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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

General Election
Tuesday, November 6

VOTERS PAMPHLET

Arguments, Explanatory Statements, and Texts of: Referendum Bill 37, Initiative to the Legislature 61, Initiative to the Legislature 62, Senate Joint Resolution 110, Senate Joint Resolution 112, and Senate Joint Resolution 120.

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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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 below. 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
Adams	County Courthouse	Ritzville	99169
Asotin	135 Second Street	Asotin	99402
Benton	County Courthouse	Prosser	99350
Chelan	County Courthouse	Wenatchee	98801
Clallam	319 South Lincoln	Port Angeles	98362
Clark	12th & Franklin	Vancouver	98660
Columbia	341 East Main	Dayton	99328
Cowlitz	207 North Fourth	Kelso	98626
Douglas	County Courthouse	Waterville	98858
Ferry	County Courthouse	Republic	99166
Franklin	1016 North Fourth	Pasco	99301
Garfield	County Courthouse	Pomeroy	99347
Grant	"C" Street NW	Ephrata	98823
Grays Harbor	100 West Broadway	Montesano	98563
Island	Seventh & Main	Coupeville	98239
Jefferson	Jefferson & Cass	Port Townsend	98368
King	500 Fourth Avenue	Seattle	98104
Kitsap	614 Division Street	Port Orchard	98366
Kittitas	205 West Fifth	Ellensburg	98926
Klickitat	County Courthouse	Goldendale	98620
Lewis	344 West Main	Chehalis	98532
Lincoln	450 Logan Street	Davenport	99122
Mason	Fourth & Alder	Shelton	98584
Okanogan	149 Third North	Okanogan	98840
Pacific	Memorial Avenue	South Bend	98586
Pend Oreille	625 West Fourth	Newport	99156
Pierce	930 Tacoma Avenue	Tacoma	98402
San Juan	P. O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250
Skagit	205 Kincaid Street	Mount Vernon	98273
Skamania	County Courthouse	Stevenson	98648
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller	Everett	98201
Spokane	West 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99201
Stevens	North Oak Street	Colville	99114
Thurston	11th & Capitol Way	Olympia	98501
Wahkiakum	County Courthouse	Cathlamet	98612
Walla Walla	315 West Main	Walla Walla	99362
Whatcom	311 Grand Avenue	Bellingham	98225
Whitman	North Main Street	Colfax	99111
Yakima	North 2nd & East "B"	Yakima	98901

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

This application is for the state general election to be held on November 6, 1979.

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED

SIGNATURE X .....

SIGNATURE X .....

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REGISTRATION NUMBER ..... PRECINCT CODE ..... LEG. DIST .....

REGISTRATION VERIFIED .....
DEPUTY SIGNATURE
BALLOT MAILED .....

BALLOT CODE ..... ADDRESS CHANGE ..... BALLOT RETURNED .....

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1979
Washington (State). Secretary of State
Voters pamphlet

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MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

In Washington state, the candidates for nearly all of the 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 presidental 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 offices.

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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 11, 1980	March 11, 1980
County or District convention	To be determined	April 12 or 19, 1980
State convention	June 6-7, 1980	June 12, 1980

*These dates are subject to confirmation when the Republican State Committee formally adopts rules for precinct caucuses and county conventions, probably in December 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:

Republican State Committee of Washington
1509 Queen Anne Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 285-1980

Washington State Democratic Committee
Lobby – Arctic Building
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 623-6093

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, 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 1980, this will be July 26. 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 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 1980, this deadline is August 1. 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.

Introduction to the 1979 Voters' Pamphlet

On November 6, you will have the opportunity to vote on six state ballot measures and numerous local offices and issues. Please use it! This voters' pamphlet is sent to you and all other residents of Washington State to assist you in making decisions on those statewide measures.

The first section of the pamphlet contains the official ballot titles and explanatory statements for each state measure as prepared by the Attorney General. Arguments "for" and "against" each measure have been prepared according to state law by the proponents and opponents of these measures. The second section of the pamphlet contains the complete text of each state measure.

As Secretary of State of the State of Washington, I certify that the text of each proposed measure, ballot title, explanatory statement, statement for and against, and rebuttal statement which appears in this pamphlet, is a true and correct copy of the original document filed in my office. "Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Washington."

BRUCE CHAPMAN
SECRETARY OF STATE

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Referendum Bill 37

CHAPTER 221, LAWS OF 1979, 1st EX. SESS.

Vote cast by the members of the 1979 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE [98 members]: Yeas, 89; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 9.
SENATE [49 members]: Yeas, 25; Nays, 9; Absent or not voting, 15.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall $25 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for facilities to train, rehabilitate and care for handicapped persons?

The law as it now exists:

Public facilities for the care, training and rehabilitation of handicapped persons within the state are presently provided by certain local governmental bodies as well as state and federal agencies. New or improved facilities are financed from whatever local, state or federal funds are available for that purpose.

In 1979, the legislature enacted a law providing for the issuance of state general obligation bonds in an amount up to $25 million to provide funds for the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement and equipping of facilities for the care, training and rehabilitation of handicapped persons at both the state and local levels. The law cannot take effect, however, until it has been referred to and approved by the people at this election.

Effect of Referendum Bill No. 37, if approved into law:

If approved, this act will authorize the issuance and sale of the general obligation bonds described above at any time. The bonds will be offered for sale only after the legislature has appropriated the proceeds of the bonds to be sold. No appropriation of these proceeds for the current biennium (1979-1981) is contained in this bill.

The act calls for the establishment of a system of regional and community facilities for the care, training and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical or mental handicaps. The types of facilities covered by the act include non-profit group training homes, community centers, close-to-the-home living units, sheltered work shops, vocational rehabilitation shelters, developmental disability training centers, and community homes for the mentally ill. When the bonds are sold the proceeds, administered by the State Department of Social and Health Services, will be used for the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement and equipping of these facilities.

This may be accomplished by direct expenditures or by grants or loans to qualified public bodies, including grants of "matching funds" to public bodies in any case where federal, local or other funds are made available on a matching basis for facilities covered by the act. Every county is eligible to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of the bonds on a pro-rata basis according to population. No single project in King County is eligible for more than 15% of that county's total distribution of bond proceeds.

The act provides for payment of the bonds from general state revenues and from such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature. The act also provides the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Referendum Bill 37 begins on page 18.

Statement for

Hundreds of Handicapped People Urge You to Vote Yes on Referendum 37.

REFERENDUM 37 is a $25 million bond issue that could assist every disabled person in the State of Washington by providing facilities for care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical or mental handicaps.

