Let Freedom Ring...

VOTE!

Published by the Office of the Secretary of State

Edition 16
Welcome to the 2004 Voters’ Pamphlet, the 90th anniversary of Washington’s comprehensive guide.

On November 2, millions of Washingtonians will help elect America’s next president, state and local officials, and decide whether five statewide ballot measures should become law.

The 2004 Voters’ Pamphlet, distributed in English, Chinese, and Spanish, is designed to make voting easier for all citizens. I encourage you to visit our website at www.vote.wa.gov for additional information on candidates, measures, and the elections process itself. The website features a civic education program designed by teachers that includes lessons on democracy for kids.

Please join me in congratulating the young Washington student whose patriotic artwork is featured on the cover of this Pamphlet. “Let Freedom Ring” is our 2004 theme and a fitting symbol of the great passion Washingtonians have for this democracy.

I commend you for taking part in the 2004 General Election. By casting your ballot, you can make a difference in your government and in the future of the great state of Washington.

Sam Reed
Secretary of State

The artwork for the cover was done by Hannah Myers. Hannah is a 6th grade student from the Spokane area.

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
Welcome to the 2004 Voters' Pamphlet, the 90th anniversary of Washington’s comprehensive guide.

On November 2, millions of Washingtonians will help elect America’s next president, state and local officials, and decide whether five statewide ballot measures should become law.

The 2004 Voters' Pamphlet, distributed in English, Chinese, and Spanish, is designed to make voting easier for all citizens. I encourage you to visit our website at www.vote.wa.gov for additional information on candidates, measures, and the elections process itself. The website features a civic education program designed by teachers that includes lessons on democracy for kids.

Please join me in congratulating the young Washington student whose patriotic artwork is featured on the cover of this Pamphlet. "Let Freedom Ring" is our 2004 theme and a fitting symbol of the great passion Washingtonians have for this democracy.

I commend you for taking part in the 2004 General Election. By casting your ballot, you can make a difference in your government and in the future of the great state of Washington.

Sam Reed
Secretary of State

The artwork for the cover was done by Hannah Myers.
Hannah is a 6th grade student from the Spokane area.

Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline 1.800.448.4881
(TDD Hotline for the hearing or speech impaired 1.800.422.6883)
Visit our online voters' guide at www.vote.wa.gov

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Voter’s Checklist
- Voting in the State of Washington
- Political Party Information
- Public Disclosure Information
- Federal Elections Commission Information
- Do You Know What They Do?
- Initiative Process
- State Measures
- Candidates for Federal Offices
  - U.S. President and Vice President
  - U.S. Senate
  - U.S. House of Representatives
- Candidates for State Offices
  - Governor
  - Lieutenant Governor
  - Secretary of State
  - Treasurer
  - Auditor
  - Attorney General
  - Commissioner of Public Lands
  - Superintendent of Public Instruction
  - Insurance Commissioner
- Candidates for State Legislature
- Candidates for Judicial Offices
  - Supreme Court
  - Superior Court
- County Auditor & Elections Department Contact Information
- Absentee Ballot Applications

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 360.755.2973 or visit www.seattle.wa.gov/acp.
Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on five statewide measures, as well as federal, judicial, state and local candidates, at the state general election on November 2, 2004. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides: "Any voter may take into the voting booth or voting device any printed or written material to assist in casting his or her vote." (RCW 29A.44.030)

INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
Initiative Measure No. 872 concerns elections for partisan offices.
This measure would allow voters to select among all candidates in a primary. Ballots would indicate candidates' party preference. The two candidates receiving most votes advance to the general election, regardless of party.
Should this measure be enacted into law?  Yes ☐  No ☐

INITIATIVE MEASURE 884
Initiative Measure No. 884 concerns dedicating funds designated for educational purposes.
This measure would create an education trust fund for smaller classes, extended learning programs, certain salary increases, preschool access, and expanded college enrollments and scholarships, funded by increasing retail sales tax by 18.
Should this measure be enacted into law?  Yes ☐  No ☐

INITIATIVE MEASURE 892
Initiative Measure No. 892 concerns authorizing additional "electronic scratch ticket machines" to reduce property taxes.
This measure would authorize licensed non-traditional gambling establishments to operate the same type and number of machines as tribal governments, with a portion of tax revenue generated used to reduce state property taxes.
Should this measure be enacted into law?  Yes ☐  No ☐

REFERENDUM MEASURE 55
The legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2295 (ESHB 2295) concerning charter public schools.
This bill would authorize charter public schools and would set conditions on operations. Charter schools would be operated by qualified nonprofit corporations, under contracts with local education boards, and allocated certain public funds.
Should this bill be:  Approved ☐  Rejected ☐

INITIATIVE MEASURE 297
Initiative Measure No. 297 concerns "mixed" radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste.
This measure would add new provisions concerning "mixed" radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste, requiring cleanup of contamination before additional waste is added, prioritizing cleanup, providing for public participation and enforcement through citizen lawsuits.
Should this measure be enacted into law?  Yes ☐  No ☐

State and federal law provide procedures for voters to complain about suspected violations of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). Information about HAVA and the complaint procedures is available at the Office of the Secretary of State website (www.sos.wa.gov) or by calling 1.800.448.4881.

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
Forms are available on the Internet at www.vote.wa.gov or at your county auditor's office, elections department, public libraries, schools, and other government offices. 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 ballots 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 place. 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 2, 2004. 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 referenda
• 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.sos.wa.gov, or in the Secretary of State's online voters' guide, www.vote.wa.gov. You may also 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)

Name:
Address:
City:  ZIP Code:
Telephone:  Number of forms requested:

MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State, Voter Registration, PO Box 40238, Olympia, WA 98504-0238
Voter's Checklist

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on five statewide measures, as well as federal, judicial, state and local candidates, at the state general election on November 2, 2004. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides: “Any voter may take into the voting booth or voting device any printed or written material to assist in casting his or her vote.” (RCW 29A.44.030)

INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
Initiative Measure No. 872 concerns elections for partisan offices.
This measure would allow voters to select among all candidates in a primary. Ballots would indicate candidates' party preferences. The two candidates receiving most votes advance to the general election, regardless of party.
Should this measure be enacted into law?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

INITIATIVE MEASURE 884
Initiative Measure No. 884 concerns dedicating funds designated for educational purposes.
This measure would create an education trust fund for smaller classes, extended learning programs, certain salary increases, preschool access, and expanded college enrollments and scholarships, funded by increasing retail sales tax by 1%.
Should this measure be enacted into law?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

INITIATIVE MEASURE 892
Initiative Measure No. 892 concerns authorizing additional “electronic scratch ticket machines” to reduce property taxes.
This measure would authorize licensed non-traditional gambling establishments to operate the same type and number of machines as tribal governments, with a portion of tax revenue generated used to reduce state property taxes.
Should this measure be enacted into law?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

REFERENDUM MEASURE 55
The legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2295 (ESHB 2295) concerning charter public schools.
This bill would authorize charter public schools and would set conditions on operations. Charter schools would be operated by qualified nonprofit corporations, under contracts with local education boards, and affiliated with public funds.
Should this bill be:
Approved [ ] Rejected [ ]

INITIATIVE MEASURE 297
Initiative Measure No. 297 concerns “mixed” radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste.
This measure would add new provisions concerning “mixed” radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste, requiring cleanup of contamination before additional waste is added, prioritizing cleanup, providing for public participation and enforcement through citizen lawsuits.
Should this measure be enacted into law?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

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
Forms are available on the Internet at www.vote.wa.gov or at your county auditor's office, elections department, public libraries, schools, and other government offices. 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 2, 2004. 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.seattle.wa.gov, or in the Secretary of State’s online voters’ guide, www.vote.wa.gov. You may also call 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 1.800.422.9883).

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please print)
Name: _____________________________
Address: _____________________________
City: _____________________________ ZIP Code: _____________
Telephone: _____________ Number of forms requested: ______________________
MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State, Voter Registration, PO Box 40230, Olympia, WA 98504-0230
Voter Participation in Election Campaigns

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

Constitution Party (C)
1721 W. Rockwell Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
509-326-0171
jbeslock179@earthlink.net

Green Party of Seattle (G)
PO Box 95515
Seattle, WA 98109
206-524-3377
info@seattlegrn.org

Democratic Party (D)
PO Box 427
Seattle, WA 98101
206-583-0664
www.wa-democrats.org

Republican Party (R)
16400 Southcenter Pkwy, Ste 200
Seattle, WA 98188
206.575.2900
www.wa.gop

Socialist Workers Party (SW)
541 Rainier Avenue S
Seattle, WA 98115
206.323.1753

Labor Party (L)
PO Box 71181
Bellevue, WA 98009
425.641.8247 or 1-800-353.1776
office@wsl.org

Socialist Equality Party (SE)
PO Box 4037
Oak Park, MI 48237
248.975.2924
sepsi2004@socialistquality.com

Workers World Party (WW)
55-40 30th Road
New York, NY 10011
212.637.2994
www.workersworld.org

Public Access to Campaign Spending Reports

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees

Any person may make contributions to a State Legislative Candidate that exceeds $675 per election in which the candidate’s name is on the ballot. Contributions to State Executive Candidates may not exceed $1,350 in the primary and $1,350 in the general election. A person may give unlimited funds to the extent each accounting period, 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 campaign finance offices. (Commissions 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.

These reports may be inspected and copied at the PDC’s Olympia office, the county election offices in the county where the candidate lives, and on the Internet (www.pdc.wa.gov). Each candidate and political committee participating in the election campaign must file a report with the PDC and their respective election office for public review within 30 days after the election. Each campaign’s registration form will show when and where the records will be located on the 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 the PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available from the 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 U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of $2,000 in the primary election and $2,000 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 Elections Commission (FEC).

Need More Information?

Contact the Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 206, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, 360.753.1111, E-mail: pdc@pdc.wa.gov; Website: pdc.wa.gov; for federal campaign, the Federal Elections Commission, 202.694.1100 or toll free 1.800.424.9380; Website: www.fec.gov

Do you know what they do?

Voters in the state of Washington are encouraged to contact candidates for more information. Follow the descriptions for the federal and state offices open for this year’s election.

Federal Offices

President/Executive

Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must be at least 35 years old and a native-born citizen of the United States. The president's term of office is four years; no person may serve more than two consecutive terms as president.

The President's functions, powers, and responsibilities are defined by Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution. The chief duty is to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed, and this duty is performed through a system of appointed executive agencies that includes cabinet-level departments. The president appoints all the cabinet heads and most other high-ranking officials of the executive branch of the federal government.

The President also nominates all judges of the federal courts, subject to Senate confirmation. The President has the power to make treaties with foreign governments and to negotiate treaties with other countries.

The Congress stipulates that the Vice President shall become President in the event the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office. The President also serves as the vice president of the U.S. Senate.

U.S. Senator

The U.S. Constitution prescribes that a Senator must be at least 30 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and, when elected, be a resident of the state from which he or she is chosen. A Senator's term of office is six years and approximately one-third of the total membership of the Senate is elected every second year.

The Constitution provides that the Senate and House have equal responsibilities for declaring war, maintaining the armed forces, assessing taxes, borrowing money, minting currency, regulating commerce, and making all laws necessary for the operation of the government. The Senate holds exclusive authority to advise and consent on treaties and nominations.

U.S. Representative

The U.S. Constitution prescribes that a Representative must be at least 25 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and, when elected, be a resident of the state in which he or she is chosen. A Representative's term of office is two years; the total membership of the House is elected in even-numbered years.

The Constitution assigns the Senate and House equal responsibilities for declaring war, maintaining the armed forces, assessing taxes, borrowing money, minting currency, regulating commerce, and making all laws necessary for the operation of the government.

Statewide Offices

Governor

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state, elected by the people of the state for a four-year term. The Governor is responsible for overall administration of the affairs of the state of Washington.

The office was created by Article III, Section 2, of the Washington Constitution. The Governor's powers and duties are outlined in Section 5-13 of the Constitution and RCW 43.06.

Lt. Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is elected independently of the Governor and holds office for four years. The State Constitution gives the Lieutenant Governor the following responsibilities: To act as Governor if the Governor is unable to perform higher duties; to serve as presiding officer of the Senate; and to discharge other duties prescribed by law.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 16 of the State Constitution.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State is the state's chief election officer, chief corporation officer, and chief officer of the state's library. The Secretary of State serves as the state's chief election officer, supervises the state elections and oversees the state's library. The Secretary of State's primary functions include supervising state elections and counting election results; filing and verifying initiative and referendum petitions; publishing the state voters' pamphlet; registering and licensing corporations; registering charitable organizations; collecting and preserving historical records of the state; serving as the state's Address Confidentiality Program; filing official acts of the Legislature and Governor. The Secretary of State is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 17 of the State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.07.

State Treasurer

The Secretary of State is the state's chief financial officer. The Secretary of State performs duties and accounts for all state investments and accounts for and making payments of interest and principal on all state bonds issued. The Secretary is responsible for supervising state's revenue collection system and the state's financial reporting system. The office is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 19 of the State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.08.

State Auditor

The State Auditor conducts financial and legal compliance audits of all state agencies and local governments in Washington to determine compliance with the state constitution, state laws, and local ordinances and Government Auditing...
Voter Participation in Election Campaigns

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

Constitution Party (C)
1721 W. Rockwell Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
509-326-0171
jbeatr0037@gmail.com

Green Party of Seattle (G)
PO Box 95215
Seattle, WA 98108-9521
206-524-3177
info@seattlegreen.org

Democratic Party (D)
PO Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98111
206-583-0644
www.wa-democrats.org

Public Access to Campaign Spending Reports

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees

No person may make contributions to a State Legislative Candidate that exceeds $675 per election in which the candidate's name is on the ballot. Contributions to State Executive Candidates may not exceed $1,350 in the primary and $1,375 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 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 (Commission) 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.

These reports may be inspected and copied at the PDC’s Olympia office or 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 process must make reports available for public viewing 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 in 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 the PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available from the PDC, the county elections office or online at the PDC’s website. All political advertising must identify the person paying for the ad and may have to include other information.

Federal Campaigns

Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of $2,000 in the primary election and $2,000 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 Elections Commission (FEC).

Need More Information?

Contact the Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 206, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia, WA 98504-0908, 360.753.1111, E-mail: pdc@pdc.wa.gov, Website: pdc.wa.gov; for federal campaigns, the Federal Elections Commission, 202-694-1100 or toll free 1.800.424.9350, Website: www.fec.gov

Do you know what they do?

Voters in the state of Washington are encouraged to vote early and often, without knowing the qualifications and full responsibility of that office. Following are the descriptions for the federal and state offices open for this year's election.

Federal Offices

President/Vice President

Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must be at least 35 years old and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President’s term of office is four years; no person may serve more than two consecutive terms as President.

The President’s functions, powers, and responsibilities are defined by Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution. The Chief Justice is the President’s chief legal officer, and as such, the President is the commander in chief of the armed forces.

The President is also commander in chief of the nation’s armed forces, in times of peace as well as war. The President has the power to make treaties with foreign governments, but the Senate must approve such treaties. Finally, the President has the power to approve or record the laws passed by Congress.

The Constitution stipulates that the President shall be President in the event the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office. The Vice President also serves as the Secretary of State.

U.S. Senator

The U.S. Constitution prescribes that a Senator must be at 30 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which he or she is elected. A Senator’s term of office is six years and approximately one-third of the total membership of the Senate is elected every second year.

The Constitution assigns the Senate and House equal responsibility for declaring war, maintaining the armed forces, assessing taxes, borrowing money, minting currency, regulating commerce, and making all laws necessary for the operation of the government. The Senate holds exclusive authority to advise and consent on treaties and nominations.

U.S. Representative

The Constitution prescribes that a Representative must be at least 25 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which he or she is elected. A Representative’s term of office is two years; the total membership of the House of Representatives is elected in even-numbered years.

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

Statewide Offices

Governor

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state, elected by the people for a four-year term. The Governor is responsible for overall administration of the affairs of the state of Washington.

The office was created by Article III, Section 2, of the Washington Constitution. The Governor’s powers and duties are outlined in Section 5-13 of the Constitution and RCW 43.06.

Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is elected independently of the Governor and holds office for four years. The Constitution gives the Lieutenant Governor the following responsibilities: to act as Governor if the Governor is unable to perform his duties; to serve as the Governor’s representative at public functions; and to preside over the Senate while the Governor is absent.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 16 of the State Constitution.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State is the state’s chief election officer, chief central elections officer, chief campaign treasurer, chief information officer, and chief voter protection officer. The Secretary of State is also the state’s chief administrative officer, overseeing the State Library, the Office of Financial Management, the Office of the State Auditor, and the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

The Secretary of State is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 17 of the State Constitution.

The duties are outlined in RCW 43.07.

State Treasurer

As the state’s fiscal officer, the State Treasurer’s principal duties are to manage and disburse all funds and accounts; to be responsible for the safekeeping and interest on all state investments; accounting for and making payments of interest and principal on all state bonds issued and the state’s securities; and maintaining a state-wide revenue collection system for the purpose of expediting the deposit of state funds into the Treasury.

The State Treasurer is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by Article III, Section 19 of the State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.08.

State Auditor

The State Auditor conducts financial and legal compliance audits of all state agencies and local governments in Washington to determine compliance with the state constitution, state laws, and local ordinances and Government Auditing Board regulations.
The Ballot Measure Process

The Washington State Constitution affords voters two basic methods of direct legislative power — the Initiative and the Referendum. While differing in process, both initiatives and referendums have the same effect of leaving the ultimate authority to legislate in the hands of the people.

The Initiative

The initiative process is the direct power of the voters to enact new laws or change existing laws. It allows the electorate to petition to place proposed legislation on the ballot. The initiative’s only limitation is that it cannot be used to amend the state constitution.

