

Student Mock Election

VOTERS' PAMPHLET

OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 4

Students vote online at: www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection



2016



**VOTING OPENS:
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31ST @ 9:00 AM
VOTING CLOSES:
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH @ 1:00 PM**

*FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY
NOT AN OFFICIAL VOTERS' PAMPHLET.

Student Mock Election



Online Mock Election October 31 - November 4

Kids can vote on real candidates and ballot measures in the student Mock Election!

The Mock Election is a nonpartisan, educational program that teaches kids how to be informed voters.

Voting in the Mock Election is **free** for students in grades K-12.

Kids vote at www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection.

November 8, 2016 General Election

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U.S. President & Vice President \$8

U.S. Senator %6

9ahW ad ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž %*



Political parties

Washington State Democrats

PO Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98194
(206) 583-0664
info@wa-democrats.org
www.wa-democrats.org

Washington State Republican Party

11811 NE 1st St, Ste A306
Bellevue, WA 98005
(425) 460-0570
susan@wsrp.org
www.wsrp.org



Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for
candidates and measures:

Public Disclosure Commission

www.pdc.wa.gov
Toll Free (877) 601-2828

Voting in Washington State

Qualifications

You must be at least 18 years old, a U.S. citizen, a resident of Washington State, and not under Department of Corrections supervision for a Washington State felony conviction.

Register to vote & update your address

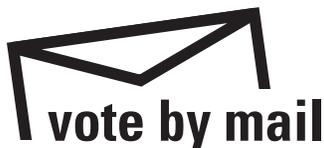
The deadline to update your voting address has passed. Contact your *former* county elections department to request a ballot at your new address.

New voters may register in person until October 31 at your county elections department.

Military voters are exempt from voter registration deadlines.

Cast Your Ballot

- 1 Your ballot will be mailed to the address you provide in your voter registration.



- 2 Vote your ballot and sign your return envelope.



- 3 Return it by mail or to an official ballot drop box by **8 p.m.** on November 8.



Where is my ballot?

Your ballot will be mailed by October 21.

If you need a replacement ballot, contact your county elections department listed at the end of this pamphlet.

View Election Results

[VOTE.WA.GOV](https://www.vote.wa.gov)

or get the mobile app
WA State Election Results



The Ballot Measure Process

The Initiative

Any voter may propose an initiative to create a new state law or change an existing law.

Initiatives to the People

are proposed laws submitted directly to voters.

Initiatives to the Legislature

are proposed laws submitted to the Legislature.

The Referendum

Any voter may demand that a law proposed by the Legislature be referred to voters before taking effect.

Referendum Bills

are proposed laws the Legislature has referred to voters.

Referendum Measures

are laws recently passed by the Legislature that voters have demanded be referred to the ballot.

Laws by the People

Before an **Initiative to the People** or an **Initiative to the Legislature** can appear on the ballot, the sponsor must collect...



246,372

**VOTERS'
SIGNATURES**

8% of all votes in the last
Governor's race



123,186

**VOTERS'
SIGNATURES**

4% of all votes in the last
Governor's race

**Initiatives & Referenda
BECOME LAW**

with a simple

MAJORITY VOTE

Initiative Measure No.

1433

Initiative Measure No. 1433 concerns labor standards.

This measure would increase the state minimum wage to \$11.00 in 2017, \$11.50 in 2018, \$12.00 in 2019, and \$13.50 in 2020, require employers to provide paid sick leave, and adopt related laws.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

Yes

No

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The Secretary of State is not responsible for the content of statements or arguments (WAC 434-381-180).

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

Washington's minimum wage for employees who are at least 18 years old is \$9.47 per hour for 2016. For employees under 18 years old, the Washington Department of Labor and Industries sets the minimum wage. The Department has determined that workers who are 16 or 17 years old must receive the adult minimum wage. Workers who are under 16 years old may be paid 85% of the adult minimum wage, which for 2016 is \$8.05 per hour. Employers must pay overtime wages of at least one and one-half an employee's regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a 7-day work week. Employers cannot use tips as credit toward minimum wages owed to a worker.

Some cities have adopted local laws that require a higher minimum wage within those cities. Where a higher local minimum wage applies, the employer must pay the higher minimum wage. If a federal or local law sets a lower minimum wage than the one required by state law, the higher state minimum wage is the one that applies.

The Department of Labor and Industries calculates a cost of living adjustment to the state minimum wage every fall, and the new rate takes effect the following January 1. The Department calculates the minimum wage increase according to the rate of inflation.

Most workers must be paid at least the minimum wage for all hours worked. But some workers are not currently covered by the state Minimum Wage Act. For example, people who are working as independent contractors, casual laborers, certain "white collar" professionals, and volunteers for qualified organizations are not covered.

There are currently no state laws that require an employer to provide paid sick leave. But some cities have passed local laws that require employers to provide paid sick leave. Absent a local law requiring it, paid sick leave is considered a benefit that an employer may choose to provide under an agreement or policy.

Under Washington's Family Care Act, if an employer offers paid leave, their employees can use earned paid leave to care for a sick family member. Covered family members include children, parents, spouses, registered domestic partners, parents-in-law, and grandparents.

In addition, there are federal and state laws that govern when a worker can take unpaid leave. The federal Family Medical Leave Act and the state Family Leave Act currently permit some workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave and still keep their jobs. To qualify, the worker must

have worked at least 12 months for the employer for a total of at least 1,250 hours, and the employer must have 50 or more employees. The unpaid leave can be used to recover from the worker's own serious illness, to care for a child, spouse, or parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a newborn child, newly adopted child, or foster child.

Under Washington's domestic violence leave law, victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and their family members can also take reasonable leave to take care of legal or law enforcement needs, to seek treatment, to obtain services, to relocate, or to take other action to ensure the victim's safety. The law does not require that domestic violence leave be paid leave, but an employee may choose to use paid leave if he or she has it.

The Department of Labor and Industries enforces Washington's Minimum Wage Act and state leave laws and adopts rules related to these laws.

The Effect of the Proposed Measure if Approved

Initiative 1433 would increase the hourly minimum wage incrementally over four years and require employers to provide paid sick leave. The measure would also adopt related laws about earning and using paid sick leave.

Initiative 1433 would increase the hourly minimum wage for employees who are at least 18 years old to \$11.00 on January 1, 2017; \$11.50 on January 1, 2018; \$12.00 on January 1, 2019; and \$13.50 on January 1, 2020. The Department of Labor and Industries must still set the minimum wage for employees under 18 years old. Beginning on January 1, 2021, the minimum wage rate would again be adjusted each year according to the rate of inflation. If a local law requires a higher minimum wage within a city, the local minimum wage would apply.

Beginning on January 1, 2018, employers would be required to provide paid sick leave to employees covered by the Minimum Wage Act. Employers would be required to pay sick leave at the employee's pay rate or at the new minimum wage, whichever is higher. An employee would get at least one hour of paid sick leave for every 40 hours worked, but employers could provide more generous paid leave. The measure would require employers to allow use of paid sick leave after 90 days of employment. Sick leave could be used to meet an employee's own medical needs or to care for a family member's medical needs. Family members would include: a spouse or registered domestic partner; a child; a parent, step-parent, or legal guardian; a grandparent; a grandchild; and a brother or sister. Paid sick leave could also be used when the employee's place of business or their child's school or childcare is ordered to be closed for a health related reason. Paid sick leave could be used for domestic violence leave.

An employer could require employees to give reasonable notice when they want to take paid sick leave. Where an absence from work will last longer than three days, employers could also require verification that the employee is taking leave for an authorized purpose. An employer could not require an employee to search for or find a replacement worker in order to be able to take paid sick leave.

Employers would be required to provide their employees with regular notice about the amount of paid sick leave they have earned. Up to 40 hours of sick leave could be carried over to the following year, and employers could allow more carryover if they wish. Employers would not have to pay employees for their unused sick leave when the employee leaves. Where an employee leaves a job and is rehired by the same employer within one year, previously earned sick leave would have to be reinstated.

The measure would make the state Minimum Wage Act, including its minimum wage, overtime, and new paid sick leave requirements, expressly apply to people who contract with the Department of Social and Health Services to provide care to disabled people under certain programs. But the measure does not otherwise expand the state Minimum Wage Act to make it apply to other workers who are not currently covered.

Employers would not be allowed to discriminate or retaliate against an employee or impose discipline against an employee for proper use of paid sick leave. An employee could not agree to receive less than what he or she is entitled to under the initiative. The Department of Labor and Industries would enforce the new law and would have to adopt rules for implementing and enforcing it.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot

Summary

Initiative 1433 would increase state revenues, and state and local government expenditures, during the next six fiscal years. State revenues would increase due to employers making Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund tax payments on higher wages. State General Fund expenditures would decrease in the first four fiscal years, but increase in the fifth and sixth fiscal years. Expenditures from all other funds would increase in each fiscal year. Increases exceed any decreases in State General Fund spending resulting from the initiative. Local school district expenditures would increase. Other local government expenditure impacts cannot be estimated.

General Assumptions

- The initiative's effective date is January 1, 2017. However, the paid sick leave requirement becomes effective on January 1, 2018.
- Unless otherwise noted, estimates use the state's fiscal year of July 1 through June 30. For example, fiscal year (FY) 2018 is July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018.
- Federal funds reported in this statement are only those that are included in the state budget.
- A calendar year (CY) is January 1 through December 31.
- A school year is September 1 through June 30.
- One full-time equivalent (FTE) employee equates to 2,080 hours of work for one calendar year.
- Three cities have enacted a higher minimum wage ordinance than is reflected in Initiative 1433 (I-1433). This fiscal impact statement does not address impacts of those ordinances.
- The cost of increases in the minimum wage is calculated based on the minimum wage rates set in I-1433, less the projected cost of increases in the current state minimum wage law. The Office of Financial Management projection of the minimum wage under current law is shown below, together with the required and projected amounts under I-1433.

Date	Projected Hourly Rate Under Current Law	Hourly Rate Under I-1433
January 1, 2017	\$9.55	\$11.00
January 1, 2018	\$9.77	\$11.50
January 1, 2019	\$10.02	\$12.00
January 1, 2020	\$10.28	\$13.50
January 1, 2021	\$10.56	\$13.86
January 1, 2022	\$10.83	\$14.23

- The inflation projection for FY 2021 is assumed at 2.7 percent and for FY 2022 is assumed at 2.6 percent.

State Revenue Assumptions

The Employment Security Department (ESD) collects taxes from employers for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Trust Fund.

State Revenue

Increasing the minimum wage expands the taxable wage base for many employers. This makes more wages subject to the UI Trust Fund tax. Table 1 provides fiscal year estimates of additional UI Trust Fund tax collections.

(See Table 1 on page 13)

State Expenditure Assumptions

- No expenditure impact is assumed for agency employees covered under a current collective bargaining agreement that provides wages and benefits that exceed the initiative requirements.
- State agencies and local governments purchase goods and services through vendor contracts managed by the Department of Enterprise Services. If higher costs resulting from the initiative are passed onto the state, vendors would likely increase the cost of purchasing goods and services, but the amount of the increase cannot be estimated.
- Expenditures from the State General Fund may be used for any government purpose such as education; social, health and environmental services; and other general government activities.

State Expenditures

I-1433 affects multiple state agencies and institutions of higher education. Impacts by agency for the minimum wage increase and paid sick leave requirements are summarized in Table 2. Additional detail and assumptions for each agency's estimated expenditures are explained under each agency heading.

(See Table 2 on page 13)

Department of Labor and Industries

The Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) is required to adopt and implement rules to carry out and enforce I-1433. L&I will need an estimated 17.8 FTEs for such activities as investigating complaints for minimum wage and sick leave violations, as well as for retaliation and discrimination claims; conducting outreach and communication of new requirements to employers; programming information technology; and rule making.

Table 3 provides estimated FTEs and expenditures for L&I implementation costs.

(See Table 3 on page 14)

Department of Social and Health Services

I-1433 impacts multiple programs at the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Impacts are displayed by program. To administer and operate these programs, state expenditures are often matched with federal dollars so both state and federal expenditure impacts are displayed, where applicable. For purposes of the fiscal impact statement, only state expenditure impacts are considered in the totals in Table 2 and in the fiscal impact summary in Table 4.

The department contracts with a number of vendors who provide services to children for child care and behavioral rehabilitation; to individuals in nursing homes requiring care; to individuals who need long-term care; and to adults requiring assistance with personal care at home, among others. These include vendors who provide direct care to clients living in the community in a variety of settings. Many vendor contracts are paid on a performance-based deliverable basis or on an agreed-upon rate for a unit of service.

Table 4 summarizes impacts of I-1433 across all DSHS programs.