REFERENDUM 37 will provide dollars to *local* organizations to build and equip sheltered workshops, homes, recreation and social centers, close to home living units, mental health centers, educational and training facilities, vocational rehabilitation centers, etc.

REFERENDUM 37 *will not require new taxes* and will actually offer numerous job opportunities to handicapped people and overall savings to the taxpayers.

REFERENDUM 37 is proposed, written and supported by hundreds of handicapped people across our state who know the needs firsthand. Referendum 37 is endorsed by business and labor.

REFERENDUM 37 will truly help the handicapped to help themselves.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RALPH MUNRO, Chairman, Citizens for Referendum 37; GORDON WALGREN, State Senator; JIM WHITESIDE, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: LOIS MEYER, Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; ELEANOR OWEN, Washington Advocates for the Mentally Ill; RT. REV. ROBERT COCHRANE, Bishop, Diocese of Olympia; JAMES K. BENDER, King County Labor Council; ROBERT DILGER, Washington State Building & Construction Trades Council.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a bond issue be written by one or more members of the state legislature who voted against that bond issue on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against Referendum Bill 37 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

Initiative Measure 61

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall a system requiring a minimum five cent refund on sales of beer, malt and carbonated beverage containers be established?

The law as it now exists:

Beverage containers sold in Washington State are not required to carry any refund value. Nor does any law restrict the use of detachable pulltabs on metal containers.

The effect of Initiative to the Legislature No. 61, if approved into law:

The initiative would require most soft drink, beer and ale containers sold in the state to carry a refund value of not less than five cents. With minor exemptions, such containers would be required to be marked with their refund value, the words "return for deposit" and the name of this state.

Containers of dairy products, fruit juices and wine or spirits are exempt.

Sellers of beverages solely for on-premise consumption are not required to charge deposits or pay refunds for containers.

Most beverage dealers would be required to accept refundable containers covered by the initiative of any kind, size and brand sold by those dealers and to pay the refund value of such containers in cash to the person presenting them. With the approval of the Department of Ecology, based on the convenience of the public, dealers could delegate their refund responsibilities to recycling centers.

Beverage dealers and manufacturers would have the same obligation to accept and pay for containers presented by sellers, recycling centers and distributors. Dealers and recycling centers would be entitled to an additional fee of one cent per container from distributors and manufacturers.

The initiative would also prohibit detachable pulltabs on metal containers.

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Initiative to the Legislature 61 begins on page 19.

Statement for

Initiative 61 presents an opportunity to enhance our Evergreen State's unique quality of life. Today we are painfully learning that throwaway beverage containers are a needless waste of valuable energy and resources. Placing a 5¢ refund value on all beer and soft drink containers is a proven recycling method. It worked for many years before throwaways. It makes sense. It works today in Oregon, Vermont and Michigan. It works in Maine, Iowa and Connecticut. It will work here.

RETURNABLES SAVE ENERGY AND RESOURCES

Huge amounts of electricity are used to produce throwaways. Recycling aluminum cans saves 95% of the total energy used to make them from raw materials. Enough aluminum from beverage containers is thrown away and buried each year in Washington to build 50 Boeing 747's.

RETURNABLES SAVE GROCERY DOLLARS

In recent Washington League of Women Voter's surveys, beverages sold in returnable bottles cost 20-35% less. One bottle used 20 times means 19 new bottles you don't have to buy. The average Vermont family saves over $60 each year with returnables.

RETURNABLES DECREASE LITTER, SAVE TAX DOLLARS

Throwaways are 80-90% of littered metal and glass—the litter that stays. Most litter-related injuries are caused by throwaways. Reducing beverage container litter will decrease accidents to people and animals. Reduced litter will save tax dollars for better uses than trash cleanup.

VOTE YES FOR RECYCLING AND INITIATIVE 61

Initiative 61 is a proven and popular way to recycle and save. Over 90% of Oregonians support their bottle bill—it works, recycling flourishes, and more jobs have been created. For information contact Initiative 61, 1406 N.E. 50th, Seattle, WA 98105, (206) 525-9453.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Oregon Governor Atiyeh's 1979 Bottle Bill Report states: Beverage container litter is reduced 83%; Enough energy to heat 50,000 homes is saved yearly; Beverages cost less in returnables; 365 jobs were gained. Large out-of-state companies that make huge profits from throwaway garbage are waging a $650,000 campaign against Initiative 61. Don't be fooled by their false claims. Washington's quality of life should not be dictated by these special interest dollars. VOTE YES FOR INITIATIVE 61.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

AL WILLIAMS, State Senator; SUE GOULD, State Senator; DONN CHARNLEY, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JACK SILVERS, Grangemaster, Washington State Grange; JANE SHAFER, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; LUCINDA HARDY, Washington Recyclers for Initiative 61; LOREN K. MORSE, President, Washington State Sportsmen's Council; MARILYN STANTON, Spokane City Council.

Statement against

INITIATIVE 61 WILL INCREASE CONSUMER PRICES

In every instance, beverage prices are substantially higher in the "deposit" states, not counting the deposit on each bottle and can. Because of their "bottle bill," Oregonians pay more for beer and soft drinks than consumers in Washington or California which do not have deposit laws. Tests prove that *ALL BOTTLE BILL STATES* charge higher beverage prices.

INITIATIVE 61 COULD KNOCK OUT 5,000 JOBS

Labor strongly opposes Initiative 61. If Initiative 61 passes, it is estimated that 5,000 skilled workers in our state, who are household heads, will lose their jobs. More than 450 jobs were lost in Washington as a result of the 1972 enactment of Oregon's bottle bill including the closure of two can manufacturing plants in Seattle and Yakima.

INITIATIVE 61 WILL DESTROY RECYCLING AND NOT EFFECTIVELY CONTROL LITTER

Recycling is a $26 million business in Washington made possible by independent businessmen aided by the Model Litter Control and Recycling Act. Six hundred recycling centers in our state derive up to 90% of their revenue from recycling beverage containers. Initiative 61 will force consumers to return cans and bottles to grocery stores and will destroy our independent recyclers.

Initiative 61 will not Reduce Litter. Experience in Oregon has proved that deposits are not effective in controlling litter. Beverage cans and bottles are only 20% of roadside litter. Oregon has 56% more visible litter than Washington even with deposits.

INITIATIVE 61 WILL WASTE ENERGY—PARTICULARLY GASOLINE

Container deposit laws create mandatory inefficiency. One Northwest bottler reports that it takes *TWICE AS MUCH GASOLINE* to handle a thousand cases in Oregon compared to Washington. Initiative 61 will be a drain on critical petroleum and water supplies.