There are two types of initiatives:

1. Initiatives to the People - Initiatives to the people, if certified to have sufficient signatures, are submitted for a vote of the people at the next state general election.

2. Initiatives to the Legislature - Initiatives to the Legislature, if certified, are submitted to the Legislature at its regular session each January. Once submitted, the Legislature must take one of the following three actions:
   a) The Legislature can adopt the initiative as proposed, in which case it becomes law without a vote of the people;
   b) The Legislature can reject or refuse to act on the proposed initiative, in which case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election; or
   c) The Legislature can approve an amended version of the proposed initiative, in which case both the amended version and the original proposal must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election.

Any registered voter, acting individually or on behalf of an organization, may propose an initiative to create a new state law or to amend or repeal an existing statute. To certify an initiative (to the people or to the Legislature), the sponsor must circulate the complete text of the proposal among voters and obtain a number of legal voter signatures equal to eight (8) percent of the number of votes cast for the office of Governor at the last regular gubernatorial election.

Initiative measures appearing on the ballot require a simple majority vote to become law (except for gambling or lottery measures which require 60 percent approval).

The Referendum

Washington’s referendum process is intended to give voters an opportunity to have the final say regarding laws either proposed or approved by the Legislature. The only acts that are exempt from the power of referendum are emergency laws — those that are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and the support of state government and its existing institutions.

There are two types of referenda:

1. Referendum Bills - Referendum bills are proposed laws referred to the electorate by the Legislature.

2. Referendum Measures - Referendum measures are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters.

Any registered voter, acting individually or on behalf of an organization, may petition the Legislature to refer any law to the electorate prior to its going into effect. To certify a referendum measure to the ballot, the sponsor must circulate among voters the text of the legislative act to be amended, and obtain a number of legal voter signatures equal to four (4) percent of the number of votes cast for the office of Governor at the last regular gubernatorial election.

A referendum certified to the ballot must receive a simple majority vote to become law (except for gambling and lottery measures which require 60 percent approval).
The Ballot Measure Process

The Washington State Constitution authorizes voters two basic methods of direct legislative power — the Initiative and the Referendum. While differing in process, both initiatives and referendums have the same effect of leaving the ultimate authority to legislate in the hands of the people.

The Initiative

The initiative process is the direct power of the voters to enact new laws or change existing laws. It allows the electorate to petition to place proposed legislation on the ballot. The initiative's only limitation is that it cannot be used to amend the state constitution.

There are two types of initiatives:
- **Initiatives to the People** - Initiatives to the people, if certified to have sufficient signatures, are submitted for a vote of the people at the next state general election.
- **Initiatives to the Legislature** - Initiatives to the Legislature, if certified, are submitted to the Legislature at its regular session each January. Once submitted, the Legislature must take one of the following three actions:
  1. The Legislature can adopt the initiative as proposed, in which case it becomes law without a vote of the people;
  2. The Legislature can reject or refuse to act on the proposed initiative, in which case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election.
  3. The Legislature can approve an amended version of the proposed initiative, in which case both the amended version and the original proposal must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election.

The Referendum

Washington's referendum process is intended to give voters an opportunity to have the final say regarding laws either proposed or approved by the Legislature. The only acts that are exempt from the power of referendum are emergency laws — those that are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and the support of state government and its existing institutions.

There are two types of referendums:
- **Referendum Bills** - Referendum bills are proposed laws referred to the electorate by the Legislature.
- **Referendum Measures** - Referendum measures are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters.

Any registered voter, acting individually or on behalf of an organization, may petition by ballot the Legislature for a vote of the electorate prior to its going into effect (except that emergency legislation is exempt from the referendum process — see above).

To certify a referendum measure to the ballot, the sponsor must circulate among voters the text of the legislative act to be referred, and obtain a number of legal voter signatures equal to four percent of the number of votes cast for the office of Governor at the last regular gubernatorial election.

A referendum certified to the ballot must receive a simple majority vote to become law (except for gambling and lottery measures which require 60 percent approval).

(No please not that the preceding information is not intended as a substitute for the statutes governing the initiative and referendum process, but rather should be read in conjunction with them. Relevant sections of law are found in Article 2, Section 1 of the Washington State Constitution and Chapter 29A.72 RCW. Visit the Code Reviser's Web Site at http://bcn.leg.wa.gov/ to access these sections online.)
INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:
Initiative Measure No. 872 concerns elections for partisan offices. This measure would allow voters to select among all candidates in a primary. Ballots would indicate candidates' party preference. The two candidates receiving most votes would advance to a general election, regardless of party.

Should this measure be enacted into law? Yes [ ] No [ ]

Notes: 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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 872 begins on page 27.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact
Initiative 872 would authorize a primary election allowing the two candidates with the most votes to advance to the general election, regardless of political party, starting with the primary election in September 2005. Annual costs for this primary election system could be as much as $6.0 million lower for the state and counties compared to current law. The lower cost of the primary election system is due to ballot size, the number of ballots, and associated processing procedures. One-time costs for public education and voter notification of changes in the primary election system may cost the state $1.3 million.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-872
- As the State Elections Officer, the Secretary of State is projected to spend up to $1.3 million on one-time costs associated with implementing the new primary system. The most notable one-time cost is a voter outreach campaign to educate voters about changed requirements. The Secretary of State's Office is expected to spend up to $1 million to conduct a media campaign and up to $305,000 to publish an eight-page primary voter's pamphlet prior to the primary election in September that explains the primary system changes to voters. Other state one-time costs associated with implementing a new primary are as follows: developing new election processes/procedures, designing a new ballot, and training election and poll-site staff on new processes. The Secretary of State's Office estimates that they would spend up to $25,000 on these activities.
- County auditors, who administer elections at the county level, are expected to save up to $6 million annually for on-going costs associated with implementation of the new primary election system. The state, which reimburses the counties for odd-year primary election costs, would share this cost savings. The current system requires either multiple ballots or a larger consolidated ballot that enables voters to either vote by party for all offices or vote only for non-partisan offices. The new primary election system reduces ballot publishing and processing costs.

Explanatory Statement

The law as it presently exists:
The process for selecting candidates to federal, state, and local offices involves both a primary and a general election. The primary, which is conducted in September, plays a major role in determining which candidates appear on the ballot for the following general election. The general election takes place in November, and is the voters' opportunity to select which of the candidates who appear on the general election ballot (or a write-in) should be elected to office.
The current system, described below, applies to "partisan" offices, which are offices to which candidates are elected using a party affiliation. They include United States Senator, members of Congress, state-wide elected offices (Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, and Insurance Commissioner), the state legislature, and most county offices. "Nonpartisan" offices are elected without reference to political party, and include judges (at all levels), the Superintendent of Public Instruction, offices of cities and special districts, and county offices where provided by local charter. Elections for nonpartisan offices are conducted differently from the system described below, and are not affected by the proposed initiative. Elections for President and Vice President of the United States are also not affected by the proposed initiative.
The way in which primaries are currently conducted is the product of longstanding Washington law, a recent lawsuit, and new 2004 legislation. Before it was declared unconstitutional by the courts in 2003, Washington used a system that was commonly known as the "blanket primary." Under that system, all candidates for a particular partisan office appeared together on the primary ballot, and a voter could vote for a candidate of one party for one office and a candidate of another party for a different office. The top vote getter of each major political party (currently meaning the Republicans, Democrats, and Libertarians) then advanced to the general election. Minor party and independent candidates could also advance to the general election if they received at least 1% of the votes for that office. The general election ballot, therefore, included the top candidate of each major party and some minor party or independent candidates as well.
In late 2003, a federal court ruled that the blanket primary was unconstitutional. All appeals in that case have been exhausted and the result is final. This means that a court order prohibits Washington from continuing to use the blanket primary system used in the past.
In response to this court decision, a new law was enacted in 2004 establishing a different way of conducting primaries for partisan offices. This new system applies for the first time at the September 2004 primary. Under the new system, separate primary contests are conducted for each major political party. In order to vote for partisan offices, a voter selects a primary ballot of a particular political party. Voters do not register by party and no record is made of the voters' choice. In the primary, the voter is limited to choosing among the candidates of the party whose ballot he or she selects, and may not vote for candidates affiliated with any other party. Nonpartisan offices and ballot measures appear separately, and a voter may cast votes for those offices and measures regardless of whether the voter cast votes for partisan offices.
The system adopted for use beginning in 2004 does not change the way votes participate in the general election conducted in November of each year. The general election ballot includes the candidate of each major political party who received the most votes at the primary, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify under a convention and petition process. Voters are not limited to a single party at the general election. At the general election voters may choose among candidates of each major political party, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify.

The effect of the proposed measure, if it becomes law:
This measure would change the system used for conducting primaries and general elections for partisan offices. The initiative would replace the system of separate primaries for each party, as adopted and used for the first time in 2004, with a system in which all candidates for each partisan office would appear together on the primary ballot. Candidates would be permitted to express a party preference or decline themselves independents, and their preference or status would appear on the ballot. The primary ballot would include all candidates filing for the office, including both major party and minor party candidates and independents. Voters would be permitted to vote for any candidate for any office, and would not be limited to a single party.
The general election ballot would be limited to the two candidates who receive the most votes for each office at the primary, whether they are of the same or different political preference. The measure would replace existing provisions that candidates of each major political party, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify, appear on the general election ballot. This measure would change the way that candidates qualify to appear on the general election ballot; however, many general elections are conducted. This measure would not change the way that primaries or general elections are conducted for nonpartisan offices.
INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Initiative Measure No. 872 concerns elections for partisan offices. This measure would allow voters to select among all candidates in a primary. Ballots would indicate candidates’ party preference. The two candidates receiving most votes advance to the general election, regardless of party.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Notes: 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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 872 begins on page 27.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Initiative 872 would authorize a primary election allowing the two candidates with the most votes to advance to the general election, regardless of party, starting with the primary election in September 2005. Annual costs for this primary election system could be as much as $6.0 million lower for the state and counties compared to current law. The lower cost of the primary election system is due to ballot size, the number of ballots, and associated processing procedures. One time costs for public education and voter notification of changes in the primary election system may cost the state $1.3 million.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-872

- As the State Elections Officer, the Secretary of State is predicted to spend up to $1.3 million on one-time costs associated with implementing the new primary system. The most notable one-time cost is a voter outreach campaign to educate voters about changed requirements. The Secretary of State’s Office is expected to spend up to $1 million to conduct a media campaign and up to $305,000 to publish an office primary voter’s pamphlet prior to the primary election in September that explains the new primary system to voters. Other state one-time costs associated with implementing a new primary are as follows: developing new election processes/procedures, designing a new ballot, and training election and poll site staff on new processes. The Secretary of State’s Office estimates that they would spend up to $25,000 on these activities.

- County auditors, who administer elections at the county level, are expected to save up to $6 million annually for on-going costs associated with implementation of the new primary election system. The state, which reimburses the counties for odd-year primary election costs, would share this cost savings. The current system requires either multiple ballots or a larger consolidated ballot that enables voters to either vote by party for all offices or vote only for non-partisan offices. The new primary election system reduces ballot publishing and processing costs.

The law as it presently exists:

The process for electing candidates to federal, state, and local offices involves both a primary and a general election. The primary, which is conducted in September, plays a major role in determining which candidates appear on the ballot for the following general election. The general election takes place in November, and is the voters’ opportunity to select which of the candidates who appear on the general election ballot (or a write-in) should be elected to office.

The current system, described below, applies to “partisan” offices, which are offices to which candidates are elected using a party affiliation. They include United States Senator, members of Congress, most statewide elected offices (Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, and Insurance Commissioner), the state legislature, and most county offices. “Nonpartisan” offices are elected without reference to political party, and include judges (at all levels), the Superintendent of Public Instruction, offices of cities and special districts, and county offices where provided by local charter. Elections for nonpartisan offices are conducted differently from the system described below, and are not affected by the proposed initiative. Elections for President and Vice President of the United States are also not affected by the proposed initiative.

The way in which primaries are currently conducted is the product of longstanding Washington law, a recent lawsuit, and new 2004 legislation. Before it was declared unconstitutional by the courts in 2003, Washington used a system that was commonly known as the “blanket primary.” Under that system, all candidates for a particular partisan office appeared together on the primary ballot, and a voter could vote for a candidate of one party for one office and a candidate of another party for a different office. The top vote getter of each major political party (currently meaning the Republicans, Democrats, and Libertarians) then advanced to the general election. Minor party and independent candidates could also advance to the general election if they received at least 1% of the votes for that office. The general election ballot, therefore, included the top candidate of each major party and some minor party or independent candidates as well.

In late 2003, a federal court ruled that the blanket primary was unconstitutional. All appeals in this case have been exhausted and the result is final. This means that a court order prohibits Washington from continuing to use the blanket primary system used in the past.

In response to this court decision, a new law was enacted in 2004 establishing a different way of conducting primaries for partisan offices. This new system applied for the first time at the September 2004 primary. Under the new system, separate primary contests are conducted for each major political party. In order to vote for partisan offices, a voter selects a primary ballot of a particular political party. Voters do not register by party and no record is made of the voters’ choice. In the primary, the voter is limited to choosing among the candidates of the party whose ballot he or she selects, and may not vote for candidates affiliated with any other party. Nonpartisan offices and ballot measures appear separately, and a voter may cast votes for those offices and measures regardless of whether the voter cast votes for partisan offices.

The system adopted for use beginning in 2004 does not change the way voters participate in the general election conducted in November of each year. The general election ballot includes the candidate of each major political party who received the most votes at the primary, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify through a convention and petition process. Voters are not limited to a single party at the general election. At the general election voters may choose among candidates of each major political party, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify.

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

This measure would change the system used for conducting primaries and general elections for partisan offices. The initiative would replace the system of separate primaries for each party, as adopted and used for the first time in 2004, with a system in which all candidates for each partisan office would appear together on the primary ballot. Candidates would be permitted to express a party preference or declare themselves independents, and their preference or status would appear on the ballot. The primary ballot would include all candidates filing for the office, including both major party and minor party candidates and independents. Voters would be permitted to vote for any candidate for any office, and would not be limited to a single party.

The general election ballot would be limited to the two candidates who receive the most votes for each office at the primary, whether they are of the same or different political preference. The measure would replace existing provisions that candidates of each major political party, as well as any minor party or independent candidates who qualify, appear on the general election ballot. This measure would change the way that candidates qualify to appear on the general election ballot, but would not otherwise change the way general elections are conducted. This measure would not change the way that primaries or general elections are conducted for nonpartisan offices.
Statement For Initiative Measure 872

VOTE FOR THE PERSON — NOT THE PARTY

Last year the state party bosses won their lawsuit against the blanket primary, and in 2004 they convinced the Governor to veto legislation allowing voters to continue to vote for any candidate in the primary. Most of us believe this freedom to select any candidate in the primary is a basic right. Don’t be fooled, Initiative 872 reduces your election choices. The League of Women Voters and other concerned citizens urge you to vote against Initiative 872.

In November

Vote No on I-872. Don’t be fooled. Initiative 872 creates a Louisiana-style primary that would sharply reduce your choices in general elections. Over a third of the statewide and congressional candidates who appeared on the general election ballot in 2000 would have been eliminated in the primary if I-872 had been the law. Third Parties and Independents Eliminated: If I-872 is passed, third parties, minor parties and even independents will be eliminated from the general election ballot, leaving in most cases one Republican and one Democrat. In November 2000, 180,000 voters who voted for third party candidates in the general election would never have had that choice if I-872 had been the law. Insulating the top two political parties from competition is a bad idea.

Single-Party Elections Will Result: Under Initiative 872 many voters will not be able to vote for a candidate that represents their philosophy because the two top vote-getters in a race may be of the same party resulting in only one party being represented on the November ballot. In one-third of the races for Governor in the last twenty-five years, Initiative 872 would have resulted in two general election gubernatorial candidates from the same party. In fact, the voters’ ultimate choice for Governor in 1980, John Spellman, would never have appeared on the November ballot. We urge you to preserve Washington’s independent, multi-party election system by voting No on I-872.

For more information, call 206.652.8904 or visit www.NoI872.org.

Return of the Primary to the Voters

The September primary this year gave the state party bosses more control over who appears on our general election ballot at the expense of the average voter. Initiative 872 will restore the kind of choice in the primary that voters enjoyed for seventy years with the blanket primary. Protect Washington’s tradition as a state that elects people over party labels. Vote Yes on I-872.

For more information, call 1.800.854.1635 or visit www.Initiative872.org.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 872

VOTE FOR THE PERSON — NOT THE PARTY

Last year the state party bosses won their lawsuit against the blanket primary, and in 2004 they convinced the Governor to veto legislation allowing voters to continue to vote for any candidate in the primary. Most of us believe this freedom to select any candidate in the primary is a basic right. Don’t be fooled, Initiative 872 reduces your election choices. The League of Women Voters and other concerned citizens urge you to vote against Initiative 872.

In November

Vote No on I-872. Don’t be fooled. Initiative 872 creates a Louisiana-style primary that would sharply reduce your choices in general elections. Over a third of the statewide and congressional candidates who appeared on the general election ballot in 2000 would have been eliminated in the primary if I-872 had been the law. Third Parties and Independents Eliminated: If I-872 is passed, third parties, minor parties and even independents will be eliminated from the general election ballot, leaving in most cases one Republican and one Democrat. In November 2000, 180,000 voters who voted for third party candidates in the general election would never have had that choice if I-872 had been the law. Insulating the top two political parties from competition is a bad idea.

