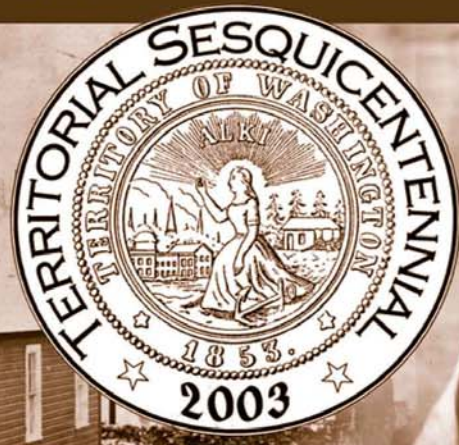
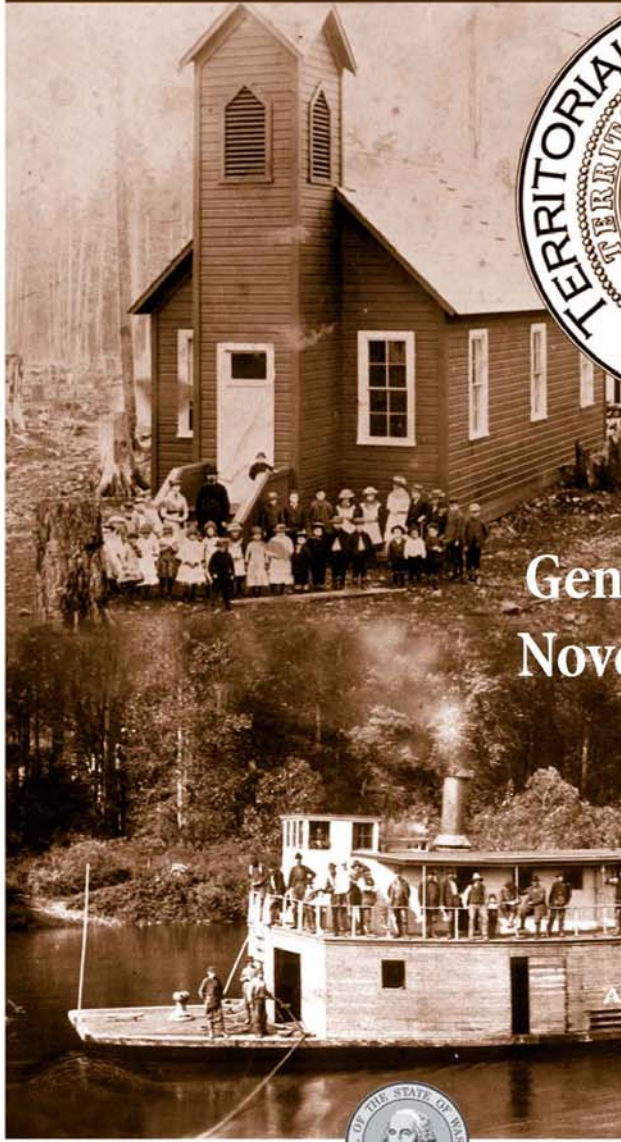
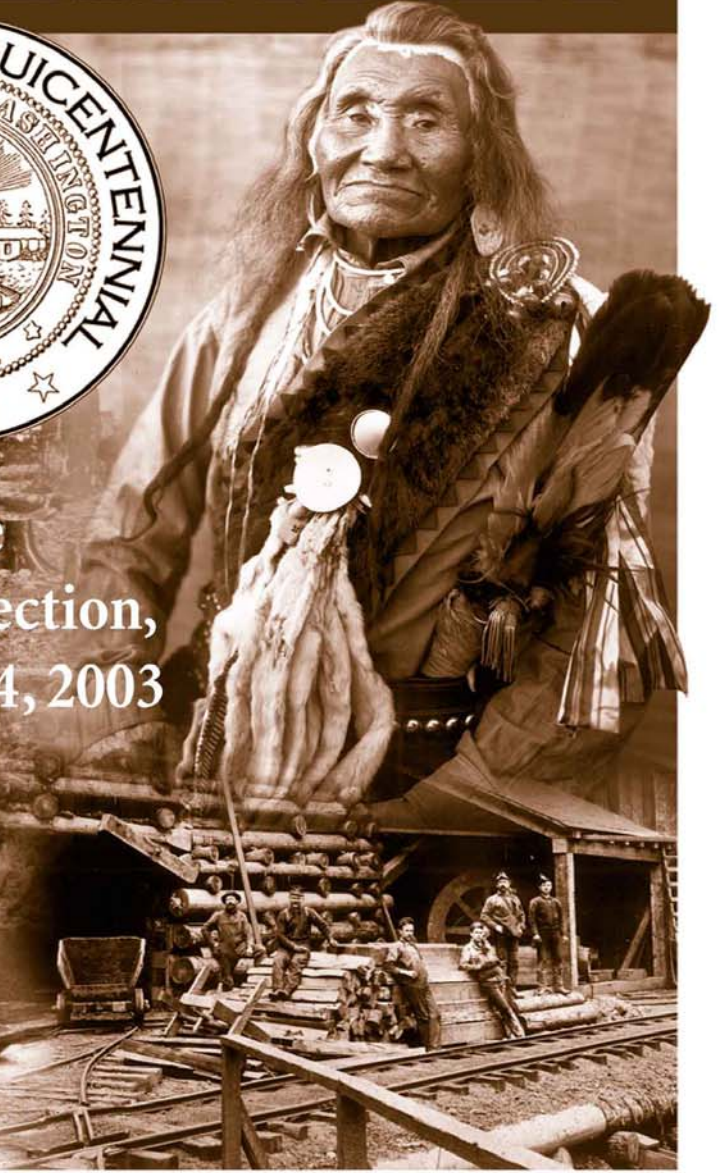




