale of electricity can be used for conservation loans.

No public electricity suppliers will be required to make loans. SJR 112 is permissive, not mandatory.

The Legislature has already enacted laws to prevent any possible abuses in the administration of this program. The enabling legislation specifically prohibits conservation investments which are not cost-effective.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

AL WILLIAMS, State Senator; DICK NELSON, State Representative; RAY ISAACSON, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: MAX BENITZ, State Senator; CAROL MONOHON, State Representative; CHARLES ROYER, Mayor, City of Seattle; DOUG SUTHERLAND, Mayor, City of Tacoma; RUTH COFFIN, President, League of Women Voters of Washington.

Constitutional amendment requires a charge-back for the extension of public monies or credit and further provides for a lien against the residential structure or equipment benefited.

The effect of SJR 112, if approved into law:

This Constitutional amendment, if approved, would expand the constitutional eligibility for energy conservation public financing beyond the current restriction (only to owners of residential structures) to any individual, association or corporation using the funds for energy conservation purposes.

This measure would also constitutionally permit local governments marketing energy to issue debt instruments repayable from revenues to finance these energy conservation purposes.

The amendment also removes references in the current Constitution to "more effective use of energy", leaving "conserving energy" as the sole standard of eligibility. It further removes the constitutional requirement that a lien or other

adequate security be provided for the financing of energy conservation purposes for residential structures.

The expiration date of the constitutional provision authorizing this program would be changed from 1990 to 2005.

Statement against

SSJR 112 unnecessarily expands our state constitution. Public utilities supplying energy should not lend their moneys and credit to finance private individuals, associations, companies or corporations. Passage of this referendum is certain to lead to lending of the state's moneys and credit for private purposes.

Conservation is an important issue but should not be encouraged without review of its total cost. Private businesses have other ways to finance energy conservation without public utilities becoming involved in lending money. Industrial revenue bonds are already available to meet this need.

SSJR 112 inappropriately permits assistance to private businesses without adequate restrictions. Standards for eligibility are openly expanded and abuse in administering this assistance is possible. Public utility programs financing private and commercial buildings means additional costs ratepayers could bare in the form of higher electric bills.

Moneys will be needed to start commercial lending programs for public utility districts and other public energy suppliers. A charge back to the private recipient is not enough. The cost could be substantial to lend moneys to our state's largest associations, companies and corporations. Some public energy suppliers may be forced to borrow in order to finance their commercial conservation programs.

SSJR 112 is a questionable use of public moneys and credit. Taxes and public funds should be used for public functions and projects. It is unwise to obligate cities, towns, public utility districts and other municipal energy suppliers to finance private energy programs. Not all public energy

suppliers want this burden or favor this referendum. Vote no on SSJR 112.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Approval of SSJR 112 is no guarantee energy costs will be kept down for customers of publicly-owned utilities. Conservation programs are expensive and public utilities should not be subsidizing private tenants and businesses.

Our present energy surplus is causing all energy suppliers to re-evaluate their conservation programs. Publicly-owned utilities should not at this time expand their programs beyond financing residential demands. They were not founded to openly lend their moneys and credit. VOTE NO

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SCOTT BARR, State Senator; DAN McDONALD, State Representative; CHARLES MOON, State Representative.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 103

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 the Constitution of the state of Washington, by repealing Article II, section 3 and Article XXVII, section 13 thereof and adding a new section to Article II thereof to read as follows:

Article II, section _____. (1) In January of each year ending in one, a commission shall be established to provide for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts.

(2) The commission shall be composed of five members to be selected as follows: The legislative leader of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature shall appoint one voting member to the commission by January 15th of each year ending in one. By January 31st of each year ending in one, the four appointed members, by an affirmative vote of at least three, shall appoint the remaining member. The fifth member of the commission, who shall be nonvoting, shall act as its chairperson. If any appointing authority fails to make the required appointment by the date established by this subsection, within five days after that date the supreme court shall make the required appointment.

(3) No elected official and no person elected to legislative district, county, or state political party office may serve on the commission. A commission member shall not have been an elected official and shall not have been an elected legislative district, county, or state political party officer within two years of his or her appointment to the commission. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the office of precinct committee person.

(4) The legislature shall enact laws providing for the implementation of this section, to include additional qualifications for commissioners and additional standards to govern the commission. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties.

(5) Each district shall contain a population, excluding nonresident military personnel, as nearly equal as practicable to the population of any other district. To the extent reasonable, each district shall contain contiguous territory, shall be compact and convenient, and shall be separated from adjoining districts by natural geographic barriers, artificial barriers, or political subdivision boundaries. The commission's plan shall not provide for a number of legislative districts different than that established by the legislature. The commission's plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

(6) The commission shall complete redistricting as soon as possible following the federal decennial census, but no later than January 1st of each year ending in two. At least three of the voting members shall approve such a redistricting plan. If three of the voting members of the commission fail to approve a plan within the time limitations provided in this subsection,

the supreme court shall adopt a plan by April 30th of the year ending in two in conformance with the standards set forth in subsection (5) of this section.

(7) The legislature may amend the redistricting plan but must do so by a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected or appointed to each house of the legislature. Any amendment must have passed both houses by the end of the thirtieth day if the first session convened after the commission has submitted its plan to the legislature. After that day, the plan, with any legislative amendments, constitutes the state districting law.