(See Table 4 on page 14)

Economic Services Administration (DSHS)

I-1433 would result in fiscal impact to the Basic Food program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The Basic Food program (formerly known as food stamps) provides low-income individuals and families with food benefits. Approximately 2 percent of the Basic Food program funding is State General Fund, while the remaining 98 percent is federal funds. The TANF program provides temporary cash assistance for low-income families. Approximately 50 percent of the TANF program funding is State General Fund.

When an individual's or family's income increases, the benefit amounts may be reduced, applications for benefits may be denied and/or current recipients may be terminated from the program. Caseload impacts and cost savings are estimated using actual caseload counts and wage income data from December 2015. Tables 5 and 6 summarize the impacts of I-1433 by program.

(See Tables 5 and Table 6 on page 14)

Developmental Disabilities Administration and Aging and Long-Term Care Administration (DSHS)

The Home and Community Services division in the Long-Term Care Administration develops and pays for long-term care services for persons with disabilities and the elderly, with priority given to low-income individuals and families. Under the 2015–17 collective bargaining agree-

ment with Service Employees International Union Health-care 775NW, wages range from \$12.00/hour to \$15.65/hour for services from a contracted individual provider for children and adults assessed by DSHS and found eligible for Medicaid personal care. With respect to the wage differences provided in the initiative, the current collective bargaining agreement for SEIU Healthcare 775NW already meets or exceeds the amount required through 2019, as well as for Medicaid contracted home care agencies. Thus, there would be no fiscal impact for individual providers from FY 2017 through FY 2019.

Table 7 displays projected impacts after FY 2019 for individual providers.

(See Table 7 on page 14)

Health Care Authority

I-1433 affects multiple Health Care Authority (HCA) programs. Table 8 provides a summary of all expected program impacts. These impacts are due to fewer people being eligible for benefits. Each program is explained in further detail that follows.

(See Table 8 on page 15)

HCA estimated the total impact to the affected Medicaid populations using the budgeted state fiscal year per-capita rate multiplied by the affected population change for each fiscal year. Per-capita rates are calculated twice a year. It is likely this estimate will change with adjustments to the Medicaid forecasted per-capita rates. Additionally, the FY 2017 per-capita rate does not assume any changes in caseload mix, inflation or other factors. Table 9 displays the HCA estimated impacts on all Medicaid programs. These impacts are due to fewer people being eligible for benefits. (Table 9 is a subset of Table 8.)

(See Table 9 on page 15)

Family Medical Adults (HCA)

This program provides health care to adult caretakers with a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) eligibility threshold of 54 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Increasing the state minimum wage may cause some clients now covered by this program to lose eligibility and then become eligible for the Newly Eligible Adult Group. Increasing the state minimum wage may also cause current clients to exceed the income eligibility limits and thus become eligible for non-Apple Health coverage through the Health Benefit Exchange. This would likely result in savings for the HCA. However, the full impacts will not be realized until 2019, when the minimum wage reaches \$12.00 per hour. Any changes in the FPL and eligibility requirements could change the impact to HCA and the

Medicaid program. Table 10 displays the impacts of the minimum wage on Family Medical expenditures.

(See Table 10 on page 15)

Newly Eligible Adult Group (HCA)

This program provides health care to adults under the Affordable Care Act with income up to 138 percent of the FPL. Services for this population are largely federally funded, and any changes in population size will have a limited effect on state funds due to the small change in the federal match rate. The federal match is anticipated to change incrementally starting in 2017 until it reaches 90 percent in 2020. Any changes in the FPL and eligibility requirements could change the impact to the HCA and the Medicaid program. Table 11 shows the impact of the minimum wage increase on the Newly Eligible Adult population.

(See Table 11 on page 15)

Various children's programs (HCA)

Children become ineligible for Medicaid above 312 percent FPL under MAGI limits. Families at that income range are less likely to be affected by a change in the minimum wage until 2020, when the wage reaches \$13.50 per hour. Table 12 shows the impact of the minimum wage increase on children's programs.

(See Table 12 on page 15)

Department of Early Learning

The Department of Early Learning contracts with a number of vendors to provide child care, preschool and early learning services directly to children and families. Many vendor contracts are paid on a performance-based deliverable basis or on an agreed-upon rate for a unit of service. In conjunction with state funds, many vendors receive federal funding and private funding to operate their full scope of business. Therefore, the potential impact for these vendor contracts and rates cannot be estimated.

Institutions of Higher Education

The state higher education system comprises the baccalaureate sector (four-year institutions) and the community and technical college system (two-year schools). The baccalaureate sector is the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, The Evergreen State College and Western Washington University. The community and technical college sector is 34 colleges located across the state.

The vast majority of classified and professional employees working for four-year institutions are already earning wage and benefit levels above those required in I-1433.

Employees who would be affected by the initiative are primarily students, and temporary seasonal and hourly employees. At the University of Washington, 12 percent of employees potentially affected work in the University of Washington Medicine system.

Higher Education Assumptions

For employees in institutions of higher education, the following assumptions are built into the expenditure estimates:

- Wage estimates include the increased cost of employee benefits (such as employer contributions for Social Security) that are based on pay.
- Cost estimates were calculated by the baccalaureate institutions and by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, each on its own behalf.
- Higher education employees generally earn eight hours of sick leave per month. They do not, however, accrue that leave based on each 40 hours of work.
- Sick leave estimates include only those positions that must be backfilled with a substitute worker when someone is absent from work. Most positions that would be affected by the initiative do not need to be backfilled when those employees are sick.

To implement I-1433, most four-year institutions would have some administrative costs, primarily for staff to track employee leave under the initiative's requirements. Table 13 provides cost estimates and FTEs by fiscal year.

(See Table 13 on page 15)

The costs of the minimum wage and sick leave backfill are displayed in Table 14.

(See Table 14 on page 16)

K-12 education

The state allocates funding to school districts through formula-driven staff units and salaries, as defined in RCW 28A.150.260 and the omnibus appropriations act. I-1433 does not change the prototypical school staff ratios.

The current hourly salary allocation for certificated instructional staff is \$24.79, for certificated administrative staff is \$29.23 and for classified staff is \$16.06. These allocations will continue to exceed the minimum hourly wages identified in I-1433.

Salary allocations for certificated instructional staff are for a full-time school year. Salary allocations for administrative and classified staff are for a full-time calendar year. The funding is for allocation purposes and is not adjusted based on actual days worked or number of days sick. Therefore, no change is expected in allocations to school

districts related to the change in minimum wage or sick leave entitlement under the initiative.

Employment Security Department

I-1433 will increase the average annual wage calculated by the Employment Security Department, per state law. As a result, minimum and maximum weekly unemployment benefit amounts will increase, meaning unemployment claimants could receive a higher weekly benefit amount.

Table 15 provides fiscal year estimates of increased benefits payments to claimants.

(See Table 15 on page 16)

The combination of additional taxes and benefit payments results in an overall impact to the UI Trust Fund. Note there is a four-year lag between collection of UI taxes from employers and benefit payments. The tax is based on a four-year experience rating factor (e.g., 2020 tax rates for employers are based on benefit charges between 2015 and 2019). However, the benefit payments are paid immediately. Also, when there is a change in the number of employers paying UI taxes into the Trust Fund, the cost of benefit payments is spread among all paying employers (called the social cost factor). The combination of the lag between taxes and benefit payment as well as the social cost factor leads to a net impact to the UI Trust Fund.

Table 16 provides the total fiscal year impact to the UI Trust Fund from the change in minimum wage.

(See Table 16 on page 16)

State employee compensation

The state will incur costs for implementing the change to minimum wage, including increasing pay for those earning less than the minimum wage and the higher cost of employee benefits (such as employer contributions for Social Security) that are based on pay.

State employees, except for higher education employees, generally earn eight hours of sick leave per month. They do not, however, accrue that leave based on each 40 hours of work. It is assumed that changes to the pattern of sick leave accrual to meet the requirements of I-1433 can be made without a measurable increase in the overall cost of sick leave, although there will likely be some administrative work to implement the initiative's requirements.

Table 17 displays the estimated impact for state employee compensation due to the increase in the minimum wage.

(See Table 17 on page 16)

Local Government Revenue

There are no changes to local government revenue from I-1433.

Local Government Expenditures

The expenditure impact of I-1433 on local governments is indeterminate. The jurisdictions that could experience the greatest expenditure impact from I-1433 are small local governments, such as towns, park districts and library districts. This is due to their size and reliance on seasonal or part-time employees whose current wage may be less than the hourly rates specified in the initiative and who may not currently accrue any sick leave.

For most jurisdictions, the impact of I-1433 is likely to be minor (less than \$50,000) to moderate (between \$100,000 and \$250,000). However, each jurisdiction could experience a range of impacts depending upon the number of full- and part-time employees it employs and individual sick leave policies. Many, if not all, jurisdictions would have minor one-time costs to update policies and payroll systems.

Less information is available on sick leave accrual in local government in Washington. Data from the 2015 Association of Washington Cities Salary and Benefits Survey, which surveyed only permanent full-time local government employees, found that six jurisdictions, each a town with a population fewer than 500, did not meet the minimum accrual level of paid sick leave required under the initiative.

No data is available to estimate the expenditure impact of paid sick leave requirements for part-time and seasonal local government employees.

Local School District Expenditure Assumptions

- School districts will continue to employ the same number of individuals for the same number of hours in future years.
- Current collective bargaining agreements offer more sick leave to employees than required under I-1433.

Local School District Expenditures

In the 2015–16 school year, school districts employed 1,656 FTEs at hourly wages less than the minimum wage amounts identified in I-1433. Fringe benefits are included in the estimated costs to school districts. To increase salaries to the minimum wage identified in I-1433, school district expenditures will increase as shown in Table 18.

No additional expenditures are incurred to comply with sick leave requirements under I-1433.

(See Table 18 on page 16)

Table 1 – Tax collections deposited in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund					
FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
\$500,000	\$2,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$14,000,000	\$25,400,000	\$35,100,000

Table 2 – Summary of state agency and institutions of higher education estimated expenditures							
Account	Agency	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
General Fund-State	Department of Social and Health Services	(\$394,150)	(\$524,545)	(\$640,581)	\$1,463,263	\$6,003,012	\$11,799,679
	Health Care Authority	(\$5,484,000)	(\$6,446,000)	(\$6,812,000)	(\$9,548,000)	(\$9,636,000)	(\$9,730,000)
	Higher education	\$745,000	\$1,766,000	\$2,246,000	\$3,827,000	\$4,871,000	\$5,225,000
	State employee compensation (excluding higher education)	\$3,630	\$5,536	\$13,991	\$24,344	\$25,001	\$25,651
	Total State General Fund	(\$5,129,520)	(\$5,199,009)	(\$5,192,590)	(\$4,233,393)	\$1,263,013	\$7,320,330
All Other Funds	Department of Labor and Industries	\$0	\$2,823,500	\$1,598,000	\$1,499,000	\$1,499,000	\$1,499,000
	Health Care Authority	\$1,756,000	(\$1,799,000)	(\$2,467,000)	(\$8,487,000)	(\$8,660,000)	(\$8,765,000)
	Department of Social and Health Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,271,000	\$9,179,000	\$16,407,000
	Employment Security Department	\$6,600,000	\$22,000,000	\$41,200,000	\$63,700,000	\$86,700,000	\$111,800,000
	Higher education	\$1,111,000	\$3,137,000	\$4,115,000	\$6,785,000	\$8,530,000	\$9,164,000
	State employee compensation (excluding higher education)	\$0	\$15	\$105,793	\$111,510	\$114,521	\$117,498
	Total other funds	\$9,467,000	\$26,161,515	\$44,551,793	\$66,879,510	\$97,362,521	\$130,222,498
	Total all funds	\$4,337,480	\$20,962,506	\$39,359,203	\$62,646,117	\$98,625,534	\$137,542,828

Table 3 – Department of Labor and Industries implementation costs						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
FTEs	none	17.8	15.3	14.2	14.2	14.2
Other Funds Costs	\$0	\$2,823,500	\$1,598,000	\$1,499,000	\$1,499,000	\$1,499,000

Table 4 – Aggregate expenditure impacts on the Department of Social and Health Services						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
State costs	(\$394,150)	(\$524,545)	(\$640,581)	\$1,463,263	\$6,003,012	\$11,799,679
Other costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	3,271,000	9,179,000	16,407,000
Total	(\$394,150)	(\$524,545)	(\$640,581)	\$4,734,263	\$15,182,012	\$28,206,679

Table 5 – Basic Food program state fund expenditure impacts by caseload						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Denials/terminations (number of cases)	558	835	1,847	3,870	3,870	3,870
Benefit reductions (number of cases)	32,029	37,728	40,248	46,894	46,894	46,894
Total costs	(\$170,585)	(\$232,143)	(\$292,688)	(\$525,638)	(\$577,435)	(\$585,286)

