



INITIATIVE MEASURE 685

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall penalties for drug possession and drug-related violent crime be revised, medical use of Schedule I controlled substances be permitted, and a drug prevention commission established?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 685 begins on page 29.

Statement For

YES ON INITIATIVE 685

Initiative 685 provides a new, more intelligent plan of attack for our drug problems, focusing on treatment and education.

The War on Drugs is failing. We have wasted billions of tax dollars, imprisoned thousands of people whose only crime is addiction and given politicians control over medical decisions which should be made between doctors and patients. Meanwhile, drug use among kids has doubled.

Initiative 685 replaces the politicians and rhetoric with doctors and treatment centers.

For nonviolent drug users convicted only for simple possession, the measure prescribes treatment, probation, and community service instead of prison time on the first two offenses. Treatment costs much less than prison and has a better chance of curing the disease of addiction. However, Initiative 685 maintains stiff penalties for drug dealers and toughens penalties for violent drug offenders.

Instead of wasting money on imprisoning drug users, a Parent's Commission on Drug Prevention will be funded to promote parental involvement in drug education. This new approach will replace scare tactics with facts and direct participation by parents.

Initiative 685 will not legalize any drug. It will medicalize drugs such as marijuana, allowing doctors to relieve the suffering of seriously and terminally ill patients. The suffering associated with cancer and other diseases could be treated with the approval of two doctors and documented scientific research.

Drug abuse is a disease, not a war. We need a medical approach instead of a political approach. Washington voters should vote Yes on this new public health strategy on drugs.

For more information, call (206) 781-6795. Internet: <http://www.eventure.com/I685>

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Those who oppose Initiative 685 predictably resort to deceptive scare tactics, rather than reason, in their argument. However, Washington voters are smart enough to understand the medical use of drugs with safeguards, including two doctors' approval. Voters also know that placing addicts—convicted of *only* possession—in court-supervised treatment, probation, and community service is not the same as legalizing drugs. I-685 replaces the failed political approach with a medical approach to reducing drug use.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DR. ROB KILLIAN, Tacoma family physician, Hospice Director, sponsor of I-685; DR. ROB THOMPSON, Seattle cardiologist; REV. ANDREW J.W. MULLINS, Vice Dean, St. Mark's Episcopal Cathedral, Seattle.

Advisory Committee: JEFFREY T. HALEY, Bellevue attorney, Chairman, Citizens for Drug Policy Reform; RALPH SEELEY, Tacoma attorney, cancer patient; DR. STEVE GOLDMAN, Seattle surgeon; DR. G. ALAN MARLATT, Director, Addictive Behaviors Research Center, University of Washington; DR. WARREN GUNTEROTH, Seattle physician.

The law as it now exists:

Washington has adopted the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, in which drugs and other controlled substances are classified into several "schedules" numbered Schedule I through Schedule V. Schedule I substances include heroin, some forms of morphine, marijuana, LSD, peyote, and many other natural and synthetic substances. It is a crime to possess, dispense, or transfer controlled substances except as specifically authorized by law. There are no currently authorized uses of Schedule I substances.

The effect of Initiative Measure 685, if approved into law:

The measure would permit the receipt, possession, and use of any Schedule I controlled substance by a seriously or terminally ill patient, with the recommendation of a licensed physician. Physicians would be authorized to recommend Schedule I controlled substances to treat a disease or to relieve the pain and suffering of a seriously or terminally ill patient. Physicians would be required to exercise professional

judgment in recommending Schedule I controlled substances, to document that scientific research supports the use of the substance in question, to obtain the written opinion of a second physician that the use of the substance is appropriate, and to obtain the written consent of the patient.

A person convicted of a violent offense committed while under the influence of a controlled substance would be ineligible for parole and would be required to serve one hundred percent of his or her sentence in prison.

