



# Initiative Measure 282

## Ballot Title:

Shall state elected officials' salary increases be limited to 5.5% over 1965 levels, and judges' the same over 1972 levels?

## Statement for

### Your Vote For Initiative 282 Will Return Ethics To Government

Your vote for Initiative 282 will tell your elected officials that you will not tolerate ethically questionable legislative behavior.

### You Must Stay Within Government Pay-raise Guidelines — So Should Politicians

We must live with our pay inequities until the government tells us our economy will support complete correction. Our elected officials should be no different and, in fact, should be expected to set an example for the voters.

Your vote for Initiative 282 will stop what otherwise would be pay increases for elected officials as high as 193%.

### Your Vote For Initiative 282 Will Give Pay Raises That Are Fair

Example: As hidden in the budget and voted by the legislature.

#### 120 day session (Odd numbered year)

\$10,560 Annual Salary  
4,800 \$40 / day expense allowance  
\$15,360 \*

#### 60 day session (Even numbered year)

\$10,560 Annual Salary  
2,400 \$40 / day expense allowance  
\$12,960 \*

\* DOES NOT INCLUDE: \$40 / day expense allowance for each meeting attended between sessions, plus mileage.

Example: As written in INITIATIVE 282 and proposed by the people.

#### 120 day session (Odd numbered year)

\$ 3,800 Annual Salary  
4,800 \$40 / day expense allowance  
\$ 8,600 \*

#### 60 day session (Even numbered year)

\$ 3,800 Annual Salary  
2,400 \$40 / day expense allowance  
\$ 6,200 \*

### Your Vote For Initiative 282 Will Bring Legislators' Pensions Back to Reason

Since elected officials pensions are based on the two highest years' salary, the pay grab also tripled legislators' pensions. The ultimate cost of such an explosive increase in pension benefits would come right out of your pocket.

Your vote for Initiative 282 will bring retirement benefits back down to a more reasonable level.

## Rebuttal of Statement against

1. While more increases may be argued for some elected officials, the point remains that they should adhere to the same guidelines as are required of everyone else.
2. Continuing committee meetings and "mini-sessions" are not set standards, and may be discontinued tomorrow, but the giant salaries that become effective if 282 fails would go on.
3. If opponents admit that excessive pay increases can harm our economy, then how can they ask for them?

### Committee FOR Initiative Measure 282:

PAUL BARDEN, State Representative, Republican; GORDON HERR, State Senator, Democrat; BRUCE HELM, Sponsor, Initiative Measure 282.

## The Law as it now exists:

The 1973 legislature authorized an increase in the salaries of judges and state elected officials effective January 1, 1974. In addition, it increased the salary for legislators effective at the beginning of their next terms of office.

The present salaries of these officers have been in effect since 1965 for State elective officials (including legislators) and since 1972 for judges.

## Effect of Initiative Measure 282 if approved into Law:

The proposed act would take effect in December, 1973, and would replace the salary increases provided for by the 1973 legislature with an increase of approximately 5.5% over the 1965 levels for state elected officials (including legislators) and the same 5.5% increase over the authorized 1972 salary levels for judges. Salary increases for legislators would not take effect until the beginning of their next term of office.

The following table shows the current salary level; the salary effective December, 1973, if the initiative is approved; and the salary level effective January, 1974, if the initiative is not approved.

Office	Salary Since 1965	A "Yes" Vote Salary Effective December, 1973	A "No" Vote Salary Effective January 1, 1974
Governor	\$32,500	\$34,300	\$47,300
Lt. Governor	10,000	10,600	22,000
Secretary of State	15,000	15,800	26,400
State Treasurer	15,000	15,800	26,400
State Auditor	16,500	17,400	29,700
Attorney General	23,000	24,300	37,950
Superintendent of Public Instruction	22,500	23,750	37,950

(continued on page 27)

NOTE: Ballot title and the above explanatory comment were written by the Attorney General as required by state law. Complete text of Initiative Measure 282 appears on Page 20.

## Statement against

### Let's Be Fair

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has 17 positions in his department paying more than he makes. In addition there are 60 different independent school district superintendents making more money.

In the Auditor's office there are 27 men paid more than the boss.

The Attorney General has 16 attorneys making more money than he does. The comparable job for the city of Seattle pays \$11,000 more per year.

Even after the pay raise the Governor would make less than our University presidents and has far less tenure.

### "Something for Nothing" Does Not Exist

There are office holders who are not worth their present pay. The public can cure that problem by electing better people. Better people are more likely to run if the pay is commensurate with the job.

Passage of Initiative 282 will push the BEST people out of the legislature, not the worst.

### Set Pay for the Job—Elect People Worth the Pay

The legislature is now at least a half-time position. The minimum required time in actual legislative committee meetings for all legislators in 1975 will be two and one half times as many days as were required in 1965.

