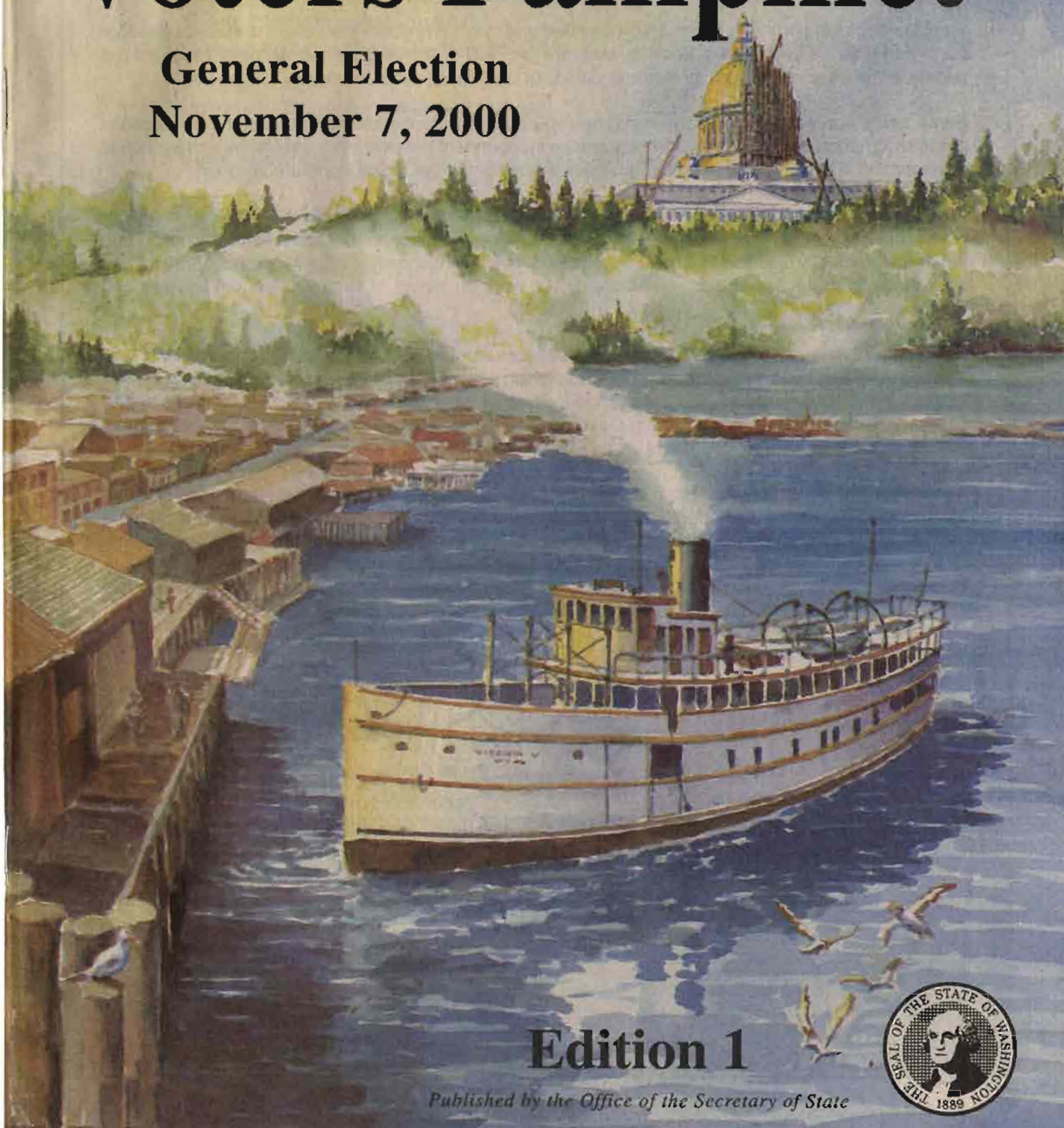


STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voters Pamphlet

General Election
November 7, 2000



Edition 1

Published by the Office of the Secretary of State



INTRODUCTION TO THE 2000 VOTERS PAMPHLET

This is my last introduction to the Washington State Voters Pamphlet, and I'd like to take the opportunity to thank you for allowing me to serve as your Secretary of State for the past 20 years. It has been a tremendous privilege and a wonderful experience.

From the beginning, my wife Karen and I have had one overriding goal — to make our state as good for our children as it's been for us. Looking back, we're proud of the things we've accomplished and the people we've been able to assist. It simply could not have been more rewarding.

Some of the achievements we are most pleased about include the state's "Motor Voter" registration program, creation of a presidential primary and an independent redistricting commission, and economic development efforts such as one-stop business licensing and the digital signature program.

We are also very proud of our efforts to promote international trade and cultural relations, especially our work in the Russian Far East and the Pacific Rim. Other areas include historic preservation, working with the developmentally disabled and handicapped kids, co-chairing the state's Centennial celebration, and environmental protection efforts — particularly the work on behalf of Orca whales, bald eagles and trumpeter swans.

As we begin the new millennium, Washington state faces tremendous challenges and opportunities. This is reflected in part by this year's statewide ballot, which contains six initiative measures on front-burner issues such as schools, taxes, and transportation. We are also electing a President, a U.S. Senator and nine U.S. Representatives, Congress, a Governor and eight other statewide officials, state legislators, and many judges.

As Secretary of State, I have often talked about the fact that most Americans have never seen or heard of a voters pamphlet like this one. It is a special right that we enjoy as Washington citizens, and I hope you will take full advantage of it to cast an informed vote in the General Election.

Thank you again for the honor of serving as your Secretary of State. Karen and I are deeply appreciative, and we wish you the very best in the years to come.

Sincerely,



RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

COVER: Noted Tacoma artist, Marshall Perrow, painted this year's cover for the General Election Voter Pamphlet. Perrow, long renowned for his work as a Washington State artist, depicts the newly constructed steamship, Virginia V, turning in the morning sunshine, at Olympia harbor. The Washington State Capitol Building, in the distance, is nearly complete with the scaffolding coming down from the dome.

Both of these symbols of our state history live on today. The Capitol dome is undergoing refurbishing and the restored Virginia V is about to sail again.

Artist Marshall Perrow's daughter, Michelle Burkheimer, serves as deputy Secretary of State.

This pamphlet was prepared by Erika E. Aust, Assistant Elections Director, Voter Services and Candace A. McDonald, Composition Coordinator, Office of the Secretary of State. Special thanks to Erin Allen, Marikay Bates, Deborah Bradly, Marjorie Doucette, Sherry Gayton, Sue Gillie, David Harper, Bill Huenekens, Carol McDonald, Shawn Merchant, Susan Merchant, Diane Morgan, Greg Nordlund, Winnifred Olsen, Charlotte Ottavelli, and Karen Work.

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NOTE: *This edition of the voters pamphlet includes candidates who will not appear on your ballot.
Contact the county auditor to verify which offices will appear on your ballot.*

Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline 1.800.448.4881

(TDD Hotline for the hearing or speech impaired 1.800.422.8683)

Visit our online voters guide at www.vote.wa.gov

VOTING IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voter Qualifications

To register to vote you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington state
- At least 18 years old by election day.

In Washington, you do not have to declare political party membership when you register to vote.

Registration Deadlines

While you may register to vote at any time, keep in mind that there are registration deadlines prior to each election. You must be registered at least **30 days** before an election if you register by mail or through the Motor Voter program. You may register **in person**, at the office of your county auditor or election department, up to 15 days before an election. However, you must vote by absentee ballot for that particular election. The phone number and address of your county auditor or election department is located in this pamphlet.

How to Register

Complete a voter registration form and put it in the mail. Forms are available from your county auditor or election department, public libraries, schools, other government offices or the Internet. You may also request a form through the State Voter Hotline. (*See Services and Additional Assistance on this page.*)

Keep Your Voter Registration Up-to-date

If your voter registration record does not contain your *current* name or address, you may not be able to vote. You can use the mail-in voter registration form to let your county auditor or election department know when you move or change your name.

Absentee Ballots

Absentee ballot requests must be made to your county auditor or election department (not the Secretary of State). No absentee ballots are issued on election day except to

hospitalized voters. You may request a ballot by phone, fax or mail as early as 45 days before an election. You may also apply **in writing** to automatically receive an absentee ballot before each election. You can find an absentee ballot request form on the back page of this pamphlet. ***If you have already requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for a ballot on file, please do not submit another application.***

Once you receive your absentee or mail-in ballot, vote it. **Please do not** attempt to vote at the poll site. Absentee and mail-in ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to your county auditor or election department **on or before** election day.

Election Dates and Poll Hours

The general election is November 7, 2000. Polling place hours for all primaries and elections are 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Services and Additional Assistance

Contact your county auditor or election department for help with voting your ballot or finding your polling location. The phone number and address of your county auditor or election department is located in this pamphlet.

Services of the Office of the Secretary of State are:

By Phone

Voter information hotline 1.800.448.4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired only, 1.800.422.8683).

- If you have not received a Voters Pamphlet
- To request a Voters Pamphlet in Braille, large print or cassette.
- Lists of initiatives and referendums
- Help with finding your elected officials
- Voter registration, voting, and absentee ballot information.

Via the Internet

- The Secretary of State's home page at <http://www.secstate.wa.gov>
- The Secretary of State's online voters guide at <http://www.vote.wa.gov>

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ ZIP Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Number of forms requested: _____

MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State, Voter Registration, PO Box 40230, Olympia, WA 98504-0230

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Those who wish to participate in the election campaign process through financial contributions, volunteer work or other types of involvement, may contact the candidate or party of his or her choice for more information. Listed below are the addresses and telephone numbers of the major and minor political parties with candidates on the general election ballot.

American Heritage (AH)

PO Box 241
Leavenworth, WA 98826
1.888.396.6247
www.americanheritageparty.org

Constitution (CST)

PO Box 400
Hoodsport, WA 98548
360.426.3112
www.phillips2000.com

Constitution Party of Yakima (CPY)

4001 Summitview Ave PMB 4-201
Yakima, WA 98908
509.577.5500

Democrat (D)

PO Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98104
206.583.0664
www.wa-democrats.org

Freedom (FDM)

PO Box 1702
Duvall, WA 98019

Green (GRN)

PO Box 17707
Seattle, WA 98107
206.784.7267
www.greenparty.org

Libertarian (L)

10115 Greenwood Ave N #297
Seattle, WA 98133
1.800.353.1776
www.lpws.org

Natural Law (NL)

5451 NE Foster Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
206.842.0464
www.natural-law.org

Natural Medicine (NM)

4500 9th Ave NE Ste 300
Seattle, WA 98105
206.633.6063

Reform (RFM)

1122 E Pike St
Seattle, WA 98122
206.625.3303
www.washington.reformparty.org

Republican (R)

16400 Southcenter Pky Ste 200
Seattle, WA 98188
206.575.2900
www.wsrp.org

Socialist (SOC)

PO Box 31021
Seattle, WA 98103
206.632.4385
www.votesocialist.org/

Socialist Workers (SW)

5233 16th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144
206.323.1755
www.socialistworkersparty.com

Workers World (WW)

60 Glenwood Ave #508
Jersey City, NJ 07306
206.325.0085

PUBLIC ACCESS TO CAMPAIGN SPENDING REPORTS

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees: No person may make contributions to a State Legislative Candidate that exceeds \$600 per election in which the candidate's name is on the ballot. Contributions to State Executive Candidates may not exceed \$1,200 in the primary and \$1,200 in the general election. A person may give unlimited funds to the exempt activities account of a political party, to ballot issue committees or to other political committees. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than \$5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or other political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted, subject to limits and other restrictions.

Registration and Reporting by Candidates and Political Committees: No later than two weeks after an individual becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC) and the local county elections office. (Committees that form within three weeks of the election must register within three business days.) The candidate or committee treasurer is also required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions over \$25 and to list campaign expenditures. The occupation and employer of individuals giving \$100 or more to a campaign must also be identified.

These reports may be inspected and copied at PDC's Olympia office, the county elections office in the county where the candidate lives, and on the Internet (<http://www.pdc.wa.gov>). Every candidate and political committee participating in the election also must make their actual records available for public review during the eight days before the election. Each campaign's registration form will show when and where these records will be located on the eighth day before the election. For access on one of the other days, except Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, contact the campaign for an appointment.

Independent Campaign Expenditures: Anyone making expenditures totaling \$100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must file a report with PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available from PDC, the county election office or can be downloaded from the PDC web site. Also, all political advertising must identify the person paying for the ad and may have to include other information.

Federal Campaigns: Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of \$1,000 in the primary election and \$1,000 in the general election to each candidate for U.S. Senator and U.S. Representative. Corporations and unions are prohibited from contributing from their general treasury funds to federal campaigns. Contributions may be made from separate segregated funds (also called political action committees or PACs). Copies of the federal campaign finance reports are available from the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

For additional information contact: Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 206, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, 360.753.1111, E-mail pdc@pdc.wa.gov; for federal campaigns, the Federal Election Commission, 1.800.424.9530, Internet (<http://www.fec.gov>).

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

In addition to the various state and county offices which will appear on the general election ballot, most voters will be able to vote for the office of precinct committee officer.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Any person who is a registered voter, and a member of a major political party may become a candidate. A candidate must file a declaration of candidacy form and pay a \$1 filing fee to the county auditor. Since voters do not register by political party in Washington, a candidate declares himself/herself to be a member of a major political party at the time of filing.

ELECTION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Candidates do not appear on the primary ballot but rather are placed directly on the general election ballot. The candidate receiving the most votes in the precinct for each political party is elected. However, to be declared elected, a candidate must receive at least 10% of the number of votes cast for the candidate of his/her party receiving the greatest number of votes in that precinct.

TERM OF OFFICE AND VACANCIES

The term of office is two years. The term begins upon the official certification of the election results by the county canvassing board. Should a vacancy occur in the office (caused by death, disqualification, resignation, or failure to elect), the chairperson of the county central committee fills the vacancy by appointment.

DUTIES OF A PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Each officer is a member of the county central committee. The committee has the authority to nominate persons or fill vacancies on the party ticket for a state, legislative or county office that is entirely within the county. Also, they elect members to the state central committee. The following duties are commonly assigned by the party organization:

- Attend meetings of county committees
- Actively participate in fund-raising activities
- Distribute party election materials during election campaigns
- Recommend party members to work as election poll workers
- Hold precinct caucuses for the purpose of adopting resolutions and selecting delegates to the county conventions
- Establish a record of eligible voters and party members within the precinct.

Individuals who are interested in serving as a precinct committee officer should contact the chairperson of the county central committee or the state party headquarters.

How Your State Services Are Funded

Revenue Distribution in Fiscal Year 1999¹

NOTE: For example, 40% of all revenue is distributed to Education, and 16% of Education is funded by the state property tax.

Dollars in Billions (B)

Total Revenue = \$19.6 Billion

Education = \$7.8 B

Washington State Lottery Revenues:

Lottery profits constitute slightly less than one-half of one percent of all funds that support state services, and are included in "Other Revenue" in this summary of funding sources.

Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	47%
State Property Tax.....	16%
Real Estate Excise Tax.....	5%
Tuition and Fees.....	7%
Federal Revenue.....	11%
Other Revenue ³	14%
Total Funds = \$7.8 Billion or 100%	

Natural Resources = \$0.4 B

Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	33%
Cigarette Tax.....	8%
Excise Taxes.....	9%
Licenses and Fees.....	18%
Federal Revenue.....	14%
Other Revenue ³	18%
Total Funds = \$0.4 B or 100%	

Transportation = \$1.4 B



Funding Sources:

Gas Tax.....	52%
Motor Vehicle Licenses...	10%
Federal Revenue.....	30%
Other Revenue ³	8%
Total Funds = \$1.4 Billion or 100%	

Social Services = \$1.5 B

Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	49%
Federal Revenue.....	42%
Other Revenue ³	9%
Total Funds = \$1.5 B or 100%	

Other* = \$1.4 B

Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	60%
Licenses and Fees...	6%
Timber Tax.....	3%
Federal Revenue.....	5%
Other Revenue ³	26%
Total Funds = \$1.4 B or 100%	

*Other includes Legislative, Judicial, bond debt and other governmental services.

Health Care = \$4.2 B



Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	37%
Cigarette Tax.....	4%
Federal Revenue.....	52%
Other Revenue ³	7%
Total Funds = \$4.2 B or 100%	

Workers' Services = \$2.0 B

Funding Sources:

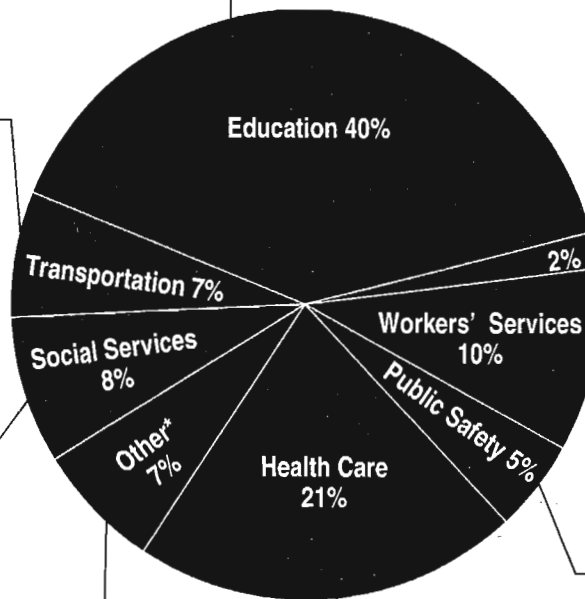
Workers' Comp.....	41%
Unemployment Comp...	43%
Federal Revenue.....	15%
Other Revenue ³	1%
Total Funds = \$2.0 B or 100%	

Public Safety = \$0.9 B



Funding Sources:

General Taxes ²	59%
Motor Vehicle Licenses...	13%
Cigarette Tax.....	5%
Federal Revenue.....	6%
Other Revenue ³	17%
Total Funds = \$0.9 B or 100%	



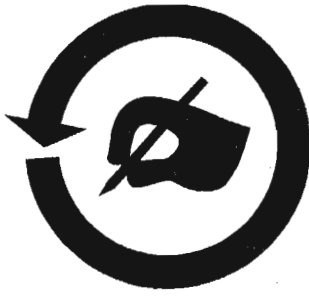
Current information and additional detail are available on the Office of Financial Management web site at:
www.ofm.wa.gov
 In addition, information has been provided to local libraries.

¹ Chart represents how revenues are distributed to program areas, based on actual Fiscal Year 1999 revenue collections, including federal grants. Actual expenditures may vary somewhat. Adjusted for the repeal of the motor vehicle excise tax.

² General Taxes include the State Sales & Use Tax, the Business and Occupation Tax (B&O), Public Utilities Tax, and Estate Tax. The State Property Tax and nearly all of the State Real Estate Excise Tax are designated for education by statute.

³ Other revenues may include taxes on alcoholic beverages, timber tax, insurance premiums tax, licenses and fees, other charges for services, lottery, and other sources.

SOURCE: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)



INITIATIVE MEASURE 713

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 713 begins on page 24.

Statement For

VOTE "YES" ON I-713 TO RESTRICT CRUEL AND DANGEROUS STEEL-JAWED LEGHOLD TRAPS AND DEADLY POISONS

STEEL-JAWED LEGHOLD TRAPS ARE CRUEL AND INHUMANE

Steel-jawed leghold traps and other body-gripping animal traps cause severe injury and suffering to wildlife and pets, causing lacerations, broken bones, and joint dislocations. The American Veterinary Medical Association, the World Veterinary Association, and the American Animal Hospital Association declare steel-jawed leghold traps "inhumane."

TRAPS AND POISONS POSE A DANGER TO CHILDREN, FAMILY PETS, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ARE INDISCRIMINATE

Steel traps and lethal poisons such as sodium cyanide do not discriminate, victimizing any creature that stumbles upon them including eagles, cats, and dogs. They are like land mines. For every "target" animal killed by a trapper, studies indicate there are up to ten "non-target" victims.

ANIMALS SUFFER PROLONGED AND PAINFUL DEATHS IN STEEL-JAWED LEGHOLD TRAPS AND OTHER BODY-GRIPPING TRAPS

Animal victims languish in traps without food or water and with no protection from the elements or predators. Some animals chew off their feet to escape. Trappers kill animals by stomping, bludgeoning, and strangulation.

I-713 PROTECTS PEOPLE, LANDOWNERS, RANCHERS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

I-713 does not ban all trapping. It prohibits the use of cruel traps for commercial and recreational purposes. Exceptions allow the use of certain body-gripping traps to protect human health and safety, private property, livestock,

Official Ballot Title:

Shall it be a gross misdemeanor to capture an animal with certain body-gripping traps, or to poison an animal with sodium fluoroacetate or sodium cyanide?

The law as it presently exists:

The trapping and handling of wildlife are currently the subject of a number of Washington statutes. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 77.12.040 and RCW 77.15.190 provide the department of fish and wildlife the authority to adopt rules governing the trapping of wild animals. The department has adopted rules making certain trapping

or threatened and endangered species or for wildlife research. Rat, mouse, and cage traps are exempted. I-713 is a reasonable and common sense measure that brings Washington's trapping policies into the 21st century.

I-713 HAS BROAD SUPPORT

I-713 is endorsed by more than eighty-five conservation groups including eight Audubon Society chapters and leading environmental organizations, veterinarians, and elected officials including the Seattle City Council. Three thousand volunteers gathered a quarter of a million signatures to qualify I-713 for the ballot.

For more information, call 206.526.0949 or e-mail bantraps@seanet.com or visit www.bancrueltraps.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-713 targets steel-jawed leghold traps and other inhumane and indiscriminate traps used for fur trapping and two poisons – nothing more, nothing less. I-713 opponents can't defend fur trapping so they mislead voters with outrageous and false claims. I-713 allows body-gripping traps to protect public health and safety, property, livestock, and endangered species. It doesn't ban trapping of moles, gophers, mice, or rats – animals not trapped for fur.

Ever seen a mole coat? Neither have we.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

SHIRLEY MUSE, Blue Mountain Audubon Society, Walla Walla; JOHN GRANDY, Ph.D., wildlife biologist, Humane Society of the United States; JACK LAUFER, wildlife biologist, Olympia; TIM COLEMAN, Kettle Range Conservation Group, hunter, veteran, Republic; KURT BEARDSLEE, Executive Director, Washington Trout, Duvall; DR. LARRY SIEGLER, veterinarian.

equipment and practices unlawful. (Washington Administrative Code 232-12-141). Violation of a trapping rule is a misdemeanor.

RCW 77.15.190 also makes it unlawful to set out traps capable of taking wild animals without possessing all licenses, tags or permits required by law, and requires identification tags on all fur-bearing animal traps. RCW 77.15.440 makes it unlawful to use traps on a game reserve. Property owners and tenants are authorized, in RCW 77.16.170, to remove traps left on their property.

RCW 16.52.190 makes it unlawful to poison animals, except that this law allows euthanizing by the owners of animals or by instruction of public authorities, and allows the reasonable use of rodent and pest poisons, insecticides, fungicides, and slug bait for their intended purposes. RCW 16.52.195 makes this practice a gross misdemeanor.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would make it a gross misdemeanor to use or authorize the use of any steel-jawed leghold trap, neck snare, or other body-gripping trap to capture any mammal for recreation or commerce in fur. "Body-gripping trap" would mean a trap that grips an animal's body or body part, and would include, among others, steel-jawed leghold traps, padded-jaw leghold traps, Conibear traps, neck snares, and nonstrangling foot snares. Cage and box traps, suitcase-

type live beaver traps, and common rat and mouse traps would not be considered "body-gripping traps."

It would be unlawful to buy, sell, barter, or otherwise exchange the raw fur of a mammal or a mammal that has been trapped in this state with a steel-jawed leghold trap or any other body-gripping trap. It would also be unlawful to use or authorize the use of body-gripping traps for any "animal," which is defined as any nonhuman vertebrate.

For limited purposes, the director of fish and wildlife could grant special permits for the use of Conibear traps in water, padded leghold traps, and nonstrangling type foot snares. The director could permit these types of traps to be used to protect people from threats to their health and safety, or after making a written finding that an animal problem could not be abated by the use of nonlethal control tools. The director could also issue permits for the conduct of legitimate wildlife research. The director could authorize the use of certain traps by state employees or agents to protect threatened or endangered species, if that is the only practical means. Even with any of the above permits, the trapper could not lawfully sell the fur of the animal trapped.

The measure would also make it a gross misdemeanor to poison or attempt to poison any animal using sodium fluoroacetate (also known as Compound 1080) or using sodium cyanide.

Violations could result in criminal penalties in addition to revocation of trapping licenses. Persons with multiple convictions would be ineligible to receive any more trapping licenses.

Statement Against

I-713 IS A FATALLY-FLAWED, POORLY WORDED, ILL-CONCEIVED MEASURE DRIVEN BY POLITICAL AGENDA. PLEASE VOTE NO.

If I-713 becomes law the result will have broad unintended ramifications, including hurting efforts to control pests, disease research and recover endangered species. Regulating wildlife by ballot creates unresponsive resource management systems that put people and property at risk. The issues are too complex, the risks too high. Science, not animal rights rhetoric, should control wildlife management.

I-713 IS TOO EXTREME AND UNREASONABLE. WE WON'T BE ABLE TO TRAP MOLES AND GOPHERS!

I-713 prevents homeowners from trapping moles or gophers and creates numerous other resource management problems that could require the taxpayers to be ultimately responsible for paying for costly wildlife-related damage claims and lawsuits. I-713 would create a new, expensive bureaucracy in state government. The measure allows for certain processes but does not say how, or who, pays. Costs could run into the millions.

SCIENCE SHOULD DECIDE OUR PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY. IS I-713 WORTH RISKING OUR EARLY WARNING SYSTEM?

I-713 places the Washington State Zoonotic Disease Surveillance Program administered by the Department of Health at risk – making it much harder to control bubonic plague, rabies, hantavirus and other animal borne pathogens dangerous to humans. I-713 makes it more difficult and much more expensive for state wildlife agencies to control predators and other nuisance animals. I-713 takes

wildlife management out of the hands of scientists and professional managers and puts it into the hands of untrained bureaucrats.

WHY BAN A POISON THAT IS ALREADY ILLEGAL? MISLEADING POLITICS MASQUERADING AS SOUND PUBLIC POLICY.

I-713 is misleading. It bans a poison that is already illegal and claims that environmental, disease control and other critical functions performed by trapping are protected. They are not. It is an emotional proposal driven by politics, not science, that contributes nothing to resolving the habitat and pollution problems impacting our wildlife.

For more information, call 360.379.1057 or visit www.ResponsibleWildlifeManagement.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For

I-713 does not protect landowners, ranchers or endangered species. If it did the Washington State Cattlemen and Sheep Producers Associations would not have joined the Wildlife Society – the best wildlife management scientific minds available – and over 200 other organizations and public opinion leaders in opposing I-713. Do not be misled by political rhetoric and misleading information. Please cast a common sense vote important to responsible wildlife management and just say "No" to I-713.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ED OWENS, Chair, Citizens for Responsible Wildlife Management; JAMEY LAYMAN, Director, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council; TONY WELLS, Director, Citizens for Washington Wildlife; MRS. B.J. (BOBBIE) THORNILEY, Director, Washingtonians for Wildlife Conservation; LINDA JOHNSON, Government Relations, Washington Farm Bureau; MORGAN GRANT, President, Washington Game Warden Association.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 722

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall certain 1999 tax and fee increases be nullified, vehicles exempted from property taxes, and property tax increases (except new construction) limited to 2% annually?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 722 begins on page 25.

Statement For

**POLITICIANS OVERREACTED TO I-695
BY RAISING TAXES IN 1999 –
270,000 PETITION SIGNERS THINK THAT'S UNFAIR**

In the final months of 1999, politicians throughout the state increased many taxes and fees in an obvious attempt to get around I-695's voter-approval-for-tax-increases requirement (which started January, 2000). They were premature – the Legislature prioritized programs previously funded by license tab fees and used part of the \$1 billion tax surplus to help them. Isn't it fair for I-722 to now get rid of those unfair increases? (voter approved tax increases – like school levies – would not be invalidated). If politicians think their tax increases are truly needed, they can reintroduce them and voters can decide whether they're necessary or not.