A person previously convicted of personal possession or use of a controlled substance and in prison would be eligible for parole upon approval of this measure. This provision would not include persons convicted of violent offenses, persons convicted as habitual criminals, or persons convicted of sale or production of illegal drugs. Those persons made eligible for parole by this measure would be released on parole unless a court found them to be a danger to the general public, and only on condition that they participate in an appropriate drug treatment or education program.

(continued on page 20)

Statement Against

Initiative 685 is a poorly drafted initiative that causes more problems than it solves. Initiative 685 has the effect of legalizing heroin, LSD, crack cocaine, and psilocybin and it releases convicted drug offenders into our neighborhoods.

FREES CONVICTED DRUG CRIMINALS FROM PRISON

Initiative 685 requires that people now in prison for the possession of any illegal drugs be immediately released – even if they have been previously convicted of felonies including certain rapes and assault. These criminals will be released with no conditions into our communities!

NO CONTROLS ON DRUGS

Anyone can possess and use street narcotics as long as they claim they have "a disease" and with only the "recommendation" of a doctor. There is no definition of "disease" and the "patient" must buy the drugs off the street with no FDA safeguards on quality, dosage, or delivery.

NO JAIL TIME FOR HEROIN POSSESSION

Initiative 685 prohibits incarceration for the possession of heroin, crack cocaine, and LSD and requires judges to impose suspended sentences with probation for possession of these drugs. Since there is no provision for suspended sentences or probation under Washington state law, possession of street narcotics would be a crime without punishment.

THIS PROPOSAL IS POORLY WRITTEN

No one is against helping people who are suffering. No one is against improving our drug laws. But this initiative is a classic "bait and switch" tactic that claims to be tough on

crime, but in reality:

1. Legalizes heroin, cocaine and LSD;
2. Releases prison inmates into our communities;
3. Makes all of our current drug laws unenforceable.

We can do better than Initiative 685. Please vote no.

Rebuttal of Statement For

Everyone agrees that more effective drug policies are needed and parents need to be involved in drug education.

However, these proposals in Initiative 685 are a smoke screen to the real intent of the initiative.

I-685 has the effect of legalizing drugs. Heroin, LSD and crack cocaine will be available on a doctor's "recommendation" — not a doctor's prescription. That's a recipe for disaster.

I-685 isn't about tough laws — it's about making current laws unenforceable.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

R.W. SEAMAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.; R.E. TREMBLAY, M.D., F.A.S.A.M., addiction medicine; WILLIAM O. ROBERTSON, M.D., medical toxicologist.

Advisory Committee: BRAD OWEN, Lieutenant Governor; NORM MALENG, King County Prosecutor; DR. TERRY BERGESON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; MARC BOLDT, State Representative.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 673 (continued from page 5)

The effect of Initiative Measure 673, if approved into law (continued):

Each health plan would be required to permit every individual doctor (defined by the measure to include doctors of medicine, pharmacy, psychology, osteopathic medicine and surgery, chiropractic, podiatric medicine and surgery, naturopathy, and optometry) and nurse practitioner to provide services or care under the plan, if (1) such services or care is within the health care provider's scope of practice; (2) the provider agrees to abide by standards of cost effective and medically effective health services and to reviews designed to contain costs and promote efficient management; and (3) the plan covers the condition or provides the services.

The insurance commissioner would be directed to adopt rules to implement the new measure.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 676 (continued from page 7)

The effect of Initiative Measure 676, if approved into law (continued):

Current holders of concealed pistol licenses would have to obtain handgun safety licenses when their pistol licenses expires, is renewed or revoked, or January 1, 2004, whichever comes first. The training requirement would be waived for certain law enforcement officers or for persons with military training on the safe operation, handling, and storage of handguns.

The department of licensing would be authorized to adopt rules to implement the measure. The department could authorize private instructors to provide the handgun safety course. The department could authorize county and city law enforcement agencies to accept handgun safety license applications and process renewals for the department.

Any handgun possessed or controlled in violation of this act is contraband and shall immediately be taken into custody by law enforcement. However, it is an absolute defense to forfeiture if a person has or obtains a handgun safety license within sixty days of notice of forfeiture.