Rebuttal of Statement for

DON'T BE MISLED! HERE'S WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY: "INITIATIVE 61 WILL CRIPPLE THE RECYCLING INDUSTRY"—Don Kneass, Washington Recyclers Association. *"BEVERAGES COST MORE IN STATES WITH DEPOSIT LAWS"*—Beer and Soft Drink Retail Prices Survey #2. *"1,500 SKILLED JOBS AND 3,500 SUPPORT JOBS ARE AT STAKE"*—Marvin Williams, Washington State Labor Council. *"WASHINGTON'S LITTER CONTROL PROGRAM IS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN DEPOSIT LEGISLATION IN REDUCING LITTER"*—Institute for Applied Research. *VOTE NO. KEEP ON RECYCLING*

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LLOYD B. ROBINSON, Committee for Litter Control & Recycling; ALEX A. DECCIO, State Representative; JAMES K. BENDER, King County Labor Council.

Advisory Committee: BRAD OWEN, State Representative; JOHN BIGGS, Former Director, Department of Ecology; ARNIE WEINMEISTER, President, Joint Council of Teamsters; KEN STORMANS, Washington State Food Dealers Association; DON KNEASS, Washington State Recycling Association.

Initiative Measure 62

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall state tax revenues be limited so that increases do not exceed the growth rate of total state personal income?

The law as it now exists:

At the present time, there is no limit on the total amount of revenue which may be collected by the state each year from taxes and fees.

The effect of Initiative to the Legislature No. 62, if approved into law:

The initiative would limit the growth of general state tax revenues. Under the initiative, general state tax revenues would be prohibited from growing at a greater rate than the combined income of all the state's citizens.

This limit would apply only to the state—not to local governments. The initiative, however, would prohibit the legislature from requiring local governments to offer new or expanded services unless the costs are paid by the state. Beginning on July 1, 1980, when costs of governmental programs such as schools, etc., are shifted from the local level to the state level—or vice versa—the initiative provides for adjusting the limit to take into account that shifting financial responsibility. The initiative also permits the legislature to adjust the limit to meet an emergency.

NOTE: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. The complete text of Initiative to the Legislature 62 begins on page 20.

Statement for

Taxpayers have the long awaited chance to slow down taxes in Washington State. Initiative 62 gives you a guarantee—an insurance policy—that state government won't grow faster than your pocketbooks.

TAXES SHOULDN'T GROW FASTER THAN THE ECONOMY . . . BUT THEY HAVE!

Government and the taxes to fund it have been growing bigger and bigger. In 1929, government at all levels took 13% of our national income. Today, government takes over 44% . . . and it's still climbing. This trend must be stopped.

INITIATIVE 62 IS RESPONSIBLE

Unlike California's Proposition 13, this Initiative is not a meat-axe approach. It's a responsible approach that limits sales taxes, state property taxes, and the Business and Occupation (B&O) taxes. Backers of the Initiative recognize that government needs to be able to grow with population increases and with inflation, but it should not continue to grow at a faster rate.

SAFEGUARDS ARE BUILT INTO INTIATIVE 62

Initiative 62 was carefully drafted to:

- Protect local governments from having to pay for programs mandated by the legislature.
- Maintain flexibility by allowing for adjustment of the limit when program costs are transferred between governmental entities.
- Provide for temporary funding of an emergency declared by ⅔ of the legislature.

TAX LIMITATION WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

The Washington State Research Council has estimated that if Initiative 62 had been in effect during the past nine years, taxpayers would have saved over $1,000,000,000.00 . . . that's $1074 for a family of four. Initiative 62 is your best chance to get control of your taxes. If you think it's time to stop government from taking a bigger and bigger tax bite . . . VOTE YES!

Rebuttal of Statement against

Initiative 62 is supported by farmers, businessmen, housewives, factory workers, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. 170,000 citizens signed petitions demanding this vote on tax limitation. 62 forces politicians to prioritize spending. Without the ability to "keep going back to the well," legislators will have to provide for basic services instead of giving in to pressures for new spending programs. 62 is not "tax reform"—it's "tax limitation" designed to stop taxes from growing faster than our pocketbooks.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RON DUNLAP, State Representative; ELLEN CRASWELL, State Representative; PHYLLIS ERICKSON, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JERRY HUGHES, State Representative; MERLE ADLUM; EUGENE R. ANDREWS, Director, National Federation of Independent Business; TOM KUHLMEIER, Speaker, Jaycee Legislature; HERB STREULI, President, Washington State Farm Bureau.

Statement against

LIMIT IS THE WRONG WORD FOR 62

Formula is the right word for this initiative. 62 is a formula that could raise taxes and increase spending. According to the Department of Revenue, if 62 were in effect in 1981, taxes could increase by $141 million.

The 62 formula would do nothing for the average taxpayer. 62 is not directly related to your personal income, but to a figure based on the state's share of the Gross National Product.

62 WON'T CLOSE LOOPHOLES

Corporations and millionaires will continue to escape paying their fair share of taxes if 62 passes. Why? Because 62 does not close the loopholes or correct the unfairness of Washington's tax system. After all, who is paying for 62?

The 62 formula is an attempt to reduce state government's accountability to individual citizens and to increase the influence of the wealthy lobbies and corporations who are paying for the initiative.

62 WON'T CUT WASTE OUT OF GOVERNMENT

The legislature will use the 62 formula as a target for spending. 62 does not guarantee efficiency. 62 does not even guarantee examination of programs for possible cuts. Nowhere in the proposal is there a requirement to cut wasteful government spending.

DECISIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY PEOPLE, NOT BY COMPUTER

62 would substitute a computer for human judgment in determining the appropriate size of state government and its programs.

Decisions about vital state services—the education of our children, the health and dignity of our senior citizens, the maintenance of our prisons, the establishment of quality mental health care—these decisions should be made by the people's elected representatives, not by a computer. Vote No on Initiative 62.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Initiative 62 is a quick fix solution that won't work. Under this so-called "guaranteed insurance policy" taxes could *increase* 13.5% in 1981. 62 includes only some state taxes. It excludes gasoline taxes, auto licenses and permit fees, among others. 62 does nothing to control growth in federal taxes. 62 won't stop government waste. The legislature can evade 62 by earmarking increased taxes for special interest projects. Don't be fooled by this phony "insurance policy."

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RUTHE RIDDER, State Senator; DICK NELSON, State Representative; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Advisory Committee: GLADYS BURNS, Washington Division, American Association of University Women; DIANA GALE, Tax Policy Director, League of Women Voters of Washington; JOE MURPHY, Chairman, Washington State Democratic Committee; MARGARET CASEY, Washington State Catholic Conference.