State of Washington
VOTERS PAMPHLET



State
General Election,
November 4, 2003



Published by the Office of the Secretary of State

Introduction to the 2003 Voters Pamphlet

Dear Voter:

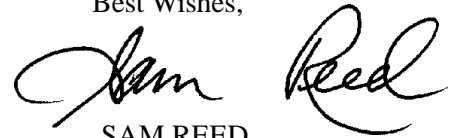
Welcome. The 2003 Voters Pamphlet is dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Washington. In 1853, Washington officially became a territory and began its rich journey to statehood.

The territorial declaration came after settlers living north of the Columbia River petitioned Congress for the right to elect their own leaders. The territories of Washington and Oregon split at the Columbia River and the newly-formed Washington Territory held its first election one year later, in 1854.

The photos on the cover capture some of our region's most defining moments that took place as it evolved into a state in 1889. As we celebrate and honor our heritage, I hope you find this election resource valuable and visit our comprehensive website at www.vote.wa.gov for additional voting information.

Thank you for your participation in the elections process. Your informed vote will help improve the quality of life in the great State of Washington.

Best Wishes,



SAM REED

Secretary of State



The Story of the Washington Territorial Seal

The territorial seal was designed by Lieutenant J.K. Duncan, who accompanied Governor Isaac I. Stevens to Washington in 1853. The seal contrasts rural Washington Territory with a modern civilization. The *Olympia Pioneer* newspaper described the seal on February 25, 1854: "On one side of the seal was the modern scene of a log cabin and immigrant wagon surrounded by virgin fir forests; on the other part of the seal was a river being transversed by a steamer and sailing vessel, the city of the future in perspective; and in the center the goddess of hope and her anchor. She points to the Chinook Indian word 'Alki.'"

The word "Alki" has a number of different translations, but all have the same meaning. According to Chinook language used by settlers, traders, and the local indigenous population, Alki means "bye and bye" or "in the future."

The Territorial Legislature unanimously adopted the seal on April 28, 1854. The original design, hand drawn by Lieutenant Duncan, is stored at the Washington State Archives.

From 1853 through 1889 four distinct designs for the seal were produced. It was not until 1889, on the eve of statehood, the Talcott Brothers of Olympia designed the seal for the State of Washington which is still in use today.

Learn more about Washington's territorial history at www.secstate.wa.gov/history/.

Washington Territory Cover Photos: Top left: Loggers, Tacoma area; Top right: Spokane Falls; Middle left: Carbonado Schoolhouse; Middle right: Chief Sluskin, Yakama (traditional spelling) chief; Lower left: Steamship "Alki"; Lower right: Carbonado area mining operation. (All photos provided by Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, except for the Alki photo which was provided by Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society.)

Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline 1.800.448.4881

(TDD Hotline for the hearing or speech impaired 1.800.422.8683)

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

Table of Contents

Voting in the State of Washington	4	Text of Initiative Measure 841	11
Washington Presidential Primary Information	5	Text of House Joint Resolution 4206	11
Public Disclosure & Federal Tax Information	5	Major Political Party Caucuses & Conventions	12
Initiative Measure 841	6	Independent & Minor Party Information	13
House Joint Resolution 4206	9	County Auditor & Elections Departments	14
Address Confidentiality Program	10	Absentee Ballot Applications	15

Voters Checklist

INITIATIVE MEASURE 841

Initiative Measure No. 841 concerns the repeal and future limitation of ergonomics regulations.

This measure would repeal existing state ergonomics regulations and would direct the department of labor and industries not to adopt new ergonomics regulations unless a uniform federal standard is required.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

YES NO

LOCAL ELECTIONS

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4206

The legislature has proposed a constitutional amendment on filling vacancies in legislative and partisan county elective offices.

This amendment would permit newly-elected officers to take office early if the office falls vacant after the general election and the newly-elected officer is of the same political party as the former officer.

Should this constitutional amendment be:

APPROVED REJECTED

The Help America Vote Act of 2002

Following the 2000 Presidential Election, the U.S. Congress began examining ways in which the election process could be improved. The focus of this effort was to improve the administration and efficiency of elections, to further secure democracy against fraud or administrative error, and to provide all citizens with an equal opportunity to participate in the elections process.

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 was the result of this Congressional effort. This significant election reform legislation is designed to ensure that every vote counts and that every voter has the right to vote a truly secret ballot, while at the same time taking reasonable and prudent steps to safeguard the integrity of the process.

As a result of this legislation, all states, including Washington, will be enacting a number of changes in the way elections are administered. These changes will be phased in over the next few years so that by the 2006 election all will be in effect.

What will this mean to you – the voter?

While some of these changes will not be apparent to the average voter, some clearly will. For example, by 2006 punch card voting will be phased out. Existing systems will be replaced by either optical scan or touch screen systems. All precincts in the state will have at least one Direct Recording Electronic (touch screen) voting device equipped with audio technology in place to permit disabled voters to cast their ballots with the same degree of privacy and independence as other voters. A statewide voter registration database will be established to help ensure the integrity of the voter registration files. Further, an Administrative Complaint Procedure will be established so that voters who believe that some provision of the Act has not been followed can have those concerns addressed in a formal process.