**POLITICIANS ALSO CIRCUMVENTED I-695 BY
SHIFTING MORE TAXES ONTO PROPERTY OWNERS –
I-722 STOPS THEM**

I-722 prevents property tax assessors from sticking our vehicles on the property tax rolls (as they repeatedly threatened to do) and prevents them from jacking up property taxes to get around I-695's voter approval requirement. I-722 limits property tax increases to a fair 2% annual cap. Property taxes are simply skyrocketing in our state – unless we defuse this "property tax time bomb" now with I-722, only rich people will be able to afford a home in Washington.

**THE GOVERNMENT WILL OBVIOUSLY
ADJUST TO I-722 (THE SAME WAY WE ADJUST
WHEN THEY RAISE OUR TAXES)**

As far as "lost revenue" is concerned, politicians simply can't complain – I-722 doesn't take away any more money from the government than they had in 1999. Besides, even

after the passage and implementation of I-695, the government still has a \$1 billion tax surplus.

**WE KNEW OUR INITIATIVE WOULD BE ATTACKED,
SO WE PURPOSELY MADE I-722
A VERY MODERATE PROPOSAL**

I-722 doesn't slash property taxes, it simply limits property tax increases. Please vote "Yes" and tell the politicians to stop ignoring the taxpayers – after all, we're paying the bills.

For more information, call 425.493.8707 or visit www.i-722.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

When voters overwhelmingly approved I-695 last year, they expected \$30 tabs and voter-approval-for-tax-increases. I-722 is necessary to reaffirm voters' intent – "tax and fee increases imposed without voter approval are unacceptable." Let's protect our rights! And under I-722, no one will pay more for property taxes, everyone will pay less. I-722 carefully follows state supreme court rulings and exercises a legitimate exemption to ensure neighborhood preservation by making property tax increases predictable and uniform. Vote "Yes."

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

TIM EYMAN, proud of our volunteers who got I-722 signatures; MONTE BENHAM, outraged, 23% property tax increase in Pasco; JACK FAGAN, infuriated, 27% property tax increase on Bainbridge Island; CONRAD KRACK, fisherman, property tax valuation increased 33%, Seattle; TED THEODORE, disabled, property tax valuation increased 46%, Medical Lake; DIANE AUBREY, sold her home because property tax increases, Richland.

The law as it presently exists:

Initiative Measure No. 695, which went into effect on January 1, 2000, prohibits "the state" from enacting "tax increases" without voter approval. Initiative No. 695 defines the term "state" to include all political subdivisions and local governments as well as the state government and its agencies. Initiative No. 695 defines the term "tax" to include not only traditional taxes but also certain fees and charges, such as license fees, permit fees, and impact fees. Before January 1, 2000, various laws permitted the state and local governments to establish certain taxes and fees without voter approval, although there were exceptions.

Another portion of Initiative Measure No. 695 repealed certain statutes relating to motor vehicle excise taxes, including a statute that exempted motor vehicles from property taxes so long as they were subject to motor vehicle excise tax (RCW 82.44.130). This repeal raised an issue whether motor vehicles were now subject to personal property tax. However, the 2000 session of the legislature

passed a new law making motor vehicles, travel trailers, and campers exempt from property tax (Laws of 2000, ch. 136).

Property taxes are levied each year by the state and by local governments on taxable property (most real property and certain types of personal property) held in this state. Property taxes are assessed against the value of the property, which is determined each year by the county assessors. Existing law requires property to be valued at 100% of its true and fair value (RCW 84.40.030).

The amount of property tax levied each year depends on the levy decisions of the various taxing districts. The term "taxing district" includes the state itself and any local government with authority to impose a property tax. Both the state constitution and state statutes limit the aggregate of all regular tax levies on any real and personal property, generally to a total of 1% of the property's true and fair value (Const., art. VII, § 2; RCW 84.52.050, .043). The 1% limitation does not apply to voter-approved levies.

State statutes also limit the amount each taxing district

(continued on page 22)

Statement Against

Voters in Washington State sent a message last year when they approved Initiative 695, which reduced the tax on auto tabs. The impacts are still being sorted out. It is not time to impose "the Son of 695" until the consequences are fully realized.

I-722 IS UNNECESSARY.

Initiative 722 would exempt vehicles from the property tax. The Legislature has already exempted them, making this measure unnecessary.

I-722 IS UNFAIR.

This initiative would change the property tax in a way that would shift the burden of the tax. Owners of expensive property would pay less than they would under the current system and owners of average or less valuable property would pay more than under the current system.

This initiative hurts small farmers, residents and businesses in rural areas. Owners of property with stable or falling value would pay more under Initiative 722 than they would pay under the present system, which is based on fair market value. People who are already struggling will be hurt the most.

I-722 IS A PIECEMEAL EFFORT TO ADDRESS COMPLEX TAX PROBLEMS.

No one likes to pay taxes, but some taxes are necessary. Our tax system should be fair, comprehensive and carefully thought out. Initiative 722 would take further steps to reduce taxes for the wealthy and impose them on the middle class. It is the wrong measure, at the wrong time.

I-722 WILL SURELY FACE A COURT CHALLENGE.

Many believe these tax changes will not meet the requirements of the state Constitution.

Vote No on I-722.

Rebuttal of Statement For

I-722 irresponsibly depletes our state's emergency fund and weakens our ability to save. Prudent family budgeters know better.

Here's the real story. Expecting I-695 shortages, elected officials acted to protect public services essential to our most vulnerable—elderly, children, disabled.

Legislators didn't circumvent I-695. They passed SSB6115 exempting vehicles from property tax.

Don't be fooled. I-722 is not "moderate"—it provides windfalls for high-value property owners by shifting the burden to small homeowners and businesses.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ELIZABETH PIERINI, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; TOM ALBRO, Chairman, Municipal League of King County; GENE LUX, President, People for Fair Taxes.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 728

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall school districts reduce class sizes, extend learning programs, expand teacher training, and construct facilities, funded by lottery proceeds, existing property taxes, and budget reserves?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 728 begins on page 26.

Statement For

The people of Washington State expect and deserve great public schools. A quality public education system is crucial to our state's economic prosperity and our children's future.

Without raising taxes, I-728 lets schools reduce class sizes, expand learning opportunities, increase teacher training, invest in early childhood education, and build classrooms for K-12 and higher education.

WASHINGTON HAS THE 3RD WORST STUDENT/ TEACHER RATIO IN THE NATION

Parents and teachers know that smaller classes increase student learning, decrease classroom disruption and make for more successful schools and students. I-728 gives local school districts the resources to lower class size by hiring more teachers and building more classrooms.

INCREASE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND SUPPORT NEW, HIGHER ACADEMIC STANDARDS

In 1993, Washington State established new, higher standards for academic achievement. To make increased student achievement a reality, I-728 gives every school district the capacity to provide all students with more individualized instruction, more quality learning time, and modern schools.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES KNOW BEST: LOCAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY

I-728 authorizes every school district to make the changes necessary to improve their schools' performance and their students' learning. Local school districts are accountable to their communities for using the new funds to increase student achievement.

NO NEW TAXES

We can afford to invest in our schools and our future without raising taxes or taking money away from other programs. I-728 is funded by lottery proceeds, surplus state revenues and by returning a portion of state property taxes to local school districts.

I-728 was written by and is supported by parents, educators, and community leaders across the state. Together with the 297,000 citizens who signed I-728, we ask you to vote Yes on I-728!

For more information, call 206.283.5549 or visit www.YesOn728.com.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Governor Locke responds, "I-728 is both necessary and fiscally sound. It invests surplus revenues in education without hurting the state budget."

Having the nation's third largest class sizes is unacceptable. I-728 accomplishes what the Legislature hasn't: smaller classes and stable school funding.

I-728 dedicates the lottery to school construction.

I-728 does not raise taxes.

I-728 maintains ample reserves and funding for other state services. Business, labor, education, and social service leaders support I-728. Vote Yes.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RITA CREIGHTON, President, Washington State PTA; JUDY JANES, Edmonds School Board; President, Washington School Directors Association; GARY KIPP, Principal (Longview); President, Association of Washington School Principals; PETER KU, Chancellor, Seattle Community Colleges (not speaking for colleges); GARY LIVINGSTON, Superintendent (Spokane); President, Washington Association of School Administrators; LEE ANN PRIELIPP, President, Washington Education Association.

The law as it presently exists:

The state's system of public schools, serving children from kindergarten through high school (grade 12), is funded primarily through appropriations by the state legislature. Most of the funds appropriated for schools and related purposes come from the state general fund.

Revenue from the state lottery and revenue from the property tax levied by the state for the support of the schools is placed in the state general fund, to be spent as the legislature determines.

The amount of state general fund that can be expended each year is limited by an "expenditure limit," first enacted by Initiative Measure 601. This state expenditure limit is lowered if the cost of any state program or function is shifted from the state general fund to another source of funding. The expenditure limit is raised if the cost of any state program or function is shifted to the general fund from another source of funding.

All state general fund revenues received in excess of the

state expenditure limit are placed in an emergency reserve fund. The emergency reserve fund balance may not exceed 5% of the annual state general fund revenues as projected by the official state revenue forecast. Money received in excess of this amount is transferred to an education construction fund, which may be spent only on school or higher education construction.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would create a new student achievement fund in the state treasury and would specify how the money in this fund would be spent. School districts would be authorized to use student achievement funds to reduce class size, to provide extended learning opportunities, to provide additional professional development for educators, to provide early assistance for children who need pre-kindergarten support, and to provide building improvements relating to class-size reductions.

(continued on page 22)

Statement Against

I-728 is extreme and unnecessary, and will cause harm to essential state services.

I-728 takes a meat cleaver to the state budget, when careful reforms and prudent investments are what's needed to continue to improve Washington schools.

I-728 would remove \$1.7 billion from the state's general fund over the next six years.* This will make it difficult to fund other critical responsibilities, including competitive salaries for teachers and state workers, services to children and the elderly, health care, environmental protection, higher education, and local criminal justice.

The governor's budget office projects basic expenditure needs will exceed state revenues in the next biennium. I-728 takes a bad budget outlook and makes it much worse, requiring cuts in services or tax increases to meet basic needs.

I-728 cuts urgently needed school construction funding by \$4.0 billion over six years.*

I-728 destroys the voter-approved spending limit, I-601, which brought stability to the state budget and made possible meaningful tax relief. The will of the voters will be ignored, and we'll be back to the uncontrolled spending and tax increases of the past.

There is no need for I-728. The state will spend \$10.3 billion on K-12 education this biennium, an increase of 62 percent since 1993. This year the state allocated new money to schools for exactly the purposes proposed by I-728 — class size reduction, extended learning and teacher training — but in a fiscally responsible way.

Vote No on I-728.

*Source: Washington Legislature.

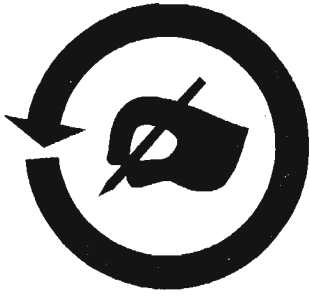
Rebuttal of Statement For

It's foolish to believe that pulling \$2.0 billion out of the state's general fund over the next six years will not have an impact on teacher salaries, elderly services, higher education and other programs without raising taxes.

A 1999 bipartisan audit found that increasing teacher salaries, experience and education all have a greater impact on student performance than lowering the pupil-teacher ratio. Providing the salary increases teachers need will be made harder by I-728.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

TOM HUFF, State Representative; BRIAN THOMAS, State Representative; TERRY MACE, member, Washington Health Care Association; DIANE SYMMS, member, Independent Business Association; DAVE WOOD, People for Fair Taxes.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 729

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Shall school districts and public universities be authorized to sponsor charter public schools, independently operated, open to all students, and subject to revised state regulation?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 729 begins on page 31.

Statement For

Charter schools are public schools designed and operated by non-profit organizations made up of parents, teachers or community leaders. The schools operate under terms of a contract –charter– negotiated with the sponsoring local school board or four-year public university.

CHOICE – INNOVATION – ACCOUNTABILITY

Charter public schools give parents another choice in guiding their children’s education within Washington’s public school system.

Because charter public schools are schools of choice, they are directly accountable to students, parents, teachers and their sponsor.

In exchange for freedom to innovate, they are accountable for their students’ ability to meet rigorous standards.

As part of the public school system, charter schools must meet high academic standards and use state certified teachers. They are required to give annual progress reports and may be audited at any time.

The sponsoring local school board or four-year public university monitors their quality and effectiveness and can withdraw sponsorship if the school is not performing.

The charter school spirit of innovation and competition will help propel all of our public schools forward.

INCLUSIVE

Charter public schools:

- Are open to all students.
- Must follow all health, safety and civil rights laws.
- Cannot charge tuition or have a religious affiliation.

DOES NOT INCREASE TAXES

Charter public schools cannot levy taxes. They receive the same amount of state funding per enrolled student as other public schools. Local levy tax money may be

allocated only when the charter school’s sponsor is the local school district.

CHARTER SCHOOL CHOICE IS ALREADY AVAILABLE IN 36 STATES

Washington’s families also deserve the quality public school choices charter schools will offer.

For more information, call 206.442.9160 or visit www.yes729.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Parents, teachers, and children deserve choices beyond the status quo. Charter Public Schools are public schools.....open and free to all. The “special interest” they serve is children.

Charter Public Schools won’t raise taxes. I-729 is referred to as a “non-budget related” initiative.

In a diverse and increasingly complicated society, Charter Public Schools will spur innovation and learning. I-729 gives parents, teachers, and students choices in improving public education, while remaining accountable to the public.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JUDITH BILLINGS, former Superintendent of Public Instruction; DOUG WHEELER, Executive Director, Zion Prep; DR. SAM SMITH, former President, Washington State University; ROBERTO MAESTAS, Executive Director, El Centro De La Raza; JEANNETTE HAYNER, former State Senator and school board member; MARI CLACK, Long-time public education advocate.

The law as it presently exists:

The state constitution imposes upon the state the paramount duty of making ample provision for the education of all resident children. This duty has been implemented by the legislature through the creation of a public school system.

Certain educational standards are set by the legislature, the superintendent of public instruction, and the state board of education. In addition, the legislature delegates to each locally elected school district board the responsibility for all public schools within its district. School district boards must comply with certain statewide standards but they select the number, size, and location of school buildings, the teachers, staff, curriculum, and textbooks.

Each school district has discretion to determine where a student attends school, except for students who are home-schooled or enrolled in private schools. Most districts assign students to schools, but may also offer students some choice of school or school program within a district. Occasionally, a student may attend school in another district, if certain requirements are met.

Currently, public schools are formed by the local school

boards and cannot be created or operated by any other entity. Private persons or organizations may establish private schools, which are subject to certain, but not all, standards and regulations applicable to public schools. Generally, these private school regulations are intended to ensure health, safety, and basic education requirements.

The state provides no funding for schools owned or operated by private entities, although public schools or agencies may, in limited circumstances, contract for the services of a private school, such as contracts for special education or other special programs.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would authorize the establishment of charter public schools. Each charter public school would be operated by a nonprofit corporation and sponsored by either (1) the school district where the school is located or (2) any state or regional university. The sponsoring university would approve the charter of a charter public school by action of the governing board or by an official or agency designated

(continued on page 23)

Statement Against

CHARTER SCHOOLS: UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNFAIR, EXPENSIVE.

Washington State's constitution requires a "general and uniform system" of public schools. That is why, for nearly 200 years, our schools have been called "common schools." The public schools are for everyone. And yet the proponents of I-729 seek special treatment. They don't want the rules to apply to them...just to everybody else. Charter schools, by their very definition, cater to special interest groups.

NO ACCOUNTABILITY – TO YOU, THE TAXPAYERS, OR TO THE STATE.

I-729 would send public tax dollars to these new schools with little or no accountability to any elected official...not your local school board, not the state superintendent of public instruction. And this, just when we all rightly demand more public accountability for our tax dollars, to ensure the success of all children.

\$16M OF YOUR TAX DOLLARS FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The state budget office predicts that these new schools will cost Washington taxpayers up to \$16M, to pay for youngsters now educated at home or in private schools. Make no mistake about it...I-729 is public funding for private schools.

YOU, THE VOTERS HAVE ALREADY SPOKEN!

Charter schools were on the ballot in Washington state in 1996. Two-thirds of our citizens soundly rejected that proposal. Two-thirds. Charter schools did not even receive 40% "yes" votes in any single county in Washington. What has changed since that resounding defeat? Nothing...and yet charter school zealots brought their rejected proposal back

to the legislature every year – where it was also rejected – every year.

Vote No on yet another unconstitutional initiative funded by special interests!

Vote No on private schools funded with your state dollars!

Vote No on I-729!

For more information, call 360.943.5721 or visit www.i729.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For

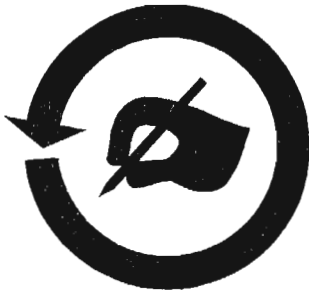
"Operated by non-profit organizations?" I-729 gives your tax dollars to private boards who can and do contract with for-profit corporations to run their experimental charter schools. Taxpayers should be extremely skeptical of schemes financed by special interests.

Washington ranks third highest in the nation in providing innovative, alternative public school choice. Higher academic standards and public accountability are already in place. Our schools need and deserve your support.

Keep the "public" in our public schools.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ELIZABETH PIERINI, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; JON L. RABINE, President, Joint Council of Teamsters #28; CAROL MOHLER, President, Washington State Special Education Coalition; GLENN GORTON, President, Public School Employees of Washington; ANNE GOLDEN, Legislative Chair, Washington State School Directors Association; MILT SNYDER, Ph.D., Technology Corporations Consultant; Washington Association of School Administrators.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 732

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 732 begins on page 37.

Statement For

ATTRACT AND KEEP THE BEST FOR OUR CHILDREN THE TEACHER AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEE COST-OF-LIVING INITIATIVE

Our children deserve talented, dedicated teachers. It's the single most important thing we can do to improve the quality of their education.

That's why the Washington PTA, Governor Locke, and bi-partisan community leaders across the state support the straightforward I-732.

YES TO COMPETING FOR THE BEST

Washington faces a serious teacher shortage. Yet our teachers, staff and community college faculty have not received a raise in 4 of the last 8 years. Washington educators are paid below the national average and lag even further behind states like Oregon and California that are aggressively recruiting our best teachers -- providing signing bonuses, forgiving college loans and offering more competitive salaries.

I-732 will help narrow the gap to help recruit quality educators into the profession -- and keep them here in Washington.

YES TO ACCOUNTABILITY AND FAIRNESS

We expect more of educators than ever before. Under state standards, starting teachers will have to pass competency tests and meet 17 performance criteria. And all teachers must complete higher-level coursework throughout their careers. Educators should be held accountable, but they deserve salaries that attract and keep the best.

YES TO QUALITY EDUCATORS AND SMALLER CLASSES

Washington teachers face the 3rd largest class sizes in the nation. We need smaller classes, but they're only as

Official Ballot Title:

Shall public school teachers, other school district employees, and certain employees of community and technical colleges receive annual cost-of-living salary adjustments, to begin in 2001-2002?

The law as it presently exists:

Public schools (pre-school through high school), community colleges, and technical colleges are largely funded by the legislature. State funding generally is allocated to school districts and college districts pursuant to formulas estab-

good as the teachers we put in them. We need to do both -- reduce class sizes and pass I-732 -- to recruit quality educators.

From the classroom to the lunchroom, from the library to the nurse's office, dedicated teachers and staff are working together for the quality education of our children. Vote Yes to attract and keep the best.

For more information, call 206.256.0245 or e-mail yeson732@seanet.com or visit www.yeson732.com.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Yes to narrowing the gap.

Next to parents, educators are among the most important people in our children's lives. But we pay them much less than many other professions with similar education and experience. With a \$1.1 billion surplus, let's use existing resources for more competitive salaries. Endorsers include:

- Washington PTA • Washington School Principals and Superintendents • Washington Education Association
- Washington School Board Members • Public School Employees of Washington • 298,722 Washington Voters who signed I-732.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DR. TERRY BERGESON, Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction; KAREN MIKOLASY, Washington Teacher of the Year (1999), H.S. English; NICOLE MCGOWAN, Citizens for Quality Educators and local PTA co-chair; LEE ANN PRIELIPP, English Teacher and Washington Education Association, President; GLENN GORTON, Public School Employees of Washington, President, Wenatchee.

lished by the legislature. The state funding formulas include amounts for the salaries of staff positions, including teachers. The legislature has discretion to determine whether these amounts include salary increases, and does not automatically provide funding for salary increases according to a fixed or established schedule or rates. The legislature decides in its discretion whether or not to fund any salary increases, for which positions, and the amount of the increase.

If and when the legislature elects to fund school district or college district staff salary increases, the moneys appropriated by the legislature are allocated to local districts, and generally distributed to staff in accordance with each district's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and compensation policies.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would provide automatic cost-of-living increases each year to all school district employees. The cost-of-living increases would be calculated by applying the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index to any

state-funded salary base used in state funding formulas for school district employees. Beginning with the 2001-02 school year, each school district would receive enough funds from the legislature to grant this increase, including mandatory salary-related benefits. The state would fully fund these increases as a part of its basic education program. "Cost-of-living index" would mean, for any school year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, compiled by the United States Department of Labor for the state of Washington.

The measure would also provide similar cost-of-living increases for academic employees of community and technical college districts and to classified employees of technical colleges, calculated similarly to the increases to school district employees and funded by legislative appropriation.

The school districts and college boards of trustees would distribute their cost-of-living allocations in accordance with their salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and compensation policies. Each school district and college district would certify each year that it had spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on increased salaries and salary-related benefits.

Statement Against

I-732 IS DIVISIVE AND THREATENS VALUABLE STATE PROGRAMS

I-732 adds no state revenue—it only consumes more of existing resources.

I-732 can only have two consequences: the legislature must either drastically cut other state programs or lift the state's "spending lid."

I-732 pits school employee pay against roads and transportation, children's needs, seniors, law enforcement, crime prevention, parks and other legitimate needs. Citizens must unite to come up with a funding strategy that addresses all of the state's needs.

I-732 IS ALSO UNFAIR

School employees aren't the only public employees with pay inequities. What about state foresters whose work adds trust fund value to pay for school construction? What about community college staff or university faculty, who also school our kids? What about transportation engineers who design our roads and who are 30% underpaid or Park Rangers underpaid by 22.5%?

I-732 excludes 80,000 deserving public employees!

I-732 COULD HURT SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Unless the I-601 spending lid is lifted, I-732 could actually hurt all public employees including school employees. Legislators can't pay out what the spending lid won't allow. What school employees get in I-732 pay they might wind up losing in their health benefit funding.

I-732 FUNDS ONE NEED AT THE EXPENSE OF ALL OTHERS

As a labor organization representing 5,000 public employees, it is difficult to oppose gains for any worker.

However, I-732 drives a wedge between state-funded programs. It also drives a wedge between state-funded employees. It is divisive and exclusionary. We should be united and work together on behalf of all citizens' needs.

If the I-601 spending lid is the problem, then we must face up to it and the legislature must lift it.

Rebuttal of Statement For

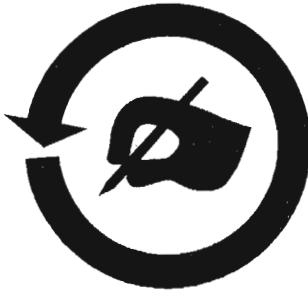
Transportation improvements, environmental protection, seniors, crime prevention, parks and at-risk children, should not be underfunded to spend more on education and I-732 pay raises.

Underfunding will happen, unless legislators set aside the state's spending limit imposed years ago by Initiative 601. The limit also disallows spending \$1.8 billion in surplus state revenues – for education and I-732, or for anything else.

I-732 funds one need at the expense of all others. That's wrong.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

IKE IKERD, WPEA board member; JIM AUSTIN, WPEA board member; YOGI IODICE, WPEA treasurer; DICK WILLIAMS, WPEA board member; EARL KALLES, WPEA board member.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 745

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 745 begins on page 38.

Statement For

SINCE 1986, WASHINGTON'S BUILT ONLY 47 NEW MILES OF ROADS WHILE POPULATION CONTINUED TO INCREASE

We have the 3rd worst traffic congestion in the country because road capacity has not kept pace with population growth.

I-745'S FUNDING FORMULA (90% FOR ROADS, 10% FOR ALTERNATIVES) MATCHES HOW PEOPLE ACTUALLY GET AROUND

Cars and trucks account for 94.6% of all transportation trips – alternatives, like buses, account for just 5.4%. The Office of Financial Management estimates we currently spend 70% of our transportation taxes on roads and 30% for alternatives. They spend 70% of your money on something you use 95% of the time! The vast majority of us need the freedom and flexibility only a vehicle can provide – I-745 simply requires lawmakers to allocate our taxes based on reality.

But this doesn't mean we abandon people who need transportation assistance. Under I-745, alternative modes of transportation will continue to receive substantial funding totaling \$1 billion every two years. I-745 is exclusively a transportation initiative – it doesn't affect funding for schools, police, or other non-transportation programs. I-745 won't raise your taxes – sufficient tax revenues exist, including Washington's \$1 billion tax surplus, to reach the 90-10 ratio required under I-745.

A RESPECTED STUDY SHOWS ADDING JUST 4% TO OUR ROADS WOULD DECREASE TRAFFIC CONGESTION 25%

By widening arterials, installing efficient on-and-off ramps, and increasing road capacity at our major bottlenecks, we can solve our traffic problems and improve Washington's

Official Ballot Title:

Shall 90% of transportation funds, including transit taxes, be spent for roads; transportation agency performance audits required; and road construction and maintenance be sales tax-exempt?

The law as it presently exists:

Under existing law, transportation is the responsibility of both state and local governments. The state department of transportation constructs and operates a system of state

air quality. It's not that we can't fix these problems, we simply haven't tried.

I-745 WILL FINALLY ADDRESS WASHINGTON'S EVER-RISING TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (4TH HIGHEST IN THE NATION)

Transportation agencies' performance is currently not measured. I-745 enables our State Auditor to see if our transportation dollars are being spent effectively. This will ensure accountability and efficiency. More than 270,000 citizens signed I-745. Please join them and vote "Yes" and let's get Washington moving again.

For more information, call 425.493.8707 or visit www.i-745.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

With continued increases in population, expanding our road capacity is the only cost-effective way to solve our traffic congestion problems. I-745 doesn't abandon alternatives, like buses (they'll continue to get \$1 billion every two years). I-745 simply requires spending to match usage, meaning most transportation spending will go toward critical infrastructure that benefits everyone (road construction, maintenance, lane extensions, bridges, car-carrying ferries, arterials, on-and-off ramps). I-745 ensures better roads and long-overdue performance audits. Vote "Yes."

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

TIM EYMAN, appreciates 270,000 citizens who signed I-745 petitions (thanks!); MONTE BENHAM, "best part of I-745 are the performance audits"; JACK FAGAN, concerned lawmakers will raise taxes if I-745 loses; ANN BENDER, "520 bridge should've been widened in 1980!", Bellevue; BOB HENKEL, "congestion is bad – we need more roads," Tacoma; ANDRE' GARIN, wants cleaner environment by ending traffic gridlock, Vancouver.

highways. In addition, the department operates the state ferry system and provides support for rail transportation and some small airports in the state. Counties and cities construct and maintain their own systems of roads and streets. Counties and cities also have authority to operate ferry and public transit systems. Special purpose districts have been created to operate public transit and rail systems on a local or regional basis. Each of these governments operates with funds derived from taxes or from user fees (such as ferry and bus fares) in various proportions.