Single-Party Elections Will Result: Under Initiative 872 many voters will not be able to vote for a candidate that represents their philosophy because the two top vote-getters in a race may be of the same party resulting in only one party being represented on the November ballot. In one-third of the races for Governor in the last twenty-five years, Initiative 872 would have resulted in two general election gubernatorial candidates from the same party. In fact, the voters’ ultimate choice for Governor in 1980, John Spellman, would never have appeared on the November ballot. We urge you to preserve Washington’s independent, multi-party election system by voting No on I-872.

For more information, call 206.652.8904 or visit www.NoI872.org.

Rebuttal of the Statement

I-872 gives voters more choices in the primary and better choices in the general. All the voters will decide who is on the November ballot. Whether it’s one Republican and one Democrat, one major and one minor party, or even an Independent — they will be the candidates the voters want the most. The primary and general election should be decided by voters, not by exclusive party organizations that might be dominated by special interests!

I-872 reduces your election choices. The League of Women Voters and many others believe I-872 is bad for Washington. Initiative 872 does not "restore the kind of choice" in the general election. It decreases general election ballot diversity by eliminating third party candidates and independents. Some November ballots may have choices from only one party for an office. Support good government and general election choices. Vote Yes on I-872.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Initiative 884 would generate approximately $1 billion in new education funding annually by increasing the state sales/use tax rate from 6.5% to 7.5%. In the first five years of implementation, $4.7 billion would be distributed as follows:

- $2.3 billion for K-12 investments in class size reduction, extended learning opportunities, certain salary increases, and professional development.
- $1.9 billion to increase state-funded higher education enrollments by at least 25,000 students, expand financial aid, and boost state-funded research.
- $444 million to expand preschool opportunities for low-income three- and four-year old children.
- $23 million for citizen oversight and statewide projects.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-884

A one-cent sales tax increase would result in state sales and use tax would be effective April 1, 2005, raising the state rate from 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent. The Impact of Initiative 884 on individual consumers would depend upon the total amount of taxable goods purchased by the individual in any given year. When applied to a household at the state median income level of about $50,000 per year, a one-cent per dollar sales tax increase would result in an additional $215 per year in state sales tax paid.

Receipts from the additional sales tax would be deposited into the Washington Education Trust Fund. The additional tax is estimated to generate $4.7 billion for the fund in the first five years of implementation. Fiscal year revenue and expenditures totals are below (dollars in millions):

- **FY 2005**: Estimated Revenue = Increased Sales/Use Tax (1.0% effective 4/1/05)
  - Available for Expenditures
    - Education Trust Student Achievement Fund
    - Education Trust Higher Education Account
    - Education Trust Early Education Account
    - Citizen Oversight Board & Statewide Projects

- **FY 2006**:
- **FY 2007**:
- **FY 2008**:
- **FY 2009**:

The fiscal impact statement is based upon the actuarial assumption that a $2 billion General Fund during the first five years of implementation on the $444 million in state sales and use tax collections. The estimated impact of a higher sales tax rate would have an estimated impact of a higher sales tax rate would have an estimated impact of a higher sales tax rate would have an estimated impact of a higher sales tax rate.
Statement For Initiative Measure 872

VOTE FOR THE PERSON — NOT THE PARTY

Last year the state party bosses won their lawsuit against the blanket primary, and in 2004 they convinced the Governor to veto legislation allowing voters to continue to vote for any candidate in the primary. Most of us believe this freedom to select any candidate in the primary is a basic right. Don’t be fooled by this initiative. 872 reduces the value you get for your vote. 872 creates a Louisiana-style primary that would sharply reduce your choices in general elections. Over a third of the statewide and congressional candidates who appeared on the general election ballot in 2000 would have been eliminated in the primary if 872 had been the law. Third Parties and Independents Eliminated: If 872 is passed, third parties, minor parties, and independent candidates will be eliminated from the general election ballot, leaving (in most cases) one Republican and one Democrat. In November 2000, 180,000 voters who voted for third party candidates in the general election would never have had that choice if 872 had been the law. Insuring the top two political parties from competition is a bad idea.

Single-Party Elections: Consider this initiative carefully. You will not be voting for a candidate that represents your philosophy because the two top vote-getters in a race may be of the same party resulting in only one party being represented in the November ballot. In one-third of the races for Governor in the last twenty-five years, 872 would have resulted in two general election gubernatorial candidates from the same party. In fact, the voters’ ultimate choice for Governor in 1980, John Spellman, would never have appeared on the November ballot. We urge you to preserve Washington’s independent, multi-party election system by voting No on 872.

For more information, call 206.652.8904 or visit www.No872.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

872 gives voters more choices in the primary and better choices in the general. All the voters will decide who is on the November ballot. Whether it’s one Republican and one Democrat, one major and one minor party, or even an Independent — they will be the candidates the voters want the most. The primary and general election should be decided by voters, not by exclusive party organizations that might be dominated by special interests!

Rebuttal of Statement For

The League of Women Voters and many others believe 872 is bad for Washington. 872 does not “restore the kind of choice” voters had in the past. It reduces everybody’s choice in the general election.

It decreases general election ballot diversity by eliminating third party candidates and independents. Some November ballots may have choices from only one party for an office.

Support good government and general election choices. Vote No on 872.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 884
PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:

Initiative Measure No. 884 concerns dedicating funds designated for educational purposes.

This measure would create an education trust fund for smaller classes, extended learning programs, certain salary increases, preschool access, and expanded college enrollments and scholarships, funded by increasing retail sales tax by 1%.

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. For more in-depth Office of Financial Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 884 begins on page 29.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Initiative 884 would generate approximately $1 billion in new education funding annually by increasing the state sales and use tax rate from 6.5% to 7.5%. In the first five years of implementation, $2.7 billion would be distributed as follows:

- $2.3 billion for K-12 investments in class size reduction, extended learning opportunities, certain salary increases, and professional development.
- $1.9 billion to increase state-funded higher education enrollments by at least 25,000 students, expand financial aid, and boost state-funded research.
- $464 million to expand preschool opportunities for low-income three- and four-year old children.
- $23 million for citizen oversight and statewide projects.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-884

A one-percentage point increase in the state retail sales and use tax would be effective April 1, 2005, raising the state rate from 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent. The impact of Initiative 884 on individual consumers would depend upon the total amount of taxable goods purchased by the individual in any given year. When applied to a household at the state median income level of about $50,000 per year, a one-percentage point increase in the state rate would result in an additional $215 per year in state sales tax paid.

Receipts from the additional sales tax would be deposited into the Washington Education Trust Fund. The additional tax is estimated to generate $4.7 billion for the fund in the first five years of implementation. Fiscal year revenue and expenditure totals are below (dollars in millions):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Estimated Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>1,093.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>1,153.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>1,216.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available for Expenditure

- Education Trust Student Achievement Fund: $1.1 billion
- Education Trust Higher Education Account: $452 million
- Education Trust Early Education Account: $198 million
- Citations Oversight Board & Statewide Projects: $5.8 million

*YTD totals reflect two months of cash receipts due to the April 1, 2005 effective date.

- Initiative 884 would cap the amount of the state property tax that is dedicated to specific education activities, resulting in an additional $264 million of state property tax revenue for the General Fund during the first five years of the measure. This additional revenue would be a decrease in general fund sales and use tax collections caused by the estimated impact that a higher sales tax rate would have on consumer spending.

Revenue and expenditure estimates are based on June 2004 forecasts of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council and the Council of Finance and Revenue.

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

This initiative is designed to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative aims to increase teacher pay, reduce class sizes, and provide additional resources to support student learning. The funds will be used to support initiatives such as teacher professional development, classroom materials, and technology initiatives. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 884

This initiative is intended to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.

Delivering on our Promises

This initiative is designed to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative aims to increase teacher pay, reduce class sizes, and provide additional resources to support student learning. The funds will be used to support initiatives such as teacher professional development, classroom materials, and technology initiatives. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 884

This initiative is intended to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.

Delivering on our Promises

This initiative is designed to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative aims to increase teacher pay, reduce class sizes, and provide additional resources to support student learning. The funds will be used to support initiatives such as teacher professional development, classroom materials, and technology initiatives. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 884

This initiative is intended to provide additional funding for public schools in Washington, D.C., to improve the quality of education for all students. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes. The initiative includes a variety of measures to ensure the success of the program, including monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the funding on student outcomes.
INITIATIVE MEASURE 884

Explanatory Statement

The law as it presently exists:

Washington has established a number of publicly supported educational institutions at various age and education levels. These include a system of common schools providing through high school education, known as "K-12" education. They also include a system of state universities, state colleges, community colleges, and technical and vocational schools.

The way that public schools and state-supported institutions of higher education are funded varies from level to level. Preschool programs, serving children who are too young for kindergarten, are not as a general rule financially supported by the state. Some public money can be used for this purpose, however. State-supported independent private schools are often partially supported for children who need additional support for their education, and some federal funds are also provided through the Head Start program.

At the high school level, the state supports primary and secondary education, with revenue derived from the state property tax levy for the support of common schools and other sources. The legislature appropriates funds to the superintendent of public instruction for distribution to individual school districts. A number of state funds receive additional funding for specific programs under various state laws. Federal funds are provided through a number of federal programs as well. In addition, local districts may levy voter-approved special property taxes, and may also seek funds from private sources.

Higher education at state universities, regional universities, a state college, and community college and technical colleges are also supported with state funds. Each institution is assigned an authorized enrollment cap. The state provides funding to the school for each student enrolled up to that cap, in addition to tuition and fees that the school receives from (or on behalf of) the student. This may include public or private scholarship money paid on behalf of a student. If the school enrolls more students than its authorized cap, it receives only the money it collects from (or on behalf of) students, which is less than the full cost of education. Higher educational institutions also have other sources of funds, such as grants, tuition received from out-of-state students, and contributions that are paid for under contract (such as by employees). Tuition received from out-of-state employees is also exempt from the property tax, and parents can receive support from private donations and from foundations formed to manage and invest donated funds.

Funds raised through the state tax are not explicitly dedicated to education, but are used to support governmental functions in general, which may include education. The state sales tax is currently 6.5%. The total sales tax paid when buying a taxable product includes the state sales tax plus any additional local sales taxes that have been authorized and adopted at the city or county level. The total sales tax, therefore, varies from place to place around the state, ranging from a low of 8.38% in some parts of the state to a high of 8.9% in some cities and counties.

The State schools and educational institutions and agencies are subject to audit by the Office of the State Auditor.

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

This measure would raise the state sales tax by one percentage point, to 7.5%, stating that the new revenue would be dedicated to providing additional education at all levels. The new revenue would be deposited into a "Washington education trust fund" created by the initiative, and could be used for additional K-12 programs, preschool assistance for low-income children, and higher education. The portion of the new revenue that could be used for administration was limited.

This initiative appropriates some of the new funds to K-12 education to be used for additional programs selected by state districts, with citizen input. School districts could use the funds to reduce class sizes, extend the school day or school year, offer all-day kindergarten, provide early childhood education programs for children who need additional support before school, and provide other parental involvement. The amount of new funding to be distributed to each district would depend on the number of students enrolled, with additional funds given for students who are most academically at risk.

The initiative also provides that some of these funds are to be used by the legislature to provide pay raises to teachers and other employees of the school districts and of community and technical colleges to districts to such an extent that no eligible employee receives less than the increase they would have received if the legislature had enacted HB 1274 for K-12 and HB 304 for higher education in 2005-2006 school or fiscal years. These education funds could also be used to pay teachers for additional time devoted to curriculum and lesson redesign, training and development, and to setting up new courses for teachers and support staff. The new education funds could also be used to support teachers seeking national certification, to support model teachers, and to support the leadership initiatives for certain districts to pursue teaching degrees.

This measure also appropriates some of the new funds to higher education to be used to support additional higher education enrollments, financial aid programs, and research. Methods of allocating funds among these purposes and among higher educational institutions are specified. The initiative states that the new funds would be used to produce a minimum of 25,000 additional state-supported positions for students in higher education.

This measure appropriates some of the new funds in providing preschool assistance for low-income children. A new fund is created to provide voluntary preschool services to three- and four-year old children. New revenue would be used to provide preschool services for children who are at risk for future academic difficulties.

Delivering on our Promises

For years Olympia politicians have under-funded our schools and colleges, and cut budgets, done to children and families:

That every child starts school prepared and ready to learn. That class sizes are small, and struggling students get the help they need. That teachers are better paid and supported. That every student who works hard has a place in higher education. That workers can get the training they need. That every student who needs it has financial aid.

I-884 - THE EDUCATION TRUST - WILL MAKE THESE PROMISES A REALITY

I-884 funds 16,000 lower income kids for quality pre-school every year. I-884 lets schools reduce class sizes, increase teacher pay and help struggling students. I-884 creates 52,000 new state-funded enrollments at 2 and 4-year colleges and universities, and increases both student aid and Promise Scholarships that reward academic achievement.

AN EDUCATION TRUST PROTECTED FROM POLITICAL MEDDLING

I-884 establishes an Education Trust Fund only for improvements in pre-school, K-12 and higher education. With a Citizen Board, full accountability, regular audits and oversight by the State Auditor, I-884 builds a firewall between the Trust and the Legislature. Unless we citizens act to protect the education, the politicians will keep ignoring the problem.

Delivering on our Future

Education is the key to our future for all families. Good schools mean good jobs. As Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan recently said, what's critical for individuals is critical for the economy: "rigorous education and on-going training will be a focus for all members of our society." Now is the time for cities to invest in our children and our future.

Vote Yes on I-884, Let's Make Good on Our Promises

Rebuttal of Statement Against

More tired rhetoric from the politicians who failed our children for a decade.

Student funding is below national average, class sizes too large, colleges too out of reach for many students. Half the children who need preschool are left out.

I-884, citizens, and the State Auditor, take control.

Public reporting and strict accountability will see that dollars go to classrooms not bureaucracy.

This one cent increase builds an Education Trust Fund for children - protected from politicians.

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

WILLIAM H. GATES, JR.; MEG BUSHNELL, President, Washington State PTA; GARY A. LIVINGSTON, K-12 and higher education; SUE ANDERSON, Washington Education CSF; Freedom Works, parent, Olympia, ROXANNE HUSSMAN, former Supervisor, K-12, Snohomish County; DEE WALLACE, Vought; RICK HUFF, former House Appropriations Chairman and retailer, Gig Harbor; MINNIE KNCH, former school superintendent and teacher, Gig Harbor.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 884

SKYROCKETING SALES TAXES WILL DEVASTATE WASHINGTON'S SUGGLY ECONOMY AND HURT EVERYONE LIVING IN WASHINGTON

Washington already has one of the highest sales taxes in the nation. No politician is bold enough to raise it higher. Increasing the state sales tax rate by 1.5% will hurt the poor, cost tens of thousands of jobs, and steer customers to tax-free Oregon and Idaho. We're taxed enough. Crushing property taxes, job-killing business taxes, sky-high utility taxes, and hundreds of taxes and fees on virtually every government service. We cannot tax ourselves into prosperity.

WASHINGTON IS THE 77TH HIGHEST TAXED STATE IN THE NATION AND 2ND MOST AFRAID OF #1

Politicians imposed a 3% vehicle sales tax increase last year. Counties are pushing additional sales tax increases this year and Puget Sound politicians have already said they're pursuing an additional .5% sales tax increase next year. I-884's $1 billion increase is on top of those increases. Politicians just don't get it - working families and struggling senior citizens don't have bottomless wallets!

Don't Let Politicians Hold Our Children Hostage, Demanding a Tax Ransom For a Quality Education

We all know how politicians manipulate us: putting essential services on the ballot while they fund their pet projects with our existing taxes. It's the same old game with I-884. Don't fall for it.

Vote No and Demand that Existing Education Tax Funding Go to Classrooms, Not for Bureaucracy

We all want our kids to get a quality education. But we already pay billions in taxes every year, investing more per student than ever before. More than half is eaten by taxation and bureaucracy and many dollars are unaccounted for or wasted on failed programs. I-884 will hurt kids by making the problem worse. More money won't make failed programs work. Vote No and demand that politicians prioritize existing dollars going to our kids and out of our classrooms. For further information, call 877-257-9156 or visit www.freedomvoters.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For

Imposing the largest tax increase in state history on the people that can least afford to pay, like our fixed-income senior citizens, isn't the answer. Education is the key to our future for all families. Washington is already increased with- out corresponding student achievement improvement. Don't be misled - I-884 is just another blank check with no reforms, accountability, or prioritization of existing dollars. To improve our economy we need to increase jobs - not taxes - and spend wisely. We're taxed enough. Vote No.
Initiative Measure No. 892 concerns authorizing additional "electronic scratch ticket machines" to reduce property taxes.

This measure would authorize licensed non-tribal gambling establishments to operate the same type and number of terminals as tribal governments, with a portion of tax revenue generated used to reduce state property taxes.