These changes, and others, will help ensure that Washington's deserved national reputation as a leader in the field of election administration will be enhanced and strengthened.

Voting in the State of Washington

Voter Qualifications

To register to vote, you must be:

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

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

Registration Deadlines

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

How to Register to Vote

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

Keep Your Voter Registration Up-to-date

If your voter registration record does not contain your *current* name or address, you may not be able to vote. You can use the mail-in voter registration form to let your county auditor or elections department know when you move or change your name. You must re-register or transfer your registration at least **30 days** before the election to be eligible to vote in your new precinct.

Absentee Ballots

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

registered voter who is a resident of a health care facility. A ballot may be requested in person, by phone, mail, electronically or by a member of your immediate family as early as 90 days before an election.

You may also apply in writing to **automatically** receive an absentee ballot before each election. An absentee ballot request form is on the back page of this pamphlet. ***If you have already requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for a ballot on file, please do not submit another application.***

You will receive your absentee or mail-in ballot approximately 14 days prior to the election. Upon receipt, vote your ballot. **Please do not** attempt to vote at your polling location. Absentee and mail-in ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to your county auditor or elections department **on or before** election day. In order to assist processing, return your voted ballot early.

Election Dates and Poll Hours

The general election is November 4, 2003. Polling place hours for all primaries and elections are 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Services and Additional Assistance

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

Contact the Office of the Secretary of State for:

- Voters Pamphlets in other formats (Braille, audio cassette, large print) or languages (Spanish, Chinese);
- Lists of initiatives and referendums;
- Help with finding your elected officials; and
- Voter registration, voting and absentee ballot information.

Much of this information is available through the Secretary of State's home page, www.secstate.wa.gov, or in the Secretary of State's online voters guide, www.vote.wa.gov. You also may reach the Office of the Secretary of State using the Voter Information Hotline, 1.800.448.4881 (TDD for the hearing- or speech-impaired only is 1.800.422.8683).



Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please print in ink)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ ZIP Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Number of forms requested: _____

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

Presidential Primary - March 2, 2004

Washington's presidential primary, which gives citizens the opportunity to cast a vote for the nomination of presidential candidates, will be March 2, 2004. It is the fourth such primary in Washington since a citizen-sponsored measure was approved by the Legislature in 1989. Any person who is a registered voter in Washington is eligible to vote in the presidential primary. The adoption of a presidential primary has not eliminated the precinct caucus system, which continues to have an important role in the state's process for nominating presidential candidates.

The presidential primary is scheduled at the same time as primaries in California, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont, giving Washington voters nationwide impact. In addition to the major political party ballots, an "unaffiliated" ballot will be available again for voters who do not wish to participate in the nominating process of either party. All of the candidates listed on the party ballots will appear on this independent "unaffiliated" ballot.

Voters are not required to register with a political party to vote in the presidential primary. They may sign a declaration specifying that they want to receive a particular party's ballot and participate in that party's presidential primary. This request, which pertains only to the presidential primary, will be recorded, but does not constitute a political party registration or a declaration of party membership.

You may vote in the presidential primary by absentee ballot. Absentee ballot requests will be available from your county auditor or elections department prior to the presidential primary. For more information about the 2004 presidential primary, please call the state voter hotline at 1.800.448.4881 or see the home page of the Office of the Secretary of State at www.secstate.wa.gov or contact your county auditor or elections department.

Public Access to Campaign Spending Reports

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees

No person may make contributions to a State Legislative Candidate that exceeds \$625 per election in which the candidate's name is on the ballot. Contributions to State Executive Candidates may not exceed \$1,250 in the primary and \$1,250 in the general election. A person may give unlimited funds to the exempt activities account of a political party, to ballot issue committees or to other political committees. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than \$5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or other political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted, subject to limits and other restrictions.

Registration and Reporting by Candidates and Political Committees

No later than two weeks after an individual becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC) and the local county elections office. (Committees that form within three weeks of the election must register within three business days.) The candidate or committee treasurer is also required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions over \$25 and to list campaign expenditures. The occupation and employer of individuals giving more than \$100 to a campaign must also be identified. Each candidate and political committee who expend, or expect to expend, \$25,000 or more throughout the year are required to electronically file campaign finance reports. In 2004, the threshold for electronic filing drops to \$10,000.

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

Independent Campaign Expenditures

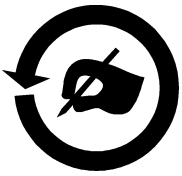
Anyone making expenditures totaling \$100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must file a report with PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available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

Federal Campaigns

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

Need More Information?

Contact the Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 206, PO Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, Telephone: 360.753.1111 or 1.877.601.2828, E-mail: pdc@pdc.wa.gov, Website: pdc.wa.gov; for federal campaigns, the Federal Election Commission, Telephone: 202.219.4140 or 1.800.424.9530, Website: www.fec.gov.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 841

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Initiative Measure No. 841 concerns the repeal and future limitation of ergonomics regulations.

This measure would repeal existing state ergonomics regulations and would direct the department of labor and industries not to adopt new ergonomics regulations unless a uniform federal standard is required.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

Yes [] No []

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The Fiscal Impact Statement was written by the Office of Financial Management. The complete text of Initiative Measure 841 begins on page 11.



Fiscal Impact Statement

If I-841, which repeals certain worker-safety rules, is enacted, the state insurance fund for injured workers could lose an expected savings of \$686 million over the next six years, and \$159 million annually thereafter. During the same period, state and local governments, as employers, could lose expected insurance and other savings of \$220 million, and \$51 million annually thereafter. Repeal of the rules also means governments could avoid paying \$119 million in compliance costs over six years, and \$21 million annually thereafter. Net loss to governments, as employers, could be \$101 million over six years, and \$30 million annually thereafter.