(8) The legislature shall enact laws providing for the reconvening of a commission for the purpose of modifying a districting law adopted under this section. Such reconvening requires a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected or appointed to each house of the legislature. The commission shall conform to the standards prescribed under subsection (5) of this section and any other standards or procedures that the legislature may provide by law. At least three of the voting members shall approve such a modification. Any modification adopted by the commission may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected and appointed to each house of the legislature. The state districting law shall include the modifications with amendments, if any.

(9) The legislature shall prescribe by law the terms of commission members and the method of filling vacancies on the commission.

(10) The supreme court has original jurisdiction to hear and decide all cases involving congressional and legislative redistricting.

(11) Legislative and congressional districts may not be changed or established except pursuant to this section. A districting plan and any legislative amendments to the plan are not subject to Article III, section 12 of this Constitution.

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 105

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

Article XV, section 2. The legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks and other structures, upon the areas mentioned in section one of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than ((thirty)) fifty-five years, or the legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area wharves, docks, and other structures.

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 112

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VIII, section 10, of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article VIII, section 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of this Article, until January 1, ~~((1989))~~ 2005 any county, city, town, quasi municipal corporation, municipal corporation, or political subdivision of the state which is engaged in the sale or distribution of energy may, as authorized by the legislature, use public moneys or credit derived from operating revenues from the sale of energy ~~((to assist the owners of residential structures in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment for the conservation or more efficient use of energy in such structures)), or lend its credit financed by the issuance of debt instruments secured solely by revenues, to provide financing to individuals, associations, companies, or corporations to be used for the purposes of conserving energy. Except as provided in section 7 of this Article, an appropriate charge back to the recipient shall be made for such extension of public moneys or credit and the same ((shall)) may be a lien against the ((residential)) structure or equipment benefited, or against such other adequate security as specified by implementing legislation that the legislature is hereby authorized to enact.~~

Activities authorized by this section are deemed to be for a public purpose.

Except as to ~~((contracts entered into))~~ bonds and loans issued prior ~~((thereto, this amendment to the state Constitution shall be null and void as of January 1, 1998 and shall have no further force or effect after that date))~~ to January 1, 2005, this section shall expire on January 1, 2005.

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.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 16, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will *not* be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 103 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state constitution.

AN ACT Relating to reapportionment and redistricting; amending section 27, Chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.100; creating a new chapter in Title 44 RCW; repealing section 18, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.010; repealing section 19, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.020; repealing section 20, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.030; repealing section 21, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.040; repealing section 22, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.050; repealing section 23, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.060; repealing section 24, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.070; repealing section 25, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.080; repealing section 26, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.090; repealing section 28, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.110; repealing section 29, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.120; repealing section 30, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.130; repealing section 31, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.900; repealing section 33, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.910; and providing for a contingent effect.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act may be cited as the Washington State Redistricting Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) "Chief election officer" means the secretary of state.

(2) "Federal census" means the decennial census required by federal law to be prepared by the United States bureau of the census in each year ending in zero.

(3) "Lobbyist" means an individual required to register with the Washington public disclosure commission pursuant to RCW 42.17.150.

(4) "Plan" means a plan for legislative and congressional redistricting mandated by Article II, section _____ of the state Constitution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A redistricting commission shall be established in January of each year ending in one to accomplish state legislative and congressional redistricting. The five-member commission shall be appointed as follows:

(1) Each legislative leader of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature shall appoint one voting member to the commission by January 15th of each year ending in one.

(2) The four legislators appointing commission members pursuant to this section shall certify their appointments to the chief election officer. If an appointing legislator does not certify an appointment by January 15th of each year ending in one, within five days the supreme court shall certify an appointment to the chief election officer.

(3) No later than January 31st of the year of their selection, the four appointed members, by an affirmative vote of at least three, shall appoint and certify to the chief election officer the nonvoting fifth member who shall act as the commission's chairperson. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the person who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Before serving on the commission every person shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully

perform the duties of that office. The oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. No person may serve on the commission who:

(1) Is not a registered voter of the state at the time of selection; or

(2) Is or has within one year prior to selection been a registered lobbyist; or

(3) Is or has within six years prior to selection been an elected official.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. No member of the commission may:

(1) Campaign for elective office while a member of the commission; or

(2) Actively participate in or contribute to any political campaign of any candidate for state or federal elective office while a member of the commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) The commission may employ the services of experts, consultants, and support staff, including attorneys not employed by the attorney general, as necessary to carry out its duties pursuant to this chapter.

(2) The chief election officer, the treasurer, and the attorney general shall make available to the commission such personnel, facilities, and other assistance as the commission may reasonably request. The chief election officer shall be the official recipient of all provisional and preliminary census data and maps, and shall forward such data and maps, upon request, to the commission.

(3) The commission, upon written request by a witness and subject to rules promulgated by the commission, may reimburse witnesses for their necessary expenses incurred in appearing before the commission.