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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 892 begins on page 41.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Initiative 892 would allow non-tribal establishments including horse racing tracks, bingo games, punch board and pull-tab operators to operate electronic scratch ticket terminals connected to a central system operated by the state Lottery. The number of terminals cannot exceed the number authorized for tribes. A 5% state tax is imposed on the net win from the terminals. Ninety-nine percent of the tax would be used to reduce the state property tax levy beginning in 2007 after deduction of the state Lottery's system costs. In 2009 the state levy is reduced by $252 million, saving taxpayers $32 per $1,000 of property value.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-892

- Initiative 892 would task the state Lottery Commission with creating a statewide system and infrastructure for conducting electronic scratch ticket games.
- The Lottery Commission would issue a license to sell or distribute electronic scratch tickets to licensed non-tribal gambling establishments licensed by the state Gambling Commission or the state Horse Racing Commission and subject to their oversight and enforcement.
- Non-tribal gambling establishments include non-profit charities, restaurants, taverns, bowling alleys, horse racing facilities, and state-regulated, licensed Phase II home-based card rooms.
- Establishments other than these licensed for electronic scratch ticket terminals. Electronic scratch ticket licenses could not be issued to agents registered to sell lottery tickets in venues such as convenience stores or other locations readily accessible to minors.
- Licensed non-tribal gambling establishments would be allocated the same type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines as provided to a total of 18,225 machines (data may operate under contracts with the state).
- Prizes would not be less than 75 percent of the gross annual revenue from electronic scratch ticket games.
- The measure would impose a 25 percent tax on the net win from electronic scratch ticket machines operated by licensed non-tribal gambling establishments. Licensees would keep 65 percent of the net win.
- Proceeds from the state tax would be deposited in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account. The Lottery Commission would fund administration of the electronic scratch ticket games, central computer, accounting and auditing systems, from the account.
- After deduction of the Lottery Commission’s expenses for operating the system, 99 percent of the proceeds of the state tax would be deposited in the Equal Treatment Equally Lower Property Taxes Account. All revenues in the account must be used to reduce the subsequent year’s state property tax levy.
- The state property tax levy in 2007 and each subsequent year would be reduced from the amount otherwise that would have been levied by an amount equal to the previous year’s deposit in the Equal Treatment Equally Lower Property Taxes Account.
- The remaining one percent of the amount in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account would be dedicated for distribution to a fund to be used to purchase state lottery tickets.

The fiscal analysis assumes that 500 new scratch ticket terminals could be in place by January 2006. Total deployed terminals would rise to 15,100 by July 2006 and to 18,225 by January 2007.

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

Explanatory Statement

The law as it presently exists:

The Washington State Lottery Commission was created by state law in 1982. The Lottery Commission is authorized to conduct several types of lottery games, including instant play scratch tickets, which are sold at convenience stores and other retail establishments. The lottery ticket has a prize. The ticket holder discovers whether the ticket has a prize by scratching off the cover. The tickets are distributed in large sets, with the winning tickets randomly scattered through each set, and sold through various business establishments.

Scratch tickets are designed so that in line of printers is a physical ticket, the player or "scratches" information displayed through graphics on a computer screen. The Lottery Commission has discretion to determine the types of lottery conducted, but cannot use electronic or mechanical devices or video terminals which allow for individual play against such devices or terminals. (This description bans traditional slot machines and similar devices.) Up to the present time, the state lottery has not conducted electronic versions of its scratch ticket games.

The revenue from the state lottery is used for various state and local public purposes after payment of prizes, agent fees, and administrative expenses. The Lottery Commission has supervisory authority over agents distributing and selling lottery tickets or conducting lottery games, but does not otherwise regulate gambling activity.

The Horse Racing Commission is a state agency with authority to permit and regulate horse racing. Horse racing establishments are permitted to operate certain pari-mutuel betting activities, which are regulated by the Horse Racing Commission.

The State Gambling Commission was created by the Gambling Act in 1973. The Gambling Commission does not directly conduct any gambling, but regulates and enforces state law against private entities that conduct gambling activities. The Gambling Act authorizes several specified types of gambling, but prohibits slot machines and certain other gambling devices and certain other gambling activities to conduct a "scratch ticket" lottery.

A federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), defines the forms of gaming (gaming) which may be conducted by federally recognized Indian tribes. For most types of gambling, a tribe may conduct an activity if the activity is permitted anywhere within the state in which the tribal land is located. Under federal law, states must negotiate concerning any form of gaming permitted within the state, and the tribes are not subject to state law restrictions on the time, place, or manner of play. The federal law encourages states and tribes to negotiate compact agreements defining the extent of tribal gaming, and provides appeal procedures if the tribe and state cannot reach agreement. A number of tribes in Washington have entered into compact agreements to conduct electronic versions of "scratch ticket" lottery games. Electronic scratch ticket machines can be built to visually resemble slot machines, but their internal operation is significantly different from true slot machines. Each Washington tribe operating electronic scratch ticket lottery machines has a compact with the state specifying the number of machines which may be operated and other details of the agreement, which may vary from tribe to tribe.

The state is the property for the benefit of the common school system. The statutory rate is $3.60 per thousand dollars of assessed value upon the assessed valuation of all taxable property within the state. The Department of Revenue is responsible for adjusting this rate in each county to reflect a statewide equalization of property tax rates. Rising law limits increases in the state property tax levy to the lesser of 10% or the highest amount levied in the three previous years or the inflation rate for personal consumption expenditures as determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

This measure would authorize licensed non-tribal gambling establishments to operate electronic scratch ticket machine gambling of the same type and tax as authorized in state tribal compact. The term "non-tribal gambling establishments" would include any establishment licensed by the Gambling Commission to conduct a gambling activity, or any establishment licensed by the Horse Racing Commission. The total number of machines authorized for the non-tribal establishments would be equal to the total number authorized for tribes in state tribal compacts.

The measure would direct the Lottery Commission to operate an electronic scratch ticket lottery in which non-tribal gambling establishments could participate through the installation of the electronic scratch ticket machine in the business location of the non-tribal gambling establishments ("machine players") or at the business location of the tribal gambling establishments ("player terminals") in the business location of the tribal gambling establishments.

The license operations conducting bingo games and the largest house-based card room would be authorized to issue 2,152 yet terminals per location at the gambling establishments.

Other establishments would be authorized to issue terminals as described in the measure. The Lottery Commission would regulate the conduct of the lottery, including the allocation of terminals to individual licensees.

The measure would require that the prizes to the holders of winning tickets or shares in the lottery be at least 75% of the gross annual revenue from electronic scratch ticket games. The remaining revenue of the state would be defined as the "tax." Of this tax, 65% would be retained by the individual licensee. The remainder would be placed in an electronic scratch ticket account. Thus, at least 75% of each dollar of electronic scratch ticket revenue would be paid out as winnings. 15 cents could be retained by the licensee, and the remainder (about 70%) would be placed in the electronic scratch ticket account.

Of the money placed in the account, the Lottery Commission would be authorized to use amounts reasonably necessary to administer the electronic scratch ticket games, the central computer, and auditing systems. After deductions for management and administrative expenses, the money in the electronic scratch ticket account would be further allocated as follows. One percent (1%) would be dedicated exclusively for distribution to a fund to be used for purposes associated with problem gambling. The remaining 99% would be transferred to a special account in the state treasury to be named the "equal treatment equally lower property taxes account." Beginning with the state property tax levy for collection in the year 2007, the total state property tax levy would be reduced by the previous year’s gross deposits in this account.

This paragraph would provide that, if 21-year-old individuals were to be issued to convenience stores or other locations readily accessible to minors. Sales would be limited to establishments licensed to conduct other gambling activities, and establishments buying gambling licenses would also lose their licenses to participate in the electronic scratch ticket lottery. The Lottery Commission would be authorized to eliminate rules governing the conduct of the electronic scratch ticket lottery.

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to edit statements, nor is it responsible for their contents.
INITIATIVE MEASURE 892
PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:
Initiative Measure No. 892 concerns authorizing additional "electronic scratch ticket machines" to reduce property taxes.
This measure would authorize licensed non-trial gambling establishments to operate the same type and number of machines as tribal governments, with a portion of tax revenue generated used to reduce state property taxes.
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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 892 begins on page 41.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Initiative 892 would allow non-trial establishments including horse racing tracks, bingo games, punch board and pull-tab operators to operate electronic scratch ticket terminals connected to a central system operated by the state Lottery. The number of terminals cannot exceed the number authorized for tribal governments. A 55 percent state tax is imposed on the net win from the terminals. Ninety-nine percent of the tax would be used to reduce the state property tax levy beginning in 2007 after deduction of the state Lottery's system costs. In 2009 the state levy is reduced by $252 million, saving taxpayers $322 million of property value.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-892
- Initiative 892 would task the state Lottery Commission with creating a statewide system and infrastructure for conducting electronic scratch ticket games.
- The Lottery Commission would issue a license to sell or distribute electronic scratch tickets to licensed non-trial gambling establishments licensed by the state Gambling Commission or the state Horse Racing Commission and subject to their oversight and enforcement.
- Non-trial gambling establishments include non-profit charities, restaurants, taverns, bowling alleys, horse racing facilities, and state-regulated licensed Phase Il home-based card rooms.
- Establishments other than those licensed for electronic scratch ticket terminals. Electronic scratch ticket terminals could not be issued to entities registered to sell lottery tickets in venues such as convenience stores or other locations readily accessible to minors.
- Licensed non-trial gambling establishments would be allocated the same type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines as a total of 18,225 machines that may operate under compacts with the state.
- Prizes would not be less than 75 percent of the gross annual revenue from electronic scratch ticket games.
- The measure would impose a 35 percent tax on the net win from electronic scratch ticket machines operated by licensed non-trial gambling establishments. Licensees would keep 65 percent of the net win.
- Proceeds from the state tax would be deposited in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account. The Lottery Commission would fund administration of the electronic scratch ticket games, central computer, accounting and auditing systems, from the account.
- After deduction of the Lottery Commission's expenses for operating the system, 99 percent of the proceeds of the state tax would be deposited in the Equal Treatment Equals Lower Property Taxes Account. All revenues in the account must be used to reduce the state's property tax levy.
- The state property tax levy in 2007 and each subsequent year would be reduced from the amount that otherwise would have been levied by an amount equal to the previous year's deposit in the Equal Treatment Equals Lower Property Taxes Account.
- The remaining one percent of the amount in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account would be dedicated for distribution to a special account established by the state legislature named the "equal treatment equals lower property taxes account." Beginning with the state property tax levy for collection in the year 2007, the total state property tax levy would be reduced by the previous year's gross deposits in this account.
- The measure would prohibit electronic scratch ticket machines from being operated in non-trial gambling establishments.

The Washington State Lottery Commission was created by state law in 1982. The Lottery Commission is authorized to conduct several types of lottery games, including the sale of lottery tickets. For each sale, the holder of the lottery ticket receives a prize if the ticket has won a prize. The ticket holder discovers whether the ticket is a winner by scratching the cover off the ticket. The prizes are distributed in large sets, with the winning tickets randomly selected through each set, and sold through various business establishments.

Some players believe lottery tickets can be purchased for a variety of reasons, including as a form of entertainment, a way to give away money, or as a form of gambling. The Washington State Lottery Commission has a number of measures in place to ensure the integrity of its lottery games. These measures include random selection of winning tickets, the use of computerized systems to verify the winning numbers, and the use of secure storage facilities to ensure the confidentiality of the winning numbers.

The lottery system used in Washington State is based on the sale of lottery tickets, which are sold at lottery retailers and ticket outlets. Lottery retailers are required to verify the age of the buyer before selling lottery tickets. The minimum age to purchase lottery tickets is 18 years. The lottery system uses a computerized random selection process to determine the winners of the lottery games. The lottery commission is responsible for ensuring the integrity of the lottery system and for distributing the lottery proceeds to state and local government agencies.

The lottery system used in Washington State is authorized by state law and is operated by the Washington State Lottery Commission. The commission is responsible for the administration of the lottery system and for ensuring the integrity of the lottery games. The commission is also responsible for distributing the lottery proceeds to state and local government agencies.

The financial analysis assumes that 500 new scratch ticket terminals could be placed in January 2006. Total deployed terminals would rise to 15,100 by July 2006 and to 18,225 by January 2007.

Expected net revenue per machine is assumed to be about $112 per operating day.
TAXPAYERS PAID $1 BILLION IN PROPERTY TAXES IN 1980 — WE PAID $6.25 BILLION IN 2003
That six-fold increase is obscene and unsustainable. Property tax will continue skyrocketing unless voters say “enough.”
1-892 substantially lowers property taxes for citizens without costing government a penny. It’s a win-win — revenue-neutral and fiscally conservative. Washington is the 7th highest state in the nation (www.taxfoundation.org) — 1-892 keeps us from hitting #1.

WORKING CLASS FOLKS, ESPECIALLY STRUGGLING FIXED-INCOME SENIOR CITIZENS, SHOULDN’T BE TAXED OUT OF THEIR HOMES
1-892 imposes a 3% user fee on electronic scratch ticket machines, using these new revenues — $400 million per year — to substantially lower property taxes. Currently, these machines aren’t taxed. 1-892 allows existing non-tribal establishments to compete with the tribes (who don’t pay taxes), levels the playing field, and substantially lowers property taxes without costing government a penny.

THESE STATE-REGULATED, LICENSED, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED TAXPAYING BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFITS SIMPLY WANT TO COMPETE
Opponents’ main objection is 1-892 “expands gambling.” Wrong. 1-892 only allows existing non-tribal establishments (not grocery stores or 7-Elevens — only gambling licensees with 21 and older customers) to compete with the tribes who already offer these same machines. So 1-892 authorizes nothing new — it just gives the fixed number of people who play these machines a different place to go. 1-892 doesn’t “dilute” the tribes. It gives them a new law to compete.

“JUST TREAT US THE SAME” 1-892 ADVOCATES A PRINCIPLE WE ALL BELIEVE IN:
EQUAL TREATMENT
Government should not discriminate or give preferential treatment to citizens based on their group affiliation. 1-892 requires equal treatment of non-tribal and tribal establishments. That’s fair.
Locals currently provide $10 million annually in permit fees, which doesn’t even cover the cost of regulating this kind of gambling.

STREET SMARTS 724-510-2000
Email: info@streetsmarts.com
www.streetsmarts.com

Statement Against Initiative Measure 892
1-892 is a bad deal for Washington. Gambling would double — as would the social problems associated with gambling. Washington would be in the same gambling league as big casino states like Nevada, Mississippi and New Jersey.

ELECTRONIC SCRATCH TICKET MACHINES ARE NOT ELECTRIC SLOT MACHINES
The ballot title says “electronic scratch ticket machines,” but don’t be deceived. 1-892 legislatively defines “electronic slot machines.” 1-892 would allow 18,000 new machines in 2,000 neighborhood restaurants, bowling alleys, bingo halls, card rooms and other establishments.

1-892 WOULD BRING ELECTRONIC SLOT MACHINES INTO OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND WOULD HURT SMALL BUSINESSES
Las Vegas-style gambling would be allowed near schools, malls, libraries, churches and other areas where children gather. Cities that ban most gambling could find their laws overridden and slot machines in their neighborhood establishments.
Gambling hurts small businesses when customers spend money at casinos instead of at neighborhood shops and restaurants.

ELECTRONIC SLOT MACHINES HURT KIDS AND FAMILIES
Kids pay the consequences when parents suffer from gambling addiction. Experts say that expanding gambling opportunities increases the number of problem gamblers.

Domestic violence, child neglect, divorce, theft, and substance abuse are strongly associated with problem gambling.

1-892 PROFITS OUT-OF-STATE GAMBLING COMPANIES, BUT IT WOULD COST WASHINGTON TAXPAYERS MILLIONS
Foreign and out-of-state gambling corporations are promoting 1-892 and will reap huge profits.
Gamblers would foot the bill for the millions associated with increased crime, bankruptcies, and treatment of gambling addictions.
We already have more than enough gambling opportunities in Washington. It’s time to say “no” to the big gambling interests.
Our quality of life is at stake.
1-892 is a bad bet for Washington. It’s bad for kids, bad for families, bad for neighborhoods, bad for taxpayers, bad for small businesses. Vote no on 1-892.

Rebuttal of Statement For
1-892 is on the ballot. It is not just “electronic scratch ticket machines,” but it means slot machines in neighborhoods.
Gambling always over-promises and under-delivers. Remember the “Lottery was supposed to pay for schools.” 1-892 claims that taxpayers will save, but sends most of the profits out-of-state. The gambling companies take a 65% profit, while the problems they cause — administration and problem gambling costs, who knows what will be left for a tax cut?

Voters’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:
Brian St. Clair, General Consultant, Washington Association of Counties; Jean Gooden, former PTA leader and journalist; John J. Hughes, Washington State HBSE, former Executive, former President; Norm Malen, King County Prosecutor; Sidney Morgan, Yakima Farmer and businesswoman, former member of Congress; James Meehan, community leader; faber, campaign manager; Spokane, Tim Eyman, $30 out the gate, taxpayer advocate, Yakima. Malibuo.

Voters’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:
Derek Johnson, Freedom Foundation, Washington Association of Churches; Jean Goodman, former PTA leader and journalist; John J. Hughes, former Executive, former President, Norm Malen, King County Prosecutor, Sidney Morgan, Yakima Farmer and businesswoman, former member of Congress; James Meehan, community leader; faber, campaign manager; Spokane, Tim Eyman, $30 out the gate, taxpayer advocate, Yakima. Malibuo.

RECOMMENDATION
The bill authorizes charitable community gambling for public schools. Should this bill pass, it would authorize charitable public schools and would set conditions on operations. Charter schools would be authorized by qualified nonprofit corporations, under contracts with local education boards, and allocated certain public funds.

Should this bill pass?

Fiscal Impact Statement
Statement of Fiscal Impact
Referred Measure 55 would authorize creation of charter public schools by local school districts. To approach this measure from a fiscal impact perspective, the Superintendent of Public Instruction’s Office of Financial Management has developed a methodology to provide an overview of the fiscal impact on state and local revenues.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

Summary of Fiscal Impact
Referred Measure 55 would authorize creation of charter public schools by local school districts. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.

The Fiscal Impact Statement is intended to provide a financial overview of the fiscal implications of the measure. The Fiscal Impact Statement reflects the Fiscal Impact Analyst’s best estimate of the measure’s fiscal impact.
Statement For Initiative Measure 892

TAXPAYERS PAID $1 BILLION IN PROPERTY TAXES IN 1998 - WE PAID $6.25 BILLION IN 2003
That six-fold increase is obscene and unsustainable. Property taxes will continue skyrocketing because voters say “enough.” I-892 substantially lowers property taxes for citizens without costing government a penny. It’s a win-win revenue-neutral tax cut initiative. Washington is the 7th highest taxed state in the nation (www.taxfoundation.org) - I-892 keeps us from hitting #1.