Assumptions Supporting Fiscal Impact Statement

State law requires the state Office of Financial Management to assess the financial impacts of voter initiatives on state and local governments. Initiative 841 would affect the state insurance fund for injured workers, as well as the operating costs of state and local governments.

The state insurance fund for injured workers, also known as the State of Washington Industrial Insurance Fund, is funded by premiums paid by all Washington employers except those who are self-insured. People who are self-employed also do not contribute to the fund. State and local governments, as employers, can either pay premiums to the state fund or be self-insured.

The assumptions underlying the estimate of fiscal impacts are based on the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the Ergonomics Standard, published by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries in May 2000. In addition, it is assumed that state and local governments' schedule and costs for implementing the ergonomics rules follow the same patterns as industries in the economy as a whole.

Based on the CBA, the ergonomics rules adopted by Washington State, once fully implemented, are expected to prevent 40 percent of work-related musculoskeletal disorders and 50 percent of the costs that otherwise could occur without the rules in place.

If Initiative 841 is approved by the voters, those ergonomic rules would be repealed and would affect state and local governments in two areas: the costs incurred by the state Industrial Insurance Fund for injured workers; and costs incurred by state and local governments as employers.

Effects on Industrial Insurance Fund

If the ergonomic rules are repealed, it is assumed that lower rates of workplace musculoskeletal disorders would not take place and, as a result, expected savings for the Industrial Insurance Fund would not occur. Based on the CBA, the loss of savings would be \$686 million over the next six years and \$159 million a year thereafter.

Effects on State and Local Governments as Employers

If the ergonomic rules are repealed, it is assumed that higher claim costs would result in higher insurance premiums paid by all employers, including state and local governments. Based on the CBA, the additional cost to state and local governments – including those that are self-insured – would be \$132 million over the next six years and \$31 million a year thereafter.

It also is assumed that without the rules, employers would incur other indirect costs due to worker absence, lost productivity, hiring, training and other related factors. Based on the CBA, it is assumed that the indirect costs for state and local governments would be \$88 million over the next six years and \$20 million a year thereafter.

At the same time, repeal of the rules would enable state and local governments to avoid the costs of compliance with the ergonomic rules. Based on the CBA, these costs are estimated to be \$119 million over the next six years and \$21 million per year thereafter.

Based on the CBA, passage of I-841 would result in a net loss for state and local governments of \$101 million over six years and \$30 million a year thereafter.





INITIATIVE MEASURE 841

Explanatory Statement

The law as it presently exists:

The director of labor and industries has the authority to adopt rules governing safety and health standards for conditions of employment. Among the rules the director has adopted are “ergonomics rules” that address exposure to specific workplace hazards that the director has found can cause or aggravate work-related musculoskeletal disorders, such as tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and low back disorders. The rules apply to employers with jobs that have been identified as having a sufficient degree of risk to require ergonomics awareness education and job hazard analysis. These jobs have typical work activities that expose employees to risk factors such as prolonged awkward posture; highly repetitive motion; repeated impact; high hand force; moderate to high hand-arm vibration; or heavy, frequent or awkward lifting.

The rules require employers to provide “ergonomics awareness education” to employees working in or supervising jobs that are exposed to certain levels of these hazards within 30 days of beginning their jobs and at least once every three years after that. This education includes information relating to the causes, symptoms, consequences, and common measures taken to reduce work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Employers whose employees are exposed to specific levels of these risk factors must also analyze those jobs to determine whether they create a substantial risk of work-related injury. If so, employers must change the way in which the work is performed until jobs are below certain risk criteria, to the degree technologically and economically feasible.

The rules provide options that employers may use to analyze and reduce hazards of work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Employers who reasonably determine that they do not have jobs involving the listed risk factors are not covered by the rule.

The rules were adopted in 2000, but provide a timetable that phases in implementation. Depending on the type of industry and the size of the company involved, the rule requires implementation of the educational requirements by dates ranging from July 1, 2002, to July 1, 2005, and of the hazard reduction requirements by dates ranging from July 1, 2003, to July 1, 2006.

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

This measure would repeal the existing ergonomics rules, codified in the Washington Administrative Code as WAC 296-62-05101 through 296-62-05176. The initiative would further prohibit the director of the department of labor and industries from adopting any new or amended rules dealing with musculoskeletal disorders, or that deal with the same or similar work activities as these rules being repealed, unless required by federal law or regulation.

Statement For Initiative Measure 841

INITIATIVE 841 WILL PROTECT JOBS AND HELP OUR ECONOMY GROW

Repealing the job-killing ergonomics regulations isn't about left or right. Republican or Democrat—it's about protecting jobs and growing our economy. That's why over 260,000 people signed the petition to put I-841 on the ballot and why I-841 is supported by a bi-partisan coalition of business leaders, small business owners and elected representatives. Find more information on our website at www.yes841.com.

COSTLY ERGONOMICS REGULATIONS WILL DRIVE BUSINESSES AND JOBS OUT OF WASHINGTON STATE

The ergonomics regulations will cost businesses over \$700 million a year, making Washington unattractive to new businesses, driving away existing businesses and putting people out of work. Even Governor Locke's Competitiveness Council questioned the cost and necessity of the regulations. The cost of these regulations will force businesses to move out of the state, lay-off employees and increase costs on everything we buy.