The following would be exempt from the handgun safety license requirement: persons who are in law enforcement or in the armed forces and who are required to possess a handgun in connection with their official duties; persons under the direct supervision of a licensed or exempt individual who are using a handgun as part of handgun safety training, or for target shooting at a business where such activity is authorized; persons temporarily handling a firearm in the presence of a dealer for the purpose of considering purchase; and persons temporarily possessing a handgun in an emergency involving lawful defense of self, others, or property.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 678 (continued from page 11)

The effect of Initiative Measure 678, if approved into law (continued):

by law except administering nitrous oxide and placing and carving restorations. To obtain the enhanced practice endorsement, a hygienist would have to practice for at least five years under the supervision of a licensed dentist, must establish health care provider referral protocols, and must have training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and basic life support.

Dental hygienists who have practiced for five years under the current law would be eligible for an enhanced practice certificate upon application if the measure is approved.

Dental hygienists would still be prohibited from: performing oral surgery (except soft tissue curettage and restorative procedures); prescribing drugs (except that the dental hygiene quality assurance commission could approve appropriate drugs which dental hygienists could purchase and apply in performing dental hygiene services); diagnosis for dental treatment or treatment planning; and taking impressions (except for home therapy purposes).



INITIATIVE MEASURE 685 (continued from page 13)

The effect of Initiative Measure 685, if approved into law (continued):

Any person convicted of personal possession or use of controlled substances after the measure is enacted would be eligible for probation. The sentencing judge could require appropriate drug treatment or education. A person convicted three times of personal possession or use of a controlled substance would not be eligible for probation.

A commission on drug education and prevention, including members who are parents, would be created, to be appointed by the Governor. The commission would fund education on alcohol and controlled substances, substance abuse, and enhanced parental involvement. Six million dollars per year would be transferred from the state general fund to a new drug treatment and education fund, to be used by the department of corrections to implement the parole provisions of the measure, by county probation departments for drug treatment and education programs, and by the commission on drug education and prevention.



REFERENDUM BILL 47 (continued from page 15)

The effect of Referendum Bill 47, if approved into law (continued):

The 106 percent limitation on levy increases would be adjusted downward in some cases. For taxing districts with a population of less than ten thousand, the limit would remain 106 percent. For all other taxing districts, the limit would be the most recent twelve-month "inflation" rate published by the federal department of commerce in the year before the taxes are payable, but never more than 106 percent. The legislative authority of any taxing district could, by a special majority, establish a different limitation upon a finding of "substantial need," but could never set a limit more than 106 percent. As with current law, any taxing district could exceed its levy limit after obtaining voter approval of a specific proposition.

The state levy for 1998 would be reduced by 4.7187 percent of the amount that otherwise would be allowed.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 678 (continued)

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. This act takes effect January 1, 1998.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 685

AN ACT Relating to the drug medicalization and prevention act of 1997; amending RCW 9.95.116; adding new sections to chapter 69.50 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 9.95 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 69 RCW; creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. TITLE. This act may be known and cited as the "drug medicalization and prevention act of 1997."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS. The people of the state of Washington find and declare the following:

(1) Washington's current approach to drug control needs to be strengthened. This is evidenced by the fact that drug use among youth has more than doubled over the past five years. In addition to actively enforcing our criminal laws against drugs, we need to medicalize Washington's drug control policy and recognize that drug abuse and addiction are public health problems that should be treated as diseases. Thus, drug treatment and prevention must be expanded;

(2) We must also toughen Washington's laws against violent criminals on drugs. Any person who commits a violent crime while under the influence of illegal drugs should serve one hundred percent of his or her sentence with absolutely no early release;

(3) Thousands of Washington citizens suffer from debilitating diseases such as glaucoma, multiple sclerosis, cancer, and AIDS, but cannot have access to the necessary drugs they need. Allowing doctors to recommend Schedule I controlled substances such as marijuana could save victims of these diseases from loss of sight, loss of physical capacity, and greatly reduce the pain and suffering of the seriously ill and terminally ill;