The state auditor presently conducts periodic audits of all state and local agencies to ensure their compliance with the constitution and laws of the state, with local ordinances, and with applicable accounting practices (RCW 43.09). These audits are not "performance audits" as that term is generally understood. The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, a legislative committee, has legal authority to conduct performance audits of state agencies or of local governments receiving state funds (RCW 44.28).

Materials, labor, and services used in the construction or maintenance of state-owned roads, streets, highways, places, easements, rights of way, mass public transportation termi-

nals and parking facilities, bridges, tunnels, and trestles are presently subjected to the retail sales tax (RCW 82.08) and use tax (RCW 82.12). In addition, materials (but not labor and services) used in the construction or maintenance of other publicly owned roads, streets, highways, places, easements, rights of way, mass public transportation terminals and parking facilities, bridges, tunnels, and trestles are presently subjected to retail sales tax and use tax. Contractors pay sales tax on materials and labor used in construction projects on facilities owned and operated by the federal government.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would declare that new road and lane construction and road maintenance would be the state's top priority for transportation system improvements. The measure would direct the legislature, in consultation with local governments, to adopt implementing legislation which would require a minimum of 90% of transportation funds to be spent on construction of new roads, new lanes on existing roads,

(continued on page 23)

Statement Against

WASHINGTON STATE HAS A TRAFFIC PROBLEM – I-745 WILL NOT SOLVE IT. I-745 WILL MAKE IT WORSE.

I-745's 90% for roads is a "one-size-fits all" solution to our state transportation problems that will not work. Real traffic solutions require providing people with choices that include both good roads and good public transportation, including buses, ferries, and rail.

Roads are important, but taking the money away from public transportation to fund them will only make traffic worse.

WE NEED CHOICES. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE SOLUTION FOR MANY AREAS.

I-745 dictates that 90% of all transportation funds go to one solution – roads. It also puts politicians and bureaucrats in Olympia in the driver's seat – giving them control of our local transportation funding. I-745 limits our options. If roads are the only transportation priority, other choices like transit will be severely cut. With less public transportation more people will be forced to drive, putting even more cars on the road. Seniors, disabled people, and those unable to drive will lose their ability to get around.

LOCAL CONTROL IS NEEDED TO SOLVE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS – I-745 TAKES AWAY LOCAL CONTROL.

Recently voters in Grays Harbor, Clallam and Island Counties have voted to support public transit as a choice in their community. I-745 would send that money – along with other locally approved funds from around the state – to the State Legislature, to be spent on roads. The will of the voters in those communities would be ignored.

WHO REALLY BENEFITS FROM PASSAGE OF I-745? ASPHALT PAVING COMPANIES – NOT US.

"Washington Citizens for Congestion Relief" was founded by the Asphalt Paving Association of Washington. With help from oil companies, they paid over half a million dollars to buy signatures to get I-745 on the ballot.

They will make millions and we will still be stuck in traffic.

For more information, call 206.343.4491 or visit www.No745.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For

Asphalt pavers bought the signatures to put I-745 on the ballot. Their campaign and their studies make claims that are misleading and inaccurate.

Washington's transportation problems need a solution that includes both road improvements and transportation choices for local communities. I-745's requirement that all transportation funding be split 90%-10% does not allow us to maintain real transportation choices.

That's why seniors, business, churches, labor, the disabled, and conservation groups, recommend voting No on 745.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ELIZABETH PIERINI, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; STEPHANIE SOLIEN, Board Chair, Washington Conservation Voters; WILL PARRY, President, Puget Sound Council of Senior Citizens; LOUISE MILLER, Republican, King County Council; RICK BENDER, President, Washington State Labor Council; ROGER BERGH, President, Washington State Good Roads & Transportation Association.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8214

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the 2000 Legislature on final passage:

Senate: Yeas, 45; Nays, 0; Absent, 1; Excused, 3.

House: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the state constitution be amended to permit state funds held in trust for persons with developmental disabilities to be invested as authorized by law?

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8214 begins on page 39.

Statement For

SJR 8214: HELPING PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES LEAD INDEPENDENT LIVES

Helping persons with developmental disabilities be as independent and self-sufficient as possible is an important goal for our communities. In 1999 the Developmental Disabilities Trust Fund was established to help make this goal a reality. Under this public private partnership, families will establish individual trust accounts, the state will provide a level of matching funds, and the money will be invested. The program is compassionate and cost effective. SJR 8214 strengthens this important partnership by making more money available without raising taxes.

SJR 8214: HOW IT WILL MAKE DOLLARS GO FURTHER

State law now limits investment of the trust fund to low-return investments, like government bonds and savings certificates. SJR 8214 will allow the trust fund to be invested in stocks and bonds that can produce higher returns. The investments would be managed by investment professionals with the State Investment Board, which is bound by the highest fiduciary and prudent investment standards. Higher investment earnings means more money is available when services are most needed – that's good for people with developmental disabilities, their families, and taxpayers.

Changes to the state constitution like this one proposed by SJR 8214 have been approved by the voters twice before, and taxpayers, retirees, employees and employers have all gained from the higher returns in pension and worker compensation funds. Investing these trust fund dollars in the same way can help people with developmental disabilities and their families for years to come.

SJR 8214: COMMON SENSE INVESTMENT IN COMPASSION

Vote Yes on SJR 8214. It makes a compassionate and cost effective partnership better.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

LORRAINE WOJAHN, State Senator; GEORGE SELLAR, State Senator; LANCE MOREHOUSE, parent of developmentally disabled child; TRACY VANDEWALL, Pierce County Parent Coalition for Developmentally Disabled; MARY JO WILCOX, Thurston County Parent Coalition; TED DANIELS, citizen advocate for developmentally disabled community.

The law as it presently exists:

The state constitution generally limits the investment of state funds. Article VIII, sections 5 and 7 and article XII, section 9 prohibit the investment of state funds in the stocks and bonds of private companies, associations, or corporations. As a result, state funds can generally be invested only in savings certificates and in the obligations of government agencies. Constitutional amendments adopted in 1968 and in 1985 permit the legislature to determine how public pension and retirement funds and industrial insurance (worker's compensation) funds may be invested. These amendments are contained in article XXIX, section 1 of the constitution.

The legislature has established trust funds for the benefit of persons with developmental disabilities. Unless the constitution is amended, these funds may be invested only in savings certificates or obligations of government agencies.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

If adopted, this measure would remove the constitutional limitations on investment of any fund held in trust for the benefit of persons with developmental disabilities. The legislature would be authorized to determine by law how these funds could be invested.

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 measure 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 of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against Senate Joint Resolution 8214 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 722 (continued from page 11)

The law as it presently exists (continued):

may increase its regular tax levy over the overall amount collected in previous years. Under this "limitation factor" regular property taxes levied by a taxing district generally may not exceed the lower of 106% or 100% plus inflation, multiplied by the amount collected in the highest of the three most recent years. In other words, a taxing district may increase its levy by no more than the lower of (a) the previous year's inflation rate or (b) 6% over the highest of the three previous years. Taxing districts with fewer than 10,000 residents are limited by only the 106% limitation, and not the inflation factor. Other taxing districts; but not the state, may increase their levies up to the 106% level if they follow special procedures and find a substantial need. (RCW 84.55.010, .0101). These limitations do not apply to increases in property value due to new construction.

Local taxing districts that have not levied the full amounts legally available in prior years may levy the amount that would be allowed under the "limitation factor" if the district had levied the full allowable amounts in each year beginning with 1986. The statute, RCW 84.55.092, provides that the purpose of this section is to remove the incentive for a taxing district to maintain its tax levy at the maximum level in order to protect future levy capacity. This provision does not apply to the state.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:

This measure would declare "null and void" any tax increases adopted without voter approval by state and local governments in Washington between July 2, 1999, and December 31, 1999, and would require that any such increase be refunded to the taxpayers. The term "tax" would include sales and use taxes; property taxes; business and occupation taxes; fuel taxes; impact fees; license fees; permit fees; water, sewer, and other utility charges, including taxes, rates, and hook-up fees; and other excise taxes, fees, or monetary charges imposed.

This measure would also state that motor vehicles are exempt from property taxes as long as the retail sales tax is applied to vehicles.

The measure would further provide that, so long as sales of property are subject to local real estate excise tax, a person would be exempt from a legal obligation to pay that portion of property taxes attributable to any increase in value of property (other than for new construction or manufacture) over its 1999 valuation level, plus the lesser of 2% per year or inflation. As long as construction materials are subject to the retail sales tax, a person would be exempt from a legal obligation to pay the portion of property tax on newly constructed or manufactured property after 1999 over the property tax imposed on the owner of a comparable property constructed as of 1999, plus the lesser of 2% per year or inflation.

The measure would also create an exemption from property tax for increases in tax attributable to maintenance improvements made after January 1, 1999. "Maintenance improvements" would include reconstruction after fire and natural disaster or replacement of existing components such as roofs, siding, windows, doors, and painting.

The measure would also amend RCW 84.55.005 to change all of the "106%" limitation factors on property tax levy increases to "102%." The new limit factors would be the lower of 102% or inflation, with the same exceptions for certain taxing districts as are provided in existing law. In other words, a taxing district could increase its levy by no more than the lower of (a) the previous year's inflation rate or (b) 2% over the highest of the three previous years.

The measure would repeal RCW 84.55.092. Taxing districts not levying the maximum amount in prior years would no longer be able to "recapture" levy capacity in future levies.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 728 (continued from page 13)

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law (continued):

The measure would take the state lottery revenues currently deposited in the general fund and would divide these between the education construction fund and the student achievement fund. Until June 30, 2002, 50% of the revenues would be placed in each of the two funds. From 2002 to 2004, 75% of the revenues would be placed in the student achievement fund and 25% in the education construction fund. After July 1, 2004, all state lottery revenues (after meeting other obligations) would be placed in the education construction fund.

The measure would require that a portion of the proceeds of the state property tax levy be deposited in the student achievement fund to be distributed directly to school districts. From 2001 to 2003, \$140.00 per student would be distributed to each school district each year, based on the average number of full-time equivalent students in the school district during the previous school year. Starting with calendar year 2004, this amount would be increased to \$450.00 per student, adjusted each year for inflation.

The measure would provide that the dedication of lottery revenues and property tax revenues would not change the state expenditure limit.

The measure would also change the distribution of any revenues received in excess of the maximum allowed in the emergency reserve fund. Seventy-five percent of excess revenues would be transferred to the student achievement fund and 25% to the general fund balance. The percent placed in the student achievement fund would be reduced when the state's per-student funding of K-12 education meets a level of 90% of the national average of total funding for students as calculated by the United States Department of Education.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 729 (continued from page 15)

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law (continued):

by the governing board. Only a school district could sponsor the conversion of a conventional public school to a charter public school.

Each charter public school would be administered by a board of directors with authority to hire employees, contract for goods and services, acquire property, and accept gifts and donations from governmental and private entities (except sectarian or religious organizations). Charter schools would not have the power of taxation or of eminent domain. Charter schools would be prohibited from charging tuition or issuing tax-backed bonds. Fees could be charged for optional noncredit extracurricular events.

Neither the charter public school sponsor nor the school district in which a charter public school is located would be liable for any of the acts or omissions of the charter public school.

A charter public school could issue secured and unsecured debt to manage cash flow, improve operations, or finance the acquisition of property and equipment. The credit of the state, of the sponsoring institution, the school district, and other political subdivisions and agencies could not be pledged for the payment of such debt.

A charter public school could operate one or more grades, kindergarten through twelve, as provided in a renewable five-year contract granted by the sponsoring district or institution. Charter public schools would be exempt from state statutes and rules applicable to public schools, except that they would be required to: comply with state and federal health, safety, and civil rights laws; participate in nationally normed standardized achievement tests; employ certificated instructional staff, with certain exceptions like apply to other public schools; comply with employee record check requirements; be subject to school district financial and audit requirements; comply with annual performance report requirements; report at least annually on progress toward meeting performance goals specified in their charters; and comply with the open public meetings act.

A charter public school would be required to enroll all students who submit a timely application, with priority for those residing in the school district where the school is located if capacity is insufficient. A charter public school could not limit admission based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, income level, intellectual ability, disabling condition, proficiency in the English language, or athletic ability. A charter public school could limit admission to students within a given age group or grade level.

Charter applications would be made to a qualified sponsor and could be approved, renewed, modified, or revoked according to standards set forth in the measure. If the sponsor is a school district, the district would be required to provide prompt and timely funding for charter public schools on a per student basis in the amounts the schools would have received if the students were enrolled in conventional public schools in the district. Local levy moneys approved by the voters before the effective date of a charter would not be allocated to a charter public school unless the sponsoring school district determined it had authority from voters to allocate maintenance and operation excess tax levy money to the charter public school. After the effective date of a charter, charter public schools would be included in levy planning, budgets, and funding distribution in the same manner as other schools in the district.

If the sponsor is not a school district, students in a charter public school would be students of the district in which the school is located for general fund apportionment purposes, and funding for these students would be provided to the public charter school through the superintendent of public instruction. A charter public schools account would be created to receive appropriations and provide financial grants to approved charter public schools for start-up costs.

For the four years beginning on January 1, 2001, the maximum number of charters that could be granted under this measure would be 20 per year. These numbers would not include conventional public schools converting to charter schools. Until January 1, 2003, no charter school could be sponsored in a school district with a student enrollment of less than 1,000 students.

Chapter 41.56 and chapter 41.59 RCW concerning collective bargaining rights would apply to charter public schools, except that the employees of a charter public school could not be in the same bargaining units with employees of school districts or educational service districts. Charter public school employees would be eligible for membership in the same retirement systems as corresponding public school district employees, if consistent with federal law.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 745 (continued from page 19)

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law (continued):

improvements to the traffic carrying capacity of roads, or maintenance of roads. The term "transportation funds" would include state and local government funds spent for transportation purposes, including the transportation fund, the highway fund, public transit and ferry operating accounts and reserves, public transit and ferry capital accounts and reserves, local government transportation accounts, public transportation authorities, transportation benefit districts, and the amounts placed in the high occupancy vehicle account (RCW 81.100.070). It does not include federal funds specifically provided for non-roadway purposes, transportation vehicle funds used by school districts, funds used by airports or port districts, or the fares paid by customers of transit and ferry systems. The term "roads" would include all publicly owned roads, streets, and highways.

The measure would also require a performance audit on each transportation agency, account, and program, including the state department of transportation, the state ferry system, and all public transit agencies. The first audit report for each agency would be submitted by December 31, 2001, and subsequent performance audits would be conducted as determined necessary by the state auditor. Transportation funds would be used to pay for the performance audits.

The measure would exempt, from sales and use taxes, materials and labor used in the construction or maintenance of publicly owned roads, streets, and highways.

The measure would also require the updating of comprehensive plans developed under Chapter 36.70A RCW (the growth management act) and the six-year transportation plans required by RCW 44.40.070, to reflect the provisions and priorities of this measure.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 713

AN ACT Relating to the humane treatment of wildlife and pets; adding new sections to chapter 77.15 RCW; creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the state of Washington find that this act is necessary in order to protect people and domestic pets and to protect and conserve wildlife from the dangers of cruel and indiscriminate steel-jawed leghold traps and poisons, and to encourage the use of humane methods of trapping when trapping is necessary to ensure public health and safety, protect livestock or property, safeguard threatened and endangered species, or conduct field research on wildlife.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout sections 3 through 5 of this act.

(1) "Animal" means any nonhuman vertebrate.

(2) "Body-gripping trap" means a trap that grips an animal's body or body part. Body-gripping trap includes, but is not limited to, steel-jawed leghold traps, padded-jaw leghold traps, Conibear traps, neck snares, and nonstrangling foot snares. Cage and box traps, suitcase-type live beaver traps, and common rat and mouse traps are not considered body-gripping traps.

(3) "Person" means a human being and, where appropriate, a public or private corporation, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government, or a governmental instrumentality.

(4) "Raw fur" means a pelt that has not been processed for purposes of retail sale.

(5) "Animal problem" means any animal that threatens or damages timber or private property or threatens or injures livestock or any other domestic animal.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful to use or authorize the use of any steel-jawed leghold trap, neck snare, or other body-gripping trap to capture any mammal for recreation or commerce in fur.

(2) It is unlawful to knowingly buy, sell, barter, or otherwise exchange, or offer to buy, sell, barter, or otherwise exchange the raw fur of a mammal or a mammal that has been trapped in this state with a steel-jawed leghold trap or any other body-gripping trap, whether or not pursuant to permit.

(3) It is unlawful to use or authorize the use of any steel-jawed leghold trap or any other body-gripping trap to cap-

ture any animal, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(4) Nothing in this section prohibits the use of a Conibear trap in water, a padded leghold trap, or a nonstrangling type foot snare with a special permit granted by the director under (a) through (d) of this subsection. Issuance of the special permits shall be governed by rules adopted by the department and in accordance with the requirements of this section. Every person granted a special permit to use a trap or device listed in this subsection shall check the trap or device at least every twenty-four hours.

(a) Nothing in this section prohibits the director, in consultation with the department of social and health services or the United States department of health and human services from granting a permit to use traps listed in this subsection for the purpose of protecting people from threats to their health and safety.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits the director from granting a special permit to use traps listed in this subsection to a person who applies for such a permit in writing, and who establishes that there exists on a property an animal problem that has not been and cannot be reasonably abated by the use of nonlethal control tools, including but not limited to guard animals, electric fencing, or box and cage traps, or if such nonlethal means cannot be reasonably applied. Upon making a finding in writing that the animal problem has not been and cannot be reasonably abated by nonlethal control tools or if the tools cannot be reasonably applied, the director may authorize the use, setting, placing, or maintenance of the traps for a period not to exceed thirty days.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits the director from granting a special permit to department employees or agents to use traps listed in this subsection where the use of the traps is the only practical means of protecting threatened or endangered species as designated under RCW 77.08.010.

(d) Nothing in this section prohibits the director from issuing a permit to use traps listed in this subsection, excluding Conibear traps, for the conduct of legitimate wildlife research.

(5) Nothing in this section prohibits the United States fish and wildlife service, its employees or agents, from using a trap listed in subsection (4) of this section where the fish and wildlife service determines, in consultation with the director, that the use of such traps is necessary to protect species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal endangered species act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

It is unlawful to poison or attempt to poison any animal using sodium fluoroacetate, also known as compound 1080, or sodium cyanide.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

Any person who violates section 3 or 4 of this act is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. In addition to appropriate criminal



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 713 (cont.)

penalties, the director shall revoke the trapping license of any person convicted of a violation of section 3 or 4 of this act. The director shall not issue the violator a trapping license for a period of five years following the revocation. Following a subsequent conviction for a violation of section 3 or 4 of this act by the same person, the director shall not issue a trapping license to the person at any time.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. 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 Initiative Measure 722

AN ACT Relating to limiting taxes; amending RCW 84.55.0101; reenacting and amending RCW 84.55.005; adding a new section to chapter 84.55; adding new sections to chapter 84.36 RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 84.55.092.

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

LIMITING TAXES BY INVALIDATING 1999 TAX INCREASES IMPOSED WITHOUT VOTER APPROVAL

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 84.55 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any tax increase adopted by the state from July 2, 1999, through December 31, 1999, is null and void and of no effect. All taxes collected as a result of such tax increases shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "tax" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, sales and use taxes; property taxes; business and occupation taxes; fuel taxes; impact fees; license fees; permit fees; water, sewer, and other utility charges, including taxes, rates, and hook-up fees; and any other excise tax, fee, or monetary charge imposed by the state.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "tax" does not include:

- (a) Higher education tuition;
- (b) Civil and criminal fines and other charges collected in cases of restitution or violation of law or contract; and
- (c) The price of goods offered for sale by the state.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "tax increase" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, a new tax, a monetary increase in an existing tax, a tax rate increase, an expansion in the legal definition of a tax base, and an extension of an expiring tax.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "tax increase" does not include taxes approved by a vote of the people.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "state" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the state itself and all its departments and agencies, any city, county, special district, and other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state.

LIMITING TAXES BY EXEMPTING VEHICLES FROM PROPERTY TAXES

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 84.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Vehicles are exempted from property taxes as long as the retail sales tax of chapter 82.08 RCW applies to vehicles.

(2) For purposes of this section, "vehicles" include all vehicles licensed under chapter 46.16 RCW including, but not necessarily limited to, personal and business owned cars, trucks, sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, motor homes, campers, travel trailers, and mobile homes held as inventory.

(3) The purpose of this section is to exempt from property taxes all vehicles previously exempted from property taxes prior to the adoption by the people of Initiative Measure No. 695, the \$30 License Tab Initiative.

LIMITING TAXES BY EXEMPTING INCREASES IN PROPERTY TAX VALUATIONS ABOVE 2% PER YEAR

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 84.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) As long as the sale of property is subject to the real estate excise tax in chapter 82.46 RCW and unless otherwise exempt from property taxes, a person shall be exempt from any legal obligation to pay the portion of property taxes attributable to any increase in value of property (other than for new construction or manufacture) over its 1999 valuation level, plus the lesser of 2% per year or inflation.

(2) As long as construction materials are subject to the retail sales tax of chapter 82.08 RCW, a person shall be exempt from any legal obligation to pay the portion of property taxes on newly constructed or manufactured property after 1999 over the property tax imposed on the owner of a comparable property constructed as of 1999, plus the lesser of 2% per year or inflation.

(3) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Property" means real and personal property;
- (b) "1999 valuation level" means the correct valuation shown on the property tax statement in effect on January 1, 1999;
- (c) "Inflation" means the percentage change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures for the United States as published for the most recent twelve-month period by the bureau of economic analysis of the federal department of commerce in September of the year before the taxes are payable;

(d) "New construction or manufacture" does not include reconstruction after fire or other natural disaster and does not include maintenance or replacement of existing components, such as roofs, siding, windows, doors, and parts of equipment; and



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 722 (cont.)

(e) "Person" means any person or entity which pays property taxes.

(4) This tax exemption is based on:

(a) The need to promote neighborhood preservation, continuity, and stability by limiting the tax burden;

(b) The fact that many property owners have sold their property, or are considering the sale of property, because of the increased tax burden caused by rapid increases in property valuations; and

(c) All property owners are entitled to know that property taxes will be predictable and uniform for every present and future property owner.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 84.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Increases in property tax attributable to maintenance improvements made after January 1, 1999, shall be exempt from property taxes. This exemption promotes neighborhood preservation, continuity, and stability.

(2) This section applies as long as the retail sales tax of chapter 82.08 RCW remains in effect.

(3) For purposes of this section, "maintenance improvements" includes:

(a) reconstruction after fire and natural disaster; and

(b) replacement of existing components such as roofs, siding, windows, doors, and painting.

LIMITING TAXES BY LIMITING GROWTH OF PROPERTY TAXES TO 2% PER YEAR

Sec. 5. RCW 84.55.005 and 1997 c 393 s 20 and 1997 c 3 s 201 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Inflation" means the percentage change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures for the United States as published for the most recent twelve-month period by the bureau of economic analysis of the federal department of commerce in September of the year before the taxes are payable;

(2) "Limit factor" means:

(a) For taxing districts with a population of less than ten thousand in the calendar year prior to the assessment year, one hundred (~~(six))~~ two percent;

(b) For taxing districts for which a limit factor is authorized under RCW 84.55.0101, the lesser of the limit factor under that section or one hundred (~~(six))~~ two percent;

(c) For all other districts, the lesser of one hundred (~~(six))~~ two percent or one hundred percent plus inflation; and

(3) "Regular property taxes" has the meaning given it in RCW 84.04.140.

Sec. 6. RCW 84.55.0101 and 1997 c 3 s 204 are each

amended to read as follows:

Upon a finding of substantial need, the legislative authority of a taxing district other than the state may provide for the use of a limit factor under this chapter of one hundred (~~(six))~~ two percent or less. In districts with legislative authorities of four members or less, two-thirds of the members must approve an ordinance or resolution under this section. In districts with more than four members, a majority plus one vote must approve an ordinance or resolution under this section. The new limit factor shall be effective for taxes collected in the following year only.

LIMITING TAXES BY REPEALING LAW WHICH ALLOWS "STOCKPILING" OF FUTURE PROPERTY TAX INCREASES

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. RCW 84.55.092 (Protection of future levy capacity) and 1998 c 16 s 3, 1988 c 274 s 4, & 1986 c 107 s 3 are each repealed.

CONSTRUCTION CLAUSE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. 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 Initiative Measure 728

AN ACT Relating to public education and directing surplus state revenues to provide additional resources to support high standards of achievement for all students through class size reductions; extended learning opportunities for students who need or want additional time in school; investments in educators and their professional development; dedicating unrestricted lottery proceeds to schools; and authorizing school districts to receive funds from the state property tax levy; amending RCW 67.70.240, 84.52.067, 43.135.035, 43.135.045, and 28A.150.380; adding a new section to chapter 28A.505 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 84.52 RCW; creating new sections; and providing effective dates.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act may be known and cited as the K-12 2000 student achievement act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 728 (cont.)

GENERAL PURPOSE

The citizens of Washington state expect and deserve great public schools for our generation of school children and for those who will follow. A quality public education system is crucial for our state's future economic success and prosperity, and for our children and their children to lead successful lives.

The purpose of this act is to improve public education and to achieve higher academic standards for all students through smaller class sizes and other improvements. A portion of the state's surplus general fund revenues is dedicated to this purpose.

In 1993, Washington state made a major commitment to improved public education by passing the Washington education reform act. This act established new, higher standards of academic achievement for all students. It also established new levels of accountability for students, teachers, schools, and school districts. However, the K-12 finance system has not been changed to respond to the new standards and individual student needs.

To make higher student achievement a reality, schools need the additional resources and flexibility to provide all students with more individualized quality instruction, more time, and the extra support that they may require. We need to ensure that curriculum, instruction methods, and assessments of student performance are aligned with the new standards and student needs. The current level of state funding does not provide adequate resources to support higher academic achievement for all students. In fact, inflation-adjusted per-student state funding has declined since the legislature adopted the 1993 education reform act.

The erosion of state funding for K-12 education is directly at odds with the state's "paramount duty to make ample provision for the education of all children...." Now is the time to invest some of our surplus state revenues in K-12 education and redirect state lottery funds to education, as was originally intended, so that we can fulfill the state's paramount duty.

Conditions and needs vary across Washington's two hundred ninety-six school districts. School boards accountable to their local communities should therefore have the flexibility to decide which of the following strategies will be most effective in increasing student performance and in helping students meet the state's new, higher academic standards:

- (1) Major reductions in K-4 class size;
- (2) Selected class size reductions in grades 5-12, such as small high school writing classes;
- (3) Extended learning opportunities for students who need or want additional time in school;
- (4) Investments in educators and their professional development;
- (5) Early assistance for children who need prekindergarten

support in order to be successful in school; and

(6) Providing improvements or additions to facilities to support class size reductions and extended learning opportunities.

REDUCING CLASS SIZE

Smaller classes in the early grades can significantly increase the amount of learning that takes place in the classroom. Washington state now ranks forty-eighth in the nation in its student-teacher ratio. This is unacceptable.

Significant class size reductions will provide our children with more individualized instruction and the attention they need and deserve and will reduce behavioral problems in classrooms. The state's long-term goal should be to reduce class size in grades K-4 to no more than eighteen students per teacher in a class.

The people recognize that class size reduction should be phased-in over several years. It should be accompanied by the necessary funds for school construction and modernization and for high-quality, well-trained teachers.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Student achievement will also be increased if we expand learning opportunities beyond our traditional-length school day and year. In many school districts, educators and parents want a longer school day, a longer school year, and/or all-day kindergarten to help students improve their academic performance or explore new learning opportunities. In addition, special programs such as before-and-after-school tutoring will help struggling students catch and keep up with their classmates. Extended learning opportunities will be increasingly important as attainment of a certificate of mastery becomes a high school graduation requirement.

TEACHER QUALITY

Key to every student's academic success is a quality teacher in every classroom. Washington state's new standards for student achievement make teacher quality more important than ever. We are asking our teachers to teach more demanding curriculum in new ways, and we are holding our educators and schools to new, higher levels of accountability for student performance. Resources are needed to give teachers the content knowledge and skills to teach to higher standards and to give school leaders the skills to improve instruction and manage organizational change.