THE ERGONOMICS REGULATIONS ARE AN UNFAIR JOB-KILLER

The Seattle Times editorialized the job-killing ergonomics regulations are "overreaching, vague and costly...Washington should follow the federal government in keeping ergonomics requirements voluntary." The regulations can shut down manufacturing assembly lines at any time, putting employees out of work and hurting our state's sluggish economy. Yet certain large, out-of-state corporations cut a deal and got an exemption from the regulations, while small, in-state businesses were unable to get the same exemption. That's unfair.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND VIRTUALLY ALL OTHER STATES REJECTED SIMILARLY BURDENSOME, COSTLY ERGONOMICS REGULATIONS

Washington is the only state in the nation with such restrictive ergonomics regulations. Congress voted to repeal the federal ergonomics regulations and virtually all other states have rejected these job-killing rules. Given our weak economy, Washington can't afford to be the only state with these costly regulations. Vote Yes on I-841.

For more information, call 1.800.228.4229.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

The ergonomics regulations are an unnecessary job-killer. Ergonomic-related injuries have declined 28%—without burdensome regulations.

Preventing workplace injuries is good business. That's why businesses have voluntarily implemented ergonomics programs—tailored to meet their specific needs. Businesses have proven this approach works, but these one-size-fits-all ergonomics regulations carry no such guarantee.

Forty-eight states and Congress have rejected ergonomics regulations. They know good training and voluntary guidelines—not restrictive regulations—are the best ways to reduce injuries.

Voters Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

RANDY GOLD, President, Building Industry Association of Washington; CAROLYN LOGUE, Washington State Director, National Federation of Independent Business; PATRICK BATTS, Administrative Vice President, Washington Farm Bureau; DON BRUNELL, President, Association of Washington Business; NANCY LARSEN, Director, Whatcom-Skagit Housing, low-income housing advocate; DOUG HENKEN, President, Washington Food Industry.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 841

VOTE "NO" ON I-841 TO PROTECT SAFE JOBS!

I-841 *repeals* an important workplace safety rule that prevents debilitating injuries.

Each year 50,000 Washington workers suffer preventable ergonomic-related injuries to their backs, joints, muscles and tendons. These painful, chronic and preventable injuries, such as carpal tunnel, account for almost half of all workers' compensation costs.

The price that injured workers pay is immeasurable. Whole families suffer when a worker becomes disabled.

PREVENTING INJURIES SAVES MONEY AND JOBS

Our state's ergonomic safety rule is good business. It prevents injuries, lowers employers' costs and improves worker productivity. That's why many Washington businesses already have workplace ergonomic programs.

After 10 years of voluntary compliance, this safety rule is necessary because some employers refuse to address workplace hazards. It does not limit work hours or prohibit any work activities. It merely requires employers to do what is "economically feasible" to protect workers from known hazards.

EXPERTS AGREE: ERGONOMIC INJURY PREVENTION WORKS

The National Academy of Sciences and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health have demonstrated ergonomic prevention works to reduce injuries.

The Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel, which included employer representatives, studied our state's ergonomic safety rule, and concluded it is fair and understandable. Our state legislature and courts have repeatedly backed the rule when it has been challenged.

SPECIAL-INTEREST BUSINESS LOBBYING GROUPS WANT TO KILL THIS IMPORTANT SAFETY RULE

They have spent \$400,000 on paid signature gatherers to get I-841 on the ballot. They want to repeal an effective workplace safety rule, and stop the state from ever adopting another one.

Preventing workplace injuries is good business, and good common sense.

Vote *no* on I-841. Keep Washington jobs *safe!*

For more information, visit www.no841.org

Rebuttal of Statement For

Association of Washington Business President Don Brunell has written that ergonomic safety efforts "made sense, prevented injuries, cut down on workers comp costs and made the workplace better."

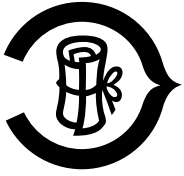
We agree. Preventing injuries *saves* money and jobs.

The corporate special interests financing I-841 avoid the words "safety" and "injuries." They don't want voters to know I-841 would make Washington jobs more dangerous by repealing an important safety rule.

Don't believe their lies and misinformation. Vote *no!*

Voters Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

RICK S. BENDER, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; DR. MATTHEW C. KEIFER, M.P.H., Associate Professor, Occupational Medicine; JOANNA BOATMAN, R.N., President, Washington State Nurses Association; DR. TOM CAMPBELL, Republican State Representative, Doctor of Chiropractic; REV. JOHN BOONSTRA, Executive Director, Washington Association of Churches; ROGER BOATWRIGHT, Executive Secretary, Washington Building and Construction Trades Council.



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4206

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Official Ballot Title:

The legislature has proposed a constitutional amendment on filling vacancies in legislative and partisan county elective offices.

This amendment would permit newly-elected officers to take office early if the office falls vacant after the general election and the newly-elected officer is of the same political party as the former officer.

Should this constitutional amendment be:

Approved [] Rejected []

Vote cast by the 2003 Legislature on final passage:

Senate: Yeas, 46; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 3.

House: Yeas, 97; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of HJR 4206 begins on page 11.

Explanatory Statement

The constitutional provision as it presently exists:

If a vacancy occurs in either house of the legislature, in a district entirely located within a single county, or if a vacancy occurs in a county elective office, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the county legislative authority (county council or board of county commissioners). The person appointed must be from the same district or county as the officer whose office has become vacant, and of the same political party. The county legislative authority chooses from a list of three persons nominated by the county central committee of the political party with which the former officer was affiliated when last elected to the office. If the members of the county legislative authority cannot agree on an appointment within 60 days after the vacancy, the governor makes the appointment from the same list of nominees. The person appointed serves until his or her successor is elected at the next general election and has qualified to serve.