### Legislature Has Set Excellent Example

State law provides for the State Salary Commission to submit salary recommendations to the Governor and the legislature each year. In 1965 they recommended legislative salaries of \$3,600 per year, in 1966—\$4,800, in 1967—\$6,000, in 1969—\$7,200, in 1970—\$9,600, in 1971—\$9,600 and in 1972—\$10,560.

*If all employees, state and private, had refused salary increases as long as the legislature, our economy would be much better off today.*

**"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."**

## Rebuttal of Statement for

PENSIONS: 51% of current legislators are not qualified for any pension. The average pension is approximately \$60 per month.

EXPENSES: The Internal Revenue Service allows \$36.00 per day for out-of-town business expense without verification.

DAILY PAY: It is anticipated that there will be 180 days of session plus 5 days per month of committee meetings for 18 months. A total of 270 days per biennium. At Seattle school teachers average pay per day this would be \$10,800 per year.

Committee AGAINST Initiative Measure 282:

JOHN S. MURRAY, State Senator, Seattle; AUGUST MARDESICH, State Senator, Everett; ALAN THOMPSON, Representative, Kelso.

# Initiative Measure

# 282

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

**Shall state elected officials' salary increases be limited to 5.5% over 1965 levels, and judges' the same over 1972 levels?**

BE IT ENACTED, by the people of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 110, chapter 137, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. is amended to read as follows:

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION  
TO THE GOVERNOR:

To be allocated by the governor in order to implement salary increases to enable the payment of salaries to the below described elective executive, judicial, and legislative officials according to the schedule of annual salaries prescribed in this section commencing January 1, 1974: PROVIDED, That such increases for legislators shall not take effect until the first date permitted by the Constitution of this state. . . . \$ 1,359,059

Schedule of Annual Salaries  
Executive Officials

Governor . . . . .	<del>\$(47,300)</del>	<u>34,300</u>
Lieutenant Governor. . . . .	<del>\$(22,000)</del>	<u>10,600</u>
Attorney General. . . . .	<del>\$(37,950)</del>	<u>24,300</u>
Superintendent of Public Instruction. . . . .	<del>\$(37,950)</del>	<u>23,750</u>
Commissioner of Public Lands . . . . .	<del>\$(33,000)</del>	<u>21,100</u>
Auditor . . . . .	<del>\$(29,700)</del>	<u>17,400</u>
Insurance Commissioner . . . . .	<del>\$(29,700)</del>	<u>17,400</u>
Secretary of State. . . . .	<del>\$(26,400)</del>	<u>15,800</u>
Treasurer . . . . .	<del>\$(26,400)</del>	<u>15,800</u>

Judicial Officials

Supreme Court . . . . .	<del>\$(38,000)</del>	<u>34,825</u>
Court of Appeals . . . . .	<del>\$(35,000)</del>	<u>31,650</u>
Superior Court . . . . .	<del>\$(32,000)</del>	<u>28,500</u>
Full Time District Court Judges: PROVIDED, That no funds shall be allocated from this appropriation to implement these salary in- creases . . . . .	<del>\$(26,000)</del>	<u>23,250</u>

Legislative Officials

Legislators . . . . .	<del>\$(10,560)</del>	<u>3,800</u>
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Sec. 2. Section 43.03.010, chapter 8, Laws of 1965 as last amended by section 1, chapter 100, Laws of 1967 ex. sess. and RCW 43.03.010 are each amended to read as follows:

The annual salaries of the following named state elected officials shall be: Governor, ~~((thirty-two thousand five hundred))~~ thirty-four thousand three hundred dollars; lieutenant governor, ~~((ten thousand))~~ ten thousand six hundred dollars; secretary of state, ~~((fifteen thousand))~~ fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars; state treasurer, ~~((fifteen thou-~~

~~sand))~~ fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars; state auditor, ~~((sixteen thousand five hundred))~~ seventeen thousand four hundred dollars; attorney general, ~~((twenty-three thousand))~~ twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars; superintendent of public instruction, ~~((twenty-two thousand five hundred))~~ twenty-three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars; commissioner of public lands, ~~((twenty thousand))~~ twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars; state insurance commissioner, ~~((sixteen thousand five hundred))~~ seventeen thousand four hundred dollars; members of the legislature shall receive for their service ~~((three thousand six hundred))~~ three thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; and in addition, ten cents per mile for travel to and from legislative sessions.

Sec. 3. Section 1, chapter 144, Laws of 1953 as last amended by section 2, chapter 106, Laws of 1973 and RCW 2.04.090 are each amended to read as follows:

Each justice of the supreme court shall receive an annual salary of ~~((thirty-three thousand))~~ thirty-four thousand eight hundred twenty-five dollars, but no salary warrant shall be issued to any judge of the supreme court until he shall have made and filed with the state treasurer an affidavit that no matter referred to him for opinion or decision has been uncompleted or undecided by him for more than six months.