Senate Joint Resolution 110

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the members of the 1979 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE [98 members]: Yeas, 89; Nays, 7; Absent or not voting, 2.
SENATE [49 members]: Yeas, 40; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 5.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the legislature meet in regular annual sessions, and shall special legislative sessions be authorized each with specific time limitations?

The law as it now exists:

At the present time the Constitution provides that the legislature shall hold regular biennial sessions, convening in January of each odd-numbered year. In addition, special sessions may be convened by the governor for any purpose, or by a two-thirds affirmative vote of both houses of the legislature solely for the purpose of overriding governor's vetoes. Regular sessions may not last more than 60 days, but there is no time limit on the length of any special session called by the governor. Legislative committees may not conduct official business while the legislature is not in session.

The effect of SJR 110, if approved into law:

The amendment would require that a regular session of the legislature be convened each year. The regular session during each odd-numbered year may not last longer than 105 consecutive days, and, in even-numbered years, not more than sixty consecutive days.

The amendment would also allow for special legislative sessions. The governor, by proclamation, would be allowed to convene a special legislative session, which would be limited to thirty consecutive days. The governor could specify a purpose for convening the special session, but this specification would not be binding on the legislature.

Special sessions may also be convened by legislative resolution upon a two-thirds affirmative vote by each house. Any special session convened by the legislature would be limited to the purposes set forth in the resolution convening the legislature, unless additional purposes were approved by a two-thirds affirmative vote of each house during the special session.

The amendment would also allow standing and special legislative committees to meet and conduct official business, pursuant to such rules as the legislature might adopt.

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 110 begins on page 21.

Statement for

LIMIT THE LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

SJR 110 will force the legislature to prepare the state budget and enact necessary laws within a fixed period of time each year. Currently, there is no time limit on the length of special sessions. A vote for SJR 110 is a vote for limits on the length of legislative sessions.

SJR 110 IS IN THE TAXPAYERS' INTEREST

By preventing marathon legislative sessions, like the 163-day session in 1977, SJR 110 will be a money saver. It costs more than $55,000 for each day the legislature is in session.

OPENS UP THE LEGISLATURE

More qualified citizens will be willing to serve in the legislature if they know how long they will be required to be in Olympia. SJR 110 will accomplish this.

PREVENTS CONTROL BY PROFESSIONAL POLITICANS AND PROVIDES FOR CITIZENS' LEGISLATURE

Currently unscheduled and unlimited sessions make it difficult or impossible for many qualified citizens to run for the legislature. Unless SJR 110 is approved, our legislature will be run by full-time professional politicians who don't have any other employment.

SJR 110 PROVIDES FOR A MORE EFFICIENT LEGISLATURE

By providing scheduled and limited legislative sessions, SJR 110 will serve the public by improving the quality of legislation. It will provide for the orderly and systematic analysis of legislation.

VOTE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

It is in our best interest to vote for a citizens' legislature and against a legislature run by full-time professional politicians. It is in our best interest to vote for limiting legislative sessions. VOTE FOR SJR 110.

Rebuttal of Statement against

SJR 110 WILL SAVE TAX DOLLARS. Except for one year, the legislature has had unlimited sessions each year during this decade. When all these years are considered, it is clear that SJR 110 will save millions. We need limits on legislative sessions. We need to keep the professional, full-time politicians out of Olympia. Don't be deceived. Vote for SJR 110.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

GORDON WALGREN, State Senator; SAM GUESS, State Senator; PHYLLIS K. ERICKSON, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; JOLENE UNSOELD; MARILYN KNIGHT, League of Women Voters; JUDITH CLARK TURPIN, President, American Association of University Women; ANN QUANTOCK, President, Common Cause of Washington State.

Statement against

SJR 110 WILL COST TAXPAYERS MONEY

This very bad constitutional change will cost taxpayers huge sums of money by requiring expensive legislative sessions *every* year, and by permitting the legislature to call itself into special session whenever it pleases.

Our present constitution requires a legislative session only in odd-numbered years. Because there was no session in 1978, the legislature was unable to squander its several hundred million dollar budget surplus as it usually does. If SJR 110 should pass, a costly legislative session will be required *every* year, and taxpayers will never again have the chance to save money in the same way as in 1978-79 (over $283 million).

LONGER SESSIONS MEAN MORE GOVERNMENT

By expanding legislative sessions to mandatory yearly sessions, and by permitting the legislature to call itself into session at whim, SJR 110 guarantees many more legislative session days. At a cost of over $60,000 per day, and with lengthier sessions exerting more pressure for more government, taxpayers simply cannot afford SJR 110.

SJR 110 WILL DESTROY THE CITIZEN LEGISLATURE

To obtain quality representation, we need common sense elected officials who understand citizens' concerns. In other words, we need a part-time citizen legislature consisting of taxpayers, wage earners, and small businessmen. A full-time legislature produces full-time politicians isolated from the public. Since SJR 110 contains no effective deadlines to encourage the legislature to conclude its business in a timely fashion, it fails miserably as a "legislative reform" measure.

VOTE "NO" ON SJR 110

A "no" vote will help keep government size within reasonable bounds, help prevent extravagant government expenditures, and help preserve the citizen legislature.

Rebuttal of Statement for

FACT: SJR 110 increases the number of regular legislative days per biennium from 60 to 165, a whopping increase of 175%. *FACT:* SJR 110 has absolutely no limit on the number of special sessions that can be called. *FACT:* Statewide taxpayer groups oppose SJR 110. *REMEMBER:* There is more than a grain of truth to the old adage which states, "Every person's life, liberty, and property are in jeopardy when the legislature is in session."

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KENT PULLEN, State Senator; BOB EBERLE, State Representative; ERIC ROHRBACH, State Representative.

Advisory Committee, JACK SILVERS, Washington State Grange; HERB STREULI, Washington State Farm Bureau; WILLIAM FOSBRE, Overtaxed, Thurston County Chapter; GLADYS E. EDWARDS, Property Owners Protection Association; ORVILLE BARNES, Washington Taxpayers Association.

Senate Joint Resolution 112

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the members of the 1979 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE [98 members]: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 0.
SENATE [49 members]: Yeas, 45; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 4.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall legislators be allowed to assume other civil offices without receiving any increases in compensation passed during their legislative terms?

The law as it now exists:

At the present time the constitution prohibits a legislator, during the term for which he or she is elected, from being elected or appointed to any civil office, the compensation for which was increased during the term for which he or she was elected.