If a vacancy occurs in a position in either house of the legislature where the district includes territory in two or more counties, the vacancy is filled by joint action of the legislative authorities of the counties in which the district is located, and the nomination may be made by either the political party's state central committee or by joint action of the party's county central committees. The governor makes the appointment if the county legislators cannot agree.

The effect of the proposed amendment, if it is approved:

This measure would address the special circumstance in which a vacancy occurs after a general election at which a new officer has been elected for the next succeeding term in office, such as a vacancy created by the incumbent's death or resignation after a successor has been elected to the next term in office but before the successor has actually taken office. If the newly-elected officer is of the same party as the previous incumbent, the newly-elected officer could take office for the remainder of the previous incumbent's term, as well as serving during the new term for which he or she has been elected.

EXAMPLE: Senator A did not seek re-election, and on November 5, B was elected to the term beginning next January. If A resigns on November 15, and A and B are of the same political party, this constitutional amendment would permit B to finish A's term as well as to serve during the term beginning in January.

If the vacancy occurs at any other time, or if the previous incumbent and the newly-elected officer are not of the same political party, the existing system would still be used to fill the vacancy.

Statement For HJR 4206

There is currently a gap in the law that deals with vacancies in office for county and legislative positions. This amendment would fill that gap with a more efficient process allowing the will of the people to be put into place sooner and providing continuous representation.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A VACANCY OCCURS AFTER A GENERAL ELECTION, BUT BEFORE THE NEW TERM BEGINS?

If an incumbent leaves office after the general election, and prior to the end of their term, a vacancy is created. Voters are left without representation during this period. If the new, duly elected official is of the same party as the incumbent, they should be able to take office immediately to provide representation.

WHAT THIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DOES

If such a vacancy occurred, this amendment would allow a newly-elected official to take office immediately upon certification of the election, if they are from the same political party as the outgoing incumbent. Current law would apply if the new official were of a different party.

WHY THIS CHANGE IS NEEDED

These changes apply to rare, but important circumstances. An incumbent may vacate the position, before the end of their term and after a general election, for a number of reasons including illness or death. If there were a newly-elected official of the same party ready to take office, constituents would be better served, and represented.

Voters Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

ZACK HUDGINS, Washington State Representative; PAM ROACH, Washington State Senator.

Statement Against HJR 4206

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against House Joint Resolution 4206 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to edit statements, nor is it responsible for their contents.

Address Confidentiality Program

If you are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking who has chosen not to register to vote because you are afraid the perpetrator will track you down, the Office of the Secretary of State has a program that might be able to help you. The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) works together with community domestic violence and sexual assault programs in an effort to keep crime victims a little safer. The Address Confidentiality Program provides crime victims with a substitute mailing address that can be used when the victim works with the state and local government agencies. The ACP also provides crime victims with confidential voter registration. All ACP participants must be referred to the program by a local domestic violence or sexual assault advocate who can help the victim develop a comprehensive safety plan.

Need More Information?

For more information about the ACP and the phone number of victim resources in your community call the ACP at 360.753.2972 or visit www.secstate.wa.gov/acp.



AN ACT Relating to repealing state ergonomics regulations unless a uniform federal standard is required; adding new sections to chapter 49.17 RCW; and creating a new section.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 49.17 RCW to read as follows:

Washington must aid businesses in creating new jobs. Governor Locke's competitiveness council has identified repealing the state ergonomics regulations as a top priority for improving the business climate and creating jobs in Washington state. A broad coalition of democrats and republicans have introduced bills repeatedly to bring legislative oversight to this issue. This measure will repeal an expensive, unproven rule. This measure will aid in creating jobs and employing the people of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 49.17 RCW to read as follows:

For the purposes of this section, "state ergonomics regulations" are defined as the rules addressing musculoskeletal disorders, adopted on May 26, 2000, by the director of the department of labor and industries, and codified as WAC 296-62-05101 through 296-62-05176. The state ergonomics regulations, filed on May 26, 2000, by the director and codified as WAC 296-62-05101 through 296-62-05176 are repealed. The director shall not have the authority to adopt any new or amended rules dealing with musculoskeletal disorders, or that deal with the same or similar activities as these rules being repealed, until and to the extent required by congress or the federal occupational safety and health administration.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the intent, policies, and purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Please Note...

In the preceding and following text any language in double parentheses with a line through it is existing state law and will be taken out of the law if this measure is approved by voters. Any underlined language does not appear in current state law but will be added to the law if this measure is approved by voters. To obtain a copy of the text in larger print, call the Secretary of State's toll-free hotline at 1.800.448.4881.



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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article II, section 15 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article II, section 15. Such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature or in any partisan county elective office shall be filled by appointment by the ~~((board of))~~ county ~~((commissioners))~~ legislative authority of the county in which the vacancy occurs: *Provided*, That the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district, county, or county commissioner or council district and the same political party as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated, and shall be one of three persons who shall be nominated by the county central committee of that party, and in case a majority of ~~((said))~~ the members of the county ((commissioners)) legislative authority do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district, county, or county commissioner or council district and of the same political party as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his or her successor is elected at the next general election, and ~~((shall have))~~ has qualified: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy occurring after the general election in a year that the office appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor who is of the same party as the incumbent may commence once he or she has qualified and shall continue through the term for which he or she was elected: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator, or joint representative, the vacancy shall be filled from a list of three nominees selected by the state central committee, by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county ~~((commissioners))~~ legislative authorities of the counties composing the joint senatorial or joint representative district, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated, and in case a majority of ~~((said))~~ the members of the county ((commissioners)) legislative authority do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated.