The ability of school districts throughout the state to attract and retain the highest quality teaching corps by offering competitive salaries and effective working conditions is an essential element of basic education. The state legislature is responsible for establishing teacher salaries. It is imperative that the legislature fund salary levels that ensure school districts' ability to recruit and retain the highest quality teachers.

EARLY ASSISTANCE

The importance of a child's intellectual development in the first five years has been established by widespread scientific research. This is especially true for children with disabilities and special needs. Providing assistance appropriate to



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children's developmental needs will enhance the academic achievement of these children in grades K-12. Early assistance will also lessen the need for more expensive remedial efforts in later years.

NO SUPPLANTING OF EXISTING EDUCATION FUNDS

It is the intent of the people that existing state funding for education, including all sources of such funding, shall not be reduced, supplanted, or otherwise adversely impacted by appropriations or expenditures from the student achievement fund created in RCW 43.135.045 or the education construction fund.

INVESTING SURPLUS IN SCHOOLS UNTIL GOAL MET

It is the intent of the people to invest a portion of state surplus revenues in their schools. This investment should continue until the state's contribution to funding public education achieves a reasonable goal. The goal should reflect the state's paramount duty to make ample provision for the education of all children and our citizens' desire that all students receive a quality education. The people set a goal of per-student state funding for the maintenance and operation of K-12 education being equal to at least ninety percent of the national average per-student expenditure from all sources. When this goal is met, further deposits to the student achievement fund shall be required only to the extent necessary to maintain the ninety percent level.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28A.505 RCW to read as follows:

ACCOUNTABILITY. School districts shall have the authority to decide the best use of student achievement funds to assist students in meeting and exceeding the new, higher academic standards in each district consistent with the provisions of this act.

(1) Student achievement funds shall be allocated for the following uses:

(a) To reduce class size by hiring certificated elementary classroom teachers in grades K-4 and paying nonemployee-related costs associated with those new teachers;

(b) To make selected reductions in class size in grades 5-12, such as small high school writing classes;

(c) To provide extended learning opportunities to improve student academic achievement in grades K-12, including, but not limited to, extended school year, extended school day, before-and-after-school programs, special tutoring programs, weekend school programs, summer school, and all-day kindergarten;

(d) To provide additional professional development for educators, including additional paid time for curriculum and lesson redesign and alignment, training to ensure that instruction is aligned with state standards and student needs, reim-

bursement for higher education costs related to enhancing teaching skills and knowledge, and mentoring programs to match teachers with skilled, master teachers. The funding shall not be used for salary increases or additional compensation for existing teaching duties, but may be used for extended year and extended day teaching contracts;

(e) To provide early assistance for children who need prekindergarten support in order to be successful in school;

(f) To provide improvements or additions to school building facilities which are directly related to the class size reductions and extended learning opportunities under (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(2) Annually on or before May 1st, the school district board of directors shall meet at the time and place designated for the purpose of a public hearing on the proposed use of these funds to improve student achievement for the coming year. Any person may appear or by written submission have the opportunity to comment on the proposed plan for the use of these funds. No later than August 31st, as a part of the process under RCW 28A.505.060, each school district shall adopt a plan for the use of these funds for the upcoming school year. Annually, each school district shall provide to the citizens of their district a public accounting of the funds made available to the district during the previous school year under this act, how the funds were used, and the progress the district has made in increasing student achievement, as measured by required state assessments and other assessments deemed appropriate by the district. Copies of this report shall be provided to the superintendent of public instruction and to the academic achievement and accountability commission.

Sec. 4. RCW 67.70.240 and 1997 c 220 s 206 are each amended to read as follows:

The moneys in the state lottery account shall be used only:

(1) For the payment of prizes to the holders of winning lottery tickets or shares;

(2) For purposes of making deposits into the reserve account created by RCW 67.70.250 and into the lottery administrative account created by RCW 67.70.260;

(3) For purposes of making deposits into the ((state's general fund)) education construction fund and student achievement fund created in RCW 43.135.045. For the transition period from the effective date of this section until and including June 30, 2002, fifty percent of the moneys not otherwise obligated under this section shall be placed in the student achievement fund and fifty percent of these moneys shall be placed in the education construction fund. On and after July 1, 2002, until June 30, 2004, seventy-five percent of these moneys shall be placed in the student achievement fund and twenty-five percent shall be placed in the education construction fund. On and after July 1, 2004, all deposits not otherwise obligated under this section shall be placed in the education construction fund. Moneys in the state lottery account deposited in the education construction fund and the student achievement fund are included in "general state revenues" under RCW 39.42.070;



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 728 (cont.)

(4) For distribution to a county for the purpose of paying the principal and interest payments on bonds issued by the county to construct a baseball stadium, as defined in RCW 82.14.0485, including reasonably necessary preconstruction costs. Three million dollars shall be distributed under this subsection during calendar year 1996. During subsequent years, such distributions shall equal the prior year's distributions increased by four percent. Distributions under this subsection shall cease when the bonds issued for the construction of the baseball stadium are retired, but not more than twenty years after the tax under RCW 82.14.0485 is first imposed;

(5) For distribution to the stadium and exhibition center account, created in RCW 43.99N.060. Subject to the conditions of RCW 43.99N.070, six million dollars shall be distributed under this subsection during the calendar year 1998. During subsequent years, such distribution shall equal the prior year's distributions increased by four percent. No distribution may be made under this subsection after December 31, 1999, unless the conditions for issuance of the bonds under RCW 43.99N.020(2) are met. Distributions under this subsection shall cease when the bonds are retired, but not later than December 31, 2020;

(6) For the purchase and promotion of lottery games and game-related services; and

(7) For the payment of agent compensation.

The office of financial management shall require the allotment of all expenses paid from the account and shall report to the ways and means committees of the senate and house of representatives any changes in the allotments.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 84.52 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A portion of the proceeds of the state property tax levy shall be distributed to school districts in the amounts and in the manner provided in this section.

(2) The amount of the distribution to each school district shall be based upon the average number of full-time equivalent students in the school district during the previous school year, and shall be calculated as follows:

(a) Out of taxes collected in calendar years 2001 through and including 2003, an annual amount equal to one hundred forty dollars per each full-time equivalent student in all school districts shall be deposited in the student achievement fund to be distributed to each school district based on one hundred forty dollars per full-time equivalent student in the school district for each year beginning with the school year 2001-2002.

(b) Out of taxes collected in calendar year 2004, an annual amount equal to four hundred fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student in all school districts shall be deposited in the student achievement fund to be distributed to each school district based on four hundred fifty dollars per full-time equivalent

student for each year beginning with the school year 2004-2005. Each subsequent year, the amount deposited shall be adjusted for inflation as defined in RCW 43.135.025(7).

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall verify the average number of full-time equivalent students in each school district from the previous school year to the state treasurer by August 1st of each year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Section 5 of this act applies to taxes levied in 2000 for collection in 2001 and thereafter.

Sec. 7. RCW 84.52.067 and 1967 ex.s. c 133 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

All property taxes levied by the state for the support of common schools shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury as provided in RCW 84.56.280, except for the amounts collected under section 5 of this act which shall be directly deposited into the student achievement fund and distributed to school districts as provided in section 5 of this act.

Sec. 8. RCW 43.135.035 and 1994 c 2 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) After July 1, 1995, any action or combination of actions by the legislature that raises state revenue or requires revenue-neutral tax shifts may be taken only if approved by a two-thirds vote of each house, and then only if state expenditures in any fiscal year, including the new revenue, will not exceed the state expenditure limits established under this chapter.

(2) (a) If the legislative action under subsection (1) of this section will result in expenditures in excess of the state expenditure limit, then the action of the legislature shall not take effect until approved by a vote of the people at a November general election. The office of financial management shall adjust the state expenditure limit by the amount of additional revenue approved by the voters under this section. This adjustment shall not exceed the amount of revenue generated by the legislative action during the first full fiscal year in which it is in effect. The state expenditure limit shall be adjusted downward upon expiration or repeal of the legislative action.

(b) The ballot title for any vote of the people required under this section shall be substantially as follows:

"Shall taxes be imposed on in order to allow a spending increase above last year's authorized spending adjusted for inflation and population increases?"

(3)(a) The state expenditure limit may be exceeded upon declaration of an emergency for a period not to exceed twenty-four months by a law approved by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature and signed by the governor. The law shall set forth the nature of the emergency, which is limited to natural disasters that require immediate government action to alleviate human suffering and provide humanitarian assistance. The state expenditure limit may be exceeded for no more than twenty-four months following the declaration of the emergency



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 728 (cont.)

and only for the purposes contained in the emergency declaration.

(b) Additional taxes required for an emergency under this section may be imposed only until thirty days following the next general election, unless an extension is approved at that general election. The additional taxes shall expire upon expiration of the declaration of emergency. The legislature shall not impose additional taxes for emergency purposes under this subsection unless funds in the education construction fund have been exhausted.

(c) The state or any political subdivision of the state shall not impose any tax on intangible property listed in RCW 84.36.070 as that statute exists on January 1, 1993.

(4) If the cost of any state program or function is shifted from the state general fund on or after January 1, 1993, to another source of funding, or if moneys are transferred from the state general fund to another fund or account, the office of financial management shall lower the state expenditure limit to reflect the shift. This subsection does not apply to the dedication or use of lottery revenues under RCW 67.70.240(3) or property taxes under section 5 of this act, in support of education or education expenditures.

Sec. 9. RCW 43.135.045 and 1994 c 2 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The emergency reserve fund is established in the state treasury. During each fiscal year, the state treasurer shall deposit in the emergency reserve fund all general fund--state revenues in excess of the state expenditure limit for that fiscal year. Deposits shall be made at the end of each fiscal quarter based on projections of state revenues and the state expenditure limit.

(2) The legislature may appropriate moneys from the emergency reserve fund only with approval of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature, and then only if the appropriation does not cause total expenditures to exceed the state expenditure limit under this chapter.

(3) The emergency reserve fund balance shall not exceed five percent of ~~((biennial))~~ annual general fund--state revenues as projected by the official state revenue forecast. Any balance in excess of five percent shall be transferred on a quarterly basis by the state treasurer ~~((to the education construction fund hereby created in the treasury))~~ as follows: Seventy-five percent to the student achievement fund hereby created in the state treasury and twenty-five percent to the general fund balance. When per-student state funding for the maintenance and operation of K-12 education meets a level of no less than ninety percent of the national average of total funding from all sources per student as determined by the most recent published data from the national center for education statistics of the United States department of education,

as calculated by the office of financial management, further deposits to the student achievement fund shall be required only to the extent necessary to maintain the ninety percent level. Remaining funds are part of the general fund balance and these funds are subject to the expenditure limits of this chapter.

(4) The education construction fund is hereby created in the state treasury.

(a) Funds may be appropriated from the education construction fund exclusively for common school construction or higher education construction.

(b) Funds may be appropriated for any other purpose only if approved by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature and if approved by a vote of the people at the next general election. An appropriation approved by the people under this subsection shall result in an adjustment to the state expenditure limit only for the fiscal period for which the appropriation is made and shall not affect any subsequent fiscal period.

(5) Funds from the student achievement fund shall be appropriated to the superintendent of public instruction strictly for distribution to school districts to meet the provisions set out in the student achievement act. Allocations shall be made on an equal per full-time equivalent student basis to each school district.

Sec. 10. RCW 28A.150.380 and 1995 c 335 s 103 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state legislature shall, at each regular session in an odd-numbered year, appropriate from the state general fund for the current use of the common schools such amounts as needed for state support to the common schools during the ensuing biennium as provided in this chapter, RCW 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.210, 28A.300.170, and 28A.500.010.

(2) The state legislature shall also, at each regular session in an odd-numbered year, appropriate from the student achievement fund and education construction fund solely for the purposes of and in accordance with the provisions of the student achievement act during the ensuing biennium.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. 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. 13. This act takes effect January 1, 2001, except for section 4 of this act which takes effect July 1, 2001.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 729

AN ACT Relating to education; amending RCW 41.59.080; adding a new section to chapter 41.56 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.59 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 28A RCW; and creating new sections.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. INTENT. The People intend to authorize the establishment of charter public schools for the purpose of providing more, high-quality public school choices for families, students and teachers. High-quality public school choices are those proven and promising learning environments that are likely to result in improved student achievement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "**Applicant**" means a nonprofit corporation that has submitted an application to a sponsor to obtain approval to operate a charter public school. The nonprofit corporation must either be a public benefit nonprofit corporation as defined in RCW 24.03.490, or a nonprofit corporation as defined in RCW 24.03.005 that has applied for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3)). The nonprofit corporation may not be a sectarian or religious organization and must meet all of the requirements for a public benefit nonprofit corporation before receiving any funding under section 12 of this act.

(2) "**Charter**" means a contract between an applicant and a sponsor. The charter establishes, in accordance with this chapter, the terms and conditions for the management, operation, and educational program of the charter public school.

(3) "**Charter public school**" means a public school managed by an applicant's board of directors and operating independently of any school district board under a charter approved in accordance with this chapter.

(4) "**Board of directors**" means the board of directors of the public benefit nonprofit corporation that manages and operates the charter public school.

(5) "**Sponsor**" means:

(a) The school district in which the charter public school is located; or

(b) any state or regional university as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

Charter public schools sponsored under (b) of this subsection shall be approved by the governing board of the sponsoring institution or by an official or agency designated by and accountable to the governing board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS-- POWERS.

(1) The charter public school's board of directors may hire, manage, and discharge any charter public school employee in accordance with the terms of this chapter and that school's charter.

(2) The charter public school's board of directors may enter into a contract with any school district, or any other public or private entity, also empowered to enter into contracts, for any and all real property, equipment, goods, supplies, and services, including educational instructional services.

(3) Charter public schools may rent, lease, or own property, but may not acquire property by eminent domain. All charters and charter public school contracts with other public and private entities must include provisions regarding the disposition of the property if the charter public school fails to open as planned, closes, or the charter is revoked or not renewed. Charter public schools may accept gifts and donations from other governmental and private entities, excluding sectarian or religious organizations. Charter public schools may not accept any gifts or donations the conditions of which violate this chapter.

(4) Neither a charter public school sponsor nor the school district in which the charter public school is located is liable for acts or omissions of a charter public school, including acts or omissions related to the application, the charter, the operation, and the performance of the charter public school.

(5) Charter public schools may not charge tuition, levy taxes, or issue tax-backed bonds, however they may charge fees for optional noncredit extracurricular events.

(6) Charter public schools may issue secured and unsecured debt to manage cash flow, improve operations, or finance the acquisition of real property or equipment. No such issuance shall constitute an obligation, either general, special or moral of the state, the charter public school sponsor, the school district in which the charter public school is located or any other political subdivision or agency of the state. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of (a) the state, (b) the charter public school sponsor, (c) the school district in which the charter public school is located or (d) any other political subdivision or agency of the state may be pledged for the payment of such debt.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. LEGAL STATUS. A charter public school is a public school including one or more grades, kindergarten through twelve, operated by a public benefit nonprofit corporation, according to the terms of a renewable five-year contract granted by a sponsor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS-- EXEMPTIONS.

(1) A charter public school shall operate independently of any school district board, under a charter approved by a sponsor under this chapter.

(2) Charter public schools are exempt from all state statutes and rules applicable to school districts and school district boards of directors except as provided in this chapter



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 729 (cont.)

and in the school's approved charter.

(3) A charter public school's board of directors may elect to comply with one or more provisions of the statutes or rules that are applicable to school districts and school district board of directors.

(4) All approved charter public schools shall:

(a) Comply with state and federal health, safety, and civil rights laws applicable to school districts;

(b) Participate in nationally normed standardized achievement tests as required in RCW 28A.230.230 and the elementary, middle school, and high school standards and assessment examinations as required in RCW 28A.655.060;

(c) Employ certificated instructional staff as required in RCW 28A.410.010, however charter public schools may, like other public schools, hire noncertificated instructional staff of unusual competence and in exceptional cases as specified in RCW 28A.150.260;

(d) Comply with the employee record check requirements in RCW 28A.400.303;

(e) Be subject to the same financial and audit requirements as a school district;

(f) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.110;

(g) Report at least annually to its sponsor and to parents of children enrolled at the charter public school on progress toward the student performance goals specified in the charter; and

(h) Comply with the open public meetings act in chapter 42.30 RCW.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.**

(1) A charter public school must enroll all students who submit a timely application. If capacity is insufficient to enroll all students who submit a timely application, the charter public school must give enrollment priority to students who reside within the school district boundaries in which the charter public school is physically located. Priority also must be given to siblings of students who are currently enrolled in the school. Schools that convert to charter public schools must also give priority to the students who are currently enrolled in the school. When too many students of equal priority have applied, a lottery shall be used to select the specific students who are offered admission.

(2) A charter public school may not limit admission based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, income level, intellectual ability, disabling condition, proficiency in the English language, or athletic ability. A charter public school may limit admission to students within a given age group or grade level.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7. CHARTER APPLICATION--CHARTERING PROCESS.**

(1) An applicant may apply to a sponsor to establish a charter public school as provided in this section.

(2) An application for a charter public school may be submitted to any qualified sponsor.

(3) If an applicant applies to the local school district for sponsorship, the local school district board of directors must hold a public hearing in the school district on the application within sixty days of receipt of the application. The school board must either accept or reject the application within thirty days after the hearing. The thirty-day deadline for acceptance or rejection of the charter public school application may be extended for an additional thirty days if both parties agree in writing.

(4) If the local school board rejects the application, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection. The applicant may submit a revised application for the school board's reconsideration. The school board may provide assistance to improve the application. If the school board rejects the application after submission of a revised application, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection.

(5) If an applicant applies to a sponsor other than a local school district, that public agency must comply with the procedures specified in subsections (1) through (4) of this section for consideration of charter public school applications. Such a sponsor is not bound by another sponsor's findings or decision to deny the application, if any.

(6) The superintendent of public instruction shall maintain copies of all approved charter public school applications. Any interested person may obtain copies of those applications from the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

(7) Only the local school district may sponsor the conversion of a conventional public school to a charter public school.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**

The charter public school application is a proposed contract and must include:

(1) The identification and description of the nonprofit corporation submitting the application, including the names and descriptions of the individuals who will operate the school;

(2) The nonprofit corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws, and most recent financial statement and balance sheet;

(3) A mission statement for the proposed school, consistent with the description of legislative intent in this chapter;

(4) A description of the school's educational program, including curriculum and instructional strategies;

(5) A description of the school's admissions policy and marketing program, including deadlines for applications or admission;

(6) A description of student performance standards that must meet those determined under RCW 28A.655.060, and be measured according to the assessment system determined under RCW 28A.655.060;

(7) A description of the plan for evaluating student performance and the procedures for taking corrective action in the event that student performance at the charter public school falls below standards established in its charter;



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(8) A description of the financial plan for the school. The plan shall include: (a) a proposed five-year budget of projected revenues and expenditures; (b) a plan for starting the school; (c) a five-year facilities plan; (d) evidence supporting student enrollment projections of at least twenty students; and (e) a description of major contracts planned for equipment and services, leases, improvements, purchases of real property, and insurance;

(9) A description of the proposed financial management procedures, including annual audits of the school's financial and administrative operations, which shall meet or exceed generally accepted standards of management and public accounting;

(10) An assessment of the school's potential legal liability and a description of the types and limits of insurance coverage the nonprofit corporation plans to obtain that are adequate. For purposes of this subsection, a liability policy of between one million and five million dollars is required;

(11) A description of the procedures to discipline and dismiss students; and

(12) A description of the procedures to assure the health and safety of students, employees, and guests of the school and to comply with applicable federal and state health and safety laws and regulations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. APPROVAL CRITERIA. A sponsor or alternate sponsor may approve an application for a charter public school, if in its reasonable judgment, after exercising due diligence and good faith, the sponsor or alternate sponsor finds:

(1) The applicant is a public benefit nonprofit corporation and the individuals it proposes to manage the school are qualified to operate a charter public school and implement the proposed educational program;

(2) The mission statement is consistent with the description of legislative intent and restrictions on charter public school operations in this chapter;

(3) The school's proposed educational program is free from religious or sectarian influence;

(4) The school's proposed educational program includes student academic performance standards that meet those determined under RCW 28A.655.060 and are measured according to the assessment system determined under RCW 28A.655.060;

(5) The application includes a viable plan for evaluating pupil performance and procedures for taking appropriate corrective action in the event that pupil performance at the charter public school falls below standards established in its charter;

(6) The school's educational program, including curriculum and instructional strategies, is likely to improve student performance as measured under section 5 of this act;

(7) The application includes school performance standards, which must meet those determined under the state-wide accountability system adopted by the legislature pursuant to RCW 28A.655.060(3)(h)(i);

(8) The school's admissions policy and marketing program is consistent with state and federal law;

(9) The financial plan for the school is designed to reasonably support the charter public school's educational program based on a review of the proposed five-year budget of projected revenues, expenditures, and facilities;

(10) The school's financial and administrative operations, including its annual audits, meet or exceed generally accepted standards of accounting and management;

(11) The assessment of the school's potential legal liability, and the types and limits of insurance coverage the school plans to obtain, are adequate. For purposes of this subsection, a liability policy of between one million and five million dollars is required;

(12) The procedures the school plans to follow for discipline and dismissal of students are reasonable and comply with federal law;

(13) The procedures the school plans to follow to assure the health and safety of students, employees, and guests of the school comply with applicable state and federal health and safety laws and regulations; and

(14) The public benefit nonprofit corporation has been approved or conditionally approved by the internal revenue service for tax exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3)).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. CHARTER AGREEMENT--AMENDMENT.

(1) A charter application approved by a sponsor with any changes constitutes a charter.

(2) A charter may be amended during its term at the request of the charter public school board of directors and on the approval of the sponsor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. CHARTER RENEWAL AND REVOCATION.

(1) An approved plan to establish a charter public school is effective for five years from the first day of operation. At the conclusion of the first three years of operation, the charter public school may apply for renewal to its sponsor or an alternate sponsor. A request for renewal must be submitted no later than six months before the expiration of the charter. If the request is to an alternate sponsor, the alternate sponsor shall follow the procedures in section 7 of this act.

(2) A charter public school renewal application must include:

(a) A report on the progress of the charter public school in achieving the goals, student performance standards, and other terms of the charter; and

(b) A financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction, and other expenditure objects and activities of the charter public school.

(3) The sponsor may reject the application for renewal if



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any of the following occurred:

(a) The charter public school materially violated its contract with the sponsor, as set forth in the charter;

(b) The students enrolled in the charter public school failed to meet student performance standards identified in the charter;

(c) The charter public school failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management; or

(d) The charter public school violated provisions in law that have not been waived in accordance with this chapter.

(4) A sponsor shall give written notice of its decision to grant or deny the charter public school's request for renewal within three months of receiving the request for renewal. If its decision is to deny the request, the sponsor shall provide the charter public school with a reasonable opportunity to correct each identified deficiency in its operation. At the request of the board of directors of the charter public school, the sponsor shall review its denial of the request for renewal after the charter public school has corrected any identified deficiencies, and may, in its discretion, reverse its previous decision and grant the charter public school's request for renewal.

(5) The sponsor may revoke a previously approved charter before the expiration of the term of the charter, and before application for renewal, for any of the reasons specified in subsection (3) of this section. Except in cases of emergency where the health and safety of children are at risk, a charter may not be revoked unless the sponsor first provides written notice of the specific violations alleged, a public hearing, and a reasonable opportunity for the charter public school to correct the identified areas of concern. The sponsor of a charter public school shall provide for an appeal process upon a determination by the sponsor that grounds exist to revoke a charter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12. FUNDING.**

(1) If the sponsor is a school district:

(a) For purposes of funding, students in charter public schools shall be considered students of the sponsoring district for general fund apportionment purposes. Without violating the provisions of section 13 of this act, the sponsoring school district shall provide prompt and timely funding for charter public schools on a per student basis in amounts the schools would have received if the students were enrolled in a noncharter public school in the district except that a charter public school shall not generate eligibility for small school assistance. Funding for charter public schools shall include regular apportionment, categorical, and nonbasic education funds, as appropriate and shall be based on enrollment and other financial information submitted by the charter public school to the school district as is required to determine state apportionment amounts;

(b) Local levy moneys approved by the voters before the effective date of a charter between a school district and an applicant shall not be allocated to a charter public school unless the sponsoring school district determines it has received sufficient authority from voters to allocate maintenance and operation excess tax levy money to the charter public school. For levies approved after the effective date of a charter, charter public schools shall be included in levy planning, budgets, and funding distribution in the same manner as other schools in the district; and

(c) A charter public school is eligible for state matching funds for common school construction if a sponsoring school district determines it has received voter approval of local capital funds for the project.

(2) Conventional public schools which convert to charter public schools shall receive funding in the same manner as other district-sponsored charter public schools.

(3) If the sponsor is not a school district, students in the charter public school shall still be considered students of the district in which the charter public school is located for general fund apportionment purposes. Without violating the provisions of section 13 of this act, the superintendent of public instruction shall provide prompt and timely funding for charter public schools on a per student basis in amounts the schools would have received if the students were enrolled in a noncharter public school in the district except that a charter public school shall not generate eligibility for small school assistance. The funding shall include regular apportionment, categorical, and nonbasic education funds and shall be based on enrollment and other financial information submitted by the charter public school to the school district and the superintendent of public instruction, as is required to determine state apportionment amounts.

(4) No local levy money may be allocated to a charter public school if the charter public school is sponsored by any public agency other than the local school district.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13. ADMINISTRATION FEE.** To offset costs of oversight and administering the charter, a sponsor may retain up to three percent of state funding and local excess levy funding, if applicable, that is being driven to the charter public school. Except for the administration fee in this section, no other offsets or deductions are allowed, whether for central administration or other off-site support services, from a charter public school's per-pupil share of state appropriations, local levies, or other funds, unless the charter public school has voluntarily contracted with its sponsor to obtain specific additional services.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14. CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSISTANCE ACCOUNT.** The charter public school assistance account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from appropriations shall be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only to provide financial grants to approved charter public schools for start-up costs. Charter public schools may receive up to two hundred fifty dollars per student for start-



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 729 (cont.)

up costs. Only the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures. Start-up moneys shall be distributed to schools with approved charters on a first-come, first-served basis.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. RULES--GRANTS. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules to implement section 14 of this act. If an applicant for a charter public school receives a grant under section 14 of this act and fails to begin operating a charter public school within the next eighteen months, the applicant must immediately reimburse the office of the superintendent of public instruction for the amount of the grant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. LEAVES OF ABSENCE. If a school district employee makes a written request for an extended leave of absence to work at a charter public school, the school district shall grant the request. The school district may require that the request for a leave be made up to ninety days before the employee would otherwise have to report for duty. The leave shall be granted for up to three years. If the employee returns to the school district within the three-year period, the employee shall be hired before the district hires anyone else with fewer years of service, with respect to any position for which the returning employee is certified or otherwise qualified.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. STUDY OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The Washington institute of public policy shall study the implementation and effectiveness of this act. The institute shall make recommendations to the legislature about the effectiveness of charter public schools and the impact of charter public schools. The institute shall also recommend changes to this chapter including improvements that could be made to the application and approval process. A preliminary report of the study is due to the legislature by September 1, 2002, and a final report is due September 1, 2004.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. NUMBER OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(1) The maximum number of charters that can be granted under this chapter is twenty in any given year commencing January 1, 2001, for the first four years. These annual allocations shall be cumulative so that if the maximum is not reached in any given year the maximum shall be increased accordingly for the successive years.

(2) A sponsor may not sponsor a charter public school in a school district with a student enrollment of less than one thousand students until January 1, 2003.

(3) For purposes of monitoring compliance with this section and providing information to new charter public school applicants, the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain a running total of the projected and actual enrollment at charter public schools and the number of charters granted.

(4) For purposes of implementing this subsection, a sponsor shall notify the office of the superintendent of public instruction when it receives a charter public school application, when it approves a charter public school, and when a charter public school is renewed or terminated.