The effect of SJR 112, if approved into law:

The amendment would remove the prohibition against appointment or election of a legislator to any civil office if the compensation for that office had been increased during his or her term of office as a legislator. The legislator shall be compensated for the initial term of the civil office at the level which existed prior to the increase in compensation.

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 22.

Statement for

VOTE "YES" TO PREVENT CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

For many years, courts have wrestled with the ambiguity and confusion of Article 2, Section 13 of our State Constitution. This proposed amendment clarifies the situation once and for all. SJR 112 clearly prevents legislators from raising the salary of a civil office and then receiving that higher salary by securing their election or appointment to that office. SJR 112 forces legislators to receive the lower salary for the initial term of the office. This effectively eliminates any possible conflict of interest.

VOTE "YES" TO SAVE TAXPAYERS' MONEY

Since SJR 112 prohibits certain legislators from receiving a salary increase if elected to a civil office, taxpayers will save money by not having to foot the bill for the increase during the initial term.

VOTE "YES" FOR A BROADER CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

Currently, voters are denied the opportunity to elect certain legislators to a subsequent civil office. SJR 112 limits the salary, but not the right to be selected for a civil office; this allows citizens to choose from a broader, more experienced group of eligible candidates.

SJR 112 HAS OVERWHELMING CITIZEN SUPPORT

During committee testimony in Olympia, not one single person or group spoke out in opposition to this measure. As a result, SJR 112 was passed unanimously by the legislature. Many key citizen groups have urged a "yes" vote on SJR 112. In fact, support is so widespread that a group could not be found to write an opposing argument for this pamphlet.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DIANNE WOODY, State Senator; KENT PULLEN, State Senator; ERIC ROHRBACH, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: LLOYD GARDNER, Washington Taxpayers Association; JACK SILVERS, Washington State Grange; MERRILY MANTHEY, Citizen Taxpayers Association; JUDITH CLARK TURPIN, President, American Association of University Women; GLADYS E. EDWARDS, Property Owners Protection Association.

Statement against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state legislature who voted against that proposed amendment on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against Senate Joint Resolution 112 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

Senate Joint Resolution 120

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the members of the 1979 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE [98 members]: Yeas, 70; Nays, 25; Absent or not voting, 3.
SENATE [49 members]: Yeas, 36; Nays, 11; Absent or not voting, 2.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall municipal utilities be permitted by the constitution to assist owners of residences in financing energy conservation measures until 1990?

The law as it now exists:

Under the state constitution, municipal corporations such as counties, cities, and public utility districts cannot give or lend, or be authorized by the state legislature to give or lend, any of their funds or credit to assist private homeowners, who are not poor or infirm, in financing purchases or services, such as home insulation.

The effect of SJR 120, if approved into law:

If approved SJR 120 would permit the legislature to authorize counties, cities, public utility districts, and other municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the state, which sell or distribute energy, to assist owners of residential structures to finance the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, such as home insulation, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy in their residences. Financial assistance would include the use of funds or credit, such as loans or guarantees of funds. The source of funds available for such assistance would be limited to operating revenues derived from the sale of energy.

Persons other than poor and infirm would be required to pay appropriate charges for this assistance.

The amendment would be automatically repealed January 1, 1990, except as to contracts entered into before that date.

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 120 begins on page 22.

Statement for

SJR 120 ENCOURAGES CONSERVATION—QUICK, SAFE, CLEAN, CHEAP ENERGY

SJR 120 encourages conservation to save energy, money and jobs for all Washington's citizens. Conservation—insulation, weatherstripping, storm windows, etc.—can save electricity at a cost one quarter or less than the cost of producing it at a *new* power plant. Because long construction delays are avoided, we can conserve electricity more quickly than we can build new plants. Conservation is the only new source of electricity which can reduce the high risk of power shortages in the 1980's.

ALL RATEPAYERS BENEFIT FROM CONSERVATION

People who conserve pay less for electricity because they use less. And because each additional well-insulated house helps delay the need for expensive new power plants, conservation holds down electricity rates. This benefits all ratepayers in the state.

SJR 120 ALLOWS PUBLICLY-OWNED UTILITIES TO MAKE CONSERVATION LOANS

Private power companies in Washington already offer low interest conservation loans to their residential customers for insulating their homes. But public utilities (municipals and PUD's), which serve over 60% of Washington's electric customers, are prohibited from offering such services by the State Constitution. SJR 120 amends the Constitution for ten years to permit limited conservation loans.

SJR 120 CAREFULLY AMENDS THE CONSTITUTION TO PROTECT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONCERNS

SJR 120 protects the spirit of the Constitution's "lending of credit" prohibition. Only funds from the sale of electricity could be used for conservation loans. The ratepayers who benefit from conservation also pay the costs. No tax dollars are involved. The sale and installation of the conservation materials could only be done by qualified private businesses (or installation could be done by the homeowner). Vote *yes* on SJR 120.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Yes, the Constitution was wisely written. But SJR 120 corrects a problem not anticipated in 1889. It permits public utilities to finance conservation the same way they finance power plants—not from taxes but from electricity sales. The low cost of conserving electricity holds down rates for everyone, no matter how they heat their homes. Conservation loans are already available from private power companies. SJR 120 removes discrimination by permitting conservation loans by public utilities.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

R. TED BOTTIGER, State Senator; GERALDINE McCORMICK, State Representative; TED HALEY, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JACK SILVERS, Master, Washington State Grange; JANE SHAFER, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; MARVIN L. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington State Labor Council; WALTER BELKA, Elder Citizens Coalition of Washington; ROBERT GILLETTE, Chairman, Puget Sound Chambers of Commerce Energy and Utilities Committee.

Statement against

OUR CONSTITUTION WAS WISELY WRITTEN

In the Constitution of the State of Washington is a provision preventing municipal corporations, including public utility districts, from giving or lending any of their funds or credit to assist private home owners who are not poor or infirm. This provision was put there to help maintain the financial soundness of these government organizations and it should not be distrubed.

SJR 120 IS DISCRIMINATORY

There is great appeal these days to conserve energy but this plan is actually discriminatory. SJR 120 would result in having the taxpayers subsidize home insulation for those people who heat with electricity supplied by government utility companies. Left out in the cold would be those people who heat with oil, natural gas, propane, wood, electricity supplied by investor-owned utility companies, coal, and probably several other fuels as well.

Vote "no" on SJR 120.

Rebuttal of Statement for

The statement is made that the ratepayers who benefit pay the costs. The electric customers of public utility districts who heat with oil or natural gas do not receive any benefits. They are the victims of the discrimination referred to before. Conservation is very important and the need to conserve oil and natural gas is every bit as great as the need to conserve electricity. SJR 120 misses this entirely. VOTE NO ON SJR 120.