Table 6 – TANF program expenditure impacts by caseload						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Denials/terminations (number of cases)	23	37	48	97	97	96
Benefit reductions (number of cases)	498	545	575	628	625	622
Total costs	(\$233,565)	(\$292,402)	(\$347,893)	(\$574,099)	(\$761,553)	(\$738,035)

Table 7 – Individual provider expenditure impacts						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
State costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,563,000	\$7,342,000	\$13,123,000
Federal costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,271,000	\$9,179,000	\$16,407,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,834,000	\$16,521,000	\$29,530,000

Table 8 – HCA estimated impacts to all Health Care Authority programs						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
State costs	(\$5,484,000)	(\$6,446,000)	(\$6,812,000)	(\$9,548,000)	(\$9,636,000)	(\$9,730,000)
Federal costs	\$1,756,000	(\$1,799,000)	(\$2,467,000)	(\$8,487,000)	(\$8,660,000)	(\$8,765,000)
Total	(\$3,728,000)	(\$8,245,000)	(\$9,279,000)	(\$18,035,000)	(\$18,296,000)	(\$18,495,000)

Table 9 – Total estimated impacts to Medicaid programs						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
State costs	(\$2,742,000)	(\$3,223,000)	(\$3,406,000)	(\$4,774,000)	(\$4,818,000)	(\$4,865,000)
Federal costs	\$1,756,000	(\$1,799,000)	(\$2,467,000)	(\$8,487,000)	(\$8,660,000)	(\$8,765,000)
Total	(\$986,000)	(\$5,022,000)	(\$5,873,000)	(\$13,261,000)	(\$13,478,000)	(\$13,630,000)

Table 10 – Categorically needy Family Medical caseload and state cost impacts						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Caseload impact (number of cases)	(15,205)	(16,916)	(17,673)	(18,699)	(18,794)	(18,890)
State costs	(\$2,522,000)	(\$2,806,000)	(\$2,932,000)	(\$3,102,000)	(\$3,118,000)	(\$3,134,000)

Table 11 – Newly Eligible Adult caseload and state cost impacts						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Caseload impact (number of cases)	12,862	3,698	2,180	(15,013)	(15,255)	(15,500)
State costs	\$235,000	\$81,000	\$56,000	(\$549,000)	(\$557,000)	(\$566,000)

Table 12 – Children's programs caseload and state cost impacts						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Caseload impact (number of cases)	(3,485)	(3,800)	(4,027)	(8,842)	(9,010)	(9,182)
State costs	(\$455,000)	(\$498,000)	(\$530,000)	(\$1,123,000)	(\$1,143,000)	(\$1,165,000)

Table 13 – Higher education administrative implementation costs						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
FTEs	0.0	2.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Costs	\$0	\$268,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$315,000

Table 14 – Higher education minimum wage and sick leave backfill costs						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
4-year institution wage and benefit costs	\$1,539,000	\$3,880,000	\$5,059,000	\$8,994,000	\$11,547,000	\$12,498,000
4-year sick leave backfill	\$0	\$127,000	\$256,000	\$258,000	\$263,000	\$267,000
Community and technical college minimum wage cost	\$317,000	\$628,000	\$731,000	\$1,045,000	\$1,276,000	\$1,309,000

Table 15 – Benefit payments from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund						
FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
\$7,100,000	\$17,500,000	\$24,800,000	\$35,000,000	\$46,200,000	\$57,400,000	

Table 16 – Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund impact						
FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
\$6,600,000	\$22,000,000	\$41,200,000	\$63,700,000	\$86,700,000	\$111,800,000	

Table 17 - State employees (nonhigher education) implementation costs						
FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
\$3,630	\$5,551	\$119,784	\$135,854	\$139,522	\$143,149	

Table 18 – School district impacts of minimum wage						
	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022
Estimated Consumer Price Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9%	1.9%
Salary increase	\$447,670	\$679,744	\$976,906	\$3,316,619	\$4,084,651	\$4,867,277
Classified staff fringe benefits at 22.72%	\$101,711	\$154,438	\$221,953	\$753,536	\$928,033	\$1,105,845
Total CY cost	\$549,381	\$834,182	\$1,198,859	\$4,070,155	\$5,012,684	\$5,973,122
State FY cost	\$274,690	\$691,781	\$1,016,520	\$2,634,507	\$4,541,419	\$5,492,903

Argument for

Initiative 1433 is good for our workers, our families, and our economy

Initiative 1433 ensures every Washington worker can earn paid sick and safe leave and phases in a \$13.50 minimum wage by 2020.

Putting our health and safety first

Washingtonians should be able to take care of themselves or a sick child without having to choose between their family and a paycheck. *It's vitally important to pass a common sense law like paid sick leave to help prevent the spread of disease and keep customers, employees, children, the elderly, and our families safe.*

When restaurant, grocery, and childcare workers are forced to go to work sick they expose our communities to disease. In fact, 70% of food-related norovirus outbreaks are the result of sick food workers showing up to work.

Creating more economic opportunity

Initiative 1433 would boost the income of more than 730,000 low-wage workers, lifting families out of poverty and growing the economy. When workers have more money to spend, they spend it at local businesses. Initiative 1433 will inject nearly \$2.5 billion into local economies. This demand, in turn, creates more good-paying jobs. That's why every state that raised the minimum wage in 2014 saw faster job growth than those that left wages stagnant. Put simply, *this initiative helps businesses, workers, and families across Washington thrive.*

By voting "Yes" on Initiative 1433, we can make Washington a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

Rebuttal of argument against

Initiative 1433 puts our health and safety first by providing access to paid sick leave and creates economic opportunity. Study after study – from *independent economists* including the University of Washington – prove that prices do not rise when minimum wages increase. Initiative 1433 saves the state money and *does not create new taxes for anyone*. Instead, it grows our economy and creates jobs as working families have more money to spend in communities across the state.

Written by

Ariana Davis, citizen sponsor and grocery worker, Renton; **Ron Cole**, registered nurse, Seattle; **Molly Moon**, business owner, Molly Moon's Homemade Ice Cream, Seattle; **Mary Bell**, emergency medical technician (EMT), Davenport; **Shahrokh Nikfar**, business owner, Café Affogato, Mediterraneo restaurant, Spokane; **Don Orange**, business owner, Hoesly EcoAutomotive, Vancouver

Contact: (206) 709-1313; info@raiseupwa.com;
www.RaiseUpWA.com

Argument against

We do need a minimum wage that benefits everyone – workers, consumers and small businesses – a wage that considers different costs of living across the state, the unique pay structures of certain jobs, and the need for a training wage for new workers. *Unfortunately, I-1433 is a poorly crafted proposal that will do more harm than good for workers and the Washington economy.*

Makes State Budget Problems Worse

The initiative raises \$85 million in new taxes, but will increase state spending by \$363 million. The state is in contempt for failing to fund education and must find billions of dollars to fund our schools. This will make the problem worse.

Seattle Hasn't Delivered

Seattle passed a \$15 per hour minimum wage. The City of Seattle's economists acknowledge the initial increase to \$11 per hour has not benefitted workers. While average pay per hour rose, workers are getting fewer hours and there are fewer jobs available. Meanwhile, consumers are paying more for less. Small businesses are hurting.

A University of Washington study warned most communities around our state can't absorb a 30% wage increase. This means fewer jobs and small businesses, steeper prices in stores, and less opportunity for young people to obtain work experience.

We Can't Afford The Risk

Washington State already has the 8th highest minimum wage. This will make it more difficult for young people to find jobs. Adding new mandates and jumping the minimum wage by 30% is a risk that workers, consumers and small businesses can't afford.

Rebuttal of argument for

I-1433 takes the wrong approach – harming workers and Washington's economy. This proposal would cost jobs in some communities while decreasing hours and take-home pay for other workers. It would increase prices and reduce opportunities for young people. Voters should be offended by the backers' use of scare tactics to distract from their hastily designed plan – Washington's food handlers already operate under strict laws requiring sick workers to stay home. Vote *no* on I-1433.

Written by

John Stuhlmiller, CEO, Washington Farm Bureau; **Tammy Bailey**, Independent Grocery Store Owner, Bailey's IGA, Rochester; **Mike LaPlant**, Family Farmer, Farm Bureau President, Grant County; **Madelin White**, Merle Norman Cosmetics, Lacey; **Phil Costello**, Owner, Zip's Drive-In, Spokane; **Kristopher Johnson**, President & CEO, Association of Washington Business

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Initiative Measure No.

1491

Initiative Measure No. 1491 concerns court-issued extreme risk protection orders temporarily preventing access to firearms.

This measure would allow police, family, or household members to obtain court orders temporarily preventing firearms access by persons exhibiting mental illness, violent or other behavior indicating they may harm themselves or others.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

Yes

No

Explanatory Statement #+

Fiscal Impact Statement \$"

Arguments For and Against \$%



The Secretary of State is not responsible for the content of statements or arguments (WAC 434-381-180).

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

Washington law provides for civil protection orders in certain circumstances. These orders restrict one person from contacting another person. Civil protection orders are mostly entered in family law cases, such as divorce proceedings, where domestic violence is alleged. Protection orders also can be issued to protect victims during criminal cases and in other circumstances where a person can show he or she is in danger from another person.

A person subject to a protection order may be required to surrender his or her firearms, dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol license while the order is in place. This can happen if four conditions are met: (1) the order restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner, a child of an intimate partner, or the person's own child (an "intimate partner" is a current or former spouse or domestic partner, a person with whom the restrained person has a child in common, or a person with whom the restrained person shares or shared a residence in a dating relationship); (2) the order includes a finding that the restrained person is a credible threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or the child; (3) the order specifically restrains the person from using or threatening physical force against the intimate partner or child; and (4) the restrained person was given notice and an opportunity to participate in a hearing before the order issued. It is a crime for a person restrained by such an order to possess a firearm.

A court sometimes may order the temporary surrender of firearms before a hearing and without prior notice. The court may do so only if convinced that "irreparable injury" could result before the scheduled hearing. This option is available to the court only for protection orders addressing sexual assault, stalking, harassment, domestic violence, dissolution of marriage, parental rights, and child support.

There are other situations where a court may order a person to surrender firearms, dangerous weapons, and a concealed pistol license. A court may order surrender if it finds that the person used, displayed, or threatened to use them in a felony. The court also may order surrender if the person committed fourth degree assault, coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, or first degree criminal trespass against a family or household member. If the evidence is clear and convincing, the court must order the surrender.

A person who has been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment is barred from possessing a firearm. After treatment, that person's right to possess a firearm may be

restored by court order. But the law does not authorize a court to restrict access to firearms by a person experiencing a mental health crisis or exhibiting threatening behavior unless that person is subject to one of the civil protection orders summarized above.

The Effect of the Proposed Measure if Approved

The measure would allow courts to issue "extreme risk protection orders." These orders would prevent a person who poses a significant danger to himself/herself or others from possessing or accessing firearms. The measure refers to such a person as the "respondent."

The measure would create two kinds of court orders. The first type of order is called an "extreme risk protection order." A member of the respondent's family or household or a person in a dating relationship with the respondent could petition a superior court for an extreme risk protection order. The measure defines who is a family or household member and it lists specific information that must be contained in the petition. The petition must be accompanied by a statement made under oath. That statement must explain the specific facts that show a reasonable fear of future dangerous acts by the respondent. The petition would be served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer.

A law enforcement officer or agency also could file a petition, along with the required factual statement made under oath. The officer or agency must make a good faith attempt to notify a member of the respondent's family or household. They also must try to notify any other known person who may be at risk of violence by the respondent. Each notice must state that the officer or agency is petitioning for an extreme risk protection order. It also must include referrals to mental health, domestic violence, counseling, or similar resources.

The superior court must hold a hearing on the petition for the protection order. The court may issue the order only if it finds, based on the evidence, that the respondent "poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm."

If the superior court issues an extreme risk protection order, the order is served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer. The order would require the respondent to immediately surrender all firearms and any concealed pistol license to the local law enforcement agency. The order would bar the respondent from obtaining or possessing firearms while an order is in effect. If the respondent does not comply, the court would be authorized to issue a warrant to compel the surrender of these items.

An extreme risk protection order would last for one year.

The same persons who may seek an order in the first place may ask the court to renew the order for another year. The same procedures and requirements apply to a renewal request as to the original request, and the court applies the same standard.

The respondent could request a hearing to demonstrate that the order should be terminated. The respondent could file one termination request during each 12-month period the order is in effect. The respondent then must demonstrate at the hearing that he or she does not pose a significant danger of causing personal injury to the respondent or others by having a firearm. The person who petitioned for the order must be notified of the request and hearing.