(5) The maximum number of charter public schools allowed under this section does not include conventional public schools converting to charter public schools.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. A new section is added to chapter 41.56 RCW to read as follows:

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

This chapter applies to charter public schools as defined in section 2 of this act and the charter public school's employees included in the bargaining unit. The bargaining unit of employees of charter public schools must be limited to the employees of the charter public school and must be separate from other bargaining units in the school district or educational service district.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 41.59 RCW to read as follows:

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

This chapter applies to collective bargaining agreements between charter public schools and the employees of charter public schools included in the bargaining unit. The bargaining unit of employees of charter public schools must be limited to the employees of the charter public school and must be separate from other bargaining units in the school district or educational service district.

Sec. 21. RCW 41.59.080 and 1998 c 244 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

The commission, upon proper application for certification as an exclusive bargaining representative or upon petition for change of unit definition by the employer or any employee organization within the time limits specified in RCW 41.59.070(3), and after hearing upon reasonable notice, shall determine the unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining. In determining, modifying or combining the bargaining unit, the commission shall consider the duties, skills, and working conditions of the educational employees; the history of collective bargaining; the extent of organization among the educational employees; and the desire of the educational employees; except that:

(1) A unit including nonsupervisory educational employ-



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 729 (cont.)

ees shall not be considered appropriate unless it includes all such nonsupervisory educational employees of the employer; and

(2) A unit that includes only supervisors may be considered appropriate if a majority of the employees in such category indicate by vote that they desire to be included in such a unit; and

(3) A unit that includes only principals and assistant principals may be considered appropriate if a majority of such employees indicate by vote that they desire to be included in such a unit; and

(4) A unit that includes both principals and assistant principals and other supervisory employees may be considered appropriate if a majority of the employees in each category indicate by vote that they desire to be included in such a unit; and

(5) A unit that includes supervisors and/or principals and assistant principals and nonsupervisory educational employees may be considered appropriate if a majority of the employees in each category indicate by vote that they desire to be included in such a unit; and

(6) A unit that includes only employees in vocational-technical institutes or occupational skill centers may be considered to constitute an appropriate bargaining unit if the history of bargaining in any such school district so justifies; and

(7) Notwithstanding the definition of collective bargaining, a unit that contains only supervisors and/or principals and assistant principals shall be limited in scope of bargaining to compensation, hours of work, and the number of days of work in the annual employment contracts; and

(8) The bargaining unit of certificated employees of school districts, educational service districts, or institutions of higher education that are education providers under chapter 28A.193 RCW must be limited to the employees working as education providers to juveniles in each adult correctional facility maintained by the department of corrections and must be separate from other bargaining units in school districts, educational service districts, or institutions of higher education; and

(9) The bargaining unit for employees of charter public schools as defined in section 2 of this act must be limited to the employees of the charter public school and must be separate from other bargaining units in the school district or educational service district.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 22.** A new section is added to chapter 41.32 RCW under subpart "Provisions applicable to plan I, plan II, and plan III" to read as follows:

RETIREMENT PLAN BENEFITS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

(1) Charter public schools are employers and charter pub-

lic school teachers are members under this chapter.

(2) This section takes effect only if the department of retirement systems receives determinations from the internal revenue service and the United States department of labor that such participation does not jeopardize the status of these retirement systems as governmental plans under the federal employees' retirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

(3) "Charter public school" means the same as defined in section 2 of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 23.** A new section is added to chapter 41.35 RCW under subpart "Provisions applicable to plan II and plan III" to read as follows:

RETIREMENT PLAN BENEFITS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

(1) Charter public schools are employers and charter public school employees other than teachers are members under this chapter.

(2) This section takes effect only if the department of retirement systems receives determinations from the internal revenue service and the United States department of labor that such participation does not jeopardize the status of these retirement systems as governmental plans under the federal employees' retirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

(3) "Charter public school" means the same as defined in section 2 of this act.

(4) This section takes effect September 1, 2001.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 24.** A new section is added to chapter 41.40 RCW under subpart "Provisions applicable to plan I and plan II" to read as follows:

RETIREMENT PLAN BENEFITS OF CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

(1) Charter public schools are employers and charter public school employees other than teachers are members under this chapter. RCW 41.40.750 applies to charter public school employees who are not in plan I under this chapter on September 1, 2001.

(2) This section takes effect only if the department of retirement systems receives determinations from the internal revenue service and the United States department of labor that such participation does not jeopardize the status of these retirement systems as governmental plans under the federal employees' retirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

(3) "Charter public school" means the same as defined in section 2 of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 25. CAPTIONS NOT LAW.** Captions used in this act do not constitute any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 26. NEW CHAPTER IN TITLE 28A RCW.** Sections 1 through 18 and 25 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 729 (cont.)

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 27. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE.** 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. 28. INTEGRATION WITH OTHER STATUTES.** Within one year of the enactment of this act, the house of representatives and senate committees on education shall develop and recommend legislation, if any is necessary, to bring Title 28A RCW into compliance with this act. Any failure to pass any such legislation shall not, however, affect the validity and enforceability of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 29. CHOICE OF LAW.** If any provisions of this initiative are in conflict with the provisions of any other initiative enacted by the People at the same election, the provisions of this initiative shall be given precedence.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 732

AN ACT Relating to an annual cost-of-living increase for K-12 teachers and other school employees and for community and technical college faculty and other technical college employees; adding a new section to chapter 28A.400 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28B.50 RCW; and creating a new section.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The Washington Constitution establishes "the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children." Providing quality education for all children in Washington requires well-qualified and experienced teachers and other school employees. However, salaries for educators have not kept up with the increased cost-of-living in the state. The failure to keep up with inflation threatens Washington's ability to compete with other states to attract first-rate teachers to Washington classrooms and to keep well-qualified educators from leaving for other professions. The state must provide a fair and reasonable cost-of-living increase to help ensure that the state attracts and keeps the best teachers and school employees for the children of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 28A.400 RCW to read as follows:

(1) School district employees shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section.

(a) The cost-of-living increase shall be calculated by applying the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index to any state-funded salary base used in state funding formulas for teachers and other school district employees. Beginning with the 2001-02 school year, and for each subsequent school year, each school district shall be provided a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to grant this cost-of-living increase for the salaries, including mandatory salary-related benefits, of all employees of the district.

(b) A school district shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the district's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and compensation policies. No later than the end of the school year, each school district shall certify to the superintendent of public instruction that it has spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) Any funded cost-of-living increase shall be included in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for all school employees in subsequent years. For teachers and other certificated instructional staff, the rate of the annual cost-of-living increase funded for certificated instructional staff shall be applied to the base salary used with the state-wide salary allocation schedule established under RCW 28A.150.410 and to any other salary models used to recognize school district personnel costs.

(d) Beginning with the 2001-02 school year, the state shall fully fund the cost-of-living increase in this section as part of its obligation to meet the basic education requirements under Article IX of the Washington Constitution.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any school year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28B.50 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Academic employees of community and technical college districts shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section. For purposes of this section, "academic employee" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 28B.52.020.

(a) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year, each college district shall receive a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to increase academic employee salaries, including mandatory salary-related benefits, by the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index.

(b) A college district shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 732 (cont.)

the district's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and other compensation policies. No later than the end of the fiscal year, each college district shall certify to the college board that it has spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) The college board shall include any funded cost-of-living increase in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for academic employees in subsequent years.

(d) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the state shall fully fund the cost-of-living increase set forth in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any fiscal year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 28B.50 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Classified employees of technical colleges shall be provided an annual salary cost-of-living increase in accordance with this section. For purposes of this section, "technical college" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 28B.50.030. This section applies to only those classified employees under the jurisdiction of chapter 41.56 RCW.

(a) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, and for each subsequent fiscal year, each technical college board of trustees shall receive a cost-of-living allocation sufficient to increase classified employee salaries, including mandatory salary-related benefits, by the rate of the yearly increase in the cost-of-living index.

(b) A technical college board of trustees shall distribute its cost-of-living allocation for salaries and salary-related benefits in accordance with the technical college's salary schedules, collective bargaining agreements, and other compensation policies. No later than the end of the fiscal year, each technical college shall certify to the college board that it has spent funds provided for cost-of-living increases on salaries and salary-related benefits.

(c) The college board shall include any funded cost-of-living increase in the salary base used to determine cost-of-living increases for technical college classified employees in subsequent years.

(d) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the state shall fully fund the cost-of-living increase set forth in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cost-of-living index" means, for any fiscal year, the previous calendar year's annual average consumer price index, using the official current

base, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor for the state of Washington. If the bureau of labor statistics develops more than one consumer price index for areas within the state, the index covering the greatest number of people, covering areas exclusively within the boundaries of the state, and including all items shall be used for the cost-of-living index in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. 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 Initiative Measure 745

AN ACT Relating to improving traffic; adding a new section to chapter 47.01 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 46.68 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.09 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.08 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.12 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.70A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 44.40 RCW; and creating a new section.

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

IMPROVING TRAFFIC BY MAKING ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ROAD MAINTENANCE THE TOP PRIORITY OF THE STATE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 47.01 RCW to read as follows:

New road and lane construction and road maintenance shall be the state's top priority for transportation system improvements.

IMPROVING TRAFFIC BY REQUIRING 90% OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDS BE SPENT ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ROAD MAINTENANCE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 46.68 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The legislature, in consultation with local governments, shall adopt implementing legislation which requires a minimum of 90% of transportation funds to be spent on construction of new roads, new lanes on existing roads, improvements to the traffic carrying capacity of roads, or maintenance of roads.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "transportation funds" are government funds spent for transportation purposes, including, but not necessarily limited to, the transportation fund, the highway fund, public transit and ferry operating accounts and reserves, public transit and ferry capital accounts and reserves, local government transportation accounts, public



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 745 (cont.)

transportation authorities, transportation benefit districts, and the account established in RCW 81.100.070.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "transportation funds" do not include federal funds which the federal government requires to be spent on purposes other than construction of new roads, new lanes on existing roads, improvements to the traffic carrying capacity of roads, or maintenance of roads.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "transportation funds" do not include transportation vehicle funds used for school districts or funds used by airports or port districts, or public ferry and public transit fares.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "roads" includes all publicly owned roads, streets, and highways.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a regional transportation authority created pursuant to chapter 81.112 RCW shall make expenditures of transportation funds for projects, programs, and services within the area boundaries of that regional transit authority.

(7) The office of financial management shall provide a report detailing transportation expenditures beginning August 1, 2001, and every year thereafter, to ensure compliance with this section.

IMPROVING TRAFFIC BY REQUIRING PERFORMANCE AUDITS OF TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 43.09 RCW to read as follows:

The state auditor shall conduct a performance audit on each transportation agency, account, and program, including, but not necessarily limited to, the department of transportation, the state ferry system, and all public transit agencies in the state. Transportation funds shall be used for the cost of each audit. The first audit report for each transportation agency, account, and program shall be submitted to the legislature and made available to the public on or before December 31, 2001. Subsequent performance audits shall be conducted when determined necessary by the state auditor.

IMPROVING TRAFFIC BY EXEMPTING ROAD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND LABOR FROM SALES AND USE TAXES

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:

The taxes levied by RCW 82.08.020 shall not apply to materials and labor used in the construction or maintenance of publicly owned roads, streets, and highways.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 82.12 RCW to read as follows:

The taxes levied by RCW 82.12.020 shall not apply to ma-

terials and labor used in the construction or maintenance of publicly owned roads, streets, and highways.

IMPROVING TRAFFIC BY UPDATING TRANSPORTATION PLANS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 36.70A RCW to read as follows:

The traffic element of comprehensive plans developed under RCW 36.70A.070(6)(a) and development regulations shall be updated to reflect the provisions and priorities of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 44.40 RCW to read as follows:

Comprehensive plans developed under RCW 44.40.070 shall be updated to incorporate the funding priorities established by this act.

CONSTRUCTION CLAUSE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8214

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 the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XXIX, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XXIX, section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5, and 7 of Article VIII and section 9 of Article XII or any other section or article of the Constitution of the state of Washington, the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund ((or)), industrial insurance trust fund, or fund held in trust for the benefit of persons with developmental disabilities may be invested as authorized by law.

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



President and Vice President

(Page 1 of 10)

Al Gore - Democrat

Occupation: Vice President of the United States

Occupational Background: Private, United States Army; Reporter, Nashville *Tennessean*

Prior Governmental Experience: United States Congressman 1977-1985; United States Senator 1985-1993; Vice President of the United States 1993-Present

Educational Background: B.A., Harvard University; Attended Vanderbilt Graduate School of Religion and Vanderbilt Law School.

Joe Lieberman - Democrat

Occupation: U.S. Senator, Connecticut

Occupational Background: Attorney; Assistant Dean of the School of Art and Architecture at Yale; Author

Prior Governmental Experience: Connecticut State Senate 1970-1980; United States Senator 1988-Present

Educational Background: B.A., Yale College; Yale Law School.



**Al
GORE**
Democrat



**Joe
LIEBERMAN**
Democrat

Al Gore and Joe Lieberman want to use America's current historic prosperity and record surpluses to benefit everyone, not just the few. They will work to pay down the national debt and make smart investments in health care and education, and to ensure a secure retirement for all.

If you entrust Al Gore with the presidency, he will fight for you. He has taken on powerful special interests throughout his career in public service and will continue to do so as president.

Al Gore and Joe Lieberman will stand up for you on the issues that affect your life. They will:

- Balance the budget every year and completely eliminate the national debt by 2012 to keep America prosperous far into the future.
- Offer middle-class tax cuts to help you save for college and pay for health insurance or child care. They will not go along with a huge tax cut for the wealthy at the expense of everyone else that wrecks our good economy in the process.
- Fight for a prescription drug benefit for all 40 million Americans on Medicare.
- Push for a real, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights which enables doctors and patients to make the medical decisions that affect them; ensures that everyone who gets their health care through an HMO or insurance company has access to needed specialists and emergency room care; and gives every patient the right to hold their insurance company accountable.
- Provide access to affordable health care for every child in America by 2005. They will move toward affordable health care for all, step by step, starting with our children.
- Work to rebuild and modernize our crumbling schools, reduce class sizes and make high-quality pre-school available to every four-year-old.
- Protect Social Security and fight for a new, tax-free retirement plan to help you save and build a bigger nest egg for your retirement.
- Protect and defend a woman's right to choose. This country does not need a Supreme Court that overturns *Roe v. Wade*.
- Take on polluters to clean up our nation's air and water, and reverse the silent tide of global warming. We need to protect our nation's air and water, while ensuring continued economic growth through sustainable use of natural resources.

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The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

President and Vice President

(Page 2 of 10)



Statement by Governor Bush:

I'm running for President because I believe our prosperity must have a purpose – to leave no one out. I believe government's role is to create an environment where entrepreneurs and families can flourish and reach their dreams.

As President, I will improve our schools by insisting on high standards, local control, and real accountability. There can be no second-rate schools because there are no second-rate children. I believe all children can learn. And no child should be left behind.

I will also save and strengthen Social Security for this generation and the generations to come. There will be no change in existing benefits for retirees or near-retirees. And for younger workers, I support giving them the option of investing a portion of their Social Security taxes into sound investments they control.

I support tax credits to help working families buy affordable insurance and expanding Medical Savings Accounts to increase access to health care. I support doubling funds for Medicare over the next ten years so that seniors and Medicare recipients can choose a health plan like those offered to all federal employees, including plans to help all seniors pay for prescription drugs.

As President, I will also work to reduce taxes for all taxpayers and rebuild our military with better pay, better training, and better equipment.

I also want you to know what kind of leader I'll be as your President. I am a uniter, not a divider. I will work with Democrats and Republicans to use these good times for great goals.

I'm guided by principles ingrained in my heart – trust local people to make decisions for their schools and communities; keep the peace through strength, not weakness; limit government with tax cuts and spending restraint; fight for American interests and America's workers; promote strong families and personal responsibility.

Statement by Secretary Cheney:

America is ready for new leadership: Leadership that will continue this great prosperity we enjoy – but extend it to every corner of America and use it for greater goals. Leadership that lifts our sights and makes Americans proud again. Governor Bush is that leader.

In a time of partisanship, Governor Bush reaches across party lines to do the people's business. In a time of bitterness, he brings people together. After an era of tarnished ideals, he will return honor and dignity to the Office of President.

As Governor of a large and diverse state, George W. Bush has kept his commitments. He said he would improve the public schools, and he has. He promised to reduce taxes and he has – twice – while keeping the budget in surplus. He pledged to reform the legal system – to get rid of junk lawsuits – and he has. He did all these things because he is someone who works with Democrats and Republicans for the common good, and shares the credit for success.

And I will work with him to enact his plans to improve schools, save and strengthen Social Security, reduce taxes, and rebuild the military and encourage new efforts to confront suffering and poverty.



**George W.
BUSH**
Republican



**Dick
CHENEY**
Republican

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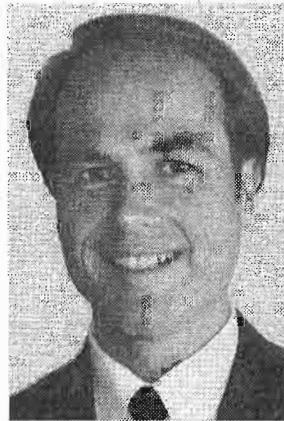


President and Vice President

(Page 3 of 10)



**Harry
BROWNE**
Libertarian



**Art
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Libertarian

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I believe it is important to have a candidate in the race who actually believes the Constitution is a literal document, especially the 9th and 10th Amendments which limit the size and power of the federal government.

By obeying the Constitution we can make the federal government so small that we won't need an income tax at all, or the IRS – and we don't need anything to replace them. I want you to be free to keep every dollar you earn – to spend it, save it, or give it away as you think best, not as the politicians deem best.

I believe we should privatize Social Security. Even the most conservative investments would produce a far better yield than Social Security. Your money should reside in an account that you own, free from political misappropriation.

I believe you should be able to live in a safe neighborhood – free from the criminal black markets, the gang warfare and the drive-by shootings that are fueled by the Drug War. I would end drug prohibition.

I believe that to end the gun violence we don't need new gun laws, and we don't need better enforcement of existing laws. We need to repeal all the gun laws on the books. I want to stop putting you at a disadvantage to armed criminals.

The other candidates believe they can run your life – I disagree. I don't believe I can know how much you should put aside for your retirement or what schools your children should attend. I want you to be able to live your life by your values.

Biographical information:

Harry Browne was born on June 17, 1933 in New York City. He was raised, and lived most of his life in Los Angeles, California. He has lived abroad in Vancouver, B.C. and Switzerland, and currently resides in Tennessee.

He served in the United States Army from 1953-1956, receiving an honorable discharge.

For 16 years he has been married to the former Pamela Lanier Wolfe, and has a grown daughter named Autumn.

Browne was a successful investment advisor for 30 years. He has also been a popular public speaker, has edited a monthly newsletter, and is the author of 11 books that have sold more than 2 million copies, three of which were *New York Times* bestsellers (one going all the way to number one, *You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis*, 1974).

His latest book is the *Great Libertarian Offer*, published by Liam Works, Great Falls, Montana. Harry Browne will appear on all fifty state ballots.

President and Vice President

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We are engaged in a struggle in defining the future. Is the profit motive to determine who lives in squalor and who lives in wealth beyond the dreams of Solomon?

The Socialist Party demands a change in U.S. foreign policy. When the Cold War ended the military budget didn't shrink, funds weren't shifted to health care, housing or mass transport. Instead, Clinton pushed NATO right up to the Russian borders!

The United States has an undefended border with Canada and Mexico, and is protected by the vast oceans of the Atlantic and Pacific. Yet our military budget is seven times the total of the military budgets of all the nations listed by the State Department as hostile.

The Socialist Party advocates closing U.S. military bases outside its territory. It advocates a 50% cut in military spending, with training for workers thus displaced. It demands an end of the sanctions against Cuba, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, etc., which have not resulted in positive changes but, particularly in the case of Iraq, have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of children and elderly.

Our nation has one-quarter of the world's prison population. Often they produce goods, sold on the free market in competition with goods produced by union labor. We have built up a "prison industrial complex." Crime is a crime, and every person should feel secure in his or her community. But prison is also a crime. The police forces in our cities are immune from civilian control and pose a threat to the very people who often suffer the most from crime – the poor and the communities of color. The funds spent on prisons should be spent on preventative measures, better education, and, above all else, a rise in the living standards of the poor.

The term "working poor" is obscene. That anyone in this land should work full time and still be poor is an indictment of our system, which has brought vast wealth to a relative handful. The economic gap between the top and bottom sectors of the population has grown in the past twenty years. The rich are enormously wealthier – but the poor are poorer than they were twenty years ago.

To turn the tide, we must restore high, progressive tax rates on the wealthy and on corporations. Build decent housing for all. Double the minimum wage to make it a living wage. Restore and defend labor's right to organize. Oppose the WTO and other trade alliances that place corporations before people. Create family allowances and provide adequate day care. Create a complete publicly funded health system to cover every American. Rebuild the system of tuition free education. Defend affirmative action. End the failed drug war and treat drugs as medical, not criminal, problems. Guarantee a woman's right to choose. Abolish the death penalty. Support renewable energy. Defend full civil liberties, and begin the process of social ownership and democratic control of the "Fortune 500" and produce for human need, not private profit.



**David
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President and Vice President

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Ralph Nader is an American hero. Born in Connecticut in 1934, he graduated magna cum laude from Princeton in 1955, and from Harvard Law School in 1958, then served in the Army. Nader came to the public's attention in 1965 when his best-selling book "Unsafe at Any Speed" exposed dangerous cars like GM's defective Corvair. For decades, he has fought relentlessly to protect Americans from powerful corporations and to make government responsive, saving countless lives in the process.

On issue after issue, year after year, Nader has confronted political and corporate bosses, fighting insurance companies, global trade arrangements that override American sovereignty, and corporate lobbyists who block safety standards and deny justice for injured parties. His lifelong integrity and tireless commitment to the public interest have made Nader a mainstay on lists of the most admired and influential Americans. In an era of widespread cynicism, he stands out as a public figure citizens can trust as President.

Nader strives to clean up the political decay that has turned our government over to a plutocracy and the politicians who take its marching orders. Nader is working on behalf of all Americans who understand the urgent need to wage peace, protect the environment, end poverty and build a deep democracy that involves all citizens.

America has far more problems than it deserves and far more solutions than it applies. The reason: excessive concentration of power and wealth in a few hands. In the service of greed and short-term thinking, this degree of concentration prevents our country from foreseeing and forestalling looming problems. Among them:

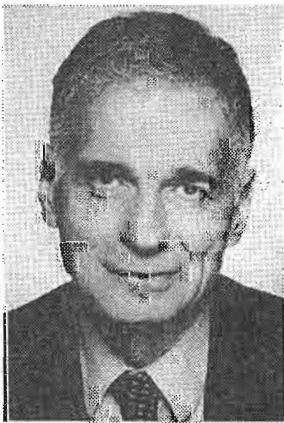
Environmental degradation, from global warming to land erosion; widely reported corporate crime, fraud, and abuse; urban poverty, redlining, and the decline of the family farm; relentless commercialization of every aspect of society.

Nader seeks to end the environmental violence of air pollution, water pollution and toxic chemicals. He wants to change current energy policy, run by oil lobbyists, to focus on conservation and alternative energies. He also wants to end commercial logging on public land and protect national forests from road building.

Nader advocates a living wage, publicly-financed clean elections, universal health care coverage, and stronger labor laws that protect workers' rights to organize. He wants fair global trade policies with protections that pull up, rather than push down, labor and environmental standards.

Nader is taking on the Democratic-Republican duopoly of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, giving voice to regular voters — and non-voters, who make up the majority of eligible voters, because they don't believe their votes count.

Winona LaDuke, a Harvard graduate, lives on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota and works on restoring the local land base and culture. LaDuke also serves as board co-chair for the Indigenous Women's Network and works in a national capacity as Program Director for Honor the Earth Fund, providing vision and leadership for the organization's Regranting Program and its Strategic Initiatives. In 1994, she was named one of *Time Magazine's* 50 most promising American leaders under age 40.



**Ralph
NADER**
Green



**Winona
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Green

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President and Vice President

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Monica Moorehead and Gloria La Riva are both women of color, labor unionists and leaders of Workers World Party. Both have fought for jobs, equality and socialism for over 25 years.

Workers World Party participated in the Seattle protests against the World Trade Organization because we believe the world's wealth should be owned by those who slave to produce the riches of the 21st century—the multinational working class—not the giant corporations.

Socialism is the way. It's the only answer to eliminate exploitation, racism, war and environmental devastation.

Moorehead and La Riva were arrested for demonstrating against the prison-industrial complex.

They have been in the forefront of the movement to free political prisoner Mumia Abu-Jamal and to end the racist death penalty and police terror. They believe that a mass united movement in the streets against the bastions of power from Philadelphia to death row in Huntsville, Texas, will bring about real change in this country.

Workers World Party demands that the U.S. force the pharmaceutical corporations to release the necessary drugs on demand to reverse the AIDS epidemic in Africa, which afflicts 34.3 million people. Cancel the debt owed to the IMF and World Bank by Africa and developing countries in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. In fact, the international banks and the rich capitalist countries are the ones that should pay—reparations to oppressed peoples everywhere.

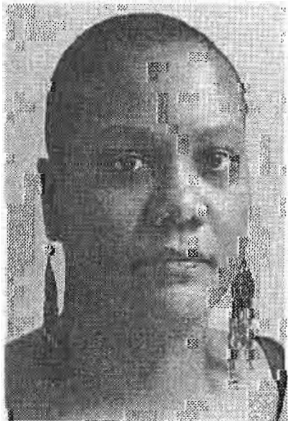
Moorehead and La Riva say enact a national health-care program. Eliminate the involvement of insurance companies. Defend women's right to choose. Health care could be funded from the projected \$2 trillion government surplus—and from the budget for the Pentagon, which should be shut down.

Moorehead and La Riva are for:

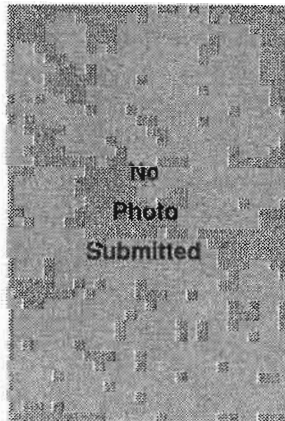
- A new trial for Mumia Abu-Jamal.
- President Clinton must grant executive clemency to Native warrior Leonard Peltier.
- Union jobs at a living wage for all. Organize all workers.
- Equal pay for women. No more layoffs or plant closings. No to union busting and strike breaking.
- Eliminate workfare, and provide an income for those unable to work.
- Child care is a right.
- Restore and expand affirmative action for oppressed workers and women.
- Full amnesty for undocumented workers and their families.
- Full rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people—including the right to marry, adopt children, and live and work with dignity. End the Pentagon's "don't ask, don't tell" policy. Sex reassignment for transgender people on demand.
- Restore and expand social programs and reverse the cutbacks. More money for teachers and public schools. Every child should be able to go to college.
- Shut down the Pentagon. Stop all U.S. military intervention and war. Close U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf, the Balkans, Vieques and Korea.
- Stop the blockade and sanctions against Iraq, Yugoslavia and Cuba.

We don't expect to win socialism through elections, but this campaign can challenge the bosses' candidates and show that there is a real alternative: united struggle by the workers and oppressed.

Vote for two workers, two women of color. Vote Workers World Party.



**Monica
MOOREHEAD**
Workers World



**Gloria
La RIVA**
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President and Vice President

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The most basic function of civil government is to prevent the shedding of innocent blood. The U.S. Constitution clearly states that no person may be deprived of life without due process of law.

As President, I will promptly acknowledge that the unborn child is, without exception, a legal person from the moment of fertilization. I will appoint U.S. Attorneys who will uphold the Constitution by prosecuting every abortionist and abortuary in the United States. I will appoint to the Federal judiciary only persons who have publicly, faithfully, and consistently acknowledged the legal personhood of the unborn child.