Voters' Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DICK BOND, State Representative.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Referendum Bill 37

AN ACT Relating to state and local facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps; authorizing the sale and issuance of state general obligation bonds and bond anticipation notes to provide funds for these needed facilities throughout the state; providing ways and means to pay the bonds and notes; adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW; and providing for the submission of this act to a vote of the people.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The physical and mental health of the people of the state directly affects the achievement of economic progress and full employment. The establishment of a system of regional and community facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps will provide the improved and convenient services needed for an efficient work force and a healthy and secure people.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. For the purpose of financing the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvement, and equipping of regional and community facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps, the state finance committee is authorized to issue and sell general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of twenty-five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. No bonds or bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter shall be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation and the bonds shall be paid and discharged within thirty years of the date of issuance in accordance with Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, the term "facilities for the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps" means real property and any interest therein, equipment, buildings, structures, mobile units, parking facilities, utilities, landscaping, and all incidental improvements and appurtenances thereto, developed and owned by any public body within the state for purposes of the care, training, and rehabilitation of persons with sensory, physical, or mental handicaps when used in the following limited programs as designated by the Department of Social and Health Services: nonprofit group training homes, community centers, close to home living units, sheltered workshops, vocational rehabilitation centers, developmental disability training centers, and community homes for the mentally ill.

As used in this chapter, the term "public body" means the state of Washington, or any agency, political subdivision, taxing district, or municipal corporation thereof.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. When the state finance committee has determined to issue the general obligation bonds, or a portion thereof, it may, pending the issuance of the bonds, issue in the name of the state temporary notes in anticipation of the bonds, which notes shall be designated as "bond anticipation notes." Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the notes shall be applied thereto when the bonds are issued.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The state finance committee is authorized to determine the amounts, dates, form, terms, conditions, denominations, interest rates, maturities, rights and manner of redemption prior to maturity, registration privileges, place(s) of payment, and covenants of the bonds and the bond anticipation notes; the time or times the sale of all or any portion of them; and the conditions and manner of their sale, issuance, and redemption.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Each bond and bond anticipation note shall state that it is a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall contain a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain the state's unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all of the moneys which the state finance committee or the state department of social and health services may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the 1979 handicapped facilities construction account in the state general fund, hereby created in the state treasury: PROVIDED, That such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as may be required for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any outstanding bond anticipation notes, together with accrued interest on the bonds received from the purchasers upon their delivery, shall be deposited in the 1979 handicapped facilities bond retirement fund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Subject to legislative appropriation, all principal proceeds of the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized in this chapter shall be administered by the state department of social and health services exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter and for the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the sale and issuance of the bonds and bond anticipation notes.

In carrying out the purposes of this chapter all counties of the state shall be eligible to participate in the distribution of the bond proceeds. The share coming to each county shall be determined by a division among all counties according to the relation which the population of each county, as shown by the last federal or official state census, whichever is the later, bears to the total combined population of all counties, as shown by such census. No single project in a class AA county shall be eligible for more than fifteen percent of such county's total distribution of bond proceeds.

In carrying out the purposes specified in this chapter, the department may use or permit the use of the proceeds by direct expenditures, grants, or loans to any public body, including but not limited to grants to a public body as matching funds in any case where federal, local, or other funds are made available on a matching basis for purposes specified in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The 1979 handicapped facilities bond redemption fund, hereby created in the state treasury, shall be used for the purpose of the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the bonds and the bond anticipation notes authorized to be issued under this chapter.

The state finance committee, on or before June 30 of each year, shall certify to the state treasurer the amount required in the next succeeding twelve months for the payment of the principal of and interest coming due on the bonds. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenue received in the state treasury and deposit in the 1979 handicapped facilities bond redemption fund an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

If a state general obligation bond retirement fund is created in the state treasury by chapter . . . (SB 2361 or HB 569), Laws of 1979 1st ex. sess., and becomes effective by statute prior to the issuance of any of the bonds authorized by this chapter, the state general obligation bond retirement fund shall be used for purposes of this chapter in lieu of the 1979 handicapped facilities bond redemption fund, and the 1979 handicapped facilities bond redemption fund shall cease to exist.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal of and the interest on the bonds authorized in this chapter, and this chapter shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for the payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. The bonds authorized in this chapter shall constitute a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Sections 1 through 11 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at a special election hereby ordered by the legislature, which election shall be held in conjunction with the next succeeding general election to be held in this state, all in accordance with the provisions of Article II, section 1 of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitiate the operation thereof.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Initiative Measure 61

AN ACT Relating to solid waste management, establishing a minimum refundable deposit on beverage containers to promote their reuse and recycling; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Returnable Beverage Container Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The people of the state of Washington find that the failure to reuse and recycle empty beverage containers represents a significant and unnecessary waste of important energy and material resources. The littering of empty beverage containers constitutes a public nuisance, a safety hazard, and esthetic blight and imposes upon public and private agencies in this state unnecessary costs for the removal and collection of such containers. Empty beverage containers constitute a significant and rapidly growing proportion of municipal solid waste, whose disposal imposes a severe financial burden on municipal governments. The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would eliminate these unnecessary burdens on individuals, local governments, and the environment. A uniform system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers in this state would result in a high level of reuse and recycling of such containers when empty.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section shall apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Beverage" means beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content, and mineral water, soda water, and similar carbonated soft drinks of any variety, in liquid form and intended for human consumption, but does not include dairy products, fruit juices, wine, or spirits.

(2) "Beverage container" means an airtight container sealed by the manufacturer and designed to contain a beverage under pressure of carbonation, including, but not limited to, containers of metal, glass, plastic, or a combination of these, but does not include cups and other open receptacles.

(3) "Consumer" means any person who purchases a beverage in a beverage container for any use other than resale.

(4) "Dealer" means any person, including the operator of a vending machine, who sells, offers to sell, or engages in the sale of beverages in beverage containers to consumers in this state.

(5) "Department" means the department of ecology of the state of Washington.

(6) "Distributor" means any person who sells or offers for sale beverages in beverage containers to a dealer in this state, including any manufacturer who engages in such sales.

(7) "Manufacturer" means any person bottling, canning, or otherwise filling beverage containers for sale to distributors or dealers.