WORKING CLASS FOLKS, ESPECIALLY STRUGGLING FIXED-INCOME SENIOR CITIZENS, SHOULDN'T BE TAXED OUT OF THEIR HOMES
I-892 imposes a 3% user fee on electronic scratch ticket machines, using these new revenues - $400 million per year - to substantially lower property taxes. Currently, these machines aren’t taxed. I-892 allows existing non-tribal establishments to compete with the tribes (who don’t pay taxes), levels the playing field, and substantially lowers property taxes without costing government a penny.

STATE-REGULATED, LICENSED, SMALL-AND MEDIUM-SIZED TAXPAYING BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFITS SIMPLY WANT TO COMPETE
Operators’ main objection is I-892 “expands gambling.” Wrong. I-892 only allows existing non-tribal establishments (not grocery stores or 7-Elevens - only gambling licenses with 21 and older customers) to compete with the tribes who already offer these same machines. So I-892 authorizes nothing new - it just gives the fixed number of people who play these machines a different place to go. I-892 doesn’t “dilute” the tribes, it requires them to compete.

“JUST TREAT US THE SAME” I-892 ADVOCATES A PRINCIPLE WE ALL BELIEVE IN: EQUAL TREATMENT
Government should not discriminate or give preferential treatment to citizens based on their group affiliation. I-892 requires equal treatment of non-tribal and tribal establishments. That’s fair. I-892 provides permit funding, which doesn’t exist now, for problem gambling. I-892 is a balanced, reasonable proposal which allows competition, levels the playing field, and substantially lowers property taxes ($400 million annually) without costing government a penny. Politicians never reduce taxes. Vote “Yes.” For more information, call 425-493-8707 or visit www.JustTreatUsTheSame.com

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Skyrocketing property taxes are obscene and unsustainable - I-892 provides long-overdue relief. Opponents have no allies in sight. They’re offering threats, lies, and scare tactics. I-892 substantially lowers property taxes ($400 million annually) without costing government a penny – it’s revenue-neutral. Tribal is spending multi-millions from their government-protected monopoly to maintain their unfair advantage. I-892 means equal treatment, competition, and a more level playing field here. I-892 provides permanent funding for problem gambling. Politicians never reduce taxes. Vote “Yes.”

Writers’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by: Bob Henson, former mayor, Salem; Don Lang, former mayor, Lynnwood; Ed Taylor, advocate; ERCH PHILIPS, Inc., label company owner, Everett; GABRIELLE MENDEZ, Post Office, mother. An additional multi-millionaire family committed to helping out.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 892

I-892 is a bad bet for Washington. Gambling would double - as would the social problems associated with gambling. Washington would be in the same gambling league as big casino states like Nevada, Mississippi and New Jersey.

ELECTRONIC SCRATCH TICKET MACHINES ARE NOT LEGAL ELECTRONIC LOTTERY MACHINES
The ballot title says “electronic scratch ticket machines,” but don’t be deceived. I-892 legalizes Las Vegas style electronic slot machines.

I-892 would allow 18,000 new electronic slot machines in 2,000 neighborhood restaurants, bowling alleys, bingo halls, card rooms and other establishments.

I-892 WOULD BRING ELECTRONIC SLOT MACHINES INTO OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND WOULD HURT SMALL BUSINESSES
Las Vegas style gambling would be allowed near schools, malls, libraries, churches and other areas where children gather. Cities that ban most gambling could find their laws overridden and slot machines in their neighborhood establishments. Gambling hurts small businesses when customers spend money at casinos instead of at neighborhood shops and restaurants.

ELECTRONIC SLOTS MACHINES HURT KIDS AND FAMILIES
Kids pay the consequences when parents suffer from gambling addiction.

Experts say that expanding gambling opportunities increases the number of people with gambling addiction.

Domestic violence, child neglect, divorce, theft, and substance abuse are strongly associated with problem gambling.

I-892 PROFITS OUT-OF-STATE GAMBLING COMPANIES, BUT IT WOULD COST WASHINGTON TAXPAYERS MILLIONS
Foreign and out-of-state gambling corporations are promoting I-892 and would reap huge profits.

Washingtonians would foot the bill for the millions associated with increased crime, bankruptcies, and treatment of gambling addictions.

We already have more than enough gambling opportunities in Washington. It’s time to say “no” to the big gambling interests.

Our quality of life is at stake.

I-892 is a bad bet for Washington. It’s bad for kids, bad for families, bad for neighborhoods, bad for taxpayers, bad for small businesses. Vote no on I-892.

Rebuttal of Statement For

I-892 is not a bad bet. On the contrary, “electronic scratch ticket machines,” it’s millions slot machines in neighborhoods.

Gambling always over-promises and under-delivers. Remember the “lottery was supposed to pay for the millions” promise.

I-892 claims that taxpayers will save, but sends most of the profits out-of-state. The gambling companies take a 65% profit, while the problems here remain unaddressed and problem gambling costs, who knows what will be left for a tax cut?

Writers’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by: Paul A. Johnson, former mayor, Auburn; Elizabeth Beeler, Washington Association of Churches; JEN GODDEN, former PTL leader and journalist; JOHN RUTLEDGE, former Executive, former press secreter; NORM MAULEN, King County Prosecutor; SARA MORRISON, Yakima farmer and businesswoman, former member of Congress; JANETTE CARROLL, community leader, labor, campaign organizer, Spokane; MIKE FOGAN, small business owner, community leader, labor, campaign organizer, Spokane; TIM EYMAN, $30 tax cut guy, taxpayt advocate, Yakima/Makahine.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Referendum 55 would authorize creation of charter public schools by local school districts. Up to a three-year period, the school district must obtain the approval of its school district voters and the school district superintendent.

The cumulative number of charter schools is estimated at 40. The new charter school fund would pay for all programs and activities of a charter school, including capital outlay, equipment, and supplies.

The total cost of charter schools is estimated at $9 million. This includes a one-time federal grant of $9,396,000.

Based on current budget amounts for Fiscal Year 2005 and reflect agency estimates of workload increases expected in subsequent years.

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

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

The law as it presently exists:
The state constitution imposes upon the state the paramount duty of making ample provision for the education of all resident children. The legislature has implemented this duty through the creation of a public school system. Public schools are operated by local school districts under the overall supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction.

School districts are local government bodies responsible for operating the common schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) in their boundaries. Each school district is governed by a board of directors whose members are elected by the people of the district. Each board appoints a superintendent of schools and employs teachers, administrators, and other staff as needed. School district boards must comply with certain statewide standards, but each district selects the number, size, and location of school buildings, employs staff, and chooses curriculum and textbooks.

Each school district has discretion to determine where a student attends school, except students home-schooled or enrolled in private school. Most districts assign students to schools on a geographic basis but may also offer students some choice of school within the district. Many districts offer special programs that are available to students on a non-geographical basis. If agreed to by both districts, a student may attend school in another district.

Currently, public schools are established by local school boards and cannot be created or operated by any other entity. They are primarily funded by the state. The legislature appropriates funds to the superintendent of public instruction for distribution to individual school districts. District allotments are based primarily on the number of students enrolled in the district. Districts also receive additional funding for specific programs as defined in various state laws. In addition to their state funding, districts may levy voter-approved special property tax rates and seek funding from the federal government and/or private sources for district educational programs.

The legislature has enacted requirements for educational programs offered by school districts. Examples include provisions relating to student/teacher ratios, alternative education programs, special education, student transportation, bilingual instruction, highly capable students, visual and auditory screening of students, immunization, early childhood programs, school attendance, compulsory course work, food services for students, and management of school district property.

Educational service districts (ESD’s) are regional agencies which provide cooperative and information services to local school districts. Each ESD is governed by a board elected by the school directors of school districts located within the ESD.

The legislature has enacted an Education Employment Relations Act (Chapter 41.59 RCW) to govern district employment relations issues. This statute provides for collective bargaining as to wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, and sets minimum conditions for the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining matters are within the jurisdiction of the public employment relations commission, a state agency.

The effect of the bill, if approved:

This measure is a referral to the people of a bill (ESSHB 2295) passed by the 2004 session of the legislature. The term “this measure” refers here to the bill as passed by the legislature. A vote to “approve” this measure is a vote to approve ESSHB 2295 as passed by the legislature. A vote to “reject” this measure is a vote to reject ESSHB 2295 as passed by the legislature. ESSHB 2295 provides for the establishment of ‘charter schools’ within the state’s public school system. The term “charter school” is defined as “a public school managed by a charter school board and operating according to the terms of a charter approved under this chapter.” The term includes both “new” charter schools (public schools which did not previously exist) and “conversion charter schools” (existing public schools which are converted in their entirety to charter schools). A charter school would include one or more of grades kindergarten through twelve, operated according to the terms of the school’s charter. Charter schools would be operated by a public benefit nonprofit corporation (a nonprofit corporation that has been designated as a tax-exempt charity under the federal internal revenue code). The nonprofit corporation manages the school’s educational service districts or the superintendent of public instruction. The charter school board would be appointed or elected by the nonprofit corporation as set forth in the school’s

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to add statements, nor it is responsible for their contents.
The law as it presently exists:
The state constitution imposes upon the state the paramount duty of making ample provision for the education of all resident children. The legislature has implemented this duty through the creation of a public school system. Public schools are operated by local school districts under the overall supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction.

School districts are local government bodies responsible for operating the common schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) in their boundaries. Each school district is governed by a board of directors whose members are elected by the people of the district. Each board appoints a superintendent of schools and employs teachers, administrators, and other staff as needed. School district boards must comply with certain statewide standards, but each district selects the number, size, and location of school buildings, employs staff, and chooses curriculum and textbooks.

Each school district has discretion to determine where a student attends school, except students home-schooled or enrolled in private school. Most districts assign students to schools on a geographic basis but may also offer students some choice of school within the district. Many districts offer special programs that are available to students on a non-geographic basis. If agreed to by both districts, a student may attend school in another district.

Currently, public schools are established by local school boards and cannot be created or operated by any other entity. They are primarily funded by the state. The legislature appropriates funds to the superintendent of public instruction for distribution to individual school districts. District allotments are based primarily on the number of students enrolled in the district. Districts also receive additional funding for specific programs as defined in various state laws. In addition to their state funding, districts may levy voter-approved special property taxes and seek funding from the federal government and/or private sources for district educational programs.

The legislature has enacted requirements for educational programs offered by school districts. Examples include provisions relating to student/teacher ratios, alternative education programs, special education, student transportation, bilingual instruction, highly capable students, visual and auditory screening of students, immunization, early childhood programs, school attendance, compulsory course work, food services for students, and management of school district property.

Educational service districts (ESD’s) are regional agencies which provide cooperative and information services to local school districts. Each ESD is governed by a board elected by the school directors of school districts located within the ESD.

The legislature has enacted an Education Employment Relations Act (Chapter 41.59 RCW) to govern school district employment relations issues. This statute provides for collective bargaining as to wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, and sets minimums on the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining matters are within the jurisdiction of the public employment relations commission, a state agency.

The effect of the bill, if approved:
This measure is a referral to the people of a bill (ESSHB 2295) passed by the 2004 session of the legislature. The term “this measure” refers here to the bill as passed by the legislature. A vote to “approve” this measure is a vote to approve ESSHB 2295 as passed by the legislature. A vote to “reject” this measure is a vote to reject ESSHB 2295 as passed by the legislature.

ESSHB 2295 would add to the definition of “charter school” within the state’s public school system. The term “charter school” is defined as “a public school managed by a charter school board and operating according to the terms of a charter approved under this chapter.” The term includes both “new” charter schools (public schools which did not previously exist) and “conversion charter schools” (existing public schools which are converted in their entirety to charter schools). A charter school would include one or more of grades kindergarten through twelve, operated according to the terms of the school’s charter. Each charter school would be operated by a public benefit nonprofit corporation (a nonprofit corporation that has been designated as a tax-exempt charity under the federal internal revenue code). The nonprofit corporation is a self-governing organization.

The nonprofit corporation must apply first to the local school board for approval of a charter to establish a new or conversion charter school. If the school board rejects the application for a new school, there is a right of appeal to the state superintendent of public instruction, who has the authority to mediate a resolution. If a resolution is not reached, the superintendent of public instruction must approve the application if he or she finds that the application meets the statutory criteria and is in the best interests of students. An educational service district board or the superintendent of public instruction would then act as the school’s new sponsor. No appeals are available for a school board’s rejection of a proposal to establish a conversion charter school.

The operations of a charter school would be governed by its statutes, which would be a five-year contract between the nonprofit corporation and a charter school sponsor (school district, educational service district, or superintendent of public instruction). The charter school board would be appointed or elected by the nonprofit corporation as set forth in the school’s...
Statement For Referendum Measure 55
30% OF OUR KIDS DROPOUT OF HIGH SCHOOL.
CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL HELP.
Our public schools work well for most children, but not all. 30% of students drop out of high school. More than 50% of African-American, Latino and Native-American children drop out.

Charter public schools are tuition-free public schools that are managed independently from the usual bureaucracy. They help children who are struggling through the cracks of our regular public school system.

EQUALLY OPPORTUNIY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IS OUR GOAL.
CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL HELP.
In lower-income areas, too many children are trapped in low-performing schools because their parents cannot afford to live in neighborhoods with better schools. The system does not work for them. They are denied equal opportunity to learn.

While spending more money may help many kids, we need more than just money to solve the dropout and "achievement gap" problems. The system needs to change. Charter schools reduce bureaucracy and empower teachers and principals to innovate.

R-55 FREES EDUCATORS FROM BUREAUCRACY SO THEY CAN HELP EDUCATIONALLY
UNDERSEDVERED CHILDRE.
Qualified nonprofits run charter public schools under detailed, 5-year performance contracts. Like other public schools, charters employ state-certified teachers and cannot discriminate in admissions. Unlike other public schools, charters must pass independent performance audits.

Charters get results because they receive state funding only if families choose them. They receive local funding only if local school boards and voters approve.

CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS HELP KIDS
WITHOUT RAISING YOUR TAXES.
Charter public schools don't raise taxes. Charters currently generate more money for public education by tapping millions in federal and charitable dollars available only to charters.

Of course, the education bureaucracy doesn't want to compete with charter public schools. But when public schools innovate, children win.

Please vote to help children. Approve charter public schools. Approve R-55.

For more information, call 206.652.5595 or visit www.ApproveR55.org.

Ballot Statement Against
"Progress"? Washington's 30% dropout rate is higher than most and not getting better. Children trapped in failing schools need alternatives, now. Children slipping through the cracks need alternatives, now. R-55 doesn't take money from public schools, it takes children out of failing schools. Failing schools waste taxpayers' money. approve R-55 and improve our public schools through more parental involvement, choices, innovation, accountability, independent performance audits, and less bureaucracy, without raising taxes.

Voters' Pamphlet Prepared By:
DAVE QUIALL, Democrat, State Representative, teacher, House Education Committee; STEPHEN JOHNSON, Republican, State Senator, Chair, Senate Education Committee; DAVID SHAW, past Paccos Superintendent and State Accountability Commission Chair; DR. SAM SMITH, former President, Washington State University; RAUL VEASURRBE, President, National Council of La Raza; ROSA PARKS;
Chair of the Montgomery County School Board; and Education Right to Choice.

Statement Against Referendum Measure 55
PROTECT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REJECT
CHARTER SCHOOLS.
By voting to reject Referendum 55, you protect the progress we are making in our public schools. You tell the Legislature, once and for all, you don't want to spend public money on expensive, risky propositions like charter schools that, in other states, have not performed as promised. Vote to Reject Referendum 55 and tell the legislature that you want quality public schools for every student.

Washingtonians understand education. We know that to improve our schools we must reduce class sizes and put a well-qualified educator in every classroom. Instead of implementing the vote-approved initiatives to reduce class sizes and provide annual cost-saving increases for teachers and school employees, the legislature passed a bill authorizing charter schools in Washington.

REJECT TAKING MONEY AWAY FROM OUR
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Charter schools will drain more than $100 million from public schools in the coming years and diminish our ability to continue improving all schools. Charter schools take money away from all students to benefit just a few.

REJECT SPENDING OUR TAX DOLLARS
WITHOUT ACCOUNTABILITY.
Charter schools are run by private boards, not publicly-elected local school boards. This means that charter schools spend public money but are excused from being accountable to taxpayers.

REJECT CHARTER SCHOOLS.
Charter school initiatives have been rejected by Washington voters twice in the past eight years. Join the thousands of teachers, school employees, parents, the Washington Education Association, the American Association of University Women, the Washington State Labor Council, the Washington Association of Churches, and many others by rejecting charter schools—again. Reject Referendum 55.

For more information, call 206-270-5500 or visit www.protectourpublicschools.org.

Rebuttal of Statement
For
All children in Washington deserve a quality education, but charter schools don't deliver. That's why Washington voters have rejected charter schools twice.

The New York Times recently reported, "Federal data show children in charter schools perform worse on math and reading tests than their counterparts in regular schools." Washington voters already approved initiatives for smaller class sizes and a quality educator in every classroom. The State must fulfill this commitment first. Reject Referendum 55.