The second type of order, called an “ex parte extreme risk protection order,” would be more immediate. “Ex parte” is a legal term that refers to a hearing held without notice to the other side. This type of order would be available where there is a showing of a significant risk of personal injury in the near future. A petition for this order could be filed in municipal court, district court, or superior court. The court must hold a hearing on the day the petition is filed or on the court’s next business day. If the court issues the ex parte order, it would last only until there is a hearing in superior court on whether a one-year “extreme risk protection order” should be issued. That hearing must be held within 14 days. All the requirements for issuing a one-year “extreme risk protection order” explained above would apply at that hearing.

The measure would impose the same notice and surrender requirements for an ex parte extreme risk protection order as for the one-year order. The measure imposes the same consequences for failure to comply. Like the one-year order, the ex parte order also would be served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer.

The measure makes it a crime to file a false or intentionally harassing petition. It also makes it a crime to violate either type of extreme risk protection order.

If an extreme risk protection order expires or is terminated, the surrendered firearms must be returned to the respondent, but only if the law enforcement agency holding the firearms confirms that the respondent is currently eligible to possess firearms under federal and state law.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot

Summary

Initiative 1491 authorizes the court to issue extreme risk protection orders that require the respondent to surrender his/her firearms and concealed pistol license. Total expenditures for state and local government cannot be determined. The impact depends on the number of petitions filed and granted, and the number of violations of a granted order, which cannot be estimated. This fiscal impact statement uses data from similar types of protection orders to provide estimated costs that could result from the initiative. There would be an unknown revenue increase from assessed fines.

General Assumptions

- The effective date of the initiative is December 8, 2016.
- Unless otherwise noted, estimates use the state’s fiscal year (FY) of July 1 through June 30. For example, FY 2018 is July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018.
- FY 2017 is a partial fiscal year: from December 8, 2016, through June 30, 2017.
- One full-time equivalent (FTE) employee equates to 2,080 hours of work for one calendar year.

State and Local Government Expenditure Assumptions

- Initiative 1491 (I-1491) creates the authority for a court to issue a new protection order, known as an extreme risk protection order (ERPO).
- No data is available to determine the number of cases that will be filed with the court and the number of orders that will subsequently be issued.
- In some instances, information on similar protection orders may be available. These data may be used to estimate some expected costs.

State Expenditures

I-1491 would result in indeterminate fiscal impacts to the Department of Licensing, the Department of Corrections and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Department of Licensing

Section 12 of I-1491 requires the Department of Licensing (DOL), upon the receipt of an ERPO from the court, to determine if the respondent has a concealed pistol license. If the respondent has a concealed pistol license, the DOL is required to immediately notify the license-issuing authority in order to revoke the license. This work is similar to work already conducted by the DOL and would require less than

0.1 FTE and less than \$7,000 per year to accomplish. In addition, the printing and postage costs for notification to license-issuing authorities of issuance of an ERPO are estimated to be \$1 per ERPO. There is no data to estimate the number of ERPOs that would be issued.

Department of Corrections

I-1491 creates a new felony offense for a person who is convicted of violating an ERPO and has two or more previous convictions for violating an ERPO. The creation of this new felony may increase the offender population. As an unranked class C felony, this crime is punishable by a standard range term of confinement of zero to 12 months in jail unless an aggravated exceptional sentence is imposed. Sentences for this new offense would likely affect only county jail facilities. There would be no increase in state expenditures in cases where the sentence is served in a county jail facility.

Depending on the circumstances, a judge may impose an aggravated exceptional sentence. There is no data to estimate the increase to the prison offender population resulting from this action. However, the cost estimate to the state for one offender is \$13,422 annually, which includes staffing in the housing units, food and health care.

Administrative Office of the Courts

I-1491 creates a new protection order and establishes new crimes, both the above-referenced felony and misdemeanors for violation of the order and for filing petitions with false information. There is insufficient judicial data to determine how many cases would be filed each year as a result of this initiative. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) used data for similar cases to provide estimated costs that may result from the initiative. Based upon these comparisons, the AOC assumes that I-1491 would result in indeterminate expenditures greater than \$100,000.

Domestic violence protection orders

An average of 17,435 domestic violence protection orders are filed annually. The AOC assumes that the number of new cases filed for an ERPO will be approximately 5 percent of the number of domestic violence protection order cases. Therefore, the AOC assumes there will be 872 new cases filed in superior court each year for an ERPO. Superior court expenditures are funded by state and local funds. The state costs for the assumed number of new cases are estimated to be \$63,593 per fiscal year.

Stalking protection orders

An average of 386 petitions for stalking protection orders are filed annually. The AOC assumes there will be approximately the same number of ERPOs. The state costs for the assumed number of new cases are estimated to be

\$28,150 per fiscal year.

New crimes and more cases filed

Section 13 of the initiative creates a new gross misdemeanor for providing false information in a petition and for a person possessing firearms with knowledge that the respondent is prohibited from doing so by an ERPO. Section 13 also creates a class C felony on the third instance of violating the provisions of an ERPO. This would amend the felony of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree to include those who possess a firearm when subject to this new protection order.

There is no judicial data available to estimate how many cases would be filed each year as a result of this initiative. If 50 more criminal cases are filed, the superior courts would see higher expenditures. The state costs are estimated to be \$5,926 per fiscal year.

Forms and informational materials

Section 16 of the initiative requires the AOC to develop and prepare instructions; informational brochures; standard petitions and extreme risk protection order forms; and a court staff handbook on the ERPO process. These materials must be prepared in consultation with gun violence prevention groups, judges and law enforcement personnel. Forms, brochures and handbooks would be distributed to elected clerks and court administrators in superior, district and municipal courts in electronic format.

Development of instructional materials and translation costs are estimated at \$25,000, depending on final word counts, cost per word per language and number of required languages for translation.

System modifications

The initiative requires modification to the Judicial Information System to add codes for the protection order and new crimes created by this initiative. The modifications are estimated to take 239 hours of staff time, resulting in a one-time cost of \$13,000.

Local Government Expenditures

Law enforcement costs

Local government may have higher costs to fulfill duties in the initiative. However, due to the lack of data to determine the level of activity, the expenditure impact to local governments cannot be determined. Based on data from domestic violence protection orders, local governments estimate that new misdemeanor violations of ERPOs would cost approximately \$300,000 statewide annually. The cost for most jurisdictions is estimated to be less than \$50,000 annually.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, 9,883 instances of violations of no contact/

protection orders involved domestic violence in 2015. An officer may spend up to four hours to arrest an individual charged with a domestic violence crime, at an average cost of \$31 per hour. Additional work for prosecutors when charging and appearing at the sentencing for an offender typically takes three hours, at an average cost of \$62 per hour. Local governments assume ERPO violations would compose approximately 5 percent of domestic violence protection orders, resulting in 494 ERPOs annually.

- Total cost to law enforcement: \$61,256 annually (4 hours x 494 violations x \$31 hourly wage)
- Related prosecution costs: \$91,884 annually (3 hours x 494 violations x \$62 hourly wage)

For a person with two or more previous convictions for violating an ERPO, the third convicted violation constitutes a class C felony. It is not possible to determine the number of felonies that would result from this initiative. However, local governments estimate the number would be low and result in costs of less than \$50,000.

The new class C felony charge and misdemeanor charges that may result from this legislation create an indeterminate cost to county jails. Misdemeanor charges carry jail sentences of 0 to 90 days. Sentences of less than one year in length are typically served in county jails. The average cost of a jail bed is \$104 per day. The new class C felony charge that would result from three ERPO violation convictions may be punishable by a range of one to three months in jail and 51 to 68 months in prison.

Judicial costs

I-1491 would result in indeterminate fiscal impacts to local courts, based on information from the AOC and using the same comparisons to similar types of protection orders. Assuming the number of ERPOs would be 5 percent of domestic violence protection orders, and equal to the number of stalking protection orders, the cost to local courts would be \$401,205. Due to new crimes and more cases filed, local superior courts could see an additional increase of \$25,917 per fiscal year. Based on these assumptions, the total expenditure increase to local courts may be \$427,122 per fiscal year.

State and Local Revenues

Section 13 creates two new misdemeanors and a new felony. A person convicted of filing a petition knowing the information is false, or convicted of possessing or purchasing a firearm with knowledge that he or she is prohibited from doing so (gross misdemeanors), may be subject to a fine of up to \$5,000. A person convicted of violating an ERPO who has two or more previous ERPO violation convictions, which is a class C felony, may be subject to a fine of up to

\$10,000. Fines may be assessed, reduced or waived at the discretion of the judge. Therefore, revenue from these fines cannot be estimated.

Argument for

Washington State has taken important steps to keep guns out of dangerous hands. But there are still gaps in our laws that make it hard to keep guns away from people threatening violence against themselves or others. We know that the majority of mass shooters and individuals who attempt suicide show signs of their intentions, but current law leaves families and law enforcement - often first to see those warning signs - unable to take life-saving action.

Initiative 1491: Empower Families, Prevent Gun Violence

Initiative 1491 empowers families and law enforcement to prevent tragedy -- giving them a chance to remove guns from a dangerous situation when they know someone is a threat to themselves or others. Parents of shooters at Isla Vista, Seattle's Cafe Racer, and other tragedies have said they could have used this type of law to prevent senseless violence. Initiative 1491 would also expand protections that keep guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. Similar laws in other states have been shown to prevent some suicides.

Initiative 1491: Respect Due Process

Initiative 1491 closely follows existing process for other civil protection orders. Both parties may present evidence in court. A judge determines whether evidence of danger is sufficient and issues an order, effective for one year. There are criminal penalties for false petitions.

Initiative 1491: Community Support

Endorsed by Washington State Public Health Association, League of Women Voters, Faith Action Network, Everytown for Gun Safety, law enforcement, domestic violence experts, gun owners, and gun violence survivors.

Rebuttal of argument against

Initiative 1491 fills a critical need in Washington's proven, established protection order system. It simply gives families a tool to save lives— keeping guns from loved ones who are likely to use them for violence to themselves or others. Initiative 1491 is a targeted, tested way to keep guns out of dangerous hands and respect due process—endorsed by mental health professionals, law enforcement and suicide prevention advocates.

Written by

Marilyn Balcerak, Gun violence survivor, Bonney Lake; **Stephanie Holten**, Domestic abuse and gun violence survivor, Spokane; **John Urquhart**, King County Sheriff; **Regina Malveaux**, CEO, YWCA of Spokane; **Ken Taylor**, CEO, Valley Cities Behavioral Health Care; **Bobbe Bridge**, Washington State Supreme Court Justice (retired)

Contact: office@wagunresponsibility.org;
<http://gunresponsibility.org/solution/extreme-risk-protection-orders/>

Argument against

I-1491 Duplicates Existing Laws

I-1491 disregards existing state laws that already require treatment and restriction of potentially dangerous individuals. I-1491 doesn't require evaluation, treatment, or monitoring and does nothing to address underlying issues. Recently implemented laws actually provide early detection and intervention of persons at danger to themselves or others.

Stigmatizes Mental Illness

I-1491 associates mental illness with mass shootings and violent crime. Statistics show that only 3%-5% of violent acts are committed by people with serious mental illness. The *vast majority of people with mental illness are not violent* and are ten times more likely to be victims of violent crime than the general population.

Violates Rights

A broadly defined set of people, including former roommates and police, can file a petition against you. Due process is undermined by allowing immediate *ex parte* orders; hearings and judgments *without notice* to the accused person. The definition of "Extreme Risk" is unclear. A judge can issue an order based on *arbitrary factors* and reported behaviors including simply purchasing a gun legally. To be released from an order, *a person must prove* he/she is not a danger to themselves or others *and* pay for the tremendous cost of their own defense.

Gives False Sense of Security

There is *no evidence* that such orders reduce mass shootings and violent crime.

Restrictions on firearm ownership should not be based on ideological agendas manipulating public fears and misconceptions about gun violence. I-1491 is a targeted, discriminatory abridgement of Second Amendment rights. *Vote No!*

Rebuttal of argument for

Ineffective! We all want to reduce tragedy, but I-1491 doesn't include treatment of allegedly dangerous people, and doesn't remove other dangerous items (vehicles, knives...). *Misdirected!* I-1491 ignores that 95-97% of violent crimes are not related to mental illness. *Deceptive!* In Isla Vista, the parents told police they "found it difficult to believe their son either owned weapons or would actually hurt anyone." *Unintended consequences!* Confiscating firearms doesn't make someone stable, it makes them mad.

Written by

David Combs, Mental Health Advocate, Redmond; **Linda Sherry**, Mother, Educator, Support Group Facilitator, Woodinville; **Dean Takko**, State Senator, Democrat, Longview; **Matt Shea**, State Representative, Republican, Army Veteran, Spokane Valley; **Dave Workman**, Journalist, North Bend

Contact: know1491@gmail.com; www.know1491.org

Student Mock Election



Online Mock Election October 31 - November 4

Kids can vote on real candidates and ballot measures in the student Mock Election!