(4) The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties. Members shall receive one hundred dollars of compensation for each day spent in the performance of their duties. Compensation of employees shall be determined by the commission. The provisions of RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 shall apply to both the members and the employees of the commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, the commission shall:

(1) Adopt rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.04 RCW, to carry out the provisions of Article II, section _____ of the state Constitution and of this chapter, which rules shall provide that three voting members of the commission constitute a quorum to do business, and that the votes of three of the voting members are required for any official action of the commission;

(2) Act as the legislature's recipient of the final redistricting data and maps from the United States Bureau of the Census;

(3) Comply with requirements to disclose and preserve public records as specified in chapters 40.14 and 42.17 RCW;

(4) Hold open meetings pursuant to the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW;

(5) Prepare and disclose its minutes pursuant to RCW 42.32.030;

(6) Be subject to the provisions of RCW 42.17.240;

(7) Prepare and publish a report with the plan; the report will be made available to the public at the time the plan is published. The report will include but will not be limited to: (a) The population and percentage deviation from the average district population for every district; (b) an explanation of the

criteria used in developing the plan with a justification of any deviation in a district from the average district population; (c) a map of all the districts; and (d) the estimated cost incurred by the counties for adjusting precinct boundaries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. In the redistricting plan:

(1) Districts shall have a population as nearly equal as is practicable, excluding nonresident military personnel, based on the population reported in the federal decennial census.

(2) To the extent consistent with subsection (1) of this section the commission plan should, insofar as practical, accomplish the following:

(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as communities of interest. The number of counties and municipalities divided among more than one district should be as small as possible;

(b) Districts should be composed of convenient, contiguous, and compact territory. Land areas may be deemed contiguous if they share a common land border or are connected by a ferry, highway, bridge, or tunnel. Areas separated by geographical boundaries or artificial barriers that prevent transportation within a district should not be deemed contiguous; and

(c) Whenever practicable, a precinct shall be wholly within a single legislative district.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of Article II, section 6 of the state Constitution, representative districts shall be uniformly established so that if a senatorial district is divided in the formation of representative districts, all senatorial districts shall be so divided.

(4) The commission's plan shall not provide for a number of legislative districts different than that established by the legislature.

(5) The commission shall exercise its powers to provide fair and effective representation and to encourage electoral competition. The commission's plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Upon approval of a redistricting plan by three of the voting members of the commission, but not later than January 1st of the year ending in two, the commission shall submit the plan to the legislature.

(2) After submission of the plan by the commission, the legislature shall have the next thirty days during any regular or special session to amend the commission's plan. If the legislature amends the commission's plan the legislature's amendment must be approved by an affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, and may not include more than two percent of the population of any legislative or congressional district.

(3) The plan approved by the commission, with any amendment approved by the legislature, shall be final upon approval of such amendment or after expiration of the time provided for legislative amendment by subsection (2) of this section whichever occurs first, and shall constitute the districting law applicable to this state for legislative and congressional elections, beginning with the next elections held in the year ending in two. This plan shall be in force until the effective date of the plan based upon the next succeeding federal decennial census or until a modified plan takes effect as provided in section 12(6) of this act.

(4) If three of the voting members of the commission fail to approve and submit a plan within the time limitations provided in subsection (1) of this section, the supreme court shall adopt a plan by March 1st of the year ending in two. Any such plan approved by the court is final and constitutes the districting law applicable to this state for legislative and congressional elections, beginning with the next election held in the year ending in two. This plan shall be in force until the effective date of the plan based on the next succeeding federal decennial census or until a modified plan takes effect as provided in section 12(6) of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) Following the period provided by section 10(1) of this act for the commission's adoption of a plan, the commission shall take all necessary steps to conclude its business and cease operations. The commission shall prepare a financial statement disclosing all expenditures made by the commission. The official record shall contain all relevant information developed by the commission pursuant to carrying out its duties under this chapter, maps, data collected, minutes of meetings, written communications, and other information of a similar nature. Once the commission ceases to exist, the chief election officer shall be the custodian of the official record for purposes of reprecincting and election administration. The chief election officer shall provide for the permanent preservation of this official record pursuant to chapter 42.17 RCW and Title 40 RCW. Once the commission ceases to exist any budget surplus shall revert to the state general fund.

(2) Except as provided in section 12 of this act for a reconvened commission, the commission shall cease to exist on July 1st of each year ending in two unless the supreme court extends the commission's term.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) If a commission has ceased to exist, the legislature may, upon an affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, adopt legislation reconvening the commission for the purpose of modifying the redistricting plan.

(2) Section 5 of this act governs the eligibility of persons to serve on the reconvened commission. A vacancy involving a voting member of the reconvened commission shall be filled by the person who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. A vacancy involving the nonvoting member of the commission shall be filled by an affirmative vote of at least three of four voting members, within fifteen days after all other vacancies are filled or, if no other vacancies exist, within fifteen days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. A subsequent vacancy on a reconvened commission shall be filled by the person or persons who made the initial appointment, or their successor, within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs. If any appointing authority fails to make a required appointment within the time limitations established by this subsection, within five days after that date the supreme court shall make the required appointment.

(3) The provisions of sections 7 and 8 of this act are applicable if a commission is reconvened under this section.

(4) The commission shall complete the modification to the redistricting plan as soon as possible, but no later than sixty days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission. At least three of the voting members shall approve the modification to the redistricting plan.