Sec. 4. Section 6, chapter 221, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 3, chapter 106, Laws of 1973 and RCW 2.06.060 are each amended to read as follows:

Each judge of the court shall receive an annual salary of ~~((thirty thousand))~~ thirty-one thousand six hundred fifty dollars, but no salary warrant shall be issued to any judge until he shall have made and filed with the state treasurer an affidavit that no matter referred to him for opinion or decision has been uncompleted by him for more than three months.

Sec. 5. Section 2, chapter 144, Laws of 1953 as last amended by section 3, chapter 100, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 2.08.090 are each amended to read as follows:

Each judge of the superior court shall receive an annual salary of ~~((twenty-seven thousand))~~ twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. Section 100, chapter 299, Laws of 1961 as last amended by section 4, chapter 100, Laws 1st ex. sess. 1972 and RCW 3.58.010 are each amended to read as follows:

The annual salary of each full time justice of the peace shall be ~~((twenty-two))~~ twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: PROVIDED, That in cities having a population in excess of five hundred thousand, the city which pays the salary may increase such salary of its municipal judges to an amount not more than the salary paid the superior court judges in the county in which the court is located: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no full time justice of the peace shall perform any civil marriage between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. 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.

**EXPLANATORY COMMENT**

Initiative Measure No. 282 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of June 12, 1973.

Sponsor filed 699,098 supporting signatures as of July 6, 1973.

Signatures found sufficient. Measure then certified to the November 6, 1973 state general election for approval or rejection by the voters.

paying the principal or interest on general obligation bonds outstanding on December 6, 1934; or for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered so to do by a court of last resort.

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

Passed the House April 4, 1973.  
LEONARD A. SAWYER,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate April 11, 1973.  
JOHN A. CHERBERG,  
President of the Senate.

**EXPLANATORY COMMENT**

All words in double parentheses and lined through are in our State Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the State Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

**Initiative Measure 282**

(continued from Page 7)

Office	Salary Since 1965	A Vote "For" Salary Effective December 1973	A Vote "Against" Salary Effective January 1, 1974
Commissioner of Public Lands	20,000	21,100	33,000
Insurance Commissioner	16,500	17,400	29,700
Legislators	3,600	3,800*	10,560*
*The increases for legislators cannot take effect until the beginning of their next terms of office.			
	Salary Since 1972		
Supreme Court Judges	\$33,000	\$34,825	\$38,000
Judges—Court of Appeals	30,000	31,650	35,000
Superior Court Judges	27,000	28,500	32,000
Full-time District Court Judges	22,000	23,250	26,000

**Referendum Bill 33**

(Continued from Page 13)

such plates could be issued, however, which would duplicate or conflict with existing or projected license plate series; and, in addition, the department of motor vehicles would be authorized to refuse to issue any combination of letters or numbers carrying connotations offensive to good taste and decency or which would be misleading.

In order to obtain or retain such license plates, a person would be required to pay, in addition to the regular registration fee and any other fees and taxes required to be paid upon registration of his vehicle, an additional fee of thirty dollars upon its initial registration and a fee of twenty dollars upon each annual renewal of such registration. All revenues derived from the additional fees would be paid into the state game fund rather than the motor vehicle fund, where they would be available for use exclusively for the preservation, protection, perpetuation and enhancement of nongame wildlife primarily related to endangered species such as Bald Eagles, Columbia River White Tail Deer or song birds.

**House Joint Resolution 37**

(Continued from Page 17)

On the other hand twelve months after a net income tax has gone into effect and so long as it remains in effect, it would **prohibit** the following:

1. Sales or use taxes on food and prescription drugs;
2. Any combined state and local sales tax rates in excess of 5.3%;
3. Any further school district special property tax levies for operation and maintenance;
4. A business and occupation tax rate in excess of one-quarter of one percent for those businesses subject to the net income tax;
5. Application of the property tax to business inventories after December 31, 1979;
6. The taxing, under the income tax, of gain from disposition of capital property (as defined by the legislature) attributable to periods arising prior to the effective date of the income tax.

The proposed constitutional amendment would also:

1. **Require** the state to guarantee full funding of a basic program of education; and
2. **Validate** certain implementing legislation passed by the 1973 legislature. Under this legislation the income tax rate on corporations would be 7½% in 1974, 8% in 1975, 8½% in 1976, 9% in 1977, 9½% in 1978, and 10% in 1979 and subsequent years, while the rate schedule for individuals, estates and trusts would range from 2% to 6.5%.

Taxable income for individuals under this legislation generally would be the same as adjusted gross income for federal income tax purposes, less \$1,250 for each personal exemption, and less certain other deductions allowable as itemized deductions for federal income tax purposes. These provisions of the implementing legislation would be tied into the constitutional amendment by the fact that any change in the rate schedule or the definition of taxable income would be subject to referendum as explained above.

**House Joint Resolution 40**

(Continued from Page 19)

poses be approved by at least sixty percent of the electors voting thereon. However, in the case of long-term excess levies to fund general obligation bonds, this amendment would change the formula for validation of the election so as to provide the same two alternative methods of validation as now exist with respect to excess levies voted on an annual basis for current expenses of a taxing district.