The Mock Election is a nonpartisan, educational program that teaches kids how to be informed voters.

Voting in the Mock Election is **free** for students in grades K-12.

Kids vote at www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection.

Initiative Measure No.

735

Initiative Measure No. 735 concerns a proposed amendment to the federal constitution.

This measure would urge the Washington state congressional delegation to propose a federal constitutional amendment that constitutional rights belong only to individuals, not corporations, and constitutionally-protected free speech excludes the spending of money.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

Yes

No

Explanatory Statement \$(

Fiscal Impact Statement \$(

Arguments For and Against \$)



The Secretary of State is not responsible for the content of statements or arguments (WAC 434-381-180).

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

The United States Supreme Court has held that the First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the right of individuals to contribute money to candidates running for office and to spend money independently to support or oppose candidates. In 2010, the Court held in a case called *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010), that the First Amendment also gives corporations a right to independently spend money to support or oppose candidates.

An amendment changing the United States Constitution may be proposed either by the United States Congress or by a constitutional convention called for by two-thirds of the States' legislatures. A proposed amendment becomes a part of the Constitution if it is ratified by three-fourths of the States. The amendment process is described in Article V of the United States Constitution.

The Effect of the Proposed Measure if Approved

The measure would urge Washington's current and future members of Congress to propose a joint resolution to amend the United States Constitution. The proposed amendment would state that constitutional rights belong only to individual human beings; that spending money is not free speech under the First Amendment; that governments are fully empowered to regulate political contributions and expenditures to prevent undue influence on government; and that political contributions and expenditures must be promptly disclosed to the public.

The measure would urge Washington's members of Congress to choose an amendment ratification method that will best ensure that the people are heard and represented during the ratification process. It would also urge current and future Washington legislatures to ratify such an amendment when passed by the United States Congress and delivered to the States for ratification.

Finally, the measure would provide that immediately after the measure is enacted, the Washington Secretary of State is directed to deliver copies of the measure to the Washington State Governor, all current members of the Washington State Legislature, all current members of the United States Congress, and the President of the United States.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot

Initiative 735 would have no significant fiscal impact on state or local governments. The initiative requires the Secretary of State to immediately deliver copies of the initiative when enacted to listed elected officials, which would cost approximately \$325.

Assumptions for Analysis of Initiative 735

The initiative is a request to Washington's current and future congressional delegation to propose a joint resolution for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution clarifying five items:

1. Constitutional rights are rights only to human beings.
2. The judiciary may not equate spending money with freedom of speech.
3. All political contributions and expenditures must be disclosed prior to elections.
4. Governments may regulate political contributions and expenditures to prevent undue influence.
5. This act does not limit the people's rights under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

When enacted, the Secretary of State is directed to immediately deliver copies of the initiative to the governor, all current member of the state Legislature, all current members of the U.S. Congress and the president of the United States, which totals approximately 684 people. Assuming the initiative is delivered by first class postage at \$.47 per piece of mail, the cost to fulfill this provision is estimated at \$325.

Argument for

Big Money is Corrupting Our Political System

The 2010 Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United v. FEC* and other cases have unleashed unlimited, anonymous campaign dollars from mega-wealthy individuals, corporations, unions, and other special interests. SuperPACs and interest groups spent more than \$1 billion on campaigns in 2012 – almost 3 times more than 2008! This year will be even worse.

Instead of representing the people who elected them, many politicians spend their time courting big donors who expect favors in return. Where does that leave the voice and concerns of the average citizen?

Congress Will Only Act If We Demand It

Although 80% of Republicans and 83% of Democrats support overturning *Citizens United*, Congress will not act on its own -- politicians profit from business as usual. But when we voters put our voices on record, we hold Congress accountable for inaction. Sixteen states and over 650 municipalities have already passed measures like ours. By adding Washington to the list, we will tell our elected representatives that we want change now.

A New Constitutional Amendment

Initiative 735 calls on Congress to initiate a Constitutional amendment overturning *Citizens United* and stipulating that spending money is not protected political speech. The amendment would ensure that contributions are regulated and publicly disclosed. It would also clarify that only people have Constitutional rights -- not corporations or special interest groups.

This is about restoring the power of “We the People.” Let’s send a clear message to the other Washington. Vote “yes” on Initiative 735!

Rebuttal of argument against

Initiative 735 will not limit freedom of speech or freedom of the press. It will keep moneyed special interests from having a louder voice than “*We the People*.” We support Initiative 735 because we believe in freedom of speech for everyone, not just Super PACs, corporations, and wealthy individuals who monopolize the media with attack ads and misinformation. Spending unlimited, secret campaign money is legalized bribery. If you cherish free speech, vote “Yes” on 735!

Written by

Cindy Black, Coordinator, Washington Coalition to Amend the Constitution (WAmend); **Alice Woldt**, Executive Director, Fix Democracy First; **Ben Stuckart**, President, Spokane City Council; **Jim Street**, Former Superior Court Judge; **Lyda Pierce**, Rev. Dr. Latino/Hispanic Ministries United Methodist Church; **Pramila Jayapal**, State Senator 37th District, founder One America

Contact: (206) 547-9961; info@wamend.org; WAmend.org

Argument against

Initiative 735 is a dangerous proposal to allow government censorship. This would be the first Constitutional amendment since prohibition to take rights away.

Silencing speech is undemocratic

Citizens should have as much opportunity to share and receive information as possible. Silencing certain speakers is counterproductive. Forbidding citizens from spending their money spreading their beliefs is totalitarian, not democratic. We can, we must, find solutions that expand, instead of taking away, our rights. Vote no I-735.

Initiative 735 opens Pandora’s Box

Initiative 735 allows censorship of both profit and nonprofit corporations. Government would be free to censor news, books, movies, music, and your favorite charity. If a corporation made it, government could censor it. Should we empower congressional Republicans to censor corporations including Planned Parenthood, Playboy, PETA and WashPIRG? Absolutely not. Should we empower congressional Democrats to censor CareNet, Fox News, National Organization for Marriage and the NRA? Absolutely not. Vote no I-735.

We need more speech, not less

To prohibit spending money on speech would severely hamper public discourse. The Founders wisely protected freedom of speech and press, even though the historic printing press cost money. The best protection for diverse speech is keeping centralized regulators like Congress from controlling the marketplace of ideas. Vote no I-735.

We can require disclosures

The Citizens United ruling allows government to require disclosure of political contributions. We can bolster disclosure requirements without amending the Constitution. Vote no I-735.

Rebuttal of argument for

“Amendment I. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.....” I-735 seeks to destroy freedom of speech by amending the Constitution. I-735 seeks to censor corporations such as the Seattle Times, the Tacoma News Tribune, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, Disney/ABC, Comcast/NBC, Time Warner/CNN, CBS, the New York Times, Planned Parenthood, the Sierra Club, Facebook, Twitter, Google and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Vote No on I-735.

Written by

Rebecca Faust, First Amendment defender; **Kelly Houghton**, First Amendment defender

Contact: firstamendmentdefenders@protonmail.com; www.firstamendmentdefenders.weebly.com



Federal Qualifications & Responsibilities

Except for the President and Vice President, all federal officials elected in Washington must be registered voters of the state. Only federal offices have age requirements above and beyond being a registered voter.

President & Vice President

The President must be at least 35 years old and a natural born U.S. citizen. Voters indirectly elect the President through the Electoral College. The President is elected to a four-year term and cannot serve more than two elected terms.

The chief duty of the President is to ensure the laws of the nation are faithfully executed. This duty is largely performed through appointments for thousands of federal positions, including secretaries of cabinet-level agencies and federal judges (subject to confirmation by the Senate). The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, has the power to sign and veto (reject) laws passed by Congress, and makes treaties with foreign governments (with Senate approval).

The Vice President serves as the presiding officer of the Senate. The Vice President becomes President if the office is vacated.

Congress

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have equal responsibility for declaring war, maintaining the armed forces, assessing taxes, borrowing money, minting currency, regulating commerce, and making all laws and budgets necessary for the operation of government.

U.S. Senator

Senators must be at least 30 years old and citizens of the U.S. for at least nine years. Senators serve six-year terms. The Senate has 100 members; two from each state.

The Senate has several exclusive powers, including consenting to treaties, confirming federal appointments made by the President, and trying federal officials impeached by the House of Representatives.

U.S. Representative

Representatives must be at least 25 years old and citizens of the U.S. for at least seven years. Representatives are not required to be registered voters of their district, but must be registered voters of the state. Representatives serve two-year terms.

The House of Representatives has 435 members, all of whom are up for election in even-numbered years. Each state has a different number of members based on population. After the 2010 Census, Washington was given a 10th Congressional District.



Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for federal candidates:

Federal Election Commission

www.fec.gov

Toll Free (800) 424-9530



Candidate statements are printed exactly as submitted. The Office of the Secretary of State does not make corrections of any kind or verify statements for truth or fact.



Hillary Clinton

Democratic Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

U.S. Senator, New York

Other Professional Experience

U.S. Secretary of State; First Lady of the United States; First Lady of Arkansas; Attorney; Assistant Professor, University of Arkansas School of Law; Director, University of Arkansas Legal Aid Clinic; Children's Defense Fund

Education

Wellesley College; Yale Law School

Community Service

Chair, American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession; Co-Founder, Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families; Chair, Legal Services Corporation; Co-Author, Handbook on Legal Rights for Arkansas Women



Tim Kaine

Democratic Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

U.S. Senator, Virginia; Governor of Virginia; Lieutenant Governor of Virginia; Mayor of Richmond; City Councilman, Richmond

Other Professional Experience

Democratic National Committee Chairman; Civil Rights Attorney; Part-Time Professor, University of Richmond Law School

Education

University of Missouri; Harvard Law School

Community Service

Board Member, Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME); Board Member, Myotonic Dystrophy Foundation; Honorary Member, Virginia Foundation for Community College Education; Honorary Chair, United States Spain Council

Statement

Our campaign is based on the notion that Americans are stronger together. We're stronger when everyone can contribute to the economy and share in its growth. We're stronger when we work with each other – and with allies around the world – to keep America secure. And we're stronger when we're united, not divided; when we come together to overcome the challenges we face.

If we win this November, in our first 100 days, we'll make the biggest investment in good-paying jobs since World War II. We'll invest in infrastructure, manufacturing, and small businesses. We'll make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century to take on the threat of climate change, and create jobs in the process. And we'll pay for our plans by making Wall Street, corporations, and the super-wealthy pay their fair share in taxes.

We'll make college debt-free for all and tuition-free for the middle class, while helping millions of people with student debt. We'll crack down on companies that ship jobs overseas, and we'll reward companies that share profits with their employees. We'll create policies that help people balance work and family. And we'll bring opportunity to communities that have been left out and left behind.

Beyond the economy, we'll take on other urgent challenges – from reforming our broken criminal justice and immigration systems to ending the epidemic of gun violence to getting unaccountable money out of politics.

Americans aren't just electing a president; we're also choosing a Commander-in-Chief. We've laid out a comprehensive strategy to keep America safe by defeating ISIS, standing with our allies, and respecting those who serve our country.

We know that America's best days are still ahead of us. When Americans come together, there's nothing we can't do. That's what our campaign is all about.

Contact

(646) 854-1432; info@hillaryclinton.com;
www.hillaryclinton.com



**Donald J.
Trump**

Republican Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

None

Other Professional Experience

Donald J. Trump is the very definition of the American success story, continually setting the standards of excellence while expanding his interests in real estate, sports and entertainment. He is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance. An accomplished author, Mr. Trump has authored over 15 bestsellers, and his first book, "The Art of the Deal," is considered a business classic and one of the most successful business books of all time.

Education

Wharton School of Finance

Community Service

Mr. Trump has long been a devoted supporter of veteran causes, raising millions of dollars for veterans.



**Michael R.
Pence**

Republican Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

Governor, State of Indiana, 2012-present; Member, United States House of Representatives, 2000-2012

Other Professional Experience

Talk Show Host, Network Indiana, 1994-2000; Television Host, 1995-1999; President, Indiana Policy Review Foundation, 1991-1994; Attorney, Private Practice, 1986-1990; Admissions Counselor, Hanover College, 1981-1983

Education

Hanover College, Indiana University School of Law

Community Service

A strong supporter of the military, Pence has made a priority of reducing veteran unemployment and, while in Congress, he visited Hoosier soldiers in Iraq and/or Afghanistan every year since hostilities began.

Statement

Donald J. Trump is the very definition of the American success story, continually setting the standards of excellence while expanding his interests in real estate, sports and entertainment. He is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance. An accomplished author, Mr. Trump has authored over 15 bestsellers, and his first book, "The Art of the Deal," is considered a business classic and one of the most successful business books of all time.