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

Major Political Party Caucuses & Conventions

In the State of Washington candidates for most of the offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at the state primary in September. The office of President is an important exception to this procedure. The candidates for President are nominated by the political parties at their national conventions—based on the results of the presidential primary, party caucuses and conventions, or both.

The following information is provided to familiarize Washington citizens with these essential caucus and convention procedures. The delegates to the national conventions are selected through precinct caucuses, county or district conventions, and finally a state convention. Under national or state party rules, these national convention delegates may be bound or pledged to a particular candidate based on the number of votes that candidate receives at the presidential primary in this state.

The precinct caucus is a neighborhood-level meeting open to all members of a particular political party. Precinct caucuses are held in each precinct of the state in February or March of each presidential election year. Individuals are elected from each precinct to attend the legislative district or county convention where the delegates to the state convention are chosen. The state conventions of the major political parties will, in turn, choose delegates for the national convention at which the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees are selected.

In addition to the selection of delegates, those persons attending party caucuses and conventions have the opportunity to determine the party platform, resolutions and meet party candidates for a variety of local, state and national offices.

Dates of Precinct Caucuses and Conventions

Democrats

Precinct caucuses	February 7, 2004
County convention	April 26, 2004
District conventions	May 6 & 29, 2004
State convention	June 5, 2004
State convention in:	Tacoma

Libertarians

Convention	Visit www.lpws.org for information
------------	--

Republicans

Precinct caucuses	March 9, 2004
County convention	*
District conventions	*
State convention	June 25 & 26, 2004
State convention in:	Bellevue

*Contact your county chairperson for the exact date.

Rules and Procedures

Each political party has the authority under the United States Constitution and state law to adopt rules to govern the delegate selection process and other party activities that occur in conjunction with the caucuses and conventions. These party rules specify the number of delegates from each precinct to the county or legislative district convention, the number of delegates from each legislative district or county convention to the state convention, and the procedural rules for conducting the caucuses and conventions. A copy of the rules of either party should be available in advance of the precinct caucuses from the state committee of that party.

Additional Information

The dates and locations of all party caucuses and conventions receive advance press coverage and are generally advertised by the parties. Specific questions about the nominating procedures should be directed to the state committee of the respective party. They may be able to respond to your inquiry directly or they may refer you to either your precinct committee person or your county or district chairperson. The addresses, telephone numbers and website addresses of the state committees are as follows:

Washington State Democrats (D)

PO Box 4027, Seattle, 98194
616 First Avenue, Ste 300, Seattle, 98194
206.583.0664
www.wa-democrats.org

Libertarian Party of Washington State (L)

400 NE 45th Street, Ste 1776, Seattle, 98105
206.329.5669
www.lpws.org

Washington State Republican Party (R)

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

Need More Information?

Individuals who are interested in participating in the caucus process should contact their Precinct Committee Officer, their chairperson of the County Central Committee or the state party headquarters for specific information.

Nominating Procedures for Independent & Minor Party Candidates

This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is **NOT** meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in this procedure should review Chapter 29.24 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Nominating Convention

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office, other than by a major political party, must be made by a convention held not earlier than the last Saturday in June and not later than the first Saturday in July. Conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may be held not earlier than the last Saturday in June and not later than 70 days before the general election. Notice of the intention to hold a nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the convention is held at least ten days before the date of the convention. To be valid, a convention must be attended by at least twenty-five (25) registered voters. In order to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, United States Senator, or any statewide office, the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least two hundred (200) registered voters of the State of Washington. In order to nominate candidates for any other office, the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least twenty-five (25) persons who are registered to vote in the jurisdiction of the office for which nominations are being made.

Certificate of Nomination

The signatures and addresses of the registered voters who attended the convention and a record of the proceedings of the convention must be submitted to the appropriate filing officer no later than one week following the adjournment of the convention at which the nominations were made. Any candidate, except for President and Vice President, who is nominated at an independent or minor party convention, must file a declaration of candidacy and pay the

filing fee required for the office sought during the regular filing period established for major political parties. (A nominating petition containing signatures of registered voters equal to the dollar amount of the filing fee is permitted for those candidates without sufficient assets or income to pay the filing fee.) The names of all of the candidates who have been nominated by convention, except for President and Vice President, will be printed on the primary ballot together with the major party candidates for their respective offices. Candidates for President and Vice President will only appear on the general election ballot. No other candidate's name may be printed on the general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for the office in the partisan primary and a majority of the votes cast for candidates of that party for that office. Independent candidates need only meet the one percent threshold in order to qualify for placement on the general election ballot.

Where Filings are Made

When the candidacy is for:

A federal or statewide office, with the Secretary of State;

A legislative office that includes territory from more than one county, with the Secretary of State;

A legislative office or county office which lies entirely within a single county, with the County Auditor or Elections Department.

If a minor party or independent candidate convention nominates *any* candidate for office in a jurisdiction where voters from more than one county vote upon the office, *all* nominating petitions and the convention certificates are to be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Need More Information?

For forms and more information, contact the Office of the Secretary of State, 1007 S. Washington Street, PO Box 40237, Olympia, WA 98504-0237 or your county auditor or elections department. The phone numbers and addresses are listed on the next page.