Because all education is inherently religious, it must be accountable to parents, not to politicians.

The Federal government has no constitutional authority whatsoever to fund, influence or control education. As President, I will eliminate the U.S. Department of Education and terminate funding and subsidies to ideological advocacy groups which use our tax dollars to advance their private political, religious, and cultural agendas.

Taxes on income, capital gains, gifts, inheritance, and business activities will be eliminated and replaced with tariffs on imported products, plus limited excises on nonessential goods and services.

Social Security will be privatized, with beneficiaries receiving all the money they have been promised. No longer will American workers and employers be required to pay FICA taxes and no longer will one spouse have to work to support the government while the other is working to support the family.

History has repeatedly demonstrated that liberty is at risk when free citizens are denied the ability to defend themselves against common criminals and political tyrants.

Therefore, as President, I will staunchly oppose all attempts by the Federal government to prohibit or regulate gun ownership by law-abiding citizens.

I pledge to you that under a Phillips administration, there will be no more undeclared wars -- there will be no wars at all except for the purpose of defending our own country. When our troops do go to war, they will serve under no foreign commander and be accountable to no foreign authority.

Our Constitution vests all legislative power in our elected representatives in Congress. It is unconstitutional to permit the transfer of control over Federal policy and resources from Congress to the Federal Reserve, regulatory agencies, unelected bureaucrats, private organizations, the judiciary, international organizations, or to the President.

As President, I will act to withdraw the United States from organizations which compromise our national independence, our liberty, or our legal heritage.

No more U.S. tax dollars will be sent to the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, or NAFTA.

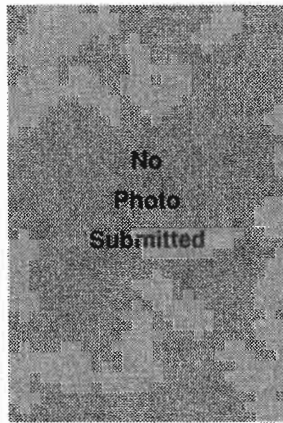
Once again, it will be America's policy to be the friend of liberty everywhere, but the guarantor of ours alone.

No funds will be approved for any agency, program, or activity which is not specifically authorized by the Constitution, and I will repeal all unconstitutional Executive Orders and Declarations of Emergency which usurp congressional authority.

I am the only candidate who has headed a major department or agency of the Federal government.



**Howard
PHILLIPS**
Constitution



**J. Curtis
FRAZIER**
Constitution

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President and Vice President

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Last October, I ended my lifelong association with the Republican Party, which included eight years of service in three White Houses, to join the Reform Party and seek its presidential nomination. Since making that decision, I have come to believe profoundly it was the right one.

Today, our two-party system has become a fraud on the people. On foreign and trade policy, open borders and centralized power, our Beltway parties are virtual Xerox copies of one another. Both supported NAFTA and the surrender of U.S. sovereignty to the WTO. Both supported the illegal war on Serbia. Both backed permanent trade privileges for a Beijing regime that persecutes Chinese for believing as we do, and that targets our cities with missiles. "

Neither Beltway party speaks for the forgotten Americans whose jobs were exported to finance the bull market we enjoy. Both are chemically dependent on regular injections of soft money. Both write laws with corporate lobbyists looking over their shoulders. Neither will appoint Supreme Court justices who are committed to overturning that abomination called *Roe v. Wade*.

Only the Reform Party offers America a real choice of destinies. As its candidate, I will campaign vigorously against Bush and Gore, press the case to get into the debates, and run a race that leaves the party a secure place in the American political system.

I will argue for a foreign policy rooted in the tradition of Washington, Jefferson and John Quincy Adams – one that does not go abroad "in search of monsters to destroy," but defends our own country. As President, I will never send an army to fight in any foreign war unless America's honor is impugned, her citizens attacked, or her vital interests imperiled.

I will also do all in my power to halt the back-sliding towards hyphenated-Americanism – a road that ends in separatism and ethnic strife. In a Buchanan White House, quotas and set-asides will be abolished, and there will be no more of the sterile politics of victimhood. America also needs new laws to give us time to assimilate the 30 million immigrants who have come in the last generation, and to introduce them to our English language, history, heroes, and culture.

Early in a Buchanan administration, the IRS tax code will be ripped up by its root, taxes cut to the lowest level in modern history, and "death taxes" and taxes on small business eliminated. Any nation that puts a tariff on U.S. manufacturers will find an equal tariff on its own exports to the USA.



Patrick
BUCHANAN
Freedom



Ezola
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President and Vice President

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James Harris, 52, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. President, is a garment worker and member of the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees from Atlanta, Georgia. He has been active in working together with coworkers to strengthen his union in Georgia, and in building solidarity with struggles of workers and farmers across the United States and internationally. He has brought a revolutionary socialist perspective to the fight for Black rights, and in mobilizations against imperialism and its wars, for more than three decades. Harris was the 1996 Socialist Workers candidate for president.

In February Harris was part of a delegation to revolutionary Cuba that included six farmers and two members of the Atlanta Network on Cuba. The tour enabled farmers to meet fellow rural producers in Cuba and learn about the advances made as a result of the Cuban revolution.

Harris has been active in the struggle against police brutality, and participated in an organization fighting to win justice for the family of Willie James Williams, killed while in police custody in a Georgia town. Harris has demanded an end to the racist death penalty. Harris joined the tens of thousands who demonstrated to defend affirmative action in Florida.

Margaret Trowe, 52, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Vice President, is a meat packer at Quality Pork Processors, the Hormel Foods slaughterhouse, organized by the United Food and Commercial Workers union (UFCW) in Austin, Minnesota. Along with her coworkers she has most recently been actively winning support for the organizing drive by packinghouse workers at Dakota Premium Foods in St. Paul, Minnesota, who are fighting for union recognition.

A revolutionary struggle by tens of millions is needed to confront the growing crisis of the capitalist system. Only a revolutionary workers and farmers government will be able to act in the interests of the vast majority. A workers and farmers government will lead the struggle to overturn capitalism and will join with working people worldwide in the struggle for socialism.

The offensive against the working class is led by both Democratic and Republican parties. Other candidates, such as rightist Patrick Buchanan of the Reform Party, and the liberal Ralph Nader of the Green Party, offer no alternative. All these parties support the brutality of the police and the increased use of the death penalty. All these parties blame immigrant workers for the worsening working conditions and living standards that all working people face. All these parties promote reactionary America First nationalism, which only serves the interests of the wealthy families of the ruling class of the United States.

The Socialist Workers Campaign is part of the resistance of workers and farmers to the intensifying assault on our living standards, working conditions, and democratic rights being carried out by the ruling classes in the United States and elsewhere. Our campaign brings a revolutionary message to workers, farmers, and youth who are looking for an alternative to the parties of war, racism, and oppression, and who want to fight back.



**James E.
HARRIS**
Socialist Workers



**Margaret
TROWE**
Socialist Workers

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President and Vice President

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Americans are demanding commonsense reforms in the way we heal our sick, educate our children, fuel our cities, grow our food, and resolve conflicts at home and abroad—reforms that will never see the light of day under Republican or Democratic administrations, bought and paid for by special interests.

Our comprehensive platform of proven solutions includes:

- Ending special interest control of our politics through (1) elimination of PACs and soft money, (2) public sponsorship of election campaigns, and (3) prevention of lobbying by former public servants on behalf of domestic and foreign interests.
- Reforming health care by adding cost-effective, prevention-oriented health care programs proven to prevent disease, promote health, and save money in the best possible way—by keeping people healthy.
- Strengthening education by showcasing and promoting the most effective educational innovations, proven to boost outcomes and to harness the unlimited intelligence and creativity of our citizens.
- Cutting taxes responsibly—while protecting Social Security and Medicare—through reduction of government waste and fraud, and through cost-effective solutions to social problems.
- Overhauling the tax code and ending corporate welfare by implementing a low flat tax with a floor of \$34,000 (for a family of four) below which Americans would pay no income tax.
- Preventing crime—not warehousing criminals—through effective criminal and drug rehabilitation programs, and through proven programs to reduce high levels of societal stress.
- Creating energy self-sufficiency by ending our costly addiction to foreign oil and protecting our environment through energy conservation and the use of renewable, safe, nonpolluting energy sources such as wind, solar, and biomass.
- Safeguarding America's food supply through sustainable agricultural practices proven to produce healthy, high-quality food without hazardous chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and through mandatory labeling and safety testing of genetically engineered foods, and a moratorium on the release of these experimental life forms into the environment until proven safe.
- Promoting more prosperous and harmonious international relations by shifting our foreign policy away from intervention and military aid towards the export of U.S. know-how and technical assistance in key areas, such as business, entrepreneurship, education, sustainable agriculture, and environmental technologies.

The Hagelin/Goldhaber ticket

John Hagelin, Ph.D., is a world-renowned, Harvard-trained physicist, educator, and leading public policy expert. Best known for his groundbreaking scientific research in physics, he founded the Institute of Science, Technology and Public Policy, a progressive think tank dedicated to applying the most advanced scientific discoveries to public policy. He has worked closely with Congress for two decades, and spearheaded the formation of the largest bipartisan congressional caucus, dedicated to scientifically proven, prevention-oriented solutions.

Nat Goldhaber is an entrepreneur with 20 years' experience in Silicon Valley. Most recently, he retired as President and CEO of Cybergold, Inc., a highly successful Internet company he sold to a publicly traded company, Mypoints. He served as Special Assistant to Pennsylvania's Lieutenant Governor William W. Scranton III and ran the State Energy Agency as Interim Director. He holds a master's degree in education and is a member of the University of California-Berkeley's Executive Board.



**John
HAGELIN**
Natural Law



**Nat
GOLDHABER**
Natural Law

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United States Senator

(Page 1 of 2)



Maria CANTWELL

Democrat

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Special interests have too much influence on Congress. Reducing their power is the first step in getting things done for working families. But that won't change until we change Congress.

Instead of raising special interest money in the other Washington, Maria Cantwell traveled 5,000 miles in a bus through all 39 counties, meeting with people from all walks of life.

Maria believes that it's time the voice of our Washington was heard.

A Proven Record and Clear Priorities.

Maria served eight years in the Washington Legislature and U.S. Congress. She was a strong voice for improving schools, expanding

access to health care, and protecting a woman's right to choose. She helped pass Family and Medical Leave and was an advocate for fiscal responsibility.

For the past five years, Maria helped build a successful Internet software company. She will take this valuable experience and public sector leadership to the U.S. Senate.

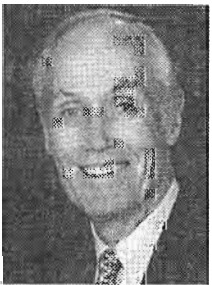
As our Senator, Maria will fight to: • Guarantee long-term solvency of Social Security and Medicare. • Ensure that every child has access to the best education, and everyone can obtain job training to succeed in the changing economy. • Expand Medicare to cover prescription drug costs. • Reform health care so you and your doctor—not HMOs—make medical decisions. • Enact strong laws that protect your privacy. • Enforce clean air and water laws, and protect open space and parkland. • Curb special interests through campaign finance reform.

Maria Cantwell: Your Voice For A Change.

Leadership for the new century requires a Senator in step with Northwest values.

Maria has earned the support of over 100 elected officials, as well as educators, firefighters, conservationists, women, business, and labor leaders across the state.

Learn more about the leaders supporting Maria, and read her positions on the issues at: www.cantwell2000.com.



Slade GORTON Republican

There's one common sense lesson I've learned that's more important to me than any other: the best ideas for our state come from the people who live and work here, not federal bureaucrats 3,000 miles away.

My faith is not in one size fits all federal decision making. Whatever the issue – education, the environment, tax reform, or health care – my goal is to return power and decision making authority to people at home.

Education Reform: I want to remove the red tape that Washington, D.C. imposes on our schools. One size fits all education policy

applied to thousands of schools across America doesn't work. It's time to let our local educators and parents decide what's best for their own schools.

Save the Dams: Radical groups want to dismantle our dams, decimating eastern Washington. The dams must stay.

Tax Overhaul: It's time to junk the IRS code and start over with a simpler and fairer system.

Social Security: I want reform that will make sure it is there for those who need it today, and tomorrow. There will be no spending these dollars on other government programs under my watch.

Salmon Recovery: We can restore a vibrant salmon fishery to our region if we trust local people to run this crusade. Decisions forced on us by Washington, D.C. won't work.

Microsoft: I want the prosecution of this company dismissed.

Prescription Drug Pricing: I'm fighting against the powerful drug companies who charge Americans more for the same products they sell overseas.

If you want a Senator who values doing the right thing over getting the right headline...if you want a Senator who cares deeply about this state and its people and works hard to get things done...then I ask for your support this fall.

Please visit my website, slade2000.com.

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United States Senator

(Page 2 of 2)



Jeff
JARED
Libertarian

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Jeff E. Jared is an attorney in Kirkland who believes people are better at solving our problems than the federal government. Mr. Jared graduated from Harvard University in philosophy and attended the University of California/Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. "As a small business owner and practicing attorney, I feel that freedom works better than government. The U.S. needs a new people-centered vision based on liberty, responsibility and community."

The federal government tries to breakup Microsoft while allowing the U.S. postal monopoly, education monopolies in every state and bus monopolies in every city to continue to harm all of us with artificially high prices. The software industry is vibrant because it is largely unregulated and it should stay that way. DOJ go away! In Washington, we're for freedom, not federal regulation.

We need free trade with any nation, including Cuba and China, but without foreign aid. American tax money should be spent solely on Americans. We need to loosen up immigration to allow more foreigners to move here to help with our labor shortage and inject our country with a new entrepreneurial and cultural vitality.

The drug war must end and the military industrial complex must be reined in. U.S. troops should be brought home to U.S. soil and be set in a purely defensive posture. American taxpayers shouldn't have to subsidize a world cop.

With a smaller federal government, with a privatized social security system, with cheaper goods because of freer trade and immigration, with lower taxes because of a purely defensive military and criminal justice system that jails fewer drug offenders, taxpayers will have more money to spend on their families, on health care, and on their retirement. Vote libertarian for a more prosperous, peaceful and caring America.



United States Representative

Fourth Congressional District

(Page 1 of 2)



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Democrat

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I'm running for Congress because we need less partisanship and more solutions in Washington, D.C.

As a fourth generation wheat farmer, I have deep roots in this district and a deep-rooted understanding of the people and issues of Central Washington.

As a Vietnam-era veteran who served in the Army along the demilitarized zone in Korea, I am deeply concerned about issues that impact veterans.

I have always been and will continue to be opposed to dam breaching. I believe that we can protect the salmon and keep our dams without breaching.

As a Douglas County PUD Commissioner, I helped negotiate a settlement that preserved both Wells Dam and salmon while satisfying the concerns of diverse groups such as political leaders, business leaders, environmentalists and Indian tribes.

In Congress, I will fight to make sure family farmers have a real safety net that helps them in tough times and does everything possible to strengthen the farm economy. I will support a Medicare prescription drug benefit to help senior citizens pay for their medication. I will be a tireless advocate of better schools by supporting measures to reduce class sizes, to make sure our teachers are well trained, and to give young people access to 21st Century technologies in public schools.

Often, congressional leaders focus more on party labels than on practical solutions that help people.

If you send me to Congress, you will know that I will stand up to Democratic Party leaders, Republican Party leaders or the next President of the United States if that's what it takes to get things done for the people of the 4th District.

After you learn more about who I am and what I stand for, I hope I can earn your support on November 7th.



Doc HASTINGS

Republican

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It has been my honor and privilege to serve as your voice in the other Washington, working to restore common sense to the policies that impact our lives and communities. I take this responsibility very seriously and have worked every day to ensure that the views of Central Washington residents are heard and acted upon.

I'm proud of my record and what we – working together – have been able to achieve for Central Washington. From working to

protect agriculture, our natural resources, and our way of life, to improving the quality of education our children receive, there's no question that our hard work is paying off. But there is still much to do.

We need to give parents and teachers even more flexibility to decide what's best for our children, ensuring that no child is left behind.

We must open new export markets, level the playing field for our farmers and continue the vital agriculture research programs that give our farmers the tools they need to succeed.

We need to ensure that local residents have a meaningful role in how our natural resources are managed and that we find ways to save salmon without tearing down our dams.

We need to ensure the future of Medicare so today's seniors and tomorrow's retirees will have access to the critical health care and prescription drugs they need. I'm proud that we stopped the raid on the Social Security Trust Fund so that those dollars are solely used for their intended purpose – retirement security.

Your support has given me the opportunity to take the common sense values you and I share back to our Nation's Capital. I'm asking for your vote to continue the work we've started to ensure that our children have the opportunity to enjoy a happy, healthy and prosperous future.

United States Representative

Fourth Congressional District

(Page 2 of 2)



Fred D. KRAUSS

Libertarian

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Fred Krauss for Congress Campaign

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I am honored to represent the Libertarian party as a candidate for the Fourth Congressional District, United States Congress, because I believe that voters need to have additional choices for their representatives. Frankly, no political party has all of the answers, all of the time. In the past, both the Democrats and the Republicans have had some good ideas. But, as Washington State moves into an exciting future, it's the Libertarian party and our commitment to low taxes and small government that are best suited to building that

future. From social security reform to America's self-defense, the Libertarian party offers voters a real alternative....an alternative that works.

I grew up and attended college in both Oregon and Washington, earning my Doctorate in Education from the University of Portland. I have also done post-doctoral work at the University of Washington, and most recently at Washington State University in Richland. My professional background includes forty-two years of school administration and teaching at the elementary, secondary, and college level; and serving as the School Superintendent of Wasco County, Oregon for over twenty years. In addition, I am proud of my twelve years of service in the National Guard and Army Reserve, attaining the rank of Master Sergeant and selection as a Warrant Officer.

Currently I am a self-employed investment advisor, a member of the Richland Kiwanis Club, and a candidate for membership on the State of Washington Board of Education. I have been married to my wife, Sharon, for almost 50 years. She and I have two married daughters, three grandchildren, and one great grandchild, all of whom reside in Washington State. As a Libertarian, I believe that, for my family and for all Americans, less government is the best government.



United States Representative

Fifth Congressional District

(Page 1 of 2)



**Tom
KEEFE**
Democrat

I am running for Congress because I believe that "a citizen legislator can go to Congress, serve with vigor, enthusiasm and commitment, and not lose sight of the road that leads back home." My commitment to building and strengthening my community is rooted in the lessons I learned from my family in Eastern Washington and through my life experiences.

The issues I will focus on in the 107th Congress will reflect the commitments I have had for these past thirty years: making the process of government serve the public interest and speaking out on behalf of those who don't have a high-priced lobbyist or powerful special interest operation in the corridors of Congress.

I will speak on behalf of our schools, many of which are overcrowded and badly in need of repair.

I will speak out in support of eliminating our national debt so that our children can make their own budget decisions without being saddled with my generation's past-due bills.

I will ask why my father's generation, many of whom fought in Europe and the Pacific to keep this nation free, now find it necessary to ride a bus across the border to buy the prescription drugs they need.

Eastern Washington deserves a true representative who will fight for the interests of the people at home, not big-money special interest groups. I may be outspoken and independent, but I say what I believe. I want to stand up, speak out, and fight for my neighbors and the issues they care about.



**George R.
NETHERCUTT, Jr.**
Republican

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Dear Friend,

I was first elected to this office in 1994. I went to the other Washington to work for lower taxes; strengthening Social Security and Medicare; improving our education system; balancing the federal budget; strengthening our country's military capabilities; helping our farms and ranches and small businesses; and working for a stronger economy and more jobs in Eastern Washington. I also wanted to help families in our District when they had trouble with

government agencies. In the time that I have been your Representative in Congress, I have worked hard toward these goals and I am very proud of what I have accomplished.

As part of the first Republican House and Senate in 40 years, I was part of the successful effort to finally get the federal government to pay all its bills – and to do so without raiding the Social Security trust fund. I have voted to strengthen local school boards, voted to cut red tape and regulations that the government imposes on our lives and livelihoods, voted to cut the federal deficit, voted for a stronger military defense for our nation, voted to keep the economy running strong and worked to give Eastern Washington's farmers a strong voice in Congress.

I have accomplished much, yet there is more to do. Therefore, I ask for the privilege of continuing to represent you and our neighbors of Washington's 5th Congressional District in Congress. I ask for your vote so that I may continue my service to you, our district and our country. Thank you.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

United States Representative

Fifth Congressional District

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Greg HOLMES

Libertarian

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Holmes for Congress

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The top ten reasons to vote Greg Holmes for Congress:

10. I will vote against any budget that does not cut overall spending by at least 10%. 9. People who are sick and dying should be free to take any medicine they need—whether it is FDA approved or not. 8. I don't care what you look at on the Internet, what you smoke, or what you do in the bedroom. Your peaceful personal behavior is your own business—not the government's. 7. If people

screw up their lives by acting irresponsibly—gambling, drinking, using drugs, smoking until cancer sets in, making babies they can't afford—they shouldn't expect government to force taxpayers to bail them out. They should have to ask for kindness and charity from their fellow citizens. 6. I am 100% pro-gun rights, 100% of the time. 5. American soldiers are not the world's policemen. Our troops should be brought home from Bosnia, Kosovo, and everywhere else, and they should only be used to defend America from attack. 4. It is wrong for government to take money from plumbers, janitors, and waitresses in order to subsidize big corporations or American farmers. 3. American farmers and manufacturers could be more competitive in the global marketplace with dramatically lower taxes and less government. 2. A convoluted tangle of big government, big business, and special interests has created a health care crisis, but implementing free market reforms can substantially increase affordability, choice, and customer satisfaction. 1. Generation X should not be forced to bet its future on the failing Social Security system. Everyone should have the freedom to "opt out" and begin investing their money where they can earn a decent return, retiring when they choose.



Governor



**Gary
LOCKE**
Democrat

If we want the best schools in the nation, a solution to our transportation problems, affordable health care for all, safer schools and communities, and preservation of our state's natural beauty – and if we believe in proven leadership – we must re-elect Governor Gary Locke.

For Governor Locke, education is the great equalizer. He grew up in public housing, learned English in kindergarten, was the first in his family to graduate from college and became our nation's first Chinese-American governor. Gary Locke personifies the power of education.

That's why education is his top priority. He is fighting for new schools,

smaller class sizes and quality teachers. Under Gary Locke's leadership: • Academic standards were raised and test scores are up. • Teacher testing is a reality. • Schools are safer. • Reading Corps volunteers tutor thousands of struggling students. • Promise Scholarships help middle- and low-income students attend college.

Gary Locke cares about people. He won passage of our Patient's Bill of Rights, one of the strongest in the nation, and is fighting to lower the cost of prescription drugs. The Governor has initiated job re-training programs for unemployed workers and is leading efforts to help rural communities share in our strong economy.

Governor Locke: • Increased parole supervision of criminals. • Improved protection of vulnerable children and adults. • Increased enforcement of water pollution laws by 75%. • Initiated efforts to save our wild salmon and protect our environment.

Gary Locke's leadership gets results. Agencies saved \$140 million and the money now goes to school construction and technology. The Governor's welfare reforms have been judged best in the nation in moving people from welfare to work.

We need a governor who fights for our values and gets things done. Let's re-elect a proven leader, Governor Locke.



**John
CARLSON**
Republican

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We need real leadership in Olympia. Instead, the state budget has ballooned while problems go unsolved. I'll make these bold, positive changes:

Human Services. Olympia's failure to protect vulnerable citizens – abused children, disabled adults, and battered women – is shameful. I'll dismantle DSHS, replacing it with an organization that's compassionate, effective and most of all, accountable.

Education. I'll replace 4,000 government bureaucrats (4%) with 4,000 classroom teachers – in my first year. I'll also finally enable teachers and

principals to remove disruptive students. Taxpayers provide \$7,000 per student but much of it never reaches classrooms. I'll return money, authority and accountability to the classroom – where it belongs.

Property taxes. I'll cut \$300 from everyone's property tax bill. It's long overdue.

Transportation. Commuters statewide are stuck in America's worst traffic. Unbelievably, our Governor has no plan for reducing it! Using existing sales taxes on new vehicles, I'll launch an aggressive program to expand our roads for buses and cars.

Salmon. We'll save endangered salmon and restore family fishing by removing all nets, tribal and commercial, from our waters. Netters will be fairly compensated for lost income and licenses.

Opportunity. I'll reduce community college tuition 50%, to increase accessibility. We'll use savings from contracting out and competitively bidding some state services like most states and local governments. If politicians block this reform, I'll lead an initiative giving you the final say.

My wife and I grew up here. We want Washington to be an even better place for our kids – and yours. I've created and run a respected research institute and successfully led three statewide initiatives, including America's first "Three Strikes" measure. Last year I was honored as one of the UW's 100 Most Influential Alumni of the Century. Let's end business as usual in Olympia and start solving our greatest challenges together.



**Steve W.
LePAGE**
Libertarian

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The Establishment Politicians always promise to cut our taxes and get government off our backs. Then they turn around and let the agencies write thousands of pages of new harmful and costly regulations. They try to tell us what to ingest, inhale, and drink. They divert fuel taxes away from roads. They ignore our ballot initiatives and interfere with our work. In contrast, every day elected Libertarians faithfully provide better services at lower cost by privatizing transportation, schools, and maintenance.

I want to be your next Governor so I can give you back your freedoms and improve your life by: Cutting your property taxes 20%; Allowing Charter Schools which would raise teachers' salaries and performance; Reducing traffic congestion and pollution by increasing road capacity such as building I-605 from Auburn to Everett; Protecting our salmon while preserving hydroelectric dams; Defending your right to keep and bear arms to protect your home and family; Repealing the unconstitutional Growth Management Act to lower the cost of housing and protect your water and property rights; Getting government out of marriage contracts; Keeping government out of the Internet; and Re-legalizing marijuana with controls.

If you believe that freedom and personal responsibility go hand in hand; If you believe that when we let government take care of our personal responsibilities we lose a corresponding freedom; If you believe constitutional democracy is subverted when politicians compete to offer special interest groups wealth and property they have taken from you; If you pay for what you get and don't expect your neighbors to buy it for you; If you believe that government should protect your property and your freedoms instead of taking them, then I ask you for your vote and welcome you to join other Libertarians in changing government for the better.

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Lieutenant Governor



Brad OWEN

Democrat

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As Lieutenant Governor, I kept my campaign promise of four years ago to being a full time and caring activist office holder. Throughout my career, I have made healthy children and safe communities the hallmark of my administration. In the Senate, I was

the author of the Model Drug Free Workplace and the restriction on drinking in college dorms legislation. I helped create the State's Missing and Exploited Children Taskforce and have visited over 240 schools throughout Washington State talking to our children about the dangers of drugs.

I have also worked hard to make economic development and international trade a priority of my administration. I led the effort to reactivate the Statutory Committee on Economic Development which will help identify changes in our fast moving economy and set priorities for legislative initiatives. I have led trade and cultural missions to Germany, China, Korea, Taiwan, Hungary and the Philippines. My goal is to keep our economy moving and maintain the prosperity and quality of life that we have enjoyed over the last decade.

As your Lieutenant Governor, I will continue to work for the citizens of our state and not the special interests. I would appreciate your support and vote.



Wm. "Mike" ELLIOTT

Republican

My name is Mike Elliott. I am your Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor. I have been married to a wonderful woman, Mimi Quijada, for 27 years. I have two grown children and one granddaughter.

I retired from the Army in 1991 as a helicopter instructor pilot. I am a Vietnam Era veteran, served in Panama during the build up for the invasion, and am a Gulf War veteran.

As Mayor of the Town of Rainier, I was instrumental in the development of its Growth Management Plan, am a member of the Thurston County Regional Planning Council, the Thurston County Solid Waste Advisory Committee, and I represent South Thurston County as a member of the Intercity Transit Authority. I have kept property taxes below the State's authorized 100% assessment. After I-695, I was able to re-prioritize the budget and not diminish services or cut employees when the town lost over \$110,000.