(4) The drug problems of nonviolent persons who are convicted of personal possession or use of drugs are best handled through court-supervised drug treatment and education programs. These programs are more effective than locking up nonviolent offenders in a costly prison. Over the next decade, hundreds of millions of dollars can be saved by using drug treatment and education programs as an alternative to prison;

(5) Violent offenders are not adequately punished due to the prison overcrowding crisis in Washington. Placing nonviolent persons who are convicted of personal possession or use of drugs in court-supervised drug treatment and education programs will free up space in our prisons so that

there is room to incarcerate violent offenders and drug dealers; and

(6) The missing link in drug education and prevention is parental involvement. The tax dollars saved by eliminating prison time for nonviolent persons convicted of personal possession or use of drugs should be used for drug treatment and education, targeted at programs that increase parental involvement in their children's drug education.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. PURPOSE AND INTENT. The people of the state of Washington declare their purposes to be as follows:

(1) To require that any person who commits a violent crime under the influence of drugs serve one hundred percent of his or her sentence and not be eligible for parole or any form of early release;

(2) To permit doctors to recommend Schedule I controlled substances to treat a disease or to relieve the pain and suffering of seriously ill and terminally ill patients;

(3) To require that nonviolent persons convicted of personal possession or use of drugs successfully undergo court-supervised drug treatment programs and probation;

(4) To require that nonviolent persons currently in prison for personal possession or use of illegal drugs, and not serving a concurrent sentence for another crime, or previously convicted or sentenced or subject to sentencing under any habitual criminal statute in any jurisdiction in the United States, be made eligible for immediate parole and drug treatment, education, and community service;

(5) To free up space in our prisons to provide room for violent offenders; and

(6) To expand the success of pilot drug intervention programs that divert drug offenders from prison to drug treatment, education, and counseling.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.95.116 and 1989 c 259 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

PAROLE NONELIGIBILITY--VIOLENT OFFENSE--INFLUENCE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE--DEFINITION.

(1) The board shall fix the duration of confinement for persons committed to the custody of the department of corrections under a mandatory life sentence for a crime or crimes committed before July 1, 1984. However, no duration of confinement shall be fixed for those persons committed under a life sentence without the possibility of parole.

The duration of confinement for persons covered by this section shall be fixed no later than July 1, 1992, or within six months after the admission or readmission of the convicted person to the custody of the department of corrections, whichever is later.

(2) Prior to fixing a duration of confinement under this section, the board shall request from the sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney an updated statement in accordance with RCW 9.95.030. In addition to the report and recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and sentencing judge, the board shall also consider any victim impact statement submitted by a victim, survivor, or a representative, and any statement submitted by an investigative law enforcement officer. The board shall provide the convicted person with copies of any new statement and an opportunity to comment thereon prior to fixing the duration of confinement.

(3) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any person convicted of a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030(38) committed while under the influence of a controlled substance is not eligible for parole and must serve one hundred percent of his or her sentence in prison.



**COMPLETE TEXT OF
Initiative Measure 685
(continued)**

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 69.50 RCW to read as follows:

RECEIPT, POSSESSION, OR USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN SCHEDULE I OF RCW 69.50.204 BY SERIOUSLY ILL OR TERMINALLY ILL PATIENT. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the receipt, possession, or use of a controlled substance included in Schedule I of RCW 69.50.204 by any seriously ill or terminally ill patient under the recommendation of a physician in compliance with section 6 of this act is lawful.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 69.50 RCW to read as follows:

RECOMMENDING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN SCHEDULE I OF RCW 69.50.204 FOR SERIOUSLY ILL AND TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS. (1) As used in this section and section 5 of this act, "physician" means a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 18.71 or 18.57 RCW.

(2) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a physician may recommend a controlled substance included in Schedule I of RCW 69.50.204 to treat a disease, or to relieve the pain and suffering of a seriously ill patient or terminally ill patient. In recommending such a controlled substance, the physician shall comply with professional medical standards.