Voters' Pamphlet Prepared By:
CATHERINE AYL, Education Chair, League of Women Voters of Washington; TRACY JENKINS, Democrat, State Representative; DEMETT, 30th District; MARY E. BASS, President, Seattle School Board (for identification purposes only); IDALIA APODACA, high school, ESL teacher; SPOKANE; CHRISTINE PERKINS, parent, Washington State Special Education Coalition; JIM ROWLAND, Superintendent, Renton School District; DEREK RYKE, Human Rights Commissioner, Civil Rights Commission.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 297
PROPOSED TO THE LEGISLATURE
Official Ballot Title:
Initiative Measure No. 297 concerns "mixed" radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste. This measure would add new provisions concerning "mixed" radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste, requiring cleanup of contamination before additional waste is added, prioritizing cleanup, providing for public participation and enforcement through citizen lawsuits.

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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiative/default.htm . The complete text of Initiative Measure 297 begins on page 53.

Fiscal Impact Statement
Summary of Fiscal Impact
Initiative 297 would prohibit disposal at contaminated facilities, such as the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, of mixed radioactive hazardous waste from off-site sources until on-site wastes are properly managed and the sites comply with all state and federal environmental standards. The initiative also would increase grant funding to help the public and local governments to evaluate whether these standards are being met, and to review funding priorities. Over the first five years of implementation, additional grant funding of $4.8 million and implementation costs of $3.5 million would be paid, primarily by the federal government through surcharges on current mixed waste fees.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-297
- Start-up: A February 1, 2005, start-up date is assumed.
- Grants: The annual federal and local government participation grant program is calculated to be $1.2 million per year starting in 2006, the initiative's formula for the current Hanford clean-up budget of $2 billion authorized by the federal government ($0.15 times the first $200 million plus .0005 times the balance of $1.8 billion).
- Fees: The initiative specifies a calculation for the Department of Ecology's (Ecology's) annual mixed waste management fee that could total $11 million per year, based on a $2 billion annual Hanford clean-up budget (not less than 1 percent of the first $200 million plus .0005 times the remaining balance of $1.8 billion). Ecology would bill the federal Department of Energy (Energy) for the actual costs incurred to implement its regulatory program. Based on Ecology's current costs of approximately $5 million per year, the initiative's billing would reach $11 million per year.
- Regulatory implementation costs: Ecology's implementation costs, other than the grant program listed above and the commercial low-level waste disposal facility costs listed below, are estimated to total $3.3 million for the first five years. These costs include amending existing laws, issuing permits, developing revised clean-up standards, and issuing an order that Energy stop additional disposal of mixed wastes at Hanford until the site meets the revised clean-up standards.
- Permit appeals: Under Initiative 297, some of Ecology's actions could be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) or other courts. The PCHB estimates that five appeals may be filed each year, at an estimated cost of $49,000 per year beginning in 2005, until the appeals are resolved.
- Environmental impact analysis: The commercial low-level waste disposal facility at Hanford also would be required to comply with the revised clean-up standards. The Department of Health and Ecology would complete a supplemental environmental impact statement for the site during the 2005-06 period due to the revised clean-up standards, at an estimated cost of $200,000. These costs would be paid for by fees charged for waste disposal at this site or the state General Fund if fee implementation is delayed. Additional costs, if any, to implement the revised clean-up standards are not known at this time. Any additional costs would be paid from fees already collected from generators, packers, and brokers who have disposed of waste at this site. 

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to edit statements, nor is it responsible for their content.
INITIATIVE MEASURE 297
PROPOSED TO THE LEGISLATURE

Official Ballot Title:
Initiative Measure No. 297 concerns “mixed” radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste. This measure would add new provisions concerning “mixed” radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous waste, requiring cleanup of contamination before additional waste is added, prioritizing cleanup, providing for public participation and enforcement through citizen lawsuits. 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. For more in-depth Office of Fiscal Management analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Initiative Measure 297 begins on page 53.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact
Initiative 297 would prohibit disposal at contaminated facilities, such as the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, of mixed radioactive hazardous waste from off-site sources until on-site wastes are properly managed and the sites comply with all state and federal environmental standards. The initiative also would increase grant funding to help the public and local governments to evaluate whether these standards are being met, and to review funding priorities. Over the first five years of implementation, additional grant funding of $4.8 million and implementation costs of $3.5 million would be paid, primarily by the federal government through surcharges on current mixed waste fees.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-297
- Start-up: A February 1, 2005, start-up date is assumed.
- Grants: The annual federal and local government participation grant program is calculated to be $3.12 million per year starting in 2006, the initiative’s formula for the current Hanford clean-up budget of $2 billion authorized by the federal government ($0.00153 times the first $200 million plus $0.0005 times the balance of $1.8 billion).
- Fees: The initiative specifies a calculation for the Department of Ecology’s (Ecology) annual mixed waste management fee that could total $11 million per year, based on a $2 billion annual Hanford clean-up budget (0.00153 times the first $200 million plus 0.0005 times the remaining balance of $1.8 billion). Ecology would bill the federal Department of Energy (Energy) for the actual costs incurred to implement its regulatory program. Based on Ecology’s current costs of approximately $5 million per year, the federal Department of Energy would be billed would reach $11 million per year.
- Regulatory implementation costs: Ecology’s implementation costs, other than the grant program listed above and the commercial low-level waste disposal facility costs listed below, are estimated to total $3.5 million for the first five years. These costs include amending existing laws, issuing permits, developing revised clean-up standards, and issuing an order that Energy stop additional disposal of mixed wastes at Hanford until the site meets the revised clean-up standards.
- Permit appeals: Under Initiative 297, some of Ecology’s actions could be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) or other courts. The PCHB estimates that five appeals may be filed each year, at an estimated cost of $494,000 per year beginning in 2005, until the appeals are resolved.
- Environmental impact analysis: The commercial low-level waste disposal facility at Hanford also would be required to comply with the revised clean-up standards. The Department of Health and Ecology would complete a supplemental environmental impact statement for the site during the 2005-06 period due to the revised clean-up standards, at an estimated cost of $200,000. These costs would be paid for by fees charged for waste disposal at this site – or the state General Fund if fee implementation is delayed. Additional costs, if any, to implement the revised clean-up standards are not known at this time. Any additional costs would be paid from fees already collected from generators, processors, and brokers who have disposed of waste at this site.

Statement For Referendum Measure 55

50% OF OUR KIDS DROP OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL.
CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL HELP.
Our public schools work well for most children, but not all. 30% of students drop out of high school. More than 50% of African-American, Latino and Native-American children drop out. Charter public schools are tuition-free public schools that are managed independently from the usual bureaucracy. They help children who are falling through the cracks of our regular public school system.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IS OUR GOAL.
CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL HELP.
In higher-income areas, too many children are trapped in low-performing schools because their families cannot afford to live in neighborhoods with better schools. The system doesn't work for them. They are denied equal opportunity to learn. While spending more money may help many kids, we need more than just money to solve the dropout and "achievement gap" problems. The system needs to change. Charter schools reduce bureaucracy and empower teachers and principals to innovate.

R-55 FREES EDUCATORS FROM BUREAUCRACY SO THEY CAN HELP EDUCATIONALLY UNDERSERVED CHILDREN.
Qualified nonprofits run charter public schools under detailed, 5-year performance contracts. Like other public schools, charters are run by state-certified teachers and cannot discriminate in admissions. Unlike other public schools, charters must pass independent performance audits. Charters get results because they receive state funding only if families choose them. They receive local funding only if local schools boards and voters approve.

CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS HELP KIDS WITHOUT RAISING YOUR TAXES.
Charter public schools don’t raise taxes. Charters actually generate more money for public education by tapping millions in federal and charitable dollars available only to charters.

Of course, the education bureaucracy doesn’t want to compete with charter public schools. But when public schools innovate, children win. Please vote to help children. Approve charter public schools.

Approve R-55.
For more information, call 206.652.5569 or visit www.ApproveR55.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against
"Progress?" Washington’s 30% dropout rate is higher than most and not getting better. Children trapped in failing schools need alternatives, now. Children slipping through the cracks need alternatives, now. R-55 doesn’t take money from public schools, it takes children out of failing schools. Failing schools waste taxpayers’ money. Dropout schools waste taxpayers’ money. Approve R-55 and improve our public schools through more parental involvement, choices, innovation, accountability, independent performance audits, and less bureaucracy, without raising taxes.

Voters’ Pamphlet Prepared By:
DAVE QUALL, Democrat, State Representative, teacher, Rose Education Committee; STEPHEN JOHNSON, Republican, State Senator, Chair, Senate Education Committee; DAVID SHAW, past Puyallup Superintendent; and State Accountability Commission Chair; ERIC SMITH, former President, Washington State University; RALF YAZAWIR, President, National Council of La Raza, RODS PARKS, Chairman of the Washington State Education Coalition; and others.

For a copy of the full statement, please call 206-652-5569 or write www.ApproveR55.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For
All children in Washington deserve a quality education, but charter schools don’t deliver. That’s why Washington voters have rejected charter schools twice. The New York Times recently reported, "Federal data show children in charter schools perform worse on math and reading tests than their counterparts in regular schools." Washington voters already approved initiatives for smaller class sizes and a quality educator in every classroom. The State must fulfill this commitment first. Reject Referendum 55.

Voters’ Pamphlet Prepared By:
CATHERINE ARL, Education Chair, League of Women Voters of Washington; TONY LEWIS, Executive Director, League of Women Voters of Washington; AMY E. BASS, President, Seattle School Board (for rubber-stamp purposes only); IDALIA APODACA, high school ESL teacher; CHRISTIE PERKINS, parent, Washington State Special Education Coalition; JIM KOWALSKY, Superintendent, Peninsula School District; Russell NIXON, Republican, Civil Rights activist; LARRY RICHARDS, former Washington State Treasurer; and others.

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

The law as it presently exists:

Washington has a number of laws regulating hazardous waste and radioactive substances. When hazardous wastes are mixed with radioactive wastes, more than one of these laws may apply. Whether these laws apply to federal activities depends on whether Congress has consented to state jurisdiction.

The Department of Ecology administers laws that address hazardous waste management and cleanup. The Hazardous Waste Management Act governs the transportation, treatment, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes. It implements the requirements of a parallel federal law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. When hazardous wastes are mixed with radioactive wastes, this law applies only to the hazardous wastes in this "mixed waste." Under the law, the Department of Ecology may allow a hazardous waste facility to operate under an "interim permit" after the facility has submitted an application for a "final facility permit" but before the final permit is issued. Another state law, the Model Toxics Control Act, provides for the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances and determines financial responsibility for cleanup costs. Risk assessments are used to determine the cleanup standards.

The state Department of Health is the state radiation control agency. It administers regulatory and licensing laws concerning radioactive materials, including radioactive waste. Most of the Department of Health's regulation of radioactive materials is done by agreement with the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Department of Health rules address the licensing and operation of facilities, facilities with radioactive materials used for research and development, and nuclear reactor vessels. Licensing and inspection standards are set by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Depending on the nature of the materials and substances stored or released, the regulation of such materials might also implicate laws regulating water pollution, air pollution, and the disposal of solid wastes. These laws are administered in part by the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, and in part by local governments.

One of the sites to which these laws have been applied is the Hanford Reservation, approximately 85 miles square in eastern Washington, north of Richland. The United States originally created the Hanford Reservation in the 1940's as part of the Manhattan Project to produce plutonium for the production of nuclear weapons. The federal government continues to operate the site for this purpose throughout the Cold War. Plutonium is no longer produced at Hanford. However, as a result of approximately fifty years of nuclear weapons production at the site, portions of the Reservation are contaminated with materials meeting state and federal definitions of hazardous waste, radioactive substances, and mixtures of substances falling into more than one category. The United States Department of Energy currently operates the Hanford Reservation. The site's current mission is focused primarily on cleanup. A 1989 Tri-Party Agreement among the Washington Department of Ecology, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Department of Energy addresses the setting of milestones and requirements for cleanup at Hanford.

Because of the "supremacy clause" in the federal constitution, state laws may not apply to federal agencies and activities unless Congress has consented to their application. While Congress has consented to the application of state environmental laws to certain wastes and actions at the Hanford Reservation, there remain some disputes about the exact extent of the state's regulatory authority.

A commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site is located on leased property within the Hanford Reservation, but has a separate purpose that is not related to the U.S. Department of Energy. This site accepts low-level radioactive waste, including medical wastes, from eleven states that are part of an Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management or have entered an agreement with the Compact. Under the compact, which has been approved by the United States Congress, Washington prohibits the import of low-level radioactive waste from any other states for disposal at this site. (An initiative was adopted in 1980 to prohibit the importation of any radioactive waste, except medical waste, into the state of Washington for storage. The initiative was declared unconstitutional.)
The law as it presently exists:

Washington has a number of laws regulating hazardous waste and radioactive substances. When hazardous wastes are mixed with radioactive wastes, more than one of these laws may apply. Whether these laws apply to federal activities depends on whether Congress has consented to state jurisdiction.

The Department of Ecology administers laws that address hazardous waste management and cleanup. The Hazardous Waste Management Act governs the transportation, treatment, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes. It implements the requirements of a parallel federal law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. When hazardous wastes are mixed with radioactive wastes, this law applies only to the hazardous wastes in this "mixed waste." Under the law, the Department of Ecology may allow a hazardous waste facility to operate under an "interim permit" after the facility has submitted an application for a "final facility permit" but before the final permit is issued. Another state law, the Model Toxics Control Act, provides for the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances and determines financial responsibility for cleanup costs. Risk assessments are used to determine the cleanup standards.

The state Department of Health is the state radiation control agency. It administers regulatory and licensing laws concerning radioactive materials, including radioactive waste. Most of the Department of Health's regulation of radioactive materials is done by agreement with the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Department of Health rules address the licensing and operation of licensed disposal facilities, other types of radioactive materials licenses, radiation protection standards, and cleanup standards for radioactive contamination.

Depending on the nature of the materials and substances stored or released, the regulation of such materials might also implicate laws regulating water pollution, air pollution, and the disposition of solid wastes. These laws are administered in part by the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, and in part by local governments.

One of the sites to which these laws have been applied is the Hanford Reservation, approximately 586 square miles in eastern Washington, north of Richland. The United States originally created the Hanford Reservation in the 1940's as part of the Manhattan Project to produce plutonium for the production of nuclear weapons. The federal government continued to operate the site for this purpose throughout the Cold War. Plutonium is no longer produced at Hanford. However, as a result of approxirately fifty years of nuclear weapons production at the site, portions of the Reservation are contaminated with materials meeting state and federal definitions of hazardous substances, radioactive substances, and mixtures of substances falling into more than one category. The United States Department of Energy currently operates the Hanford Reservation. The site's current mission is focused primarily on cleanup. A 1989 Tri-Party Agreement among the Washington Department of Ecology, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Department of Energy, addresses the setting of milestones and requirements for cleanup at Hanford.

Because of the "supremacy clause" in the federal constitution, state laws may not apply to federal agencies and activities unless Congress has consented to their application. While Congress has consented to the application of state environmental laws to certain wastes and actions at the Hanford Reservation, there remain some disputes about the exact extent of the state's regulatory authority.

A commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site is located on leased property within the Hanford Reservation, but it has a separate purpose that is not related to the U.S. Department of Energy. This site accepts low-level radioactive waste, including medical wastes, from eleven states that are part of an Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management or have entered an agreement with the Compact. Under the compact, which has been approved by the United States Congress, Washington prohibits the import of low-level radioactive waste from any other states for disposal at this site. (An initiative was adopted in 1980 to prohibit the importation of any radioactive waste, except medical waste, into the state of Washington for storage. The initiative was declared unconstitutional.)
TOXIC RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT THE HANFORD NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER IS A DANGEROUS THREAT. Over 800,000 gallons of toxic radioactive waste have leaked from Hanford's High-Level Nuclear Waste tanks. Contamination is spreading throughout the Columbia River.

The federal Department of Energy wants to avoid cleaning up this contamination, while using Washington as a national radioactive waste dump. Their plan doubles the radioactive waste dumped at Hanford. I-297 ends the dumping of waste directly into the ground in unlined salt trenches before more waste can be trucked into Hanford. I-297 requires cleanup before adding more waste from other nuclear weapons plants.

CLEAN UP CONTAMINATION FIRST, DON'T ADD TO THE PROBLEM.

High-Level Nuclear Waste has leaked from 68 of Hanford's 177 aging underground tanks. Instead of emptying the tanks and cleaning up contamination, the Energy Department wants to leave the radioactive sludge and avoid cleanup.

With I-297, the Energy Department will add more radioactive waste to its unlined salt trenches and release 70 million gallons of trichloroethylene, a known carcinogen, into our rivers and streams. The current compacts and management practices have been carelessly negotiated and codified to protect all members of the public. These reciprocal agreements are working properly. If Washington rejects or complicates legally permitted shipments from other states, why would those other states continue to accept materials from us? And we are, right now, shipping to other states' repositories, just as our planned programs intended. We cannot negotiate "clean up existing contamination" in Washington otherwise.

The initiative is misleading in its title. Statements of belief are represented as fact.

I-297 would make a bad, unnecessary law.

The support statement is as misleading as much of the initiative itself. Proposition I-297 is adequate.

Any wastes entering this state would have the same form and same level of hazard as liquid generated 50 years ago. Untrue.

Cleanup projects won't continue or have adequate safeguards without I-297. Untrue.

Newspaper editorial opinion alone is a good basis for credible decisions. Untrue.

Your taxes already buy ample State protection. I-297 adds nothing. Vote no.

No state offices, including legislative, except (a) judicial offices and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction; (c) all county offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) those offices for which a county home rule charter provides otherwise.