(8) "Recycling center" means an operation at a specific location, or a related service established pursuant to section 8 or 9 of this act, where any person may redeem the amount of the deposit for any empty beverage container.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Every beverage container sold or offered for sale to a consumer in this state shall have a refund value of not less than five cents.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state by a dealer shall clearly and prominently indicate by embossing, stamping, labeling, or other method of secure attachment to the beverage container on a place other than the bottom: (a) The refund value; (b) the words "return for deposit"; and (c) the name of this state. Metal beverage containers shall be clearly and prominently embossed or stamped on the top of the container.

(3) The requirement in subsection (2) of this section does not apply to refillable glass beverage containers manufactured before the effective date of this act which have a brand name permanently marked on them and a refund value of not less than five cents.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Except as provided in sections 6 and 10 of this act:

(1) A dealer, or a recycling center established under section 9 of this act to provide the total refund service for a dealer, may not refuse to accept from any person any empty beverage container of the kind, size, and brand sold by the dealer, or refuse to pay in cash upon request to that person, the refund value of the beverage container as established by section 4 of this act.

(2) A distributor may not refuse to accept from a dealer or a recycling center any empty beverage container of the kind, size, or brand sold by the distributor in this state, or refuse to pay the dealer or recycling center the refund value of the beverage container as established by section 4 of this act.

(3) A manufacturer may not refuse to accept from a dealer, recycling center, or distributor any empty beverage container of the kind, size, and brand sold by the manufacturer, or refuse to pay the dealer, recycling center, or distributor the full refund value as established by section 4 of this act.

(4) In addition to the payment of the refund value, the distributor accepting beverage containers under subsection (2) of this section and the manufacturer accepting beverage containers under subsection (3) of this section, shall reimburse the dealer or recycling center for handling the beverage containers in an amount to be set by the Washington state legislature that is not less than one cent per returned container. If the legislature does not set this amount prior to the effective date of this act, the minimum amount of one cent per container shall be the handling reimbursement fee.

(5) The department shall review the adequacy of the amount of reimbursement given to recycling centers and dealers in subsection (4) of this section and shall submit any recommended changes to the regular sessions of the Washington state legislature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A dealer, recycling center, distributor, or manufacturer may refuse to accept any empty beverage container which does not state thereon the name of this state and a refund value as established by section 4 of this act, which contains material foreign to the normal contents of the container, or which, if glass, is broken. Cans may be crushed but must be intact and the brand name must be recognizable to qualify for refund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. No beverage shall be sold or offered for sale to consumers in this state in a metal beverage container a part of which is designed to be detached in order to open such container.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Recycling centers to refund deposits on beverage containers, at which consumers may return empty beverage containers and receive payment of the refund value, may be established and operated by any person. Persons wishing to operate such a recycling center shall register with the department.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) A dealer, group of dealers, or a recycling center established under section 8 of this act may file an application with the department for approval of a recycling center or centers to provide the total refund service for the dealer or dealers. The application shall state: The name and address of the person or persons responsible for the establishment and operation of the center; the kinds, sizes, and brand names of beverage containers which will be accepted; and the names and addresses of dealers to be served and their distances from the recycling center.

(2) The department shall give due notice to the public and other affected parties of the application and, if petitioned by ten or more people, shall hold a public hearing in the area affected. If after investigation and hearing the department determines that the recycling center would provide a convenient service to both the dealer and consumers for the return of empty beverage containers, the application shall be approved. The order of the department approving the recycling center shall state the dealers to be served and the kind, size, and brand names of empty beverage containers which the recycling center must accept. The order may contain such other reasonable provisions as the department may determine to be necessary to ensure that the recycling center will provide a convenient service to the public.

(3) A list of the dealers served and the kind, sizes, and brand names of empty beverage containers accepted shall be prominently displayed at each recycling center.

(4) A dealer served by a recycling center shall prominently display within the view of the consumer at the time of sale of a beverage in a beverage container the location, distance from the dealer, hours of operation, and the name of the recycling center that serves the dealer.

(5) The department may review the approval of a recycling center established under this section at any time. After written notice to the person or persons responsible for the establishment and operation of the recycling center and to the dealers served by the recycling center, the department may, after hearing, withdraw approval of the recycling center if the department finds that there has not been compliance with the approval order or if the recycling center no longer provides a convenient service to the public.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A dealer may refuse to accept from a consumer or other person and to pay the refund value of any beverage container, if the place of business of the dealer and the kind, size, and brand of beverage container are included in an order of the department approving a recycling center under section 9 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Any dealer selling a beverage in a beverage container solely for consumption on the premises of the dealer may elect not to charge a deposit at the time of sale, and if so electing, shall not be required to pay a refund for accepting that empty beverage container back.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Every operator of a vending machine which sells beverages in beverage containers shall post a conspicuous notice on each vending machine indicating that a refund value of not less than five cents is available on each beverage container purchased and where, how far away, and from whom that refund may be obtained.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The department is hereby empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations in accordance with chapter 34.04 RCW as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Decisions of the department, other than rule-making, shall be subject to review in accordance with chapter 43.21B RCW.

(3) The department shall promulgate such rules and regulations as needed for implementation of this chapter no later than one year prior to the effective date of this act. Such rules and regulations shall take effect on the effective date of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Any person found guilty of willfully violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one thousand dollars and costs. Every day a violation occurs is a separate offense.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The department, in cooperation with other state agencies, shall submit to the legislature no later than one year prior to the effective date of this act a report that includes potential legislation or other programs which would accomplish the following objectives:

a. the maximum reuse via rewashing and refilling of all glass beverage containers and the maximum recycling of all other beverage containers returned under this act;

b. the maximum reuse and recycling of other beverage containers not included under this act;

c. the enhancement of recycling of other materials present in recoverable quantities in the solid waste stream via recycling centers set up under this act;

d. equitable compensation to workers who may be displaced by this act;

e. changes in the B.&O. tax and other taxes assessed recycling centers that would enhance their economic viability.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. Except as provided in section 13(3) and section 16 of this act:

(1) This act shall take effect April 1, 1981, if passed by the legislature in its 46th regular session; or

(2) This act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1982, if adopted by the people in the general election of 1979.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Sections 1 through 17 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Initiative Measure 62

AN ACT Relating to revenue and taxation; adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW; and providing an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The people of the state of Washington hereby find and declare:

(1) The continuing increases in our state tax burden and the corresponding growth of state government is contrary to the interest of the people of the state of Washington.

(2) It is necessary to limit the rate of growth of state government while assuring adequate funding of essential services, including basic education as defined by the legislature.