(3) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a physician shall document that scientific research exists that supports the use of a controlled substance listed in RCW 69.50.204 in Schedule I to treat a disease, or to relieve the pain and suffering of a seriously ill patient or terminally ill patient, before recommending the controlled substance. A physician recommending a Schedule I controlled substance to treat a disease, or to relieve the pain and suffering of a seriously ill patient or terminally ill patient, shall obtain the written opinion of a second physician that the recommending of the controlled substance is appropriate to treat a disease or to relieve the pain and suffering of a seriously ill patient or terminally ill patient. Before recommending the Schedule I controlled substance the physician must receive in writing the consent of the patient.

(4) Any failure to comply with this section may be the subject of investigation and appropriate disciplining action by the board of medical examiners.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 9.95 RCW to read as follows:

PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR PERSONS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OF PERSONAL POSSESSION OR USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a person has been convicted of the personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in RCW 69.50.101, is incarcerated in a Washington state prison, and is not concurrently serving another sentence, the person is eligible for parole.

(2) Any person who has previously been convicted of a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030(38), or has previously been convicted, sentenced, or subject to sentencing under any habitual criminal statute in any jurisdiction in the United States, is not eligible for parole under this section.

(3) Personal possession or use of a controlled substance under this section does not include possession for

sale, production, manufacturing, or transportation for sale of the controlled substance.

(4) Within ninety days of the effective date of this act, the secretary of the department of corrections shall prepare a list that identifies each person who is eligible for parole under this section, and shall notify the sentencing judge or the judge's successor in the county of conviction of the eligibility.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 9.95 RCW to read as follows:

PAROLE FOR PERSONS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OF PERSONAL POSSESSION OR USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE—TREATMENT—PREVENTION—EDUCATION—TERMINATION OF PAROLE. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, every prisoner who is eligible for parole under section 7 of this act shall be released upon parole. However, if the sentencing judge or the judge's successor in the county of conviction determines that a person so eligible would be a danger to the general public, that person shall not be released upon parole.

(2) As to each person released upon parole under this section, the sentencing judge or the judge's successor in the county of conviction shall order that as a condition of parole the person be required to participate in an appropriate drug treatment or education program administered by a qualified agency or organization that provides the treatment to persons who abuse or are addicted to controlled substances. Each person enrolled in a drug treatment or education program shall be required to pay for his or her participation in the program to the extent of his or her financial ability.

(3) Each person released upon parole under this section shall remain on parole unless the sentencing judge or the judge's successor revokes parole or grants an absolute discharge from parole or until the person has completed the person's sentence. When the person reaches his or her individual earned release credit date, his or her parole shall be terminated and he or she shall no longer be under the authority of the board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 9.95 RCW to read as follows:

PROBATION FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF PERSONAL POSSESSION AND USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES—TREATMENT—PREVENTION—EDUCATION. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any person who is convicted of the personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in RCW 69.50.101 is eligible for probation under this chapter. The sentencing judge or the judge's successor shall suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and place the person on probation that shall not include incarceration.

(2) Any person who has been convicted of or indicted for a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 is not eligible for probation as provided for in this section, but instead shall be sentenced under the other provisions of this title.

(3) Personal possession or use of a controlled substance under this section shall not include possession for sale, production, manufacturing, or transportation for sale of any controlled substance.

(4) If a person is convicted of personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in RCW 69.50.101, as a condition of probation, the sentencing judge or the judge's successor may require participation in an appropriate drug treatment or education program administered by a qualified agency or organization that provides the programs to persons who abuse or are addicted to controlled substances. Each person enrolled in a drug treatment or education program shall



**COMPLETE TEXT OF
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(continued)**

be required to pay for his or her participation in the program to the extent of his or her financial ability.

(5) A person who has been placed on probation under this section, who is determined by the sentencing judge or the judge's successor to be in violation of his or her probation shall have new conditions of probation established in the following manner: The sentencing judge or the judge's successor shall select the additional conditions it deems necessary, including intensified drug treatment, community service, home detention, or any other such sanctions short of incarceration.