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

TITLE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act may be known and cited as the People's Choice Initiative of 2004.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT: PROTECTING VOTERS' RIGHTS AND CHOICE

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The Washington Constitution and laws protect each voter's right to vote for any candidate for any office. The Washington State Supreme Court has upheld the blanket primary as protecting compelling state interests "allowing each voter to keep party identification, if any, secret; allowing the broadest possible participation in the primary election; and giving each voter a free choice among all candidates in the primary," Hevey v. Chapman, 93 Wash.2d 700, 705, 611 P.2d 1236 (1980). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has threatened this system through a decision, that, if not overturned by the United States Supreme Court, may require change. In the event of a final court judgment invalidating the blanket primary, this People's Choice Initiative will become effective to implement a system that best protects the rights of voters to make such choices, increases voter participation, and advances compelling interests of the people of Washington.

WASHINGTON VOTERS' RIGHTS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The rights of Washington voters are protected by its Constitution and laws and include the following fundamental rights:

(1) The right to qualified voters to vote at all elections;
(2) The right of absolute secrecy of the vote. No voter may be required to disclose political faith or adherence in order to vote;
(3) The right to vote for a candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation, of either the voter or the candidate.

DEFINITIONS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 29A.04 RCW to read as follows:

"Partisan office" means a public office for which a candidate may indicate a political party preference on his or her declaration of candidacy and have that preference appear on the primary and general election ballot in conjunction with his or her name. The following partisan offices refer to:

(1) United States senator and United States representative;
I-297 is not about health and safety. It does not protect the average citizen in any way. Its design will enrich the attorney/special-interest industry.

I-297 is a mechanism to provide funding for certain non-technical goals to "advise the State on scientific waste issues for decades to come.

I-297 adds to the heavy burden of business-hostile tax and regulations in this state.

If implemented, this short-sighted law would:

- Adversely impact nuclear medicine and patients in Washington and elsewhere;
- Diminish, and possibly eliminate, the jobs of experienced working men and women who now safely handle and treat the materials of concern;
- Add no more authority to the State than it already has in existing law; and
- Probably destroy the agreements we currently have with other states for them to accept wastes from Washington.

The handling of hazardous materials is an important matter not merely to voters in Washington, but to all Americans. The current compacts and management practices have been carefully negotiated and codified to protect all members of the public. These reciprocal agreements are working properly. If Washington rejects or complicates legally permitted shipments from other states, why would those other states continue to accept materials from us? And we, right now, shipping to other states’ repositories, just as our planned programs intended. We can not properly "clean up existing contamination" in Washington otherwise.

The initiative is misleading in its title. Statements of belief are represented as facts.

I-297 would make a bad, unnecessary law.

I-297 is not about health and safety. It does not protect the average citizen in any way. Its design will enrich the attorney/special-interest industry.

I-297 is a mechanism to provide funding for certain non-technical goals to "advise the State on scientific waste issues for decades to come.

I-297 adds to the heavy burden of business-hostile tax and regulations in this state.

If implemented, this short-sighted law would:

- Adversely impact nuclear medicine and patients in Washington and elsewhere;
- Diminish, and possibly eliminate, the jobs of experienced working men and women who now safely handle and treat the materials of concern;
- Add no more authority to the State than it already has in existing law; and
- Probably destroy the agreements we currently have with other states for them to accept wastes from Washington.

The handling of hazardous materials is an important matter not merely to voters in Washington, but to all Americans. The current compacts and management practices have been carefully negotiated and codified to protect all members of the public. These reciprocal agreements are working properly. If Washington rejects or complicates legally permitted shipments from other states, why would those other states continue to accept materials from us? And we, right now, shipping to other states’ repositories, just as our planned programs intended. We can not properly "clean up existing contamination" in Washington otherwise.

The initiative is misleading in its title. Statements of belief are represented as facts.

I-297 would make a bad, unnecessary law.

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-297 is based on similar measures elsewhere. It takes a reasonable, straightforward approach: the federal government should clean up its mess before making it worse.

For more information, call 206.382.1014 or visit www.VoteNoI-297.org.
Canditates validy filed within the special three-day filing period shall appear on the primary or general election ballot as if filed during the regular filing period.

The procedures for filing for partisan offices, where a vacancy occurs under this section or a void in candidacy occurs under RCW 29A.24.150 must be substantially similar to the procedures for nonpartisan offices under RCW 29A.24.145 through 29A.24.150.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 29A.32 RCW to read as follows:

The voters’ pamphlet must also contain the political party preference or independent status where a candidate appearing on the ballot has expressed such a preference on his or her declaration of candidacy.

Sec. 12. RCW 29A.24.030 and 2003 c 111 s 901 are each amended to read as follows:

On or before the day following the last day allowed for (petition papers) to file vacancies in the ticket as provided by RCW 29A.24.030 (candidates, candidates to withdraw under RCW 29A.24.120); the secretary of state shall certify to each county auditor a list of the candidates who have filed declarations of candidacy in his or her office.

If these amendments take effect, the ballot will contain a list of the candidates who have filed declarations of candidacy in his or her office.

The number of candidates listed on the ballot will be limited to three per party and candidates who do not qualify for the primary may still run in the general election.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The code reviser shall revise the caption of any section of Title 29A RCW as needed to reflect changes made through this initiative.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 29A.24.157 (September primary) and 2003 c 111 s 728;

(2) RCW 29A.28.100 (Major party ticket) and 2003 c 111 s 701;

(3) RCW 29A.08.010 (Establish state board of elections) and 1990 c 59 s 102, 1977 ex rel. 1976 c 129 s 12, & 1965 c 9 s 29.18.130;

(4) RCW 29A.28.020 (Delegation or disqualification—Correcting ballots—Counting votes already cast) and 2003 c 111 s 702, 2001 c 66 s 4, & 1977 ex rel. c 329;

(5) RCW 29A.36.190 (Partisan candidates qualified for general election) and 2003 c 111 s 919.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. This act takes effect only if the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals‘ decision in Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed, 434 F.3d 1198 (9th Cir. 2003) holding that the blanket primary election system in Washington state invalid becomes final and a Final Judgment is entered to that effect.


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

NEW SECTION. Sec 1 FINDINGS. The people of the state of Washington find and declare that:

(1) To compete successfully in the 21st century economy, Washington’s citizens must be equipped with the best education and skills in the nation. Education today requires a seamless, integrated, and connected approach to learning, from early childhood to higher education and beyond.

(2) We cannot afford to invest more than ever from students and teachers, but our political leaders have ignored the will of the people and have failed to make the investments called for to meet these demands. The state has fallen behind the nation in funding per student at a time when we have committed ourselves higher standards for all children.

(3) Too many of this state’s kindergartners are not ready for school. Too many children do not read at grade level. Too many children do not graduate from high school. Too many college students need remedial classes and too many leave without degrees.

(4) Thousands of eligible low-income children are denied preschool opportunities that would better prepare them for school. Our students sit in the fourth most crowded classrooms in the nation. The state’s colleges and universities cannot accommodate tens of thousands of students expected to graduate from high school in the next few years.

(5) To create the best-prepared work force in the country, to fuel the state’s economic development, and to strengthen civic participation of the next generation, we must invest more in early childhood education, K-12, and postsecondary education.

(6) Any new funds raised to improve education must be protected and used only for that purpose.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2 INTENT. (1) It is the intent of the people to create a dedicated education trust fund that will enhance current education funding and make the additional investments needed to help students meet the educational and economic challenges of our time. The education trust fund will operate on three core principles:

(a) STRATEGIC, TARGETED INVESTMENT. The education trust fund makes carefully targeted investments to help teachers have a greater impact on their students and to help families make the greatest gains in access to education and opportunity.
Candidates validly filed within the special three-day filing period shall appear on the primary or general election ballot as if filed during the regular filing period.

The procedures for filing for partisan offices, where a vacancy occurs under this section or a void in candidacy occurs under RCW 29A.24.100 must be substantially similar to the procedures for nominating officers under RCW 29A.24.145 through RCW 29A.24.140.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 29A.32 RCW to read as follows:

The voters' pamphlet must also contain the political party preference or independent status where a candidate appearing on the ballot has expressed such a preference on his or her declaration of candidacy.

Sec. 12. RCW 29A.36.010 and 2003 c 111 s 901 are each amended to read as follows:

Codification and repeals

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The code reviser shall revise the caption of any section of Title 29A RCW as needed to reflect changes made through this Initiative.


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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1 FINDINGS. The people of the state of Washington find that:

1. To compete successfully in the 21st century economy, Washington's citizens must be equipped with the best education and skills in the nation. Education today requires seamless, integrated, and connected approach to learning, from early childhood to higher education and beyond.

2. We depend more and more from students and teachers, but our political leaders have ignored the will of the people and have failed to make the investments called for to meet these demands. The state has fallen behind the nation in funding per student at a time when we have committed ourselves to higher standards for all children.

3. Too many of this state's kindergartners are not ready for school. Too many children do not read at grade level. Too many children do not graduate from high school. Too many college students need remedial classes and too many leave without degrees.

4. Thousands of eligible low-income children are denied preschool opportunities that would better prepare them for school. Our students sit in the fourth most crowded classrooms in the nation. The state's colleges and universities cannot accommodate tens of thousands of students expected to graduate from high school in the next few years.

5. To create the best-prepared work force in the country, to fuel the state's economic development, and to strengthen civic participation of the next generation, we must invest more in early childhood education, K-12, and postsecondary education.

6. Any new funds raised to improve education must be protected and used only for that purpose.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2 INTENT. (1) It is the intent of the people to create a dedicated education trust fund that will enhance current education funding and make the additional investments needed to help students meet the educational and economic challenges of our time. The education trust fund will operate on three core principles:

(a) STRATEGIC, TARGETED INVESTMENT. The education trust fund makes carefully targeted investments to help teachers have the greatest impact on their students and to help families make the greatest gains in access to education and opportunity.
(b) ACCOUNTABILITY. The education trust fund will be accountable to the citizens. Its resources will be protected from unauthorized uses or political interference. The education trust fund will report annually to the Oversight Board and to the state legislature on the financing and additional funds provided by the General Fund. The education trust fund will also report to the Oversight Board on the amounts of money designated to be used in each school district for education purposes.

(c) COMMON SENSE INTEGRATION AND EFFICIENCY. The education trust fund is designed to ensure that early childhood education, K-12, and higher education become more tightly integrated. The school districts will have the flexibility to assign resources more efficiently and to improve student achievement.

(2) In particular, it is the intent of the people through this act to
(a) Help close the achievement gap by expanding access to high-quality early childhood education programs, particularly for low-income students;
(b) Increase student achievement by reducing class sizes, providing more learning opportunities, and providing additional support for students to meet or exceed higher standards;
(c) Support teachers in the classroom, help deliver on the promise to be better paid, and increase professional skill development at all levels;
(d) Make higher education more affordable for working families by expanding promising scholarships and financial aid programs;
(e) Expand college and job training opportunities for students of all ages by funding twenty-five thousand new college enrollments;
(f) Conduct research that will generate the jobs and economic opportunities of the future;
(g) Promote greater efficiency within the education system to benefit students and taxpayers; and
(h) Ensure greater accountability in education funding by requiring fund recipients to develop and meet key performance benchmarks.

K-12 EDUCATION

PART I

Education Trust Student Achievement Funds: Reduced Class Size, Expanded and Expanded Learning Opportunities, Teacher Support, and Academic Support

Sec. 102. RSA 28A, §§210 and 2001: c.3 are each amended to read as follows:

School districts shall have the authority to decide the best use of the education trust student achievement funds (funds created in section 504 of this act) to assist students in meeting and exceeding the new, higher academic standards that each district requires in accordance with the provisions of (chapter 28A, Laws of 2008) this act.

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

(a) To reduce class size by;

(i) Hiring certificated elementary classroom teachers in grades K-4 and certificated middle-school math and reading classes;

(ii) Making selected reductions in class size in grades 5-12, such as high-school math and writing classes;

(b) To provide extended and expanded learning opportunities to improve student academic achievement in grades K-12, including;

(i) Extended school year, extended school day, and/or school programs, special tutoring programs, weekend school programs, and summer school;

(c) To provide early assistance for students who need additional support in achieving their academic success;

(d) To provide additional support for students to meet or exceed higher standards;

(e) To support teachers in the classroom, help deliver on the promise to be better paid, and increase professional skill development at all levels;

(f) To make higher education more affordable for working families by expanding promising scholarships and financial aid programs;

(g) To expand college and job training opportunities for students of all ages by Funding twenty-five thousand new college enrollments;

(h) To conduct research that will generate the jobs and economic opportunities of the future;

(i) To promote greater efficiency within the education system to benefit students and taxpayers; and

(j) To ensure greater accountability in education funding by requiring fund recipients to develop and meet key performance benchmarks.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. Funds from the education trust student achievement fund shall be distributed to school districts in the amounts and manner provided in this section.

(1) Funds from the education trust student achievement fund shall be distributed to school districts in the amounts and manner of distribution prescribed in this section.

(a) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be based on the number of average annual full-time equivalent students in districts for the previous school year as reported to the office of the superintendent of public instruction by August 31 of the previous school year.

(b) For the 2005-06 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and forty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to thirty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(c) For the 2006-07 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and sixty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to forty dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(d) For the 2007-08 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and seventy-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to forty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(e) For the 2008-09 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and eighty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(f) For the 2009-10 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and ninety-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to fifty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(g) For the 2010-11 school year:

(i) An amount equal to twenty and one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(ii) A one-time amount equal to sixty dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district and equal to the previous school years.

(iii) The amount of the distribution to school districts shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution for the current school year.

(iv) The amount of the distribution shall be calculated for the previous school year.

(h) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(i) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(j) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(k) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(l) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(m) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(n) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(o) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(p) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(q) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(r) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(s) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(t) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(u) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(v) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(w) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(x) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(y) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(z) For each subsequent year following the 2010-11 school year, the amount of the distribution to each school district shall be increased by two and fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

{[Continued]}
ACCOUNTABILITY. The education trust fund will be accountable to the citizens. Its resources will be protected from unauthorized uses or political interference. The education trust fund will work to ensure that resources are spent wisely and appropriately.

COMMON SENSE INTEGRATION AND EFFICIENCY. The education trust fund is designed to ensure that early childhood education, K-12, and higher education become more tightly integrated. It will invest in the partnerships required to connect early childhood education costs related to enhancing (teaching) professional skills and knowledge, and (mentoring programs to match teachers with student-master teachers) fees, expenses, and support related to professional certifications.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 182 Funds from the education trust student achievement fund shall be distributed to school districts in the amounts and manner provided in this section.

(1) Funds from the education trust student achievement fund shall be used to provide professional development of public instruction for distribution to the provisions set out in sections 101 through 103 of this act.

(2) The amount of the distribution to each school district shall be based upon the number of average annual full-time equivalent students in the school district for the previous school year as reported to the office of the superintendent of public instruction by August 31st of the previous school year.

(3) For the 2005-06 school year:

(a) An annual amount equal to two hundred fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district.

(b) A one-time amount equal to thirty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be distributed to each school district on an equal per full-time equivalent student basis in the months of July and August. It may be used for the local district share of compensation for nonstate funded staff as would be required to match restoration of pay rates provided for by section 104 of this act.

(c) For the 2006-07 school year:

(1) An annual amount equal to two hundred Fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student.

(2) Each district shall receive an additional amount for district needs related to serving the most academically at risk students, equal to 0.667 the amount provided in (a) of this subsection times the sum of the school district’s percentage of October headcount enrollment in kindergarten through twelfth grade eligible for free and reduced price lunch from the previous school year plus the annual average percentage of English language learning students in district programs pursuant to chapter 28A,180 RCW from the previous school year.

(d) For the 2005-06 school year, the amount distributed to each school district shall be based upon student participation in system-wide instructional programs pursuant to chapter 28A,180 RCW from the previous school year.

(e) For the 2006-07 school year, the amount distributed to each school district shall be based upon student participation in system-wide instructional programs pursuant to chapter 28A,180 RCW from the previous school year.

(f) For the 2006-07 school year, an amount equal to three hundred seven dollars and fifty cents per full-time equivalent student in the school district shall be distributed to each school district based on the number of full-time equivalent students in the school district.

(g) For the 2005-06 school year, an amount equal to four hundred fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student in the school district shall be distributed to each school district based on the number of full-time equivalent students in the school district.

(h) For the 2006-07 school year, an amount equal to four hundred fifty dollars per full-time equivalent student in the school district shall be distributed to each school district based on the number of full-time equivalent students in the school district.
of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCV.

PART II

HIGHER EDUCATION

Education Trust Higher Education Account: Increased Access, Increased Affordability, and Investment in Economic Development

NEW SECTION. Sec. 201. Expenditures from the education trust higher education account shall be for higher education enrollments, financial aid programs, and targeted investments in research carried out at public higher education institutions.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 202. (1) Money from the education trust higher education account shall be used for additional funding for high school graduation rates among the comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College. The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 204. (1) The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 205. Expenditures from the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity of other research funding and to conduct high-impact research.

The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 206. The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 207. Expenditures from the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity of other research funding and to conduct high-impact research.

The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.

The state board for community and technical colleges shall receive a portion of the money for high school graduation rates.
superintendent of public instruction, shall receive an annual ten thousand dollar bonus in addition to the bonus provided in subsection (1) of this section. This additional bonus shall be paid each year in which the student body comes from the national board for professional teaching standards or any successor organization and work in a high need school.

(3) Annual bonuses for certification from the national board for professional teaching standards are provided in addition to compensation received under a district's salary schedule adopted in accordance with RCW 28A.310.010. The faculty salary schedule shall be included in calculations of a district's average salary and associated salary limitations under RCW 28A.400.200.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. (1) (Amounts from the education trust fund) The education trust student achievement fund may be used for the purpose of public instruction for the following purposes:

(a) Activities to support teachers pursuing certification through the national board for professional teaching standards; and

(b) Establishing and administering the Washington mentor teacher training program. The Washington mentor teacher training program shall be designed by the board for community and technical colleges. The appropriations shall be subject to allotment procedures.