As the Republican Presidential nominee with a record number of votes in the primary season, Mr. Trump has over 20 million followers on social media, and devotes much of his time to media interviews in order to advocate for tougher law enforcement, stopping illegal immigration and bringing back jobs so we can Make America Great Again. He also believes strongly that we must promote a free market, rebuild our military, and maintain our country's sacred obligation to take care of our veterans and their families.

Mr. Trump has long been a devoted supporter of veteran causes, raising millions of dollars for veterans. In 1996, Mr. Trump was honored in the Pentagon during a lunch with the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for working as Grand Marshal of the 1996 annual New York City Veterans Day Parade that drew 25,000 veterans marching in front of an audience of 1.4 million viewers, up from approximately 100 the year before.

In New York City, the Trump signature is synonymous with the most prestigious of addresses, among them the world-renowned Fifth Avenue skyscraper, Trump Tower-and his ever-expanding collection of award-winning golf courses (18 thus far in the U.S. and worldwide.)

Mr. Trump is married to Melania Knauss, has five beautiful children including Donald Jr., Ivanka, Eric, Tiffany and Barron, and eight grandchildren.

Contact

(646) 736-1779; info@donaldtrump.com; www.donaldjtrump.com



**Alyson
Kennedy**

Socialist Workers Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

Kennedy is an elected member of the Socialist Workers Party National Committee.

Other Professional Experience

Kennedy was a leader in a United Mine Workers organizing drive of mostly Mexican immigrant miners in Utah. The workers fought to unify workers regardless of where they came from

Education

As a coal miner, Kennedy was part of the Coal Employment Project to champion women's fights to get hired in the mines.

Community Service

Kennedy walked picket lines with Machinists on strike at Triumph Composites in Spokane. She has also physically defended clinics from those who oppose a woman's right to choose abortion.



**Osborne
Hart**

Socialist Workers Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

Hart, 63 ran for mayor of Philadelphia in 2015. He fought for Black Rights for many decades and participates in Black Lives Matter protests against police killings.

Other Professional Experience

Hart has actively protested the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Education

He has joined protests in Philadelphia against the slashing of funds for public schools and assaults on the union's wages and benefits.

Community Service

He joined United Steelworker members at refineries and steel plants where the union has been fighting concessions, speed-up and job cuts. He demands an end to the U.S. embargo against Cuba and return of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

Statement

For the working class, the greatest of all battles ahead is to throw off the image of ourselves that we do not have the capacity to organize and to learn, to transform ourselves and all social and human relations as we fight to end capitalist rule and establish workers power. The capitalists fear what's building up amongst working people to their slow burning global depression.

To meet this challenge we have joined protests against police brutality demanding cops who kill- from Alton Sterling in Baton Rouge, to Philando Castile in Minnesota to cattle rancher Jack Yantis in Council, Idaho to Robert Lavoy Finicum in Oregon- be charged and jailed. We demand free political prisoners from Puerto Rican independence fighter, Oscar Lopez, to Leonard Peltier and Mumia Abu-Jamal. We are part of the fight for a government funded public works program at union scale wages, for \$15 and a union; for free and medical care for all; to guarantee women the right to abortion. We demand an end to Washington's colonial rule of Puerto Rico.

We speak out against Washington's imperialist military wars- from Iraq to Afghanistan and Syria. We fight the rulers' efforts to use workers revulsion at Islamic State's terrorist acts to scapegoat Muslims. We speak out against Jew-hatred which seeks to divert workers attention away from the real enemy- the capitalist system.

The Cuban revolution sent volunteers to beat back apartheid South Africa's' invasion of Angola and sent doctors to fight Ebola. The revolution shows the solidarity achieved when workers and farmers over throw the capitalist class and end their dog eat dog system.

The capitalists rule through their Democratic and Republican parties as well the Libertarian and Green parties. We need a party of the working class. Our party is your party, join us.

Contact

(646) 922-8186; swp2016campaign@gmail.com; www.themilitant.com



**Gloria Estela
La Riva**

Socialism & Liberation Party
Nominee
President

Elected Experience

Candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, 1983 and 1991; Candidate for Governor of California, 1994, 1998; Candidate for U.S. President, 2008

Other Professional Experience

Elected Vice President, Pacific Media Guild, CWA; Graphic Artist; Award Winning Video Producer, "Genocide by Sanctions" (Iraq 1998). "NATO Targets" (Yugoslavia 1999)

Education

Attended Brandeis University

Community Service

Founder, Farmworkers Emergency Relief; Founder and Coordinator, National Committee to Free the Cuban Five; Organizer, ANSWER Coalition-Act Now to Stop War & End Racism; Organizer of numerous protests against war and occupation in Central America, Middle East; Activist in movements against racism and police abuse and in support of women's and LGBTQ rights.



**Eugene
Puryear**

Socialism & Liberation Party
Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

Candidate of Statehood-Green Party for District Council, Washington D.C., 2014; Party for Socialism and Liberation candidate for Vice President, 2008

Other Professional Experience

Author, *Shackled and Chained: Mass Incarceration in Capitalist America*; Radio talk show host; Blogger for Liberation News.

Education

Graduate, Howard University

Community Service

A founder of the Jobs Not Jails Coalition and co-founder of the DCFerguson Movement, a Black Lives Matter organization in Washington, D.C.; key organizer of many marches and rallies against wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and in solidarity with Palestinian rights; frequent lecturer at colleges and universities on issues of racism, police brutality and mass incarceration.

Statement

I am a labor, community and anti-war activist. Born in Albuquerque, N.M., my father was a letter carrier, my mother, a Mexican immigrant and garment worker. I am a union activist and elected delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Today, 62% of the U.S. population lives paycheck to paycheck, while the super rich accrue obscene wealth. When the capitalist bankers torched the economy the federal government bailed them out with the trillions of dollars of our money. Today, the criminal bankers are richer than ever while millions have been plunged into poverty.

The capitalist system cannot be fixed. The multiple crises of inequality, injustice, endless war, environmental destruction and more can only be resolved by replacing profit-driven capitalism with a system based on meeting people's needs – socialism. Socialism means the workers have economic and political power; the economy is planned to benefit the people and the planet.

My party's 10-point program begins: *For the earth to live, capitalism must end. A job or income, healthcare, education from preschool through university, adequate food and affordable housing--all should be Constitutional rights. We call for shutting down all U.S. military bases around the world and bringing all U.S. armed forces home; ending U.S. aid to Israel and self-determination for the Palestinian people; lifting the blockade on Cuba; independence for Puerto Rico; ending racism and the epidemic of police brutality and mass incarceration; freeing Leonard Peltier, Mumia Abu Jamal, Oscar Lopez Rivera and all political prisoners; honoring Native treaties; defending unions and a \$20/hr minimum wage; equal rights for women including full reproductive rights; full equality for LGBTQ people; full rights for all immigrants; nationalizing the banks and corporations and using their vast stolen wealth to provide for people's needs; and jailing Wall St. criminals.*

Vote Socialist!

Contact

(206) 367-3820; seattle@pslweb.org;
<http://www.glorialariva4president.com>



Jill Stein

Green Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

Lexington Town Meeting

Other Professional Experience

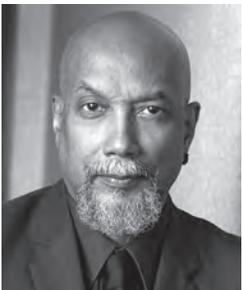
Physician

Education

MD, Harvard Medical School, 1979; BA, Psychology-Sociology-Anthropology, Harvard University, 1973

Community Service

Dr. Jill Stein is a mother, housewife, physician, longtime teacher of internal medicine, and pioneering environmental-health advocate. She served in elected leadership roles with the Coalition for Healthy Communities, Citizens for Voter Choice and the national Physicians for Social Responsibility. She won several awards including Clean Water Action's Not in Anyone's Backyard Award, the Children's Health Hero Award, and the Toxic Action Center's Citizen Award. In 2002, she ran for governor against Mitt Romney. In 2012 she was the Green Party's candidate for President.



Ajama Baraka

Green Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

NA

Other Professional Experience

Founding Director US Human Rights Network (2004-2011) with 300 organization and 1500 individual members working on the full spectrum of US human rights issues. Taught political science at Clark Atlanta University, Spelman College and others, guest lecturer at academic institutions throughout the US, authored several articles on international human rights.

Education

University of South Florida, Clark Atlanta University

Community Service

Served on boards of Amnesty International (USA), National Center for Human Rights Education, Center for Constitutional Rights, Africa Action, Latin American Caribbean Community Center, Diaspora Afrique, and Mississippi Workers' Center for Human Rights. Currently on boards of Praxis Project and Cooperation Jackson.

Statement

After a career in clinical medicine, I am now practicing political medicine, running for President to help heal our ailing nation. In this historic moment, people are standing up like we haven't seen for generations, calling for an America and a world that works for us all. We face unprecedented crises that need transformational solutions that put people, planet and peace over profit. We must break the stranglehold of billionaires and their parties that have thrown us under the bus.

We the people have the power to end unemployment, poverty, and rampant inequality; to liberate a generation trapped in predatory student debt; create a welcoming path to citizenship; and end racism in policing and beyond.

We can create a Green New Deal establishing 20 million living wage jobs that provide 100% clean renewable energy by 2030 - reviving the economy, halting climate change, and making wars for oil obsolete. We can create an improved Medicare for All system, public higher education as a right, and save trillions ending corporate welfare, catastrophic wars, and tax favors for the wealthy. We can protect women's rights, Indigenous and LGBT people, our civil liberties and the Internet. And create a foreign policy based on international law and human rights.

My running mate, Ajamu Baraka, is a human rights defender whose experience spans four decades of domestic and international education and activism. He is a veteran grassroots organizer whose roots are in the Black Liberation Movement and anti-apartheid and Central American solidarity struggles.

It's time to vote for what we believe, not against what we fear. To reject the lesser evil and fight for the greater good, like our lives depend on it. Because they do.

The power to create this new world is in our hands! Learn more at Jill2016.com.

Contact

(781) 382-5658; hq@jill2016.com; www.jill2016.com



**Darrell L.
Castle**

Constitution Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

none

Other Professional Experience

Darrell Castle and Associates Law Firm, based in Memphis, Tennessee, 1984 – present, works with poor and injured people.

Education

Graduate of Ketron High School in Kingsport, Tennessee. B.A. in Political Science and B.A. in History, East Tennessee State University, 1970. Juris Doctorate, Memphis State University, 1979.

Community Service

ROTC at East Tennessee State University. USMC Combat Officer, Viet Nam, 1971 – 1973. Founder of Mia’s Children Foundation, which provides services to homeless gypsy children in Bucharest, Romania. Local church leader.



**Scott N.
Bradley**

Constitution Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

United States Senate Candidate 2006 and 2010

Other Professional Experience

Currently a business owner, author, and lecturer on American’s founding principles. Previously fulfilled positions in corporate management and university administration.

Education

Bachelor of Science, Masters in Public Administration, PhD in Constitutional Law.

Community Service

Founder and Chairman of the Constitution Commemoration Foundation, an organization seeking to foster increased understanding and application of the original intent of the Founders of our Constitution. Formerly Executive Director of Trapper Trails Council of Boy Scouts of America. Author of book and lecture series titled: “To Preserve the Nation,” a work intended to illuminate the principles of sound government and liberty.

Statement

As President of the United States, Mr. Castle’s priority will be to strictly adhere to the Constitution in any proposed legislation or federal government policies, including the ending of unconstitutional wars and unconstitutional foreign aid. He will work to make sure that America’s veterans and military personnel receive the care and support they need for injuries and hardships they have incurred while serving in the armed forces.

He will work to withdraw the United States from the United Nations and restore American Sovereignty. He will also work to end the Federal Reserve System and restore the gold standard to strengthen the dollar, both home and abroad.

He will work to withdraw the federal government from international legislation such as Agenda 21 and begin the process of handing control of their lives and property back to the local people.

Another priority of a Castle presidency will be to work towards the ending of abortion in America by vetoing any funding for abortion providers such as Planned Parenthood, as well as recommending to Congress (and working to make it happen) that they remove all jurisdiction over such matters from the Supreme Court.

Darrell Castle believes that “It is the nature of the State to seek dominance over the population. Freedom will not ultimately remain intact if we leave it unattended. America needs forward thinking leaders. Self-hatred and appeasement only foster more disrespect. We must find a way to chart our own course in the world as free and independent people.”

Contact

(901) 481-5441; info@castle2016.com;
www.castle2016.com



Gary Johnson

Libertarian Party Nominee
President

Elected Experience

Gov. of New Mexico, 1995-2003

Other Professional Experience

Despite his two terms as Governor, Gary Johnson still prefers to call himself an entrepreneur. To pay for college, he started a door-to-door handyman business. Twenty years later, the one-man-shop had grown into one of the largest construction companies in New Mexico, with more than 1,000 employees.