(5) Following approval of a modification to the redistricting plan by the commission, the legislature has the next thirty days during any regular or special session to amend the commission's modification. Any amendment by the legislature must be approved by an affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto. No amendment by the legislature may include more than two percent of the population of any legislative or congressional district contained in the commission's modification.

(6) The commission's modification to the redistricting plan, with any amendments approved by the legislature, shall be final upon approval of the amendments or after expiration of the time provided for legislative amendment by subsection (5) of this section, whichever occurs first.

(7) Following the period provided by subsection (4) of this section for the commission's approval of a modification to the redistricting plan, the commission shall take all necessary steps to conclude its business and cease operations in accordance with section 11(1) of this act. A reconvened commission shall cease to exist ninety days after the effective date of the legislation reconvening the commission, unless the supreme court extends the commission's term.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. After the plan takes effect as provided in section 10 of this act, any registered voter may file a petition with the supreme court challenging the plan. After a modification to the redistricting plan takes effect as provided in section 12 of this act, any registered voter may file a petition with the supreme court challenging the amended plan. The court may consolidate any or all petitions and shall give all such petitions precedence over all other matters.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 13 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 44 RCW.

Sec. 15. Section 27, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.100 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is the responsibility of each ~~((local government and each))~~ county, municipal corporation, and special purpose district with a governing body comprised of internal director, council, or commissioner districts not based on statutorily required land ownership ~~((or residency))~~ criteria to periodically redistrict its governmental unit, based on population information from the most recent federal decennial census.

(2) Within forty-five days after ~~((its))~~ receipt of federal decennial census information applicable to ~~((the))~~ a specific local area, the commission ~~((or the secretary of state))~~ established in section 3 of this act shall forward the census information to each ~~((local government and))~~ municipal corporation charged with redistricting under this ~~((chapter))~~ section.

(3) No later than eight months after its receipt of federal decennial census data, the governing body of the municipal corporation shall prepare a plan for redistricting its internal or director districts.

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other internal director district comprising the municipal corporation.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall ~~((be comprised))~~ consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.

(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(5) During the adoption of its plan, the municipal corporation shall ensure that full and reasonable public notice of its actions is provided. The municipal corporation shall hold at least one public hearing on the redistricting plan at least one week before adoption of the plan.

(6)(a) ~~((An elected official))~~ Any registered voter residing in an area affected by the municipal corporation's redistricting plan may request review of the adopted local plan by the ~~((voting boundary commission))~~ superior court of the county in which he or she resides, within forty-five days of the plan's adoption. Any request for review must specify the reason or reasons alleged why the local plan is not consistent with the applicable redistricting criteria. The municipal corporation may be joined as respondent. The ~~((voting boundary commission))~~ superior court shall thereupon review the challenged plan for compliance with the applicable redistricting criteria set out in ~~((RCW 29.70.030 and))~~ subsection (4) of this section.

(b) ~~If ((, within thirty days of submission of a local government plan, the commission))~~ the superior court finds the plan to be consistent with the requirements of this ~~((chapter or the commission fails to find that the plan is not consistent with the requirements of this chapter, the secretary of state shall certify the plan. A certified))~~ section, the plan shall take effect ~~((ten days after certification))~~ immediately.

(c) If the ~~((commission))~~ superior court determines the plan does not meet the requirements of this ~~((chapter))~~ section, in whole or in part, it shall remand the plan for further or corrective action within a specified and reasonable time period.

(d) If the ~~((commission))~~ superior court finds that any request for review is frivolous or has been filed solely for purposes of harassment or delay, it may impose appropriate sanctions on the party requesting review, including payment of attorneys' fees and costs to the respondent municipal corporation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 18, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.010;

(2) Section 19, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.020;

(3) Section 20, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.030;

(4) Section 21, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.040;

(5) Section 22, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.050;

(6) Section 23, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.060;

(7) Section 24, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.070;

(8) Section 25, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.080;

(9) Section 26, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.090;

(10) Section 28, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.110;

(11) Section 29, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.120;

(12) Section 30, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.130;

(13) Section 31, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.900; and

(14) Section 33, chapter 2, Laws of 1982 and RCW 29.70.910;

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. This act shall take effect if the proposed amendment to Article II of the state Constitution establishing a commission for state legislative and congressional redistricting is validly submitted to and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act shall be null and void in its entirety.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 259, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will *not* be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 105 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state constitution.

AN ACT Relating to harbor areas; amending section 75, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.070; amending section 76, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.080; and providing a contingent effective date.