I am running for Lieutenant Governor because I believe in my heart that we have the same values, struggles and needs, and I want our State to be as prosperous as you do.

Visit my website, www.elliottfortgov.com, tell your friends, and elect Mike Elliott your next Lieutenant Governor.



Ruth E. BENNETT

Libertarian

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Do you know what the Lieutenant Governor does? Our State Constitution says the Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate, substitute for the Governor when he/she is out of state or

incapacitated, and to serve at the request of the Governor. That's all. Washington taxpayers pay \$400,000 per year for that.

The Constitution also gives the legislature the authority to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor. What a grand idea! Let's do that, and save \$400,000 per year!

In 1998, Washington voters passed the medical marijuana initiative. But the current Lieutenant Governor used his office to campaign against this initiative, opposing the best anti-nausea drug known to science. The state found him in violation of Washington's ethics laws and fined him for it.

If we need a Lieutenant Governor at all, it's certainly not so he can crusade against the clear wishes of the people of Washington, whether it's against helping sick people keep their medicine down or for building stadiums for billionaire sports owners. As a lifelong Washington resident and graduate of WSU, I believe it's time for a change in Olympia. Please vote Ruth Bennett, Libertarian for Lieutenant Governor.



Secretary of State

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Don L. BONKER

Democrat

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I want to be your Secretary of State because this office has responsibility for the most cherished right of citizenship—voting. I will be a relentless advocate for campaign financing reform and promote higher standards for public service. I bring proven leadership and

experience to this position and a deep commitment to making the state's election system more inclusive. As Clark County Auditor, I initiated a number of reforms to improve and modernize election procedures, including pioneering the use of punchcard voting. During seven terms in Congress, I had a strong record on environmental protection and was a national leader on human rights and international trade issues. My work in the private sector has enhanced my ability to represent all the interests of Washingtonians. The Supreme Court ruling on blanket primaries will challenge our new Secretary of State and the legislature to rewrite the state's primary election law. I will bring together interested parties on a solution that complies with the court's decision, yet respects voting rights of our state's independent voters. I will build upon the incumbent's trade promotion efforts that benefit Washington businesses and workers.



Sam REED

Republican

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Sam Reed offers Washingtonians vision for the future, outstanding qualifications, and broad support.

• **Best Vision:** As your Secretary of State, Sam will guard against election fraud, increase state worker productivity, expand voter information and participation, place state archives online, and, as an

experienced election administrator, ensure extensive public involvement in shaping Washington's future primary election system.

• **Most Qualified:** Sam Reed was the Assistant Secretary of State under two administrations. He's serving his fifth term as a highly respected County Auditor, earning nine national awards for elections, historical records, licensing, and financial innovations. He pioneered Internet and cable television voters' guides and the nationally recognized "Voting Is Cool" program for kids. Sam served as an election observer in Africa and Asia, distinguishing himself as an election expert and diplomat. He has Bachelors and Masters degrees in Political Science from WSU.

• **Broad Support:** Sam's support reaches across a broad political spectrum. Slade Gorton, Dan Evans, John Carlson, Jane Hague, David Welch, Washington Association of Realtors, BIAW, Washington Public Employees Association, 57 current and former County Auditors including 25 Democrats, and thousands of Washingtonians enthusiastically endorse Sam.

Vote for Sam Reed, a leader with experience we can rely upon and knowledge we trust.



J. Bradley GIBSON

Libertarian

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The recent Supreme Court decision on "blanket primaries" gives Washington voters a great opportunity to guarantee fair, efficient elections and lower your taxes. That's what I'll work for as your Secretary of State.

If the Democrats and Republicans want to operate like private clubs and keep nonmembers from choosing their candidates, that's fine. I believe parties should select their nominees however they wish. But they shouldn't do that and receive taxpayer funds. The clear solution is to eliminate taxpayer-funded primaries for partisan elections.

Adopting this proposal will end the squabbling on this issue between the "major" parties. More importantly, it will mean lower taxes for you and more choices on election day. It will guarantee every party the freedom to select nominees the way they want, without interference by state bureaucrats.

This is just one of the innovative ways the Libertarian Party can improve Washington government, save you money, and increase your freedom — all by trusting people to run their affairs as they see fit.

I am an independent bankruptcy, personal injury and immigration attorney practicing in Seattle, hold an M.B.A., am a member of Mensa and the Mountaineers.

Vote for freedom. Vote Libertarian.

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Secretary of State

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Chris LOFTIS

Reform

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We're doing well... we can do better. We live in the most beautiful state in the greatest nation. We enjoy freedom, fairness and prosperity. But we can enjoy more freedom, more fairness and more

sustainable prosperity by recognizing the need for reform and improvement.

I won't apologize for my optimism or ideals because they are coupled with a work ethic and history of success. I know what it means to bring people of differing mindset and backgrounds together to work for the common good. I know the pivotal role of business in the health of a community and environment. I know what it is to worry about my paycheck as well as making a payroll for my employees.

I also know that we have a political system where money is king and party dominance the goal, not effective government.

Folks, I know I have a tough task ahead. I'm not a Democrat, a Republican, a liberal, a conservative, a billionaire (or even a professional wrestler). I'm just a man, a centrist, believing we can make things better if we approach our problems with fairness, honest reform, and personal accountability as our guides. Let's do better. We can. We must.



The Secretary of State's Office, in cooperation with **TVW**, is again producing a *Video Voters' Guide* of candidates for statewide office. **TVW** is a nonprofit cable television network that provides unedited coverage of state government deliberations. The *Video Voters' Guide* will be shown on the **TVW** network several times before the General Election. It is also available at the **TVW** web site – www.tvw.org. For more information or for channel availability in your community, please call **TVW** at 360.586.5555.



State Treasurer



Mike MURPHY

Democrat

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I've been honored to serve as your Washington State Treasurer for the last four years after serving 10 years as Thurston County Treasurer. I'm asking now for another vote of confidence.

My campaign in 1996 was based on three principles: integrity,

customer service and working smarter. I'm proud that we lived up to these standards in my first term as State Treasurer.

Integrity: It means competitive bidding for every contract or bond sale I conduct. No deals, no gimmicks, no discussion.

Customer service: It means creating programs that make life easier for local governments and school districts. Your local finance professionals are our partners in serving the taxpayers of Washington. Nearly all the state's county treasurers have endorsed our re-election – Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisans alike.

Working smarter: It means using technology to remain at the forefront of the financial industry. For example, all our bond sales are conducted electronically, which provides the fairest, most accurate process possible.

I have earned the endorsement of labor organizations, bankers, schoolteachers and a wide cross-section of Washington citizens. My wife, Teri, and I, both lifelong Washingtonians, are now asking for the best endorsement of all: your vote for Murphy. Thank you.



Diane RHOADES

Republican

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Telephone: 253.677.1804

E-mail: dianer1@gte.net
Internet: www.rhoadesreport.com

Like you, Diane Rhoades is concerned about taxes. She wants to make sure that you understand where your money goes and that every dollar is carefully spent. Diane is an accountant, financial consultant and licensed CPA. When you choose Diane for State

Treasurer, you are electing a professional person with extensive experience in handling other people's money.

Diane was elected to Orting School Board in 1997 and currently serves in that position. She was also a volunteer election observer, and has worked in political forums toward better government accountability. But Diane Rhoades is not a career politician, she is a business person who is serious about the need for a change in the way government works.

Diane says, "It is my belief that voters are fed up with business as usual. We need to get back to elected officials from broad backgrounds to serve as citizen legislators. Out of touch career politicians have little understanding of the mess they have created with regulations and controls that hurt working people. I promise to work for a streamlined, sensible approach to managing our state finances."

Education: Business Administration degree, University of Washington.

Experience: Accountant, consultant, Certified Public Accountant.



Tim PERMAN

Libertarian

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State government doesn't have any money of its own. It only has what it takes from you in taxes and fees. Whenever someone says, "government spending," they're really talking about your money.

Many entrenched Olympia bureaucrats have forgotten that fact.

I haven't forgotten. That's why I'm running for State Treasurer.

The Office of State Treasurer should be a model of fiscal responsibility and integrity. As State Treasurer I will work to return your money to you and to reduce and eliminate future obligations. I will follow the constitution and work for the people of Washington State.

I grew up in the Seattle area and graduated from the University of Washington with a degree in Business Administration. For the last 14 years I've managed a \$1 billion+ investment portfolio for a large member-driven credit union. I am a member of the Seattle Society of Financial Analysts.

"A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government."-Thomas Jefferson (1801)

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State Auditor



Brian SONNTAG

Democrat

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"Hire" Brian Sonntag your State Auditor. Sonntag brings accountability to state government.

Brian's leadership found some 37 million of your dollars being misspent, stolen, mismanaged, and at risk. His whistleblower program is a national model, and he brought performance measures to state budgets.

Brian cares about his employers, the citizens he works for.

Sonntag's been endorsed by the State Labor Council, Board of Realtors, Washington Council of Firefighters, and many others – but the most important endorsement is your vote!

Brian is a Certified Government Financial Manager, member of the national Council on Government Ethics Laws, served on Governor's Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, the boards of United Way, Boys and Girls Club, and youth Baseball and Basketball coach.

Last year Brian received the Seattle Municipal League's Warren G. Magnuson Award.

Brian says Ethics, Accountability and Open Government are the issues.

Seattle Times, "Credit State Auditor Brian Sonntag with a proposal that would break the crust of cynicism and suspicion that is smothering state government."

Tri-City Herald, called Sonntag "...crusader for government accountability and efficiency."

The Olympian, "Sonntag has earned the public's trust... Efficient and Honest Operation of State Government."

Thanks for your friendship and continued support.

A Tradition of Excellence!



Richard McENTEE

Republican

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State spending is increasing at rates far greater than your income; fiscal controls at DOT and DSHS are deplorable. Your money is being squandered, the talented staff is frustrated, but the Auditor doesn't know what to do. He accuses legislators of stalling perfor-

mance audits, but lack of leadership is the cause. After eight years, it's clear he can't get the job done. You deserve fiscal Excellence in Olympia!

Dick McEntee will bring proven leadership, plus managerial, financial, technical and political qualifications, to the Office with a mission requiring efficient, responsive government. He can get the Legislature and Governor to trust our Auditor's Office.

Degree in Chemical Engineering; Registered Investment Advisor. Led 800 people at Nalley's Fine Foods to national recognition for efficiency, quality and productivity. Oversaw development of world-class cost accounting systems and stringent auditing. Provided rapid, accurate performance audits of merger and acquisition candidates. In 1995, formed a strategic, business, and financial planning/analysis consulting practice. Elected to a four-year term on Fircrest's City Council, served 10 years on the Board of St. Joseph Hospital, three years on Governor Gardner's Advisory Council; president of a national trade association; current board member of Pierce County's Economic Development Corporation.



Chris CAPUTO

Libertarian

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Hate the hassle of renewing your vehicle license? People in Arizona can do that online, and on average it only takes 3 minutes. Washington is a leader in computer software and online technolo-

gies. We should also take the lead in offering citizens the option of interacting with government online. Not only would that save you valuable time, it would also save huge amounts of taxpayer money in government salaries and lost productivity. The savings would reduce your tax burden and enable you to support people in need or causes you care about.

No political party is more dedicated to bringing real reform to Olympia than the Libertarians, and no position in government is better suited to push for these time- and money-saving alternatives than the State Auditor. As a successful Internet entrepreneur and Microsoft developer alumnus, I have the vision and experience necessary to bring the vitality of the free market to reforming the way government serves us.

Vote Caputo for State Auditor. Together, we can build a government that honors and protects our rights, eats less of our paychecks, and does not throw "take-a-number-and-get-in-line" bureaucracies in our way!



Attorney General

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Christine GREGOIRE

Democrat

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Chris Gregoire is not afraid to fight powerful special interests on our behalf. She is tough, ethical, professional, and a proven leader who has helped protect consumers, our children, senior citizens, the

environment and our working men and women.

Chris Gregoire gets results: • She took on Big Tobacco and won history's largest financial settlement which will bring billions of dollars to Washington and help stop tobacco addiction of our kids; • She represents business and consumers and helps return nearly \$12 million a year to Washington citizens; • She's on the front lines fighting to force the federal government to clean up its mess at Hanford; • She has helped pass laws that protect vulnerable seniors and stop domestic violence; • She has provided tools to make schools safer and reduce youth violence; • She is leading the fight to protect our financial privacy; • She manages the largest legal office in Washington with more than 400 lawyers and a caseload in excess of 20,000 cases.

Chris has been a great Attorney General – our kind of Attorney General. We need her common sense and tough leadership in our corner. Re-elect Chris Gregoire. She fights for us – and wins!



Richard POPE

Republican

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People for Richard Pope
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Shoreline, WA 98155
Telephone: 206.365.3463

E-mail: RPope98155@aol.com
Internet: www.pope2000.org

It's time for a change!

Richard Pope will restore professionalism, integrity and competence to the Attorney General's Office.

Richard Pope will investigate and prosecute corruption and mismanagement in state government, rather than whitewashing

and covering up. Scandals such as Linda David, OK Boys Ranch, Wenatchee and DSHS abuses are absolutely intolerable!

Preventable lawsuits have cost Washington taxpayers tens of millions because of bad legal advice and botched representation. Gregoire couldn't even timely appeal the record \$17.8 million judgment against the State!

Gregoire hired expensive private lawyers for over \$93 million – since her office couldn't do the job. Most disgracefully, Gregoire accepted tens of thousands in campaign contributions from these same hired lawyers!

Richard Pope will redirect funding to improve hiring, training and retention of qualified attorneys. Richard believes the State should employ competent lawyers, rather than having to rely upon expensive outside help.

Richard Pope graduated from the University of Washington Law School with Highest Honors and has devoted his entire career to representing ordinary citizens. Richard is concerned, diligent and hardworking – qualities we need in our next Attorney General.

We need an Attorney General who will restore confidence and effectively represent the people. Please vote for Richard Pope.



Richard SHEPARD

Libertarian

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The citizens of Washington need an Attorney General they can trust to do a competent job and ensure that the government is accountable to the people. Richard Shepard can do that job. Richard

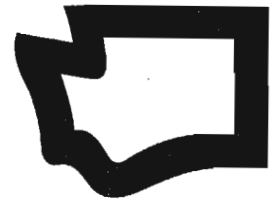
has been a private attorney for nearly 15 years. He has litigated child protection cases, taxation cases, land use cases and several other cases where the quality of government performance has been the issue. He knows how to manage litigation schedules. He knows how to cut through bureaucratic confusion to address the substance of government practices and procedures.

Richard Shepard firmly believes in the first principle of government stated in the Washington State Constitution, "All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights." Richard is the best Attorney General candidate to uphold that principle. Richard will ensure that the Attorney General's office fulfills its constitutional duty to protect the rights of citizens of the state of Washington. Vote Libertarian on November 7th.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

Attorney General

(Page 2 of 2)



**Stan
LIPPMANN**
Natural Medicine
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Contention is made that the Attorney General is compelled, under the constitution and statutes, to represent state officers, and that therefore she cannot begin an action wherein state officers are

defendants. Attention is called to where it is made the duty of the Attorney General to defend all actions against any state officer. The legitimate conclusion of such an argument is that the Attorney General must, if such a situation arise, sit supinely by and allow state officers to violate their duties and be recreant to their trusts, and that instead of preventing such actions it is her duty to defend the delinquents. The law can not be given any such construction. Her paramount duty is made the protection of the interest of the people of the state and, where she is cognizant of violations of the constitution or the statutes by a state officer, her duty is to obstruct and not to assist; and where the interests of the public are antagonistic to those of state officers, or where state officers may conflict among themselves, it is impossible and improper for the Attorney General to defend such state officers. State ex rel. Dunbar v. State Board, 140 Wash. 433.



**Luanne
COACHMAN**
Natural Law
Campaign Address:
Coachman for Attorney General
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I envision communities free of crime where everyone lives fully in accord with both natural law and national law; where we move freely on the streets without fear; and where we live and work together harmoniously for our own fulfillment and the common good.

Current crime prevention programs overlook the mental and physical devastation wrought by constant stress. Stress causes a complex mind-body chain reaction that makes the nervous system overexcited and unstable. The combined stress of citizens in a community accumulates and creates a dangerous, criminal atmosphere. To reduce crime, stress must be reduced in everyone and especially in at-risk individuals.

While a tough penal code may deter some crimes, the Natural Law Party offers systematic, scientifically proven programs to reduce stress in the individual and throughout society—thus eliminating the root cause of crime.

Our strong, practical, prevention-oriented approach is the true, long-term solution to the pervasive problem of crime and will save millions of dollars while eliminating immeasurable anguish in the lives of millions of people. Cultivating spontaneous self-governance in accord with natural law will make us all, and our communities, crime free, stress free, productive, peaceful, and happy.



Commissioner of Public Lands



Mike LOWRY

Democrat

Campaign Address:
People for Mike Lowry
PO Box 24187
Seattle, WA 98124
Telephone: 206.624.6622

E-mail: Mike@MikeLowry.org
Internet: www.mikelowry.org

Commissioner of Public Lands is one of our most important elective offices.

I think I'm the right person for this critical work at this critical time.

The decisions we make today will affect the quality of life of our children and grandchildren. I do not need a job, but I do want this job.

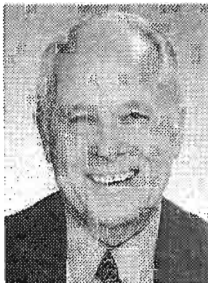
The Lands Commissioner must work with many competing interests and divergent views. Many view it as a job of almost impossible conflicts. I do not. I grew up in rural Washington. I know we can find common ground between rural and urban Washington. We must.

You've heard me say it before: Good environmental policy is good economic policy. There were 127,000 jobs last year in tourism. Our state reported \$2.3 billion spent privately on wildlife alone in 1996.

The Salmon is a northwest icon and I am committed to do all I can to assure its survival.

We must end the dilemma of over-harvesting our trust land timber to provide adequate school construction dollars. Pitting education against the environment is wrong.

I ask you to join Mary, our daughter Diane, The Washington Conservation Voters, and others supporting me for Commissioner of Public Lands.



Doug SUTHERLAND

Republican

This summer *The Seattle Times* commented that our way of life "is linked inexorably with the region's mountains and forests and water." Decisions about that way of life, however, have been partisan, divisive and frequently have ended up in the courts. Critical decisions about our environment have been made not by the people, but by lawyers and judges.

The Commissioner should not just be an advocate for timber communities, for the environment or for schools and other trust beneficiaries. The Commissioner must be all those things. There must be a balanced approach.

It is an approach Doug Sutherland practiced as Mayor of Tacoma and Pierce County Executive.

As Mayor and chair of the Air Pollution Authority, Doug led the effort to achieve air quality in central Puget Sound, leading to its removal from the federal blacklist.

When Tacoma's Commencement Bay was listed as a Superfund toxic cleanup site, he brought all parties together, avoided lengthy lawsuits, and expedited cleanup.

When Puget Sound salmon were listed as endangered species, he joined Democrat Executives from King and Snohomish counties to forge a balanced and responsible strategy to protect our salmon and clean water.

For more information, visit www.sutherland2000.org.



Steve LAYMAN

Libertarian

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Environmentalists for Steve Layman
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E-mail: SteveLayman@LPWS.org
Internet: www.VoteLiberty.org

State lands are a rich legacy that should be managed sanely as a personal legacy would be managed – not surrendered to the shifting demands of special interests. By considering State lands as if they were our treasured private lands, we will treat them with the care and respect they truly deserve.

As your Commissioner I will enforce laws protecting State lands from abuse by users. I will also ensure that any uses of State lands that harm adjoining private properties results in full compensation to those harmed neighbors.

I believe making polluters pay restitution to their victims is a more effective deterrent to pollution than government regulation. Restoration costs are sometimes monumental and polluters could spend the rest of their lives working to compensate their victims.

Polluters should pay for their damage, and when the government becomes the polluter, it should likewise pay for its damage to those it harms.

Like most Libertarians, the environment is extraordinarily important to me. I have a degree in zoology and am committed to clean air and clean water. I am regularly consulted about rehabilitating injured eagles and have been president of an Audubon Society chapter.

Please vote Libertarian for a cleaner, greener environment.

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Superintendent of Public Instruction



Teresa "Terry" BERGESON

Non Partisan

Campaign Address:

Terry Bergeson Campaign

PO Box 11910

Olympia, WA 98508

Telephone: 360.943.9288

E-mail: terry@bergeson2000.com

Internet: www.bergeson2000.com

Terry Bergeson is a passionate and effective advocate for children. Under Terry's leadership as Superintendent of Public Instruction, students from all walks of life are learning more in Washington. They are reading, thinking, writing clearly about their ideas, and

building skills that will prepare them for a successful future in the 21st century. Student achievement is up, and school violence is down.

During her second term, Terry will build on the successful work of educators, meet the challenges of education reform and champion steady improvement in all schools and districts. She will advocate for better training, early support, curriculum resources and compensation to recruit and retain great teachers in every classroom and great principals in every school. She will promote students' opportunities to personalize their learning and earn a high school diploma that truly prepares them for their lives.

Terry has been an educator for 37 years. She has served as president of the Washington Education Association, executive director of the Washington Commission on Student Learning, and is endorsed by parents, teachers, and community leaders throughout the state.

In Terry's words "Our kids all need hope and skills for their future. Let's keep working together to achieve that goal."

UNOPPOSED



Insurance Commissioner



Mike KREIDLER

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Kreidler 2000
PO Box 12448
Olympia, WA 98508
Telephone: 360.943.0690

E-mail: mike@kreidler2000.com
Internet: kreidler2000.com

Washington voters want a skilled consumer advocate as Insurance Commissioner. Mike Kreidler has strong qualifications to lead the fight for consumer protection and affordable, dependable health care.

Mike Kreidler's priority is the restoration of a consumer friendly

health care market. It is unacceptable that many of our neighbors find health insurance unobtainable.

An innovator, Kreidler has proposed creation of a simple prescription purchasing cooperative to slash drug prices for retirees, the uninsured, and the underinsured by as much as 45%.

Consumers must be protected from unfair actions by insurance companies. You buy insurance for peace of mind and have a right to expect prompt service at a reasonable cost. Mike Kreidler will be there to protect your rights.

Kreidler's proven record has earned him support from women's health, consumer, and senior leaders statewide. He is endorsed by the Washington State Labor Council (COPE); Washington Conservation Voters; Washington Education Association; and by workers, businesses, retirees, and health care advocates.

Kreidler, an Optometrist and health administrator, served in the U.S. Army Reserve (Lt. Colonel); State Legislature; and as a Member of Congress. He received a Presidential appointment as Regional Director of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Visit Kreidler2000.com for more.



Don DAVIDSON

Republican

Campaign Address:
Friends of Don Davidson
11101 N.E. 8th, Suite 206
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: 425.455.1592

E-mail: dondavidson@dondavidson2000.com
Internet: www.dondavidson2000.com

Dr. Don Davidson knows how to fight big insurance companies and government bureaucracy. He's been doing it for his patients for over three decades. Now Don wants to battle them for us as Insurance Commissioner.

Don will fight for your rights to:

Competitive Pricing- The state's policies have driven Medicare plans and insurance companies from the state. Loss of competition increases all our costs. Don will drive down prices by increasing competition.

Consumer Control- No one should tell us what doctor to see or what insurance to purchase. Dr. Davidson will strictly enforce the "Patients Bill of Rights" and make sure that neither insurance companies nor government bureaucrats take away your right to choose.

Promises Kept- In exchange for our premiums and taxes, insurance companies and government have made an explicit promise to pay our claims and to be there for us in emergencies. As Insurance Commissioner, Don will make sure both the insurance companies and government keep that promise.

Dr. Don Davidson is uniquely qualified to serve as Insurance Commissioner. He is the former Mayor of the state's 5th largest city, past President of the Seattle-King County Dental Association, and past President of the Association of Washington Cities.



Mike HIHN

Libertarian

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Committee to Elect Mike Hihn
13508 37th Avenue S.
Tukwila, WA 98168-3933
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E-mail: liberty@MikeHihn.com
Internet: <http://MikeHihn.com>

What if car insurance was provided like health insurance – tax-free and paid by employers? We wouldn't buy insurance for routine expenses. Not with our own money. But if somebody else pays, tax free, we'd soon demand reimbursement for oil changes and car

washes. Routine maintenance would become "a Basic Right of all Americans."

We'd get daily car washes and weekly oil changes. Insurance rates would skyrocket. The uninsured would be forced to drive dirty cars. Politicians, who created this farce, would of course blame everyone else. "We have a car care crisis! The free market has failed!!"

Yes, that's silly. But it's accurate. The free market hasn't failed; we don't have one. The illusion of free health care has failed; we can't afford it. There is a health care crisis, created by politicians and nurtured by regulators. Instead, let's provide health insurance like car insurance – affordable and portable, with over 50 competitors fighting for your business, at the highest deductible (and lowest premium) you're comfortable with.

Let's also replace the wasteful processing of small and routine claims – and instead pay cash from your tax-free Medical Savings Account, using a simple debit card.

Freedom still works best. Vote Libertarian.

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State Senator

Ninth Legislative District



Larry SHEAHAN

Republican

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Sheahan for Senate
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Telephone: 509.523.3071

Senator Larry Sheahan is an outstanding advocate for eastern Washington in Olympia.

Larry understands how high taxes and overregulation harm families, farmers and people on fixed incomes, and he will continue

to fight for a government that is more responsive to the needs and concerns of his constituents.

Larry believes funding for higher education and rural schools must remain priorities within the state budget.

As Chairman of the House Law and Justice Committee, Larry toughened penalties for violent juvenile criminals and successfully stopped attempts to weaken our 2nd Amendment rights.

As our Senator, Larry will continue to fight for rural schools and for increased funding of agricultural research. Larry will defend our agricultural economy and will vigorously resist any attempts to breach or destroy the dams on the Snake River.

Economic development for eastern Washington will continue to be one of Larry's highest priorities. As a member of the Senate-House Economic Development Committee, Larry will fight to find ways to bring more living wage jobs to eastern Washington.

Vote for Senator Larry Sheahan – proven leadership for eastern Washington.



Randall S. KEENEY

Libertarian

I have a philosophy upon which all of my political views are based. It is the notion that you have the right to live your own life the way you choose—to work toward goals you consider valuable and worthwhile—to have the freedom to cooperate with whoever you choose. And, your rights are equal, in every way, to the rights of others.

Government's only legitimate role is to secure these rights—to protect your freedom, not meddle with your life. The more a government works toward this end, the greater the benefit to all individuals.

The Declaration of Independence says it well. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men." America's great success is a direct result of this philosophy, yet we have never fully embraced it. It is my vision to see America's promise of individual liberty fully realized.



State Representative

Ninth Legislative District

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Mike JOHNSON

Democrat

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Committee to Elect Mike Johnson
PO Box 522
Cheney, WA 99004-0522
Telephone: 509.235.5821
E-mail: cemj2000@hotmail.com
Internet: www.johnsoncampaign.com

My name is Mike Johnson. I want to make sure Eastern Washington's economy is no longer left behind the rest of the state, give our children quality public schools, and stop the corporate takeover of our region's family farms.

I am young, but that is exactly why I can get the job done. As your representative I will bring a fresh perspective. I will fight to let Olympia know that in the 9th District we do not tolerate "politics as usual."

I vow to work tirelessly for the betterment of our district, and I truly appreciate your vote.



Don COX

Republican

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Committee to Retain Don Cox
PO Box 485
Colfax, WA 99111
Telephone: 509.397.3685
E-mail: dcox@colfax.com

It has been an honor to represent the Ninth District in the House of Representatives. My training and experience uniquely qualifies me to represent the interests of our district. I spent 35 years in public education, completing my career as a superintendent. During the last part of my public school career, I also served as an adjunct professor of educational administration. I am currently an Associate Professor and Director of the Rural Education Center at WSU. Farming has always been a part of our family life. We own a farm in the Colfax area, which my son is now managing.