(3) It is therefore the intent of this chapter to:

(a) Establish a limit which will assure that the growth rate of state tax revenue does not exceed the growth rate of state personal income;

(b) Assure that local governments are provided funds adequate to render those services deemed essential by their citizens;

(c) Assure that the state does not impose, on any taxing district,

responsibility for new programs or increased levels of service under existing programs unless the costs thereof are paid by the state;

(d) Provide for adjustment of the limit when costs of a program are transferred between the state and another political entity; and

(e) Establish a procedure for exceeding this limit in emergency situations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless otherwise required.

(1) "State tax revenue" means all state moneys received in the treasury from every source except those revenues excluded for the term "general state revenues" by Article VIII, section (1)(c) of the state Constitution other than the state property tax levied for the support of the common schools under RCW 84.52.065, as now or hereafter amended.

(2) "State personal income" means the dollar amount published as total personal income of persons of the state for the calendar year by the United States department of commerce or its successor agency.

(3) "State tax revenue limit" or "limit" means the state tax revenue limit created by this chapter.

(4) "Taxing district" means those districts included within the term "taxing district" under RCW 84.04.120, as now or hereafter amended.

(5) "State personal income ratio" for any calendar year means the quotient formed by dividing (a) state personal income for the calendar year under consideration by (b) the state personal income for the immediately preceding calendar year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The state tax revenue limit for any fiscal year shall be the previous fiscal year's state tax revenue limit multiplied by the average state personal income ratio for the three calendar years immediately preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the limit is being computed.

(2) For purposes of computing the state tax revenue limit for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980, the phrase "the previous fiscal year's state tax revenue limit" means the state tax revenue collected in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1978, multiplied by the average state personal income ratio for the calendar years 1976, 1977, and 1978.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Except as provided in section 5 of this act, taxes, fees, and charges on persons, property, and activities shall be imposed, levied, or set by the legislature in such a manner that the estimated state tax revenue for each fiscal year of the next biennium will not exceed the state tax revenue limit for that fiscal year: PROVIDED, The legislature may at any time adjust such taxes, fees, and charges for the second fiscal year of the biennium.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The state tax revenue limit for any fiscal year may be exceeded in order to meet an emergency as declared by the legislature by two-thirds vote of each house. The legislature, by two-thirds vote of each house, shall set forth the circumstances constituting the emergency and the amount of state tax revenue in excess of the applicable state tax revenue limit necessary to meet the emergency.

(2) Any amount of state tax revenue authorized by subsection (1) of this section in excess of the state tax revenue limit shall be authorized only for the fiscal year in which the vote is taken and/or the next succeeding fiscal year, as directed by the legislature.

(3) Except where the emergency results from a court order, the amount of state tax revenue authorized under subsection (1) of this section in excess of the limit shall not be used in the revenue base used to compute the state tax revenue limit for subsequent years.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The legislature shall not impose responsibility for new programs or increased levels of service under existing programs on any taxing district unless the districts are reimbursed for the costs thereof by the state.

(2) That proportion of state tax revenue which consists of direct state appropriations to taxing districts taken as a group shall not be decreased below that proportion appropriated in the biennium immediately preceding the effective date of this act: PROVIDED, This proportion shall be decreased in any fiscal year only if: (a) The legislature decreases the state tax revenue limit for that fiscal year by an amount equal to the dollar amount of any decrease in direct state appropriations to taxing districts taken as a whole; or (b) the state tax revenue limit has been increased under section 5(3) or 6(3) of this act and the decrease of the proportion is commensurate with the increase in the state tax revenue limit.

(3) If by order of any court, or legislative enactment, the costs of a federal or taxing district program are transferred to or from the state, the otherwise applicable state tax revenue limit shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, by the dollar amount of the costs of the program.

(4) The legislature, in consultation with the office of financial management or its successor agency, shall determine the costs of any new programs or increased levels of service under existing programs imposed on any taxing district or transferred to or from the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The legislature shall, prior to any other appropriation, provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the indebtedness of the state. State tax revenue collected in any fiscal year in excess of the state tax revenue limit for that fiscal year shall be included as part of the state tax revenue for the succeeding fiscal year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1980: PROVIDED, That the first fiscal year for which the state tax revenue limit shall be in effect is the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1980.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 1 through 8 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Senate Joint Resolution 110

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article II, section 12 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Article II, section 12. ((~~The first legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A.D., 1889. The second legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A.D., 1891, and sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the legislature. After the first legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.~~)) (1) Regular Sessions. A regular session of the legislature shall be convened each year. Regular sessions shall convene on such day and at such times as the legislature shall determine by statute. During each odd-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than one hundred five consecutive days. During each even-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than sixty consecutive days.

(2) Special Legislative Sessions. Special legislative sessions may be convened for a period of not more than thirty consecutive days by proclamation of the governor pursuant to Article III, section 7 of this

Constitution. Special legislative sessions may also be convened for a period of not more than thirty consecutive days by resolution of the legislature upon the affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, which vote may be taken and resolution executed either while the legislature is in session or during any interim between sessions in accordance with such procedures as the legislature may provide by law or resolution. The resolution convening the legislature shall specify a purpose or purposes for the convening of a special session, and any special session convened by the resolution shall consider only measures germane to the purpose or purposes expressed in the resolution, unless by resolution adopted during the session upon the affirmative vote in each house of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed thereto, an additional purpose or purposes are expressed. The specification of purpose by the governor pursuant to Article III, section 7 of this Constitution shall be considered by the legislature but shall not be mandatory.

(3) Committees of the Legislature. Standing and special committees of the legislature shall meet and conduct official business pursuant to such rules as the legislature may adopt.

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 II of the Constitution of the state of Washington by amending section 13 as follows:

Article II, Section 13. No member of the legislature, during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created((~~, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased,~~)) during the term for which he was elected. Any member of the legislature who is appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, the emoluments of which have been increased during his legislative term of office, shall be compensated for the initial term of the civil office at the level designated prior to the increase in emoluments.

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 120

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 state Constitution by adding a new section to Article VIII to read as follows:

Article VIII, section . . . . . Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of this Article, until January 1, 1990 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. Except as provided in section 7 of this Article, an appropriate charge back shall be made for such extension of public moneys or credit and the same shall be a lien against the residential structure benefited. Except as to contracts entered into prior thereto, this amendment to the state Constitution shall be null and void as of January 1, 1990 and shall have no further force or effect after that date.

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.

NOTE: Senate Joint Resolution 120 expressly modifies another provision of the state Constitution. This affected provision is included here so that voters may readily compare it to the proposed change contained in SJR 120 and determine how the existing constitutional language would be affected.

Article VIII, Section 7

CREDIT NOT TO BE LOANED. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company or corporation.