Education

B.S., University of New Mexico

Community Service

Governor Johnson has been and remains involved in a range of volunteer activities and organizations both in his home state of New Mexico and nationally. Areas of particular interest involve drug policy reform and environmental stewardship.



Bill Weld

Libertarian Party Nominee
Vice President

Elected Experience

Gov. of Massachusetts, 1991-1997

Other Professional Experience

Assistant US Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, 1981-1986. Staff member in both houses of Congress.

Education

Harvard Law School (JD, cum laude); Harvard College (BA, summa cum laude); Oxford University (DegreeEP, with distinction)

Community Service

Throughout his career, Governor Weld has been involved in many civic and national organizations.

Statement

Gary Johnson is no stranger to taking on partisan political forces. He was elected Governor of New Mexico as a Republican in an overwhelming Democratic state – and re-elected to a second term by a wide margin despite being challenged by a popular and well-known Democrat.

As a businessman, Gary Johnson ran for Governor with no prior political resume other than his college political science degree and a passion for helping people.

Gary Johnson has always believed that good public policy should be based on a practical cost/benefit analysis, rather than strict ideology.

Johnson is best known for resisting the temptation to solve every problem with government spending and regulation, having vetoed more than 750 bills during his time in office – probably more than all other governors combined. He also cut taxes 14 times while never raising them. He balanced the state's budget, and left New Mexico with a billion-dollar surplus.

Yet, despite cutting taxes and the size of government, he improved New Mexico schools, executed a major infrastructure overhaul, and earned national accolades for his leadership in handling the devastating Cerro Grande Fire that swept across the state in 2000.

An avid skier, adventurer, ironman, and bicyclist, Gary Johnson has scaled the highest peak on each of the seven continents, including Mt. Everest.

Contact

www.JohnsonWeld.com



**Patty
Murray**

(Prefers Democratic Party)

Elected Experience

Shoreline School Board, State Senator, United States Senator

Other Professional Experience

Shoreline Community College Cooperative Preschool Teacher

Education

Graduate, Washington State University

Community Service

No information submitted

Statement

Our country isn't working for people the way it should be. And most days, Congress does very little to confront the challenges we face.

Despite the obstacles, I work hard to break through the gridlock and dysfunction and move us toward a country and state that works for all families, not just the wealthiest few.

I know you want a Senator committed to getting results. That's why, after the Tea Party shut down the government in 2013, I led bipartisan negotiations to reopen the government and restore important investments in education, jobs, and other local priorities. After I heard from parents and teachers that No Child Left Behind wasn't working for our students, I wrote a bill to finally fix this broken law, help end the reliance on overtesting, and put our students first. My bipartisan bill was signed into law, and NCLB is finally ending.

I am running for reelection because there is so much more Congress should be doing to help workers, veterans, families, and the economy—and I want to keep up the fight and make sure Washington state families have a strong voice at the table who will stand up for their values and priorities.

I am running to keep fighting to create jobs and grow the economy in a way that actually helps local families. Instead of tax cuts for the rich, I think we should give tax cuts to working families and invest in college affordability, student loan debt reduction, affordable childcare, increasing the minimum wage, helping veterans transition to the workforce—and more. And I'm going to keep fighting back against those who would hurt our workers, turn back the clock on women's health, and divide our country.

I ask for your vote to keep fighting for you and all Washington state families.

Contact

(206) 659-4915; campmail@pattymurray.com; pattymurray.com



Chris
Vance

(Prefers Republican Party)

Elected Experience

Elected twice to the Washington State House of Representatives, and twice to the Metropolitan King County Council

Other Professional Experience

Currently: Adjunct professor, University of Washington. Public affairs consultant and small business owner. Special Assistant, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Education

Bachelor of Arts, Political Science, Western Washington University

Community Service

Chris and Ann Vance are regular volunteers with *Reach Out Federal Way*, a program to serve the homeless in South King County. Chris coached youth sports for many years and is the past President of the Auburn Youth Soccer Association.

Statement

I'm running for the Senate because, probably like you, I'm fed up. I'm fed up with the gridlock in Congress and the politicians in both parties who won't tell the American people the truth about the challenges we face.

The truth is, the gap between rich and poor is widening because our economy is not producing enough good middle class jobs. We are over \$19 trillion in debt, and Social Security and Medicare are on the road to insolvency. There are solutions to these problems but Republicans and Democrats refuse to compromise and work together.

To address our debt crisis I support a bipartisan plan that includes limits on discretionary spending, structural changes that will strengthen Social Security and Medicare, and pro-growth tax reform. These steps would create jobs and reduce our debt.

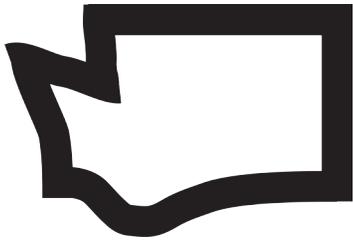
To keep the peace I will always vote to keep America's defenses strong. We must do whatever it takes to protect our homeland from terrorism, and the United States must lead the fight to destroy ISIS in Syria and Iraq and deny them the territory they need to recruit and train followers. The Iran nuclear deal was a dangerous and destabilizing mistake.

It's time for a big change, and that will never happen as long as we keep sending the same people to Washington, D.C. year after year. I believe with new leadership we can bring Republicans and Democrats together to solve America's problems. I would appreciate your vote.

Chris Vance and his wife, Ann, have been married for 28 years. They have two children: Adam, age 24, a recent graduate of the University of Washington, and Natalie, age 20, a sophomore at Washington State University. The Vances live in Auburn.

Contact

(253) 326-0816; info@chrsvanceforsenate.com;
www.chrsvanceforsenate.com



Executive Qualifications & Responsibilities

Statewide-elected executives must be registered Washington voters and are elected to four-year terms.

Governor

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state and makes appointments for hundreds of state positions, including directors of state agencies (subject to confirmation by the Senate). The Governor has the power to sign or veto (reject) legislation, and annually submits a budget recommendation and reports on state affairs to the Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is elected independent of the Governor, and serves as the presiding officer of the state Senate. The Lieutenant Governor is first in line of succession for Governor, and acts as Governor if he or she is unable to perform the duties of the office.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State certifies election results, files and certifies initiatives and referenda to the ballot, publishes the state Voters' Pamphlet, registers corporations, limited partnerships, trademarks, and charitable organizations, and collects and preserves historical records of the state. The Secretary of State is second in line of succession for Governor.

Treasurer

As the state's finance officer, the Treasurer manages and disperses all funds and accounts, is responsible for the safekeeping and interest of all state investments, accounts for and makes payments of interest and principal on all state bonded indebtedness, and maintains a statewide revenue collection system for the purpose of expediting the deposit of state funds into the Treasury.

Auditor

The Auditor works with state and local governments to conduct independent financial and performance audits. The Auditor investigates state employee whistleblower claims about agencies and reports of fraud, waste, and abuse of public resources received through its citizen hotline. Results are made public.

Attorney General

The Attorney General serves as legal counsel to the Governor, members of the Legislature, state officials, and roughly 200 state agencies, boards, commissions, colleges, and universities. The Office of the Attorney General enforces consumer protection statutes and provides public information about consumer rights and fraudulent business practices.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only nonpartisan state elected executive. The Superintendent heads the state education agency and is chief executive officer of the state Board of Education. The Superintendent is responsible for the administration of the state's kindergarten through twelfth grade education program. The office certifies teaching personnel, approves and accredits programs, and apportions state and local funds.

Commissioner of Public Lands

The Commissioner of Public Lands is the head of the Department of Natural Resources, overseeing management of more than 5.6 million acres of state forest, agricultural, range, aquatic, and commercial lands. These lands generate more than \$200 million a year to support schools, state institutions, and county services. The land is also managed to protect wildlife habitats, water, and public access.

Insurance Commissioner

The Insurance Commissioner regulates insurance companies doing business in Washington, licenses insurance agents and brokers, reviews policies and rates, examines the operations and finances of insurers, and handles inquiries and complaints from the public.



Candidate statements are printed exactly as submitted. The Office of the Secretary of State does not make corrections of any kind or verify statements for truth or fact.



Jay Inslee

(Prefers Democratic Party)

Elected Experience

Washington State House of Representatives 1989-1992 representing Yakima Valley; U.S. House of Representatives 1993-1994 representing Eastern Washington; U.S. House of Representatives 1999-2012 representing Kitsap, King and Snohomish Counties; Washington State Governor 2013-present.

Other Professional Experience

Attorney; Author, *Apollo's Fire: Igniting America's Clean Energy Economy*.

Education

Ingraham High School, Seattle, WA; graduated University of Washington with a B.A. in economics, 1972; graduated Magna Cum Laude from Willamette University Law School, 1976.

Community Service

Charter member of Hoopaholics to raise money for Child-haven; coached youth sports; served as honorary board member of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition.

Statement

Over the last three years I've worked hard as governor to help build a stronger economy. We've created over 250,000 jobs, been recognized as the nation's best economy by Business Insider and seen the lowest unemployment rate since 2008.

When tragedy struck, we reopened the Skagit River I-5 Bridge in 27 days. We worked with courageous people devastated by the Oso slide, comforting victims and rebuilding communities. We took action to assist those impacted by wildfires in Central and Eastern Washington.

As a state we need to give our children access to a world-class education in an economy that demands new skills - I'm confident we can do this. Every child now has access to all-day kindergarten, we have smaller class sizes in early grades, and better paid and trained teachers. And we made an unprecedented tuition cut at all public colleges and universities across Washington.

We know we need big improvements in our transportation system. That's why I was adamant the legislature pass a bipartisan package that creates 200,000 jobs, repairs bridges, creates new lanes, expands bus service and opens the door to expanding light rail. While it will not fix everything overnight, it puts us on the right path while we address bottlenecks and find practical solutions.

When it comes to basic Washington values, we will not waiver. We'll protect children from the ravages of carbon pollution that cause asthma and climate change. We will work for an economy that builds a stronger middle class by raising the minimum wage, ensuring paid sick leave and advancing policies that allow working families to thrive.

I'm proud of our progress. With your vote, I'm confident we can harness our state's unique innovative spirit, and build a stronger economy and more prosperous future for every Washingtonian.

Contact

(206) 533-0575; Jay@JayInslee.com; www.jayinslee.com



Bill Bryant

(Prefers Republican Party)

Elected Experience

Commissioner, Port of Seattle

Other Professional Experience

Founder, Bryant Christie Inc., a company that helps farmers export (1992-present). Vice President, Northwest Horticultural Council (Yakima, 1985-92). Director, Governor's Council on International Trade (1984-85).

Education

Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service (B.S.F.S., trade/diplomacy, Asia/Latin America)

Community Service

Volunteer night manager, St. James shelter for homeless men (2004-06). Founding board member, Nisqually River Foundation. Former board member of Stewardship Partners, Washington Council on International Trade, Spokane International Trade Alliance. Member, Governor Gregoire's transportation task force. Rotary (Olympia, Yakima, Seattle). 2010 Maritime Public Official of the Year.

Statement

I listen, and I've heard loud and clear what people want. They want a government that cares about them. They want a governor who is effective -- a unifier, not a career politician. They want a governor who will scrutinize programs, fix broken bureaucracies, respect our tax dollars. They want a governor who will focus on children learning, traffic moving, prisons working; on controlling taxes and protecting our environment.

My background is in business. I built a company that operates on both sides of the mountains, that helps Washington's farmers export their crops. I pull people together and fix problems.

As an elected King Co/Seattle port commissioner, I cut taxes without sacrificing services; helped transform government to defend middle class jobs; focused on tourism, transportation, reducing air and water pollution and restoring habitat. I was recognized for taking on 'crony capitalism'.

Here's what I'll do as your governor: 1. Give every kid an equal chance to get ahead by funding and innovating schools. 2. Reinvent high school by including pre-apprenticeships for those not college-bound. 3. Reduce traffic jams by emphasizing capacity, better roads and efficient transit. 4. Rebuild the state budget from zero, reexamining every agency, tax incentive and program. 5. Put a moratorium on new regulations until current ones are justified or eliminated. 6. Preserve working farms and forests; restore salmon, steelhead and orca populations.

My agenda isn't ideological, it's not partisan. It's about us, pulling together, so people can get good jobs here, afford houses, raise families and retire here in this natural beauty we all love and want to protect.

Imagine a governor who works with both Republicans and Democrats, who makes government better, not bigger. It's time government listened. It's time we pull together and start getting stuff done. It's time.

Contact

(253) 220-5051; info@billbryantforgovernor.com;
www.BillBryantforGovernor.com

5 Ways Voting is Unique in WA

1

Top 2 Primary

Washington uses a Top 2 Primary system, rather than a party nominating system. In our Top 2 Primary, the two candidates who receive the most votes advance to the General Election regardless of their party preference.