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

Sec. 1. Section 75, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.070 are each amended to read as follows:

If the owner of any harbor area lease upon tidal waters shall desire to construct thereon any wharf, dock, or other convenience of navigation or commerce, or to extend, enlarge, or substantially improve any existing structure used in connection with such harbor area, and shall deem the required expenditure not warranted by his right to occupy such harbor area during the remainder of the term of his lease, he may make application to the department of natural resources for a new lease of such harbor area for a period not exceeding ~~((thirty))~~ fifty-five years. Upon the filing of such application accompanied by such proper plans, drawings or other data, the department shall forthwith investigate the same and if it shall determine that the proposed work or improvement is in the public interest and reasonably adequate for the public needs, it shall by order fix the terms and conditions and the rate of rental for such new lease, such rate of rental shall be a fixed percentage, during the term of such lease, on the true and fair value in money of such harbor area determined from time to time by the department as provided in RCW 79.92.050. The department may propose modifications of the proposed wharf, dock, or other convenience or extensions, enlargements, or improvements thereon. The department shall, within ninety days from the filing of such application

notify the applicant in writing of the terms and conditions upon which such new lease will be granted, and of the rental to be paid, and if the applicant shall within ninety days thereafter elect to accept a new lease of such harbor area upon the terms and conditions, and at the rental prescribed by the department, the department shall make a new lease for such harbor area for the term applied for and the existing lease shall thereupon be surrendered and canceled.

Sec. 2. Section 76, chapter 21, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. and RCW 79.92.080 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon expiration of any harbor area lease upon tidal waters hereafter expiring, the owner thereof may apply for a re-lease of such harbor area for a period not exceeding ~~((thirty))~~ fifty-five years. Such application shall be accompanied with maps showing the existing improvements upon such harbor area and the tidelands adjacent thereto and with proper plans, drawings, and other data showing any proposed extensions or improvements of existing structures. Upon the filing of such application the department of natural resources shall forthwith investigate the same and if it shall determine that the character of the wharves, docks or other conveniences of commerce and navigation are reasonably adequate for the public needs and in the public interest, it shall by order fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which such re-lease shall be granted and the rate of rental to be paid, which rate shall be a fixed percentage during the term of such lease on the true and fair value in money of such harbor area as determined from time to time by the department of natural resources in accordance with RCW 79.92.050.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the same date as the proposed amendment to Article XV, section 2 of the state Constitution (SJR No. 105) is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act shall be null and void in its entirety.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 62, Laws of 1983. Although this measure will *not* be voted upon at the state general election on November 8, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 112 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state constitution.

AN ACT Relating to financing energy conservation measures; amending section 1, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.92.355; amending section 2, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.92.360; amending section 3, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 54.16.280; and providing and expiration date.

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

Sec. 1. Section 1, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.92.355 are each amended to read as follows:

The conservation of energy in all forms and by every possible means is ~~((found and declared to be))~~ a public purpose of highest priority. The legislature further finds ~~((and declares))~~ that all municipal corporations, quasi municipal corporations, and other political subdivisions of the state

which are engaged in the ~~((generation,))~~ sale~~(;))~~ or distribution of energy should be granted the authority to develop and carry out programs which will conserve resources, reduce waste, and encourage more efficient use of energy by ~~((consumers))~~ individuals, associations, companies, or corporations.

In order to establish the most effective state-wide program for energy conservation, the legislature ~~((hereby))~~ encourages any company, corporation, or association engaged in selling or furnishing utility services to assist ~~((their))~~ its customers in the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy.

Sec. 2. Section 2, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.92.360 are each amended to read as follows:

Any city or town engaged in the ~~((generation))~~ sale~~(;))~~ or distribution of energy is ~~((hereby))~~ authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist ~~((the owners of residential structures))~~ individuals, associations, companies, or corporations in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy ~~((in such structures pursuant to))~~ under an energy conservation plan adopted by the city or town if the cost per unit of energy saved or produced by the use of ~~((such))~~ these materials and equipment is less than the incremental system cost ~~((per unit of energy produced by the next least costly new energy resource))~~ of generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity from the lowest cost alternative new source of supply which the city or town could acquire to meet future demands. Except where otherwise authorized, ~~((such))~~ assistance shall be limited to:

~~(1) ((Providing an inspection of the residential structure, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation materials and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings in energy costs that are likely to result from the installation of such materials or equipment;~~

~~(2) Providing a list of businesses who sell and install such materials and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize such materials in accordance with the prevailing national standards;~~

~~(3) Arranging to have approved conservation materials and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the residential structure and verifying such installation; and~~

~~(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation materials and equipment. Such materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the owner.~~

~~(5) Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.)~~ Providing an energy conservation analysis to the customer, either directly or through one or more consultants under contract. The analysis may include estimates

of the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance costs and other relevant information regarding characteristics of conservation materials and equipment, anticipated reductions in energy use, and associated reduction in energy costs, and recommendations on desirable energy conservation investments and practices;

(2) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of conservation materials and equipment which the city or town determines to be appropriate and to meet the requirements of this section. These materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the customer. Financing may be secured by a lien against the structure benefited, by a performance bond, or by other methods provided under the uniform commercial code, Title 62a RCW. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length;

(3) Arranging or coordinating the installation of materials and equipment by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the customer and to the city or town;

(4) Inspecting the work performed to verify proper installation of the materials and equipment; and

(5) When a city or town recommends financing measures which directly affect a system using another source of fuel, a copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the last known supplier of fuel for that system at the same time it is supplied to the customer.