County Auditor and Elections Department Information



These numbers require special telephone equipment to operate.

COUNTY AUDITOR ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	TDD SERVICE ONLY for the speech or hearing impaired.
Adams	210 W Broadway	Ritzville	99169	509.659.3249	509.659.1122
Asotin	P O Box 129	Asotin	99402	509.243.2084	1.800.855.1155
Benton	P O Box 470	Prosser	99350	509.736.3085	1.800.855.1155
Chelan	P O Box 400	Wenatchee	98807	509.667.6808	1.800.833.6388
Clallam	223 E 4 th St, Ste 1	Port Angeles	98362	360.417.2221	1.800.833.6388
Clark	P O Box 8815	Vancouver	98666-8815	360.397.2345	360.397.6032
Columbia	341 E Main St	Dayton	99328-1361	509.382.4541	1.800.833.6388
Cowlitz	207 4 th Ave N	Kelso	98626	360.577.3005	360.577.3061
Douglas	P O Box 456	Waterville	98858	509.745.8527	509.745.8527, Ext 297
Ferry	350 E Delaware Ave #2	Republic	99166	509.775.5208	1.800.833.6388
Franklin	P O Box 1451	Pasco	99301	509.545.3538	1.800.833.6388
Garfield	P O Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	509.843.1411	1.800.833.6388
Grant	P O Box 37	Ephrata	98823	509.754.2011 Ext 343	1.800.833.6388
Grays Harbor	100 W Broadway, Ste 2	Montesano	98563	360.249.4232	360.249.6575
Island	P O Box 5000	Coupeville	98239	360.679.7366	360.679.7305
Jefferson	P O Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	360.385.9119	1.800.833.6388
King	500 4 th Ave, Rm 553	Seattle	98104	206.296.8683	206.296.0109
Kitsap	1026 Sidney Ave, Ste 175	Port Orchard	98366	360.337.7128	1.800.833.6388
Kittitas	205 W 5 th , Rm 105	Ellensburg	98926	509.962.7503	1.800.833.6388
Klickitat	205 S Columbus MSCH 2	Goldendale	98620	509.773.4001	1.800.833.6388
Lewis	P O Box 29	Chehalis	98532-0029	360.740.1278	360.740.1480
Lincoln	P O Box 28	Davenport	99122	509.725.4971	1.800.833.6388
Mason	P O Box 400	Shelton	98584	360.427.9670 Ext 469	1.800.833.6388
Okanogan	P O Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	509.422.7240	1.800.833.6388
Pacific	P O Box 97	South Bend	98586-0097	360.875.9317	360.875.9400
Pend Oreille	P O Box 5015	Newport	99156	509.447.3185	509.447.3186
Pierce	2401 S 35 th St, Rm 200	Tacoma	98409	253.798.7430 1.800.446.4979	1.800.833.6388
San Juan	P O Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250	360.378.3357	360.378.4151
Skagit	P O Box 1306	Mount Vernon	98273	360.336.9305	360.336.9332
Skamania	P O Box 790	Stevenson	98648	509.427.9420	1.800.833.6388
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Ave MS 505	Everett	98201	425.388.3444	425.388.3700
Spokane	1033 W Gardner	Spokane	99260	509.477.2320	509.477.2333
Stevens	215 S Oak St	Colville	99114	509.684.7514	1.800.833.6384
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr SW	Olympia	98502	360.786.5408	360.754.2933
Wahkiakum	P O Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	360.795.3219	1.800.833.6388
Walla Walla	P O Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	509.527.3204	1.800.833.6388
Whatcom	311 Grand Ave, Ste 103	Bellingham	98225	360.676.6742	360.738.4555
Whitman	400 N Main	Colfax	99111	509.397.6270	1.800.833.6388
Yakima	128 N 2 nd St, Rm 117	Yakima	98901	509.574.1340	1.800.833.6388

➤ Attention speech or hearing impaired Telecommunications Device for the Deaf users: If you are using an “800 number” from the list above for TDD service, you must be prepared to give the relay service operator the telephone number for your county auditor or elections department.



Absentee Ballot Application

If you have requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for an absentee ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

<i>To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.</i>	
Registered Name: _____	 Mail this absentee ballot request form to your county auditor or elections department. See previous page for your county's mailing address.
Street Address: _____	
City: _____ ZIP Code: _____	
Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____	
For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number, if known: _____	
Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	This application is for: General Election only November 4, 2003 <input type="checkbox"/>
I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.	
Signature  _____	Permanent Request All future elections <input type="checkbox"/>
Date _____	
To be valid, your signature must be included.	
Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):	
Mailing Address: _____	For office use only Precinct Code: _____ Levy Code: _____ Ballot Code: _____ Ballot Mailed: _____
City: _____ State: _____	
ZIP Code: _____ Country: _____	

Absentee Ballot Application

If you have requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for an absentee ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

<i>To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.</i>	
Registered Name: _____	 Mail this absentee ballot request form to your county auditor or elections department. See previous page for your county's mailing address.
Street Address: _____	
City: _____ ZIP Code: _____	
Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____	
For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number, if known: _____	
Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	This application is for: General Election only November 4, 2003 <input type="checkbox"/>
I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.	
Signature  _____	Permanent Request All future elections <input type="checkbox"/>
Date _____	
To be valid, your signature must be included.	
Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):	
Mailing Address: _____	For office use only Precinct Code: _____ Levy Code: _____ Ballot Code: _____ Ballot Mailed: _____
City: _____ State: _____	
ZIP Code: _____ Country: _____	