2

No party affiliation

As a Washington voter, you do not register by party affiliation. This allows you to vote for any candidate in the state primary, regardless of their party preference.



3

Online voter registration

Washington offers online voter registration. Register to vote or update your address at myvote.wa.gov.



4

Vote by mail

Washington State votes by mail. We are the second state in the nation to eliminate poll sites. A ballot is mailed 18 days before each election, ensuring you have time to cast an informed ballot without waiting in line.



5

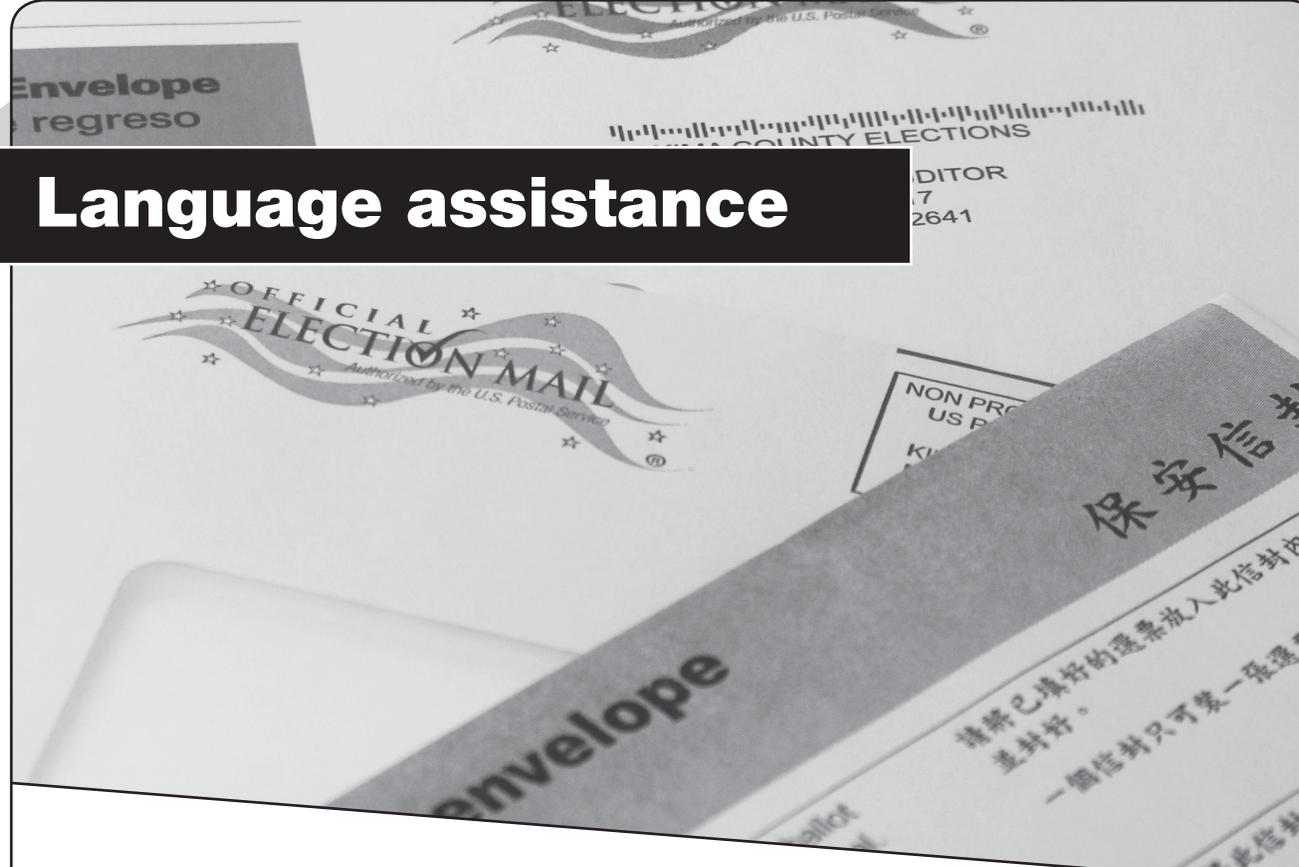
Voters' Pamphlet

Only a few states produce a Voters' Pamphlet like this one. In Washington, a pamphlet is mailed to every household before each general election.



Learn more about voting at

VOTE.WA.GOV



Language assistance

Se habla español

Todos los votantes del estado de Washington tienen acceso al folleto electoral y a los formularios de inscripción en español por internet en **www.vote.wa.gov**.

Adicionalmente, los votantes de los condados de Yakima, Franklin y Adams recibirán su boleta y folleto electoral de forma bilingüe antes de cada elección.

Si usted o alguien que conoce necesitan asistencia en español llame al **(800) 448-4881**.

中國口語

所有華盛頓州的選民都可在網站 **www.vote.wa.gov** 查看中文選民手冊和選民登記表格。

此外，金郡選民也可登記在每次選舉前自動獲取中文選票和選民手冊。

如果您或您認識的人需要語言協助，請致電 **(800) 448-4881**。

Việt Nam được nói

Tất cả cử tri ở Tiểu Bang Washington có thể truy cập sách dành cho cử tri và đơn ghi danh cử tri bằng tiếng Việt trực tuyến tại **www.vote.wa.gov**.

Ngoài ra, cử tri ở Quận King có thể đăng ký để tự động nhận lá phiếu và sách dành cho cử tri bằng tiếng Việt trước mỗi cuộc bầu cử.

Nếu quý vị hoặc người nào quý vị biết cần trợ giúp ngôn ngữ, xin vui lòng gọi **(800) 448-4881**.

Counting Your Ballot

1 Your county receives your ballot

Deposit your ballot in an official drop box by 8 p.m. on Election Day, or return your ballot by mail - but make sure it's postmarked no later than Election Day!



2 Your ballot is sorted

Election staff scan the envelope bar code to find your signature in the state database.



3 Your signature is verified

The signature on your ballot is compared to the signature on your voter registration record. If the signature matches, you are credited for voting to ensure only one ballot is counted for you.



If the signature doesn't match or is missing, election staff will contact you before your ballot is processed.



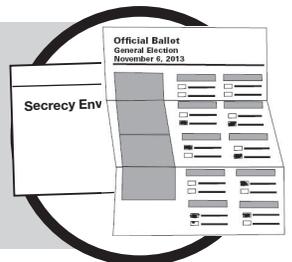
4 Envelopes are separated

The return envelope is opened and the security envelope is removed. The envelopes are separated to ensure the secrecy of your vote.



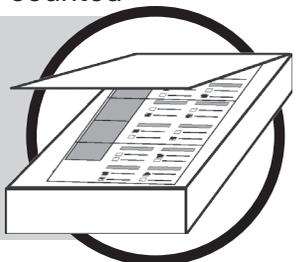
5 Your ballot is reviewed

Election staff review every ballot to verify voters followed the instructions. If a ballot can't be read by the scanner, the votes are copied onto a new ballot.



6 Your ballot is scanned and counted

Your ballot is ready to be scanned! At 8 p.m. on Election Day all scanned ballots are tallied. Ballots will be scanned and tallied over the next several days until all the votes are counted.



**FOR THE 2016
GENERAL ELECTION**
we expect to count
3,354,000
ballots in Washington State

Contact your county elections department

Adams County

210 W Broadway, Ste 200
Ritzville, WA 99169
(509) 659-3249
heidih@co.adams.wa.us

Asotin County

PO Box 129
Asotin, WA 99402
(509) 243-2084
dmckay@co.asotin.wa.us

Benton County

PO Box 470
Prosser, WA 99350
(509) 736-3085
elections@co.benton.wa.us

Chelan County

350 Orondo Ave, STE 306 Level 3
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 667-6808
elections@co.chelan.wa.us

Clallam County

223 E 4th St, Ste 1
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 417-2221
auditor@co.clallam.wa.us

Clark County

PO Box 8815
Vancouver, WA 98666-8815
(360) 397-2345
elections@clark.wa.gov

Columbia County

341 E Main St, Ste 3
Dayton, WA 99328
(509) 382-4541
sharon_richter@co.columbia.wa.us

Cowlitz County

207 N 4th Ave, Rm 107
Kelso, WA 98626-4124
(360) 577-3005
elections@co.cowlitz.wa.us

Douglas County

PO Box 456
Waterville, WA 98858
(509) 745-8527
elections@co.douglas.wa.us

Ferry County

350 E Delaware Ave, Ste 2
Republic, WA 99166
(509) 775-5225 ext. 1139
delections@co.ferry.wa.us

Franklin County

PO Box 1451
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3538
elections@co.franklin.wa.us

Garfield County

PO Box 278
Pomeroy, WA 99347-0278
(509) 843-1411
ddeal@co.garfield.wa.us

Grant County

PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
(509) 754-2011 ext 2743
elections@grantcountywa.gov

Grays Harbor County

100 W Broadway, Ste 2
Montesano, WA 98563
(360) 964-1556
elections@co.grays-harbor.wa.us

Island County

PO Box 1410
Coupeville, WA 98239
(360) 679-7366
elections@co.island.wa.us

Jefferson County

PO Box 563
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0563
(360) 385-9119
elections@co.jefferson.wa.us

King County

919 SW Grady Way
Renton, WA 98057
(206) 296-8683
elections@kingcounty.gov

Kitsap County

614 Division St, MS 31
Port Orchard, WA 98366
(360) 337-7128
auditor@co.kitsap.wa.us

Kittitas County

205 W 5th Ave, Ste 105
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2891
(509) 962-7503
elections@co.kittitas.wa.us

Klickitat County

205 S Columbus Ave, Room 203
Goldendale, WA 98620
(509) 773-4001
voting@klickitatcounty.org

Contact your county elections department

Lewis County

PO Box 29
Chehalis, WA 98532-0029
(360) 740-1278
elections@lewiscountywa.gov

Lincoln County

PO Box 28
Davenport, WA 99122-0028
(509) 725-4971
sjohnston@co.lincoln.wa.us

Mason County

PO Box 400
Shelton, WA 98584
(360) 427-9670 ext 470
elections@co.mason.wa.us

Okanogan County

PO Box 1010
Okanogan, WA 98840-1010
(509) 422-7240
elections@co.okanogan.wa.us

Pacific County

PO Box 97
South Bend, WA 98586
(360) 875-9317
jkidd@co.pacific.wa.us

Pend Oreille County

PO Box 5015
Newport, WA 99156
(509) 447-6472
elections@pendoreille.org

Pierce County

2501 S 35th St, Ste C
Tacoma, WA 98409
(253) 798-VOTE (8683)
pcelections@co.pierce.wa.us

San Juan County

PO Box 638
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0638
(360) 378-3357
elections@sanjuanco.com

Skagit County

PO Box 1306
Mount Vernon, WA 98273
(360) 416-1702
scelections@co.skagit.wa.us

Skamania County

PO Box 790
Stevenson, WA 98648-0790
(509) 427-3730
elections@co.skamania.wa.us

Snohomish County

3000 Rockefeller Ave, MS 505
Everett, WA 98201-4060
(425) 388-3444
elections@snoco.org

Spokane County

1033 W Gardner Ave
Spokane, WA 99260
(509) 477-2320
elections@spokanecounty.org

Stevens County

215 S Oak St, Rm 106
Colville, WA 99114-2836
(509) 684-7514
elections@co.stevens.wa.us

Thurston County

2000 Lakeridge Dr SW
Olympia, WA 98502-6090
(360) 786-5408
elections@co.thurston.wa.us

Wahkiakum County

PO Box 543
Cathlamet, WA 98612
(360) 795-3219
tischerd@co.wahkiakum.wa.us

Walla Walla County

PO Box 2176
Walla Walla, WA 99362-0356
(509) 524-2530
elections@co.walla-walla.wa.us

Whatcom County

PO Box 369
Bellingham, WA 98227-0369
(360) 778-5102
elections@co.whatcom.wa.us

Whitman County

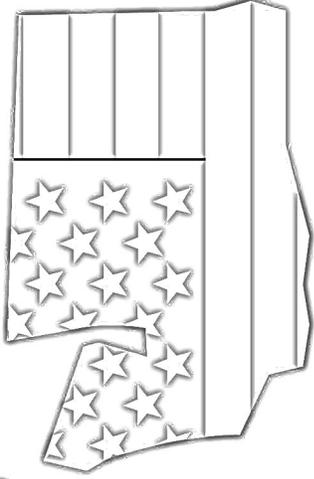
PO Box 191
Colfax, WA 99111
(509) 397-5284
elections@co.whitman.wa.us

Yakima County

PO Box 12570
Yakima, WA 98909-2570
(509) 574-1340
iVote@co.yakima.wa.us

STUDENT MOCK ELECTION

VOTE 2016



VOTE.WA.GOV