Sec. 3. Section 3, chapter 239, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 54.16.280 are each amended to read as follows:

Any district is ~~((hereby))~~ authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist ~~((the owners of residential structures))~~ individuals, associations, companies, or corporations in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy ~~((in such structures pursuant to))~~ under an energy conservation plan adopted by the district if the cost per unit of energy saved or produced by the use of ~~((such))~~ these materials and equipment is less than the incremental system cost ~~((per unit of energy produced by the next least costly new energy resource))~~ of generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity from the lowest cost alternative new source of supply which the district could acquire to meet future demands. Except where otherwise authorized, ~~((such))~~ assistance shall be limited to:

(1) ~~((Providing an inspection of the residential structure, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation materials and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings in energy costs that are likely to result from the installation of such materials or equipment;~~

~~((2) Providing a list of businesses who sell and install such materials and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the district, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize such materials in accordance with the prevailing national standards.~~

~~((3) Arranging to have approved conservation materials and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the residential structure and verifying such installation; and~~

~~((4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and~~

~~installation of approved conservation materials and equipment. Such materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the owner.~~

~~((5) Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length.)) Providing an energy conservation analysis to the customer, either directly or through one or more consultants under contract. The analysis may include estimates of the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance costs and other relevant information regarding characteristics of conservation materials and equipment, anticipated reductions in energy use, and associated reduction in energy costs, and recommendations on desirable energy conservation investments and practices;~~

~~((2) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of conservation materials and equipment which the city or town determines to be appropriate and to meet the requirements of this section. These materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the customer. Financing may be secured by a lien against the structure benefited, by a performance bond, or by other methods provided under the uniform commercial code, Title 62A RCW. Loans shall not exceed one hundred twenty months in length;~~

~~((3) Arranging or coordinating the installation of materials and equipment by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the customer and to the district;~~

~~((4) Inspecting the work performed to verify proper installation of the materials and equipment; and~~

~~((5) When a district recommends financing measures which directly affect a system using another source of fuel, a copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the last known supplier of fuel for that system at the same time it is supplied to the customer.~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act shall expire January 1, 2005.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This 1983 act shall take effect on the same date as the proposed amendment to Article VIII of the state Constitution, authorizing the use of public moneys or credit to promote conservation or more efficient use of energy, is validly submitted and is approved and ratified by the voters at a general election held in November, 1983. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this 1983 act shall be null and void in its entirety.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

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 a 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

Information on the time of all of the caucuses and conventions was not complete at the time this publication was prepared. The following dates were available from the state central committees of the two major political parties:

	Republicans	Democrats
Precinct caucuses	March 13, 1984	March 13, 1984
County or District convention	To be determined*	April 21 or 28, 1984
State Convention	July 13-14, 1984	June 9-10, 1984, Tacoma

*These dates are subject to confirmation when the Republican State Committee formally adopts rules for precinct caucuses and county or district conventions, probably in October of this year.

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 central 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 central committee of the respective party. They may be able to respond to your inquiry directly or they may refer you to either your precinct committeeperson or your county or district chairperson. The addresses and telephone numbers of the state committees are as follows:

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

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

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AND MINOR PARTY NOMINATING PROCEDURES

This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is not meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in 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, Legislative Building, Olympia, WA 98504.

NOMINATING CONVENTION

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office other than by a major political party must be made by a convention held on the last Saturday preceding the filing period. In 1984, this will be July 28. 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 1984, this deadline is August 3. Any candidates who are 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. (Those candidates unable to pay the filing fee may file an affidavit of indigency.) 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.

VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will vote on three state measures at the state general election on Tuesday, November 8, 1983. The ballot titles for these state measures are reproduced below as a convenience to voters in preparing to go to the polls or cast an absentee ballot. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides that: "Any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot." (RCW 29.51.180)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 103

YES NO

Shall a commission be appointed by legislative leaders to redistrict legislative and congressional districts each decade based on equal population?

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 105

Shall the state constitution be amended to increase from thirty to fifty-five years the maximum term for state harbor leases?

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 112

Shall local governments marketing energy be permitted to use funds or credit to finance energy conservation by individuals and corporations?

SPECIAL NOTICE:

In addition to the above state measures on the general election ballot, all Washington voters will vote for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the position of U.S. Senator created by the recent death of Senator Henry M. Jackson. Due to the untimeliness of the vacancy, the Legislature adopted a law in extraordinary session to provide for a special primary to be held on October 11, 1983 to nominate individuals for this position. Also under the new law, there will be no candidates section in the voters' pamphlet. The Secretary of State will, however, make every effort to provide adequate information to the voters concerning the nominees for the position of U.S. Senator prior to the general election.

_____ (Democrat)

_____ (Republican)

_____ (Other)

CUT THIS PAGE OUT AND TAKE TO YOUR POLLING PLACE

How to Obtain an Absentee Ballot:

Any registered voter who cannot vote in person may apply to the county auditor or department of elections for an absentee ballot. Any signed request with the necessary information will be honored. For your convenience, an application form is reproduced on the following page. The addresses of the auditors or departments of elections are also listed below. In order to be certain that an absentee ballot request is authentic, the election laws require that the signature on the application be verified by comparison with the signature on the voter's permanent registration record. For this reason if a husband and wife both wish to vote by absentee ballot, both must sign the application form or separate, signed requests should be submitted. In order to be counted, an absentee ballot must be voted and postmarked no later than the day of the election. If you intend to vote an absentee ballot, make your request as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for an exchange of correspondence with the county auditor or department of elections. Absentee ballot requests may be presented in person at the office of the county auditor or department of elections up until the day of the election. No absentee ballots may be issued on the day of the election.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	659-0090*
Asotin	P.O. Box 129	Asotin	99402	243-4164*
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	786-2262*
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98801	662-6163*
Clallam	223 East 4th	Port Angeles	98362	452-7831
Clark	P.O. Box 5000	Vancouver	98668	699-2241
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	382-4541*
Cowlitz	207 North 4th	Kelso	98626	577-3002
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	745-7701*
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	775-3161*
Franklin	1016 North 4th Ave.	Pasco	99301	545-3536*
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	843-1411*
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	754-2011*
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	249-4232
Island	P.O. Box 697	Coupeville	98239	678-5111
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	385-2161
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	344-2565
Kitsap	P.O. Box 189	Port Orchard	98366	876-7129
Kittitas	5th & Main	Ellensburg	98926	962-6811*
Klickitat	211 So. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	773-4001*
Lewis	P.O. Box 29	Chehalis	98532	748-9121
Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	725-4971*
Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	426-4478
Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	422-3712*
Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	875-6541
Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5000	Newport	99156	447-3185*
Pierce	930 Tacoma Ave. So.	Tacoma	98402	593-4010
San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250	378-2161
Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mount Vernon	98273	336-9420
Skamania	P.O. Box H	Stevenson	98648	427-5141*
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave.	Everett	98201	259-0685
Spokane	West 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260	456-2262*
Stevens	P.O. 189	Colville	99114	684-4231*
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. S.W.	Olympia	98502	753-8009
Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	795-3219
Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	525-6160*
Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98225	676-6744
Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Colfax	99111	397-4601*
Yakima	North 2nd & East "B"	Yakima	98901	575-4077*

*Area Code: 509

Absentee Ballot Request

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

AT _____
ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN ZIP

PHONE NO. _____ PRECINCT _____
(IF KNOWN)

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

STREET ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP

This application is for the state general election to be held on November 8, 1983.

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

SIGNATURE X _____

SIGNATURE X _____

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ PRECINCT CODE _____ LEG. DIST. _____

REGISTRATION VERIFIED _____ BALLOT MAILED _____
DEPUTY SIGNATURE

BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

CLIP FORM OUT ON THIS LINE

Absentee Ballot Request

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

AT _____
ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN ZIP

PHONE NO. _____ PRECINCT _____
(IF KNOWN)

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

STREET ADDRESS CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP

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SIGNATURE X _____

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

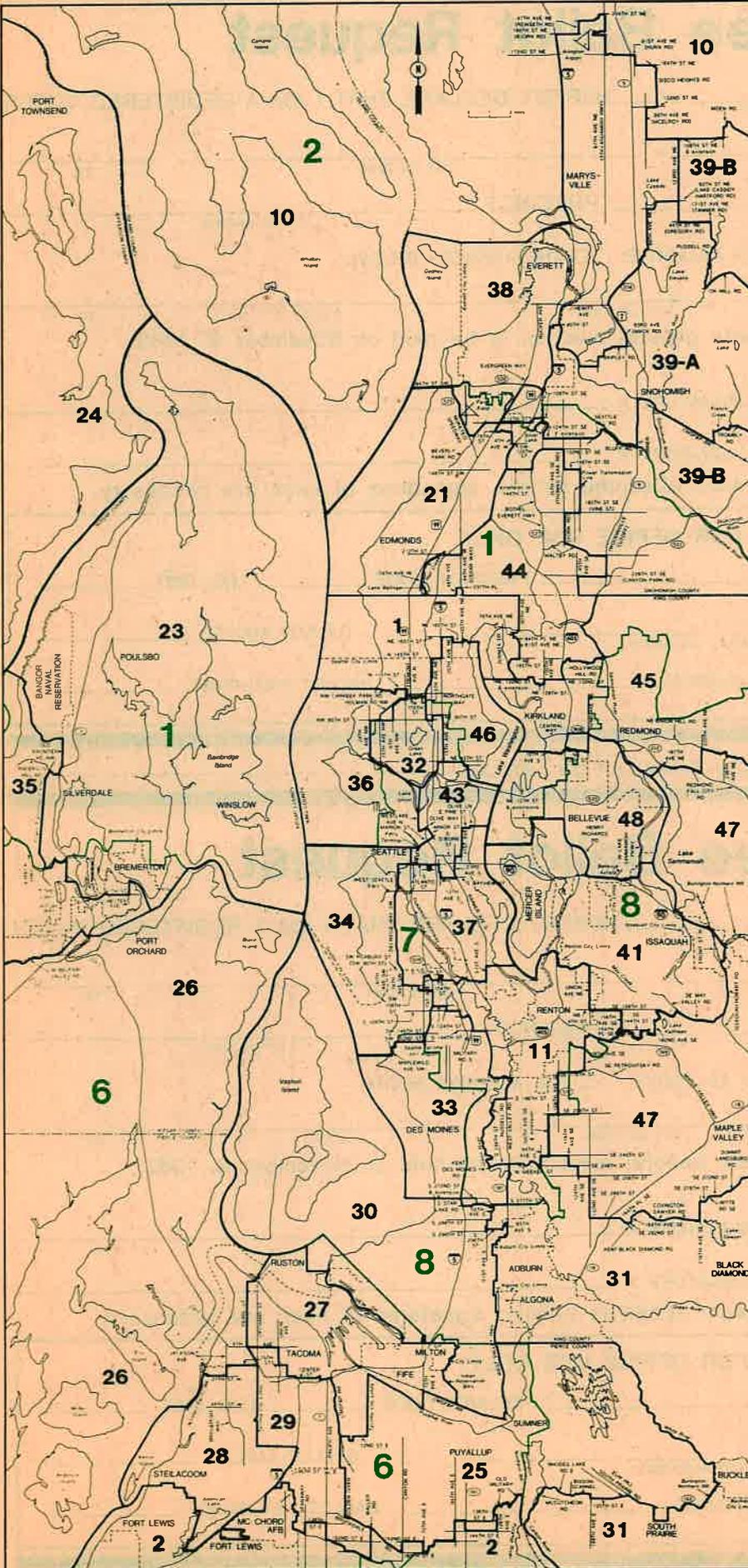
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ PRECINCT CODE _____ LEG. DIST. _____