State Representative

Ninth Legislative District



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Mark G. **SCHOESLER**

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee for Mark Schoesler
1588 E. Rosenoff Road
Ritzville, WA 99169
Telephone: 509.659.1909

Mark Schoesler, life resident of the 9th District, has served us for four terms. He is a farmer, husband of 22 years, and father of two. Mark passed agricultural legislation as a member of the minority, majority and co-majority. Mark opposed cuts or elimination of levy equalization to our schools. Mark supports reasonable tuition, access to higher education, and agricultural research. Mark sponsored and passed legislation to fight methamphetamine crime.

Mark believes in growing the economy-not government, rural economic development, transportation solutions, and lower taxes.

Mark serves as House Whip, Rules, Agriculture and Ecology, and Capital Budget Committees.



John **GEARHART**

Libertarian

Campaign Address:
PO Box 8
Palouse, WA 99161
Telephone: 509.878.1371
E-mail: Tape99@GTE.net

State rights limit federal power. Individual liberties, your rights and mine, limit what government can do. As your representative, and a Libertarian, I will work to insure those rights, as well as...

Comprehensive audits to uncover waste in Olympia. The savings can be used for roads, education, public health, criminal justice and defense of our dams. I support a real tax cut and am opposed to the projected increases in state spending. Our earnings, like our homes and other possessions are private property that must be protected.

Look for the "LBT" when voting; it's in your interests. It's your future!



State Senator Sixteenth Legislative District



Valoria H. LOVELAND

Democrat

**Campaign Address:
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Telephone: 509.547.2636**

**E-mail: LovelandForSenate@aol.com
Internet: www.lovelandforsenate.com**

Valoria Loveland is a hard working, effective Senator for the 16th Legislative District.

Valoria's reputation as a person who gets things done in Olympia is well deserved.

Senator Loveland has served in leadership and on the Agriculture, Transportation, Government Operations, Capital and Ways and Means Committees during her time in the Senate. Each assignment has been helpful to the people she represents in the 16th District, as those positions allow her to express the needs and opinions of her region and to shape policy on issues important to southeast Washington.

Valoria is currently Chair of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, the budget writing committee for the Senate. She is eminently qualified for this important chairmanship. She has now written two State budgets which invest in: education, human services, state and local criminal justice systems, and transportation. These balanced budgets make investments in local communities for sewer and water projects and provide tax cuts and incentives to agriculture and business, while leaving a responsible reserve in the bank.

Valoria Loveland considers it an honor and a responsibility to serve as your Senator. She seeks re-election so that she may continue to work in your behalf.



Mike HEWITT Republican

I've spent my whole life in our area building a business and raising a family. This community is very special to me. After I sold my business last year, I began devoting time to the Chamber of Commerce in Walla Walla, serving as Executive Director. I believe that with the right effort we can bring good jobs to the Walla Walla Valley and all of the 16th District. Yet, the best place to look for jobs and for better schools and better health care is in the State Senate. So many of the problems we discuss everyday at home begin in Olympia. The school budgets are written there. Road construction schedules and property tax rates come from Olympia. I believe in being a part of the community. I want to be a Senator you can feel easy coming up to in a coffee shop to discuss a problem, or just to say hello.

Our taxes are too high, seniors deserve better, more affordable health care, and we need a conservative, steady voice in Olympia.

I hope I can have your vote this year and in the years ahead repay the trust and honor that you've given me.

State Representative

Sixteenth Legislative District



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Yolanda Cortinas

TROUT

Democrat

Campaign Address:

Comm. to Elect Yolanda Cortinas Trout

223 Assumption Drive

Walla Walla, WA 99362

Telephone: 509.522.0687

E-mail: VMHepler@cshis.net

Yolanda supports common sense management of public funds and policies that are sensitive and fair without manipulation by special interests.

Her concerns are: Quality Child Care for Working Parents; Medical Coverage for All; Education; Economic Opportunity; Job Creation; Transportation Safety and Efficiency; Senior Citizens' Health Care and Safety; Water Rights for Irrigation, Public Needs and Wildlife.

Self-employed owner of a child care facility, she worked 15 years as a grocery chain's meat-deli manager. She's on Governor Locke's Early Learning Commission, and founder of Concerned Citizens for Highway SR12.

Area natives, she and husband, Don, have two grown sons.



Dave

MASTIN

Republican

A strong voice for eastern Washington, Dave serves in House leadership as the Republican Floor Leader, where he works with both parties to prepare legislation for a vote on the House floor.

Recognized for his high energy and solution-oriented approach, Dave is dedicated to our interests and values here at home.

"I will continue my effort to make government more efficient, improve education accountability, and push for tougher and smarter penalties for crime."

Dave opposes dam breaching, and advocates science-based environmental efforts that rely on local solutions, education, incentives, and cooperation.

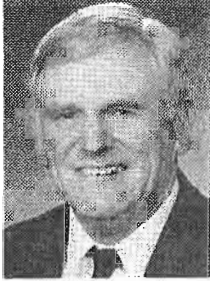


State Representative

Sixteenth Legislative District

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2



Bill GRANT

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-elect Bill Grant
527 Boyer Avenue
Walla Walla, WA 99362
Telephone: 509.529.4929
E-mail: bgrant@hscis.net

Bill Grant, a lifelong resident of the 16th Legislative District, is a fourth generation wheat farmer.

In his leadership position as Caucus Chair, Bill is well recognized as a fiscal conservative. Serving on the budget writing Appropriations Committee and the Agriculture and Ecology Committee, Bill is respected for his ability to work with both parties.

A hard working legislator, Bill's top priority is ensuring our area's needs and concerns are not overlooked. Bill is dedicated to making government more efficient with a common sense approach.

Bill and Nancy Grant, both Whitman College graduates, have four children and eleven grandchildren.



Lorne BLACKMAN

American Heritage

Campaign Address:
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Walla Walla, WA 99362
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Internet: www.LorneBlackman.com

I stand for the right to life, major property tax relief, local control of education, and a wise, frugal and limited government. I oppose the heavy tax burden on families, runaway regulation, dam breaching, and efforts to redefine marriage and traditional values.

America doesn't need more laws, programs or educational bureaucracy, but a renewed taste for liberty and local self-government. We must look beyond the creeping socialism and the stale conservatism of the political status quo.

I would cherish the opportunity to represent you in ethical and principled public service.

Justice of the Supreme Court - Position 2



**Susan J.
OWENS**
Non Partisan

Judge Susan J. Owens has presided in Clallam County District Court for 19 years of her 25-year legal career. She has served as Chief Judge of the Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe and the Quileute Tribal Courts for 11+ years. She graduated from Duke University

and UNC School of Law. She is also a three-time graduate of the National Judicial College in Nevada. Judge Owens is currently President-Elect of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association and serves as Chair of the Long-Range Planning Committee. She was co-founder and co-chair of the Rural Courts Committee. She serves on the statewide Board of Judicial Administration and works with Justice 2001, a working committee dedicated to improving the courts in our state.

Judge Owens is greatly concerned about the impacts of domestic violence, especially the effects on children. Every trial judge in the state deals daily with the consequences of domestic violence. Judge Owens is a national trainer on domestic violence issues and has led judicial education seminars throughout the state from Omak to South Bend. She is committed to leading judicial education in this area.

She has two children and loves baseball.



**Jeff
SULLIVAN**
Non Partisan

Jeff Sullivan is a superb lawyer who will bring a wealth of experience to the Supreme Court. He has practiced law for over 29 years as a defense attorney, public defender and prosecutor. He has personally argued and won more than a half-dozen appeals

cases before the Washington State and United States Supreme Courts. His sound reasoning, as well as, reputation for fairness and integrity will make him an outstanding justice. Jeff Sullivan is a tough and effective prosecutor and has the unanimous, bi-partisan, state-wide endorsement of all 39 elected County Prosecutors. He is endorsed by over 5,700 law enforcement officers and law enforcement administrators, including the: Washington Council of Police & Sheriffs; Washington State Troopers Association; Seattle Police Guild and King County Police Officers Guild. Jeff Sullivan is the only candidate from Eastern Washington and is a recognized policy leader on a local, state and national level. He is endorsed by retiring Washington Supreme Court Justices Richard Guy and Philip Talmadge who the *Tacoma News Tribune* stated were "arguably the most capable members of the high court." He is committed to improving our court system through technology, hard work and common sense.

Justice of the Supreme Court - Position 7



**Bobbe J.
BRIDGE**
Non Partisan

UNOPPOSED

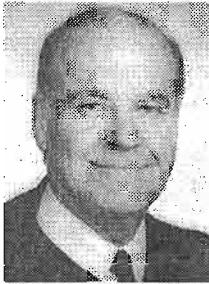
• Highly respected trial judge in Superior Court for 10 years • Twice elected Presiding Judge, served as Chief Judge of Juvenile Court • Dedicated to improving access to justice and protecting individual rights for all citizens • Recognized by Mothers Against Violence in America for lifelong leadership and tireless advocacy for children

and families statewide • Led criminal justice reforms as Chair of King County Criminal Justice Council • Chaired League of Women Voters Justice Committee • Named Judge of the Year by both Washington Women Lawyers and King County Bar Association • J.D. University of Washington • Incumbent, appointed by Governor Locke.

Experience, integrity, commitment to justice for all. With ten years experience in making tough decisions as a judge, Justice Bridge is the caliber of person we want and need on our state Supreme Court. She understands the impact the law has on ordinary people and businesses. *The Seattle Times* said, "Bridge is well-regarded as a no-nonsense judge who pays careful attention to the law." She is a voice for families and victims. Justice Bridge is endorsed by labor unions, police chiefs and sheriffs, citizens and small business owners, Democrats and Republicans throughout the state.



Justice of the Supreme Court - Position 8



**Gerry L.
ALEXANDER**

Non Partisan

UNOPPOSED

Supreme Court Justice Gerry Alexander was born in Aberdeen and raised in Olympia. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Washington and, after Army service, returned to his alma mater for law school. Following graduation and bar examination passage, he entered law practice in Olympia.

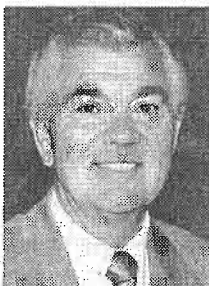
In 1973, Justice Alexander was appointed to the Superior Court for Mason and Thurston Counties. He subsequently won election to that position and served at that court until 1984, when he was elected to a seat on Division Two of the Court of Appeals. In 1994, Justice Alexander was elected to the Supreme Court. With 27 years of judicial experience, Justice Alexander is among the most experienced members of our state's judiciary.

During Justice Alexander's six years on the Supreme Court, he has been instrumental in making the court's proceedings more accessible to the public. He is proud that during his tenure on the court, Washington has become the first state to allow coverage of all of its hearings on public television.

Justice Alexander recognizes that much can be done to make our courts swifter and more responsive. He will work to obtain sensible reform of our judicial system.



Justice of the Supreme Court - Position 9



**Tom
CHAMBERS**

Non Partisan

**Campaign Address:
Comm. to Elect Tom Chambers
PO Box 21508
Seattle, WA 98111
Telephone: 206.328.5564
Fax: 206.328.9382**

**E-mail: joinus@tomchambers.com
Internet: www.tomchambers.com**

Endorsed by the State Troopers Association, Council of Fire Fighters, Women's Political Caucus, Washington Education Association, State Labor Council, Realtors and more.

Rated exceptionally well qualified by his peers. Chambers' Eastern Washington parents, who owned a simple gas station, taught

him values that are his best Supreme Court qualifications: the playing field must be level for everyone and solutions must be grounded in common sense.

For 30 years he has fought tirelessly for real people. He has the deepest, richest qualifications of any candidate. He has a passion for justice and a record to prove it.

He has had a "brilliant legal career." "Tom Chambers is one of the state's most respected lawyers – not only for his trial skills, but for his compassion, understanding and fairness." Supreme Court Justice Barbara Durham (Ret.).

"Tom Chambers is honest and principled." Judge Nancy Ann Holman (Ret.).

"The Troopers Association will stand solidly behind Chambers during this extremely important campaign." Lance Ladines, President, State Troopers Association.

Raised in Wapato, married 33 years, three children. Past President of State Bar. Published 100 articles, two-volume book. Listed – *Best Lawyers in America*. Community – United Way, Providence Hospital Boards. Awards – Boss of the Year and Good Neighbor.



**Jim
FOLEY**

Non Partisan

Jim Foley is a lawyer who has represented hundreds of people, including oyster growers, farmers, fishermen, business owners and municipal ports. He has been a prosecutor and a public defender.

Foley has pledged not to accept any contributions from the insurance companies or the trial lawyers. He doesn't owe anybody

anything. He's kept his promise not to take any money from special interests. His opponent has already accepted tens of thousands from those with interests before the Supreme Court. Jim will be a Judge who can't be bought.

Jim did well in the primary with the help of 285,000 intelligent voters – folks who made a choice for the country lawyer with integrity and common sense.

No wonder the *Seattle Weekly* gave Jim its endorsement saying "We have spent some time with the man and come away impressed with his keen legal mind, his knowledge of the State's legal history, and his real thirst for freedom."

Jim's promise to the voters is that he will respect you and bring common sense and integrity to the bench.

Don't let justice be bought. Remember, your vote is more powerful than special interest money.

Contact Jim at jimforjustice.com.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

Superior Court Judge
Position 1 - Adams County



Richard W.
MILLER
Non Partisan

Candidate did not submit a statement.

UNOPPOSED

ABOUT NON PARTISAN ELECTIONS

Under the Washington State Constitution (Art. 4, Sec. 29) and state statute (RCW 29.30.085), elections for non partisan offices are conducted in a different manner than the nominating/elections process used for partisan offices. The following is an overview of the rules that apply to elections for non partisan state and judicial offices.

Statewide Offices

The only non partisan statewide (executive branch) elective office in Washington is Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

All candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction appear on the primary ballot. If any candidate receives more than 50% of the vote for that position in the primary, he or she goes on the general election ballot **alone**. If no candidate receives a majority, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes go on the general election ballot.

State Judicial Offices

All elective judicial offices in Washington are non partisan.

Justice of the State Supreme Court

All candidates for Supreme Court Justice appear on the primary ballot. If any candidate receives more than 50% of the vote for that position in the primary, he or she goes on the general election ballot **alone**. If no candidate receives a majority, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes go on the general election ballot.

State Court of Appeals Judge

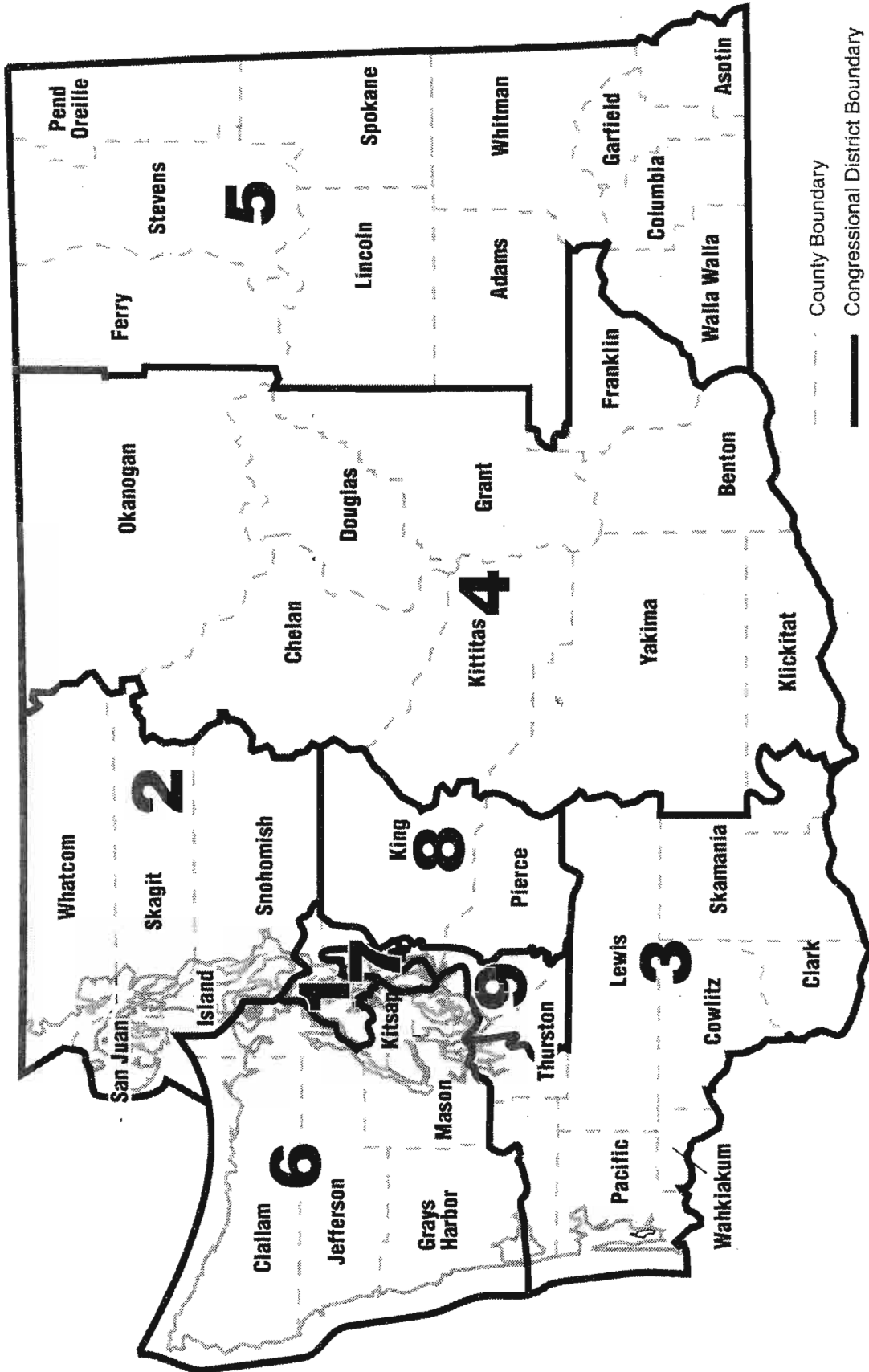
The same rules apply to Court of Appeals Judge as apply to Supreme Court Justice.

Superior Court Judge

- When there are **two or more** candidates for a Superior Court Judge position and one candidate receives more than 50% of the vote, that candidate is elected in the primary and does not appear on the general election ballot (provided no write-in candidate submits a petition of 100 valid signatures within ten days after the primary). When there are more than two candidates in the primary and no candidate receives more than 50% of the vote, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes go on the general election ballot.
- If there is only **one** candidate for Superior Court Judge, the rules differ depending on the population of the county:
 - Less than 100,000 residents:** The candidate appears on both the primary and the general election ballot.
 - More than 100,000 residents:*** If no other person has filed for the position by the end of the candidate withdrawal period, the candidate is automatically issued a certificate of election and does not appear on either the primary or general election ballot.

*Benton, Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima
(Office of Financial Management Population Report - April 1, 2000)

Washington State Congressional Districts



COUNTY AUDITOR AND ELECTION DEPARTMENT CONTACT INFORMATION

These numbers require special telephone equipment to operate.

COUNTY AUDITOR ELECTION DEPARTMENT	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	TDD SERVICE ONLY for the speech or hearing impaired.
ADAMS	210 W BROADWAY	RITZVILLE	99169	509.659.3249	509.659.1122
ASOTIN	P O BOX 129	ASOTIN	99402	509.243.2084	1.800.855.1155
BENTON	P O BOX 470	PROSSER	99350	509.736.3085	1.800.855.1155
CHELAN	P O BOX 400	WENATCHEE	98807	509.664.5431	1.800.833.6388
CLALLAM	P O BOX 3030	PORT ANGELES	98362-0338	360.417.2221	1.800.833.6388
CLARK	P O BOX 8815	VANCOUVER	98666-8815	360.397.2345	360.397.6032
COLUMBIA	341 E MAIN ST	DAYTON	99328-1361	509.382.4541	1.800.833.6388
COWLITZ	207 4TH AVE N	KELSO	98626-4130	360.577.3005	360.577.3061
DOUGLAS	P O BOX 456	WATERVILLE	98858	509.884.9403	509.884.9477
FERRY	350 E DELAWARE AVE #2	REPUBLIC	99166	509.775.5208	1.800.833.6388
FRANKLIN	P O BOX 1451	PASCO	99301	509.545.3538	1.800.833.6388
GARFIELD	P O BOX 278	POMEROY	99347	509.843.1411	1.800.833.6388
GRANT	P O BOX 37	EPHRATA	98823	509.754.2011 EXT 377	1.800.833.6388
GRAYS HARBOR	100 W BROADWAY STE 2	MONTESANO	98563	360.249.4232	360.249.6575
ISLAND	P O BOX 5000	COUPEVILLE	98239	360.679.7366	360.679.7305
JEFFERSON	P O BOX 563	PORT TOWNSEND	98368	360.385.9119	1.800.833.6388
KING	500 4TH AVE RM 553	SEATTLE	98104	206.296.8683	206.296.0109
KITSAP	1026 SIDNEY AVE STE 175	PORT ORCHARD	98366	360.337.7128	1.800.833.6388
KITTITAS	205 W 5TH	ELLENSBURG	98926	509.962.7503	1.800.833.6388
KLICKITAT	205 S COLUMBUS MSCH#2	GOLDENDALE	98620	509.773.4001	1.800.833.6388
LEWIS	P O BOX 29	CHEHALIS	98532-0029	360.740.1278	360.740.1480
LINCOLN	P O BOX 28	DAVENPORT	99122	509.725.4971	1.800.833.6388
MASON	P O BOX 400	SHELTON	98584	360.427.9670 EXT 469	1.800.833.6388
OKANOGAN	P O BOX 1010	OKANOGAN	98840	509.422.7240	1.800.833.6388
PACIFIC	P O BOX 97	SOUTH BEND	98586	360.875.9317	360.875.9400
PEND OREILLE	P O BOX 5015	NEWPORT	99156	509.447.3185	509.447.3186
PIERCE	2401 S 35TH ST RM 200	TACOMA	98409	253.798.7430	1.800.833.6388
				1.800.446.4979	
SAN JUAN	P O BOX 638	FRIDAY HARBOR	98250	360.378.3357	360.378.4151
SKAGIT	P O BOX 1306	MT VERNON	98273	360.336.9305	360.336.9332
SKAMANIA	P O BOX 790	STEVENSON	98648	509.427.9420	1.800.833.6388
SNOHOMISH	3000 ROCKEFELLER AVE MS 505	EVERETT	98201	425.388.3444	425.388.3700
SPOKANE	W 1116 BROADWAY	SPOKANE	99260-0020	509.477.2320	509.477.2333
STEVENS	215 S OAK ST	COLVILLE	99114	509.684.7514	1.800.833.6388
THURSTON	2000 LAKERIDGE DR SW	OLYMPIA	98502	360.786.5408	360.754.2933
WAHIAKUM	P O BOX 543	CATHLAMET	98612	360.795.3219	1.800.833.6388
WALLA WALLA	P O BOX 1856	WALLA WALLA	99362	509.527.3204	1.800.833.6388
WHATCOM	311 GRAND AVE STE 103	BELLINGHAM	98225	360.676.6742	360.738.4555
WHITMAN	P O BOX 350	COLFAX	99111	509.397.6270	1.800.833.6388
YAKIMA	128 N 2ND ST RM 117	YAKIMA	98901	509.574.1340	1.800.833.6388

➤ Attention speech or hearing impaired Telecommunications Device for the Deaf users: If you are using an "800 number" from the list above for TDD service, you must be prepared to give the relay service operator the telephone number for your county auditor or election department.



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ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

If you have requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for an absentee ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.

Registered Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____

For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number if known: _____

Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes No

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.

Date _____

Signature  _____

To be valid, your signature must be included.

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Country: _____



This application is for:

General Election only

November 7, 2000

Permanent Request

All future elections

For office use only

Precinct Code _____

Levy Code _____

Ballot Code _____

Ballot Mailed _____

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

If you have requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for an absentee ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.

Registered Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____

For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number if known: _____

Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes No

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.

Date _____

Signature  _____

To be valid, your signature must be included.

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Country: _____



This application is for:

General Election only

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All future elections

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Precinct Code _____

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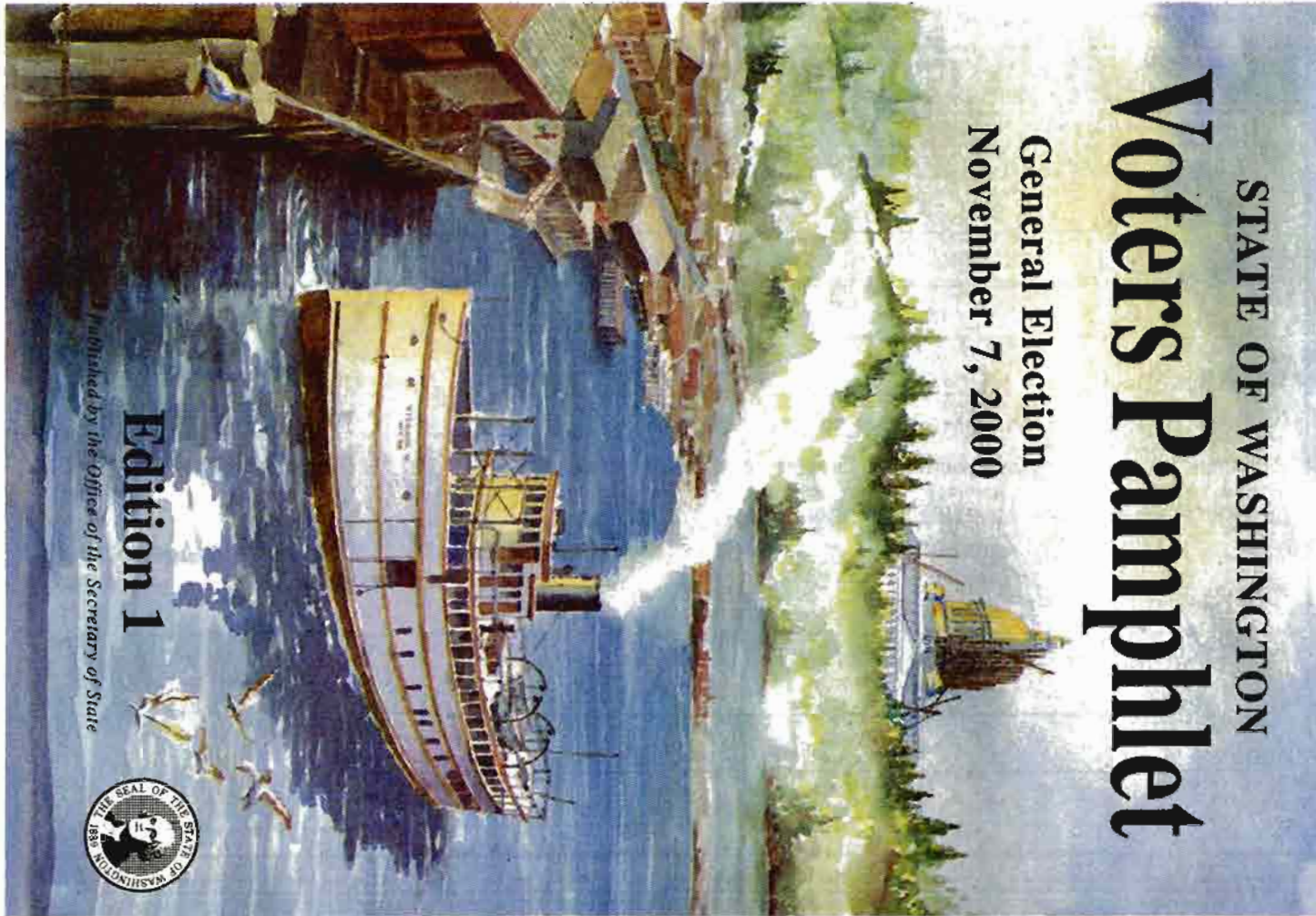
Ballot Mailed _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voters Pamphlet

General Election

November 7, 2000



Edition 1

Published by the Office of the Secretary of State



NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
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