(6) If a person is convicted a second time of personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in RCW 69.50.101, the sentencing judge or the judge's successor may include additional conditions of probation it deems necessary, including intensified drug treatment, community service, home detention, or any other action within the jurisdiction of the court.

(7) A person who has been convicted three times of personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in RCW 69.50.101 is not eligible for probation under this section, but instead shall be sentenced under the other provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. WASHINGTON PARENTS COMMISSION ON DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION.

(1) The Washington parents commission on drug education and prevention is hereby created. The commission shall consist of nine members. The members of the commission shall be appointed by the governor within sixty days of the effective date of this act and shall serve a two-year term. Of the nine members, five shall be parents with children currently enrolled in a Washington school, one shall be a representative of a law enforcement agency, one shall be an educator in a local school district, one shall be a representative of a county probation department, and one shall be a representative of the drug education and treatment community.

(2) Each member shall be appointed for a term of two years. The members shall receive no pay, but may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred on commission business.

(3) The commission shall fund programs that will increase and enhance parental involvement and will increase education about the serious risks and public health problems caused by the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances.

(4) The commission shall contract for administrative and professional services with a not-for-profit organization or government entity with expertise in substance abuse education and prevention.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. DRUG TREATMENT AND EDUCATION FUND. (1) The drug treatment and education fund is created.

(2) Each year the state treasurer shall transfer six million dollars from the general fund to the drug treatment and education fund. The state expenditure limit shall not be lowered to reflect this transfer.

(3) The moneys deposited in the drug treatment and education fund shall be distributed as follows:

(a) The department of corrections shall receive payment for the administrative and treatment expenses incurred in implementing the parole provisions of sections 7 and 8 of this act, up to a limit of twenty percent of the moneys deposited in

the drug treatment and education fund.

(b) Fifty percent of the remaining moneys deposited in the drug treatment and education fund shall be distributed to county probation departments to cover the costs of placing persons in drug education and treatment programs administered by a qualified agency or organization that provides such programs to persons who abuse controlled substances. The moneys shall be allocated to county probation departments according to a formula based on the numbers of persons placed on probation under chapter . . . , Laws of 1998 (this act).

(c) Fifty percent of the remaining moneys deposited in the drug treatment and education fund shall be transferred to the Washington parents commission on drug education and prevention established under section 10 of this act.

(4) The state auditor shall cause to be prepared at the end of each fiscal year after 1997 an accountability report card that details the cost savings realized from the diversion of persons from prisons to probation. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the governor and the legislature, and a copy of the report shall be sent to each public library in the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Sections 10 and 11 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 69 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.



**COMPLETE TEXT OF
Referendum Bill 47**

AN ACT Relating to limiting property taxes by reducing the state levy, reducing the one hundred six percent limit calculation, and allowing for valuation increases to be spread over time; amending RCW 84.04.030, 84.40.020, 84.40.030, 84.40.040, 84.40.045, 84.41.041, 84.48.010, 84.48.065, 84.48.075, 84.48.080, 84.12.270, 84.12.280, 84.12.310, 84.12.330, 84.12.350, 84.12.360, 84.16.040, 84.16.050, 84.16.090, 84.16.110, 84.16.120, 84.36.041, 84.52.063, 84.70.010, 84.55.005, 84.55.010, 84.55.020, 35.61.210, 70.44.060, 84.08.115, and 84.55.120; adding a new section to chapter 84.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 84.40 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 84.55 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 84.55.—; repealing 1997 c 2 s 5 (uncodified); and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

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

**PART I
VALUE AVERAGING**

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. A new section is added to chapter 84.04 RCW to read as follows:

"Appraised value of property" means the aggregate true and fair value of the property as last determined by the county assessor according to the revaluation program approved under chapter 84.41 RCW, including revaluations based on statistical data between physical inspections.