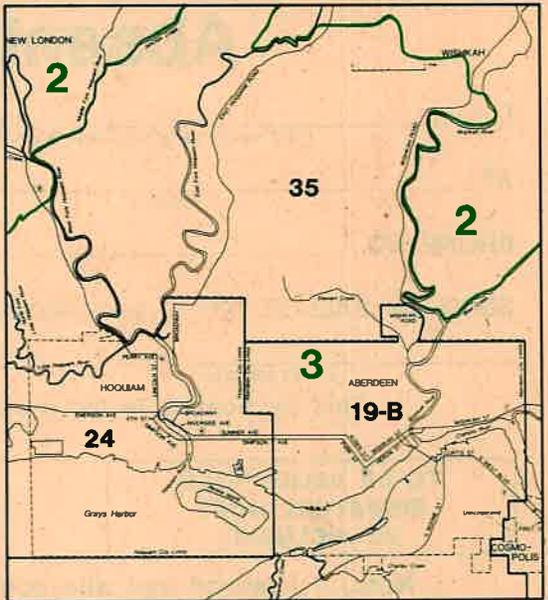
REGISTRATION VERIFIED _____ BALLOT MAILED _____
DEPUTY SIGNATURE

BALLOT CODE _____ ADDRESS CHANGE _____ BALLOT RETURNED _____

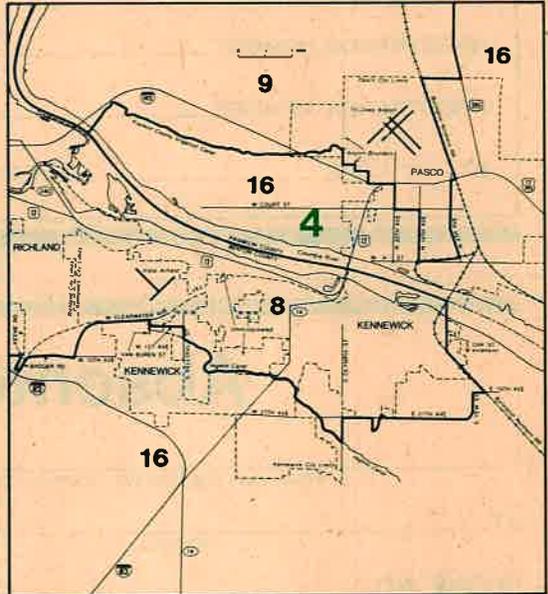
F - PUGET SOUND



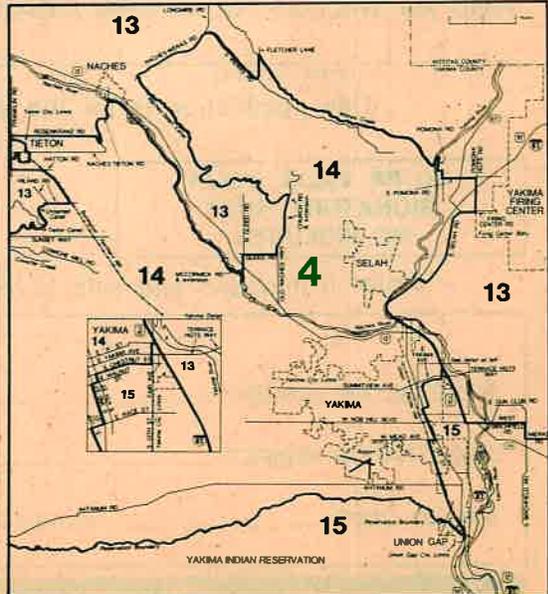
G - ABERDEEN-HOQUIAM & VICINITY



H - RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO



I - YAKIMA & VICINITY



CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL



VOTERS PAMPHLET**CAR RT SORT
CLALLAM COUNTY AUDITOR
223 FOURTH ST EAST
PORT ANGELES WA 98362



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CAR. RT. PRESORT

1983 VOTERS PAMPHLET

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

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

Un Folleín le será enviado gratis a vuelta de correo.

RESIDENTIAL PATRON, LOCAL