(2) For fiscal years 2006 and 2007, sixty-two and seventy-five hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund high demand enrollments at colleges and universities.

(3) Beginning in fiscal year 2008, sixty-two and seventy-five hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund high demand enrollments.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 108. Through legislative appropriation the superintendent of public instruction may distribute the funds provided under this section to high need schools as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW for the administration of sections 101 through 106 of this act. The amounts provided to high need schools in fiscal years 2005 through 2007 shall be twenty-five percent of all high need schools and designate proportionate amounts of elementary, middle, and high schools as high need. The definition may include, but is not limited to, the following factors as part of a definition of high need school: Percentage of students participating in free and reduced-price lunch programs, percentage of students learning English, and student mobility data.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 109. Funds from the education trust student achievement fund may be only appropriated for and spent on uses authorized by, and in accordance with, this act.
PART III
GREAT BEGINNINGS PRESCHOOL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
Education Trust Early Education Account: Increased Access, Increased Quality, and Higher Standards

NEW SECTION, Sec. 303. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.
Parents and guardians have primary responsibility to raise, educate, and pass on values to their children; the state and local communities can offer assistance to parents in their role as first teachers by increasing the choice of quality early education programs available to them. Low-income children and children at risk of falling behind benefit from early education, however, only half of Washington's eligible low-income children are currently being served. The great beginnings preschool partnership program is therefore established in the office of the governor. The great beginnings preschool partnership program shall:

(1) Help ensure school readiness by providing high-quality, voluntary early education services to the state's three- and four- year-old children. The education trust early education account funding shall be used to serve low-income children. Education trust early education account funding may be used to pay all or part of eligible child care costs for children in programs approved by the education trust.

(2) Be research-based and cultivate school-related skills, including cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development, with a focus on language, literacy, and social skills. Additional services necessary to support learning may be provided as needed, including health, nutrition, and family support.

(3) Build upon existing early education programs and funding sources, and ensure the integration of programs, including but not limited to Early Head start programs, early childhood education and assistance programs, and licensed child care facilities.

(4) Utilize well-qualified teachers, low-child-to-teacher ratios, and appropriate group size; involve families; employ age-appropriate curricula; and provide adequately equipped facilities.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 302. GOVERNANCE.
(1) The early education board shall meet periodically as needed to carry out the responsibilities set forth in section 303 of this act. The early education board shall be composed of eleven members appointed for four-year terms.

(2) Members of the education trust early education account board shall be appointed by the governor and be representative of persons interested in and knowledgeable about early childhood education. The members shall be appointed on the basis of their expertise in the field and from the community and technical colleges shall work with the state board for community and technical colleges, to develop performance benchmarks for the investments provided in this act.

(3) The early education board shall receive no salary. Members of the early education board shall be compensated and reimbursed for travel and other expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.240, 43.03.050, and 43.03.060.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 304. BOARD POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The primary responsibilities of the early education board are to:

(1) Ensure that the great beginnings preschool partnership program funds are used to serve low-income children.

(2) Establish state early education goals and performance benchmarks, including child outcomes; develop a plan and timeline to meet goals with particular attention to increasing access to high quality early education services and agencies, monitor and measure progress and submit an annual report to the education trust citizen oversight board on the use of the education trust early education account funding to meet goals.

(3) Adopt research-based program standards, including teacher qualifications.

(4) Establish eligibility for education trust early education account funding and determine a per capita funding formula for the great beginnings preschool partnership program based on the kindergarten population of each school district, and submit per capita funding formula to the education trust citizen oversight board for approval.

(5) Determine a funding formula for distributing education trust early education account funding to infrastructure investments, including but not limited to professional development, and submit formula to the education trust citizen oversight board for approval.

(6) Approve plans submitted by the local partnerships organizations and provide education trust early education account funding to the local partnerships organizations as appropriate to implement plans and serve low-income children.

(7) Oversee the expansion of the early childhood education and assistance program ("ECEAP") set forth in chapter 28A.215 RCW to expand the number of eligible children served to the maximum extent feasible in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Additional funds shall be provided through a competitive process by new ECEAP providers to meet early education board established program standards.

(8) Make recommendations to the governor and legislature for the necessary changes in the administration and integration of state early education and care programs.

(9) Solicit gifts, grants, and other support for the use or benefit of the great beginnings preschool partnership program; and

(10) Adopt rules and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 305. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. STAFF—FINANCES. The early education board shall appoint an executive director, who shall serve at its pleasure and whose salary shall be set within the limits established by the committee on executive agencies' salaries under RCW 43.03.028, and may employ additional staff subject to legislative appropriation. All funds for the payment of such staff, together with travel and other expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060, shall be paid from the education trust early education account, subject to legislative appropriation.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 306. The early education board and local partnership organizations shall cumulatively spend no less than five percent of funds provided from the education trust early education account administration on performance based audits of other partnerships organizations in an area if another organization can better carry out the responsibilities of the local partnership.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 307. LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES. Local partnership organizations established by chapter 28A.310 RCW shall have the following responsibilities, at least one of which must be met in any area in which another organization can better carry out the responsibilities of the local partnership:

(1) Establish a local advisory council that includes representation from:

(a) Early education and care services providers;

(b) School districts;

(c) Community colleges;

(d) Local head start programs;

(e) Department of social and health services and local health jurisdictions;

(f) Local governments; and

(g) Various other local and community organizations;

(2) In the first year of funding:

(a) Conduct a needs assessment of early education and care services available in the educational service district;

(b) Identify service gaps and develop a plan to provide high quality early education services in the educational service district, with priority given to eligible low-income children;

(c) Identify capital development, professional development, and other infrastructure needs to implement the preschool services plan in the educational service district;

(d) Adopt and implement a plan that utilizes all available resources for preschool programs.

(e) Submit an integrated plan for the delivery and funding of preschool services to the education trust account along with any other funding needs to the early education board;

(f) In the next years of funding:

(a) As necessary, conduct additional needs assessments of early education and care services available in the educational service district;

(b) Oversee implementation of the great beginnings preschool partnership program in the educational service district, including contracts and assisting participating providers in meeting program standards;

(c) Monitor and measure progress in implementing the preschool services plan.
(7) The scholarships may be used for college-related expenses, including but not limited to, tuition, room and board, books, and materials.

(8) The scholarships may not be awarded to any student who is passing a course in a state public high school.

(9) The higher education coordinating board may establish satisfactory progress standards for the continued receipt of the promise scholarship.

(10) The higher education coordinating board shall establish the time frame within which the student must use the scholarship.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 205 Public four-year institutions shall cooperate with the state board of community and technical colleges to develop performance benchmarks for the investments provided in this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 206 Sections 201 through 205 and 206 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 2B RCW.

PART III GREAT BEGINNINGS PRESCHOOL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
Education Trust Early Education Account: Increased Access, Increased Quality, and Higher Standards

NEW SECTION. Sec. 301 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
Parents and guardians have primary responsibility to raise, educate, and pass on values to their children; the state and local communities can offer assistance to parents in their role as first teachers by increasing the choice of quality early education programs available to them. Local income changes will benefit from the quality early education, however, only half of Washington’s eligible low-income children are currently being served. The great beginnings preschool partnership program is therefore established in the office of the governor.

The great beginnings preschool partnership program shall:
1. Help ensure school readiness by providing high-quality, voluntary early education services to the state’s three- and four-year-old children. The education trust early education account funding shall be used to serve low-income children.
2. Establish state early education goals and performance benchmarks, including children outcomes; develop a plan and timeline to meet goals with particular attention to increasing access to high quality early education services for all agencies; monitor and measure progress and submit an annual report to the education trust citizens oversight board on the use of education trust early education account funding to meet goals.
3. Adopt research-based program standards, including teacher qualifications.
4. Establish eligibility for education trust early education account funding and determine a per capita funding formula for the great beginnings preschool partnership program based on the kindergarten population served.
5. Create a funding formula to determine the amount of education trust citizens oversight board award to any agency.
6. Use research-based and cultivate school-related skills, including cognitive, emotional, social, and physical development, with a focus on language, literacy, and social skills.
7. Establish regulations necessary to support learning may be provided as needed, including health, nutrition, and family support.
8. Build upon existing early education programs and funding sources, and use existing programs and funding to serve children, achieve the goals of the great beginnings preschool partnership program.
9. Approve plans submitted by the local partnership organizations and provide education trust early education account funding to the local partnership organizations appropriate to implement plans and serve low-income children.
10. Oversee the expansion of the early childhood education and assistance program (“ECAP”) set forth in chapter 28A.215 RCW to expand the number of eligible children served to the maximum extent feasible in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Additional funds shall be appropriated to the governor for the purpose of expanding the ECAP.
11. Make recommendations to the governor for the next steps to fully implement the great beginnings preschool partnership program.

The above text is an excerpt reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
services plan and submit an annual report to the early education board; and
(d) Ensure that great beginnings preschool partnership program services are aligned with early childhood education and include effective preschool-to-kindergarten transition planning.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 309. Education trust early education account balances shall be used solely for the purposes of this chapter, as determined by the early education board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 309. Sections 309 through 308 of this act are each added to chapter 28A.215 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 310. The following acts or parts of acts, as now existing or hereafter amended, are each repealed, effective July 1, 2008:
(1) RCW 28A.215.100 (Intent) and 1994 c 166 s 11 & 1985 c 418 s 11.
(2) RCW 28A.215.110 (Definitions) and 1999 c 350 s 1, 1994 c 166 s 2, 1990 c 33 s 213, 1988 c 174 s 2 & 1985 c 418 s 2.
(3) RCW 28A.215.120 (Department of community, trade, and economic development to administer program—Administration and funding) and 1994 c 166 s 4, 1988 c 174 s 5, & 1985 c 418 s 3.
(4) RCW 28A.215.130 (Approved early childhood programs—Eligibility to conduct—Use of funds—Requirements for applicants) and 1994 c 166 s 5, 1988 c 174 s 5, & 1985 c 418 s 4.
(5) RCW 28A.215.140 (Advisory committee—Composition) and 1994 c 174 s 5 & 1988 c 418 s 5.
(6) RCW 28A.215.150 (Rules) and 1994 c 166 s 6, 1988 c 174 s 6, 1985 c 418 s 10, & 1985 c 418 s 6.
(7) RCW 28A.215.160 (Review of applications—Award of funds) and 1994 c 166 s 8, 1988 c 174 s 7, & 1985 c 418 s 7.
(8) RCW 28A.215.170 (Early childhood educational and assistance services—Report to governor) and 1995 c 335 s 501, 1994 c 166 s 9, 1988 c 174 s 8.
(9) RCW 28A.215.180 (School support—Priorities—Program funding levels) and 1994 c 166 s 10, 1990 c 33 s 214, 1987 c 518 s 102, & 1984 c 418 s 9.
(10) RCW 28A.215.190 (Expenses of advisory committee—Reimbursement) and 1985 c 418 s 10.
(11) RCW 28A.215.200 (Authority to solicit gifts, grants, and support) and 1994 c 166 s 11, 1990 c 33 s 215, 1987 c 174 s 9, & 1985 c 418 s 11.
(12) RCW 28A.215.210 (Short title—1985 c 418) and 1985 c 418 s 13.
(13) RCW 28A.215.904 (Contingency—Effective date—1985 c 418) and 1985 c 418 s 12.
(14) RCW 28A.215.906 (Severability—1985 c 418) and 1985 c 418 s 14; and
(15) RCW 28A.215.908 (Severability—1988 c 174) and 1988 c 174 s 11.

PART IV
OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Citizen Oversight Board: Strong Accountability, Effective Oversight, Independent Audits

The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. BOARD CREATED: (1) The education trust citizen oversight board is created, composed of eleven voting members and one nonvoting member, appointed as follows:

(a) Eight citizen members with demonstrated leadership in improving early education in this state. The citizen members shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years;
(b) Three expert members consisting of:
(i) The superintendent of public instruction or designee;
(ii) A member of the early education board selected by the early education board;
(c) A representative of higher education institutions receiving funds from the education trust fund, appointed by the governor;
(d) The state auditor or designee shall appoint the nonvoting member;
(e) The terms of the initial citizen board members shall be staggered such that one member from each category is appointed to a two-year term, one member from each category is appointed for a three-year term, and one member from each category is appointed for a four-year term.

(2) The citizen members shall not be employed by a state agency, state college or university, local school district, or other institution that receives funding authorized in this act, and at least one member should be a parent of a school-aged child.

(3) No member shall be appointed for more than two consecutive terms. Appointments for vacancies shall be made for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment.

(4) The board shall elect a chair from among its members for a two-year term.

(5) The board shall keep proper records and is subject to audit by the state auditor or other auditing entities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES. The board shall:

(1) Ensure that the intent of this act is implemented;
(2) Ensure that education trust fund money is spent in accordance with the provisions of this act through financial audits performed by the state auditor as required by state law;
(3) Monitor legislative activities to determine if appropriations are in full compliance with this act;
(4) Establish and maintain performance benchmarks related to student success, such as school readiness, high school graduation rates, and postsecondary remediation rates, for education trust fund expenditures authorized by this act. For colleges and universities that are party to a performance contract, such benchmarks shall be consistent with the provisions of the performance contract guiding the institution;
(5) Receive and review required annual reports for purposes of preparing an annual report and performance of its audit duties;
(6) Determine if the terms of use of education trust funding is necessary, after reviewing required annual reports;
(7) Report annually to the public, legislative and non-legislative on progress in meeting the approved performance benchmarks; statewide use of education trust funds; and results of reviews and audits;
(8) Review and approve early education funding formulas based on recommendations from the early education board;
(9) Contract and consult with the most reasonable, private, independent professional and technical experts to perform the reviews and performance audits, and to provide other technical assistance as needed to fulfill the requirements established by this act;
(10) Commission projects, as provided in section 404 of this act;
(11) Adopt rules and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this act, subject to the approval of the governor.

(2) Make recommendations to the governor and legislature on how to best effectuate the purposes of this act with regards to student achievement, and the operation of the education trust fund, including the provisions of section 102 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. COMMISSION PROJECTS. The board may commission projects with the funds appropriated for that purpose pursuant to section 503(2) of this act. Projects shall promote a seamless, integrated, and connected education system. Such projects shall be selected based on their capacity to promote successful student transitions between early education, K-12 education, and higher education and make more effective use of public resources including developing curriculum, content, standards and requirements between high school and postsecondary education and creating programs that reduce the need for remediation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The board shall appoint an executive director, who shall serve at its pleasure and whose salary shall be set by the board within the limits established by the committee on agency personnel of the legislative council with a starting salary of $43,003.028, and may employ such additional staff as it deems necessary. Any such additional staff subject to legislative appropriation. All costs associated with staff, together with travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060, shall be paid from the Washington education trust fund, subject to legislative appropriation. Any such staff and travel expenses that are not currently possible the board shall rely on staff from existing agencies and boards.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 406. MEETINGS. The board shall meet at least semiannually and at the call of its chair and shall from time to time adopt rules for its own government and as may be necessary for it to discharge its duties and exercise its powers under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 407. BOARD MEMBER EXPENSES. The board shall receive no salary. Members of the board shall be compensated and reimbursed for travel incurred in going to, attending, and returning from meetings of the board or that are incurred in the discharge of duties required by the chair, and other expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.240, 43.03.050, and 43.03.060. However, in no event may a board member be compensated for any expenses for more than one hundred twenty days, except the chair may be compensated for not more than one hundred fifty days. Service on the board does not qualify as a service credit for the purposes of a public retirement system.

RCW 43.09.050 and 1992 c 118 s 6 are each amended as follows:

The auditor shall:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, audit the accounts of all collectors of public revenue and other holders of public money required by law to pay the same into the treasury;
(2) In his or her discretion, inspect the books of any person charged with the receipt, safeguarding, and disbursement of public moneys;
(3) Investigate improper governmental activity under chapter 42.40 RCW.

(4) Inform the attorney general in writing of the necessity for the attorney general to direct prosecutions in the name of the state for all violations of this act, and if any information or instruction, the assessment, collection, and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means, becomes possessed of public money or property, and failure to pay over or deliver the same and against all debtors of the state;
(5) Give information in writing to the legislature, whenever requested, upon any subject relating to the financial affairs of the state, or touching any duties of his or her office;
(6) Report to the director of financial management in writing the names of all persons who have received any moneys belonging to the state, and have not accounted therefor;
(7) Authenticate with his or her official seal papers issued from his or her office;
(8) Verify and report to the education trust citizen oversight board the accuracy of information provided by the board in the report pursuant to section 503 of this act.

PART V
REVENUE AND ACCOUNT STRUCTURE

Washington Education Trust Fund: Dedicated and Protected, No Supplanting, Limits on Administration

Sec. 501. RCW 82.08.020 and 2003 c 361 s 301 are each amended as read follows:

(1) There is levied and there shall be collected a tax on each retail sale in this state equal to six and five-tenths percent of the selling price.
(2) There is levied and there shall be collected an additional tax on each retail car rental, regardless of whether the vehicle is licensed in this state, equal to five and nine-tenths percent of the selling price. The revenue collected under this subsection (2) shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 47.66.070.
(3) Beginning July 1, 2003, there is levied and collected an additional tax of three-tenths of one percent of the selling price on each retail sale of a motor vehicle in this state, other than retail car rentals taxable under section (1) of this subsection. The revenue collected under this subsection (3) shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 47.66.070.
(4) For purposes of this subsection, "motor vehicle" has the meaning provided in RCW 46.40.320, but does not include farm tractors or farm vehicles as defined in RCW 46.04.020 or 46.04.181, off-road and highway vehicles as defined in RCW 46.09.020, and snowmobiles as defined in RCW 46.10.010.
(5) Beginning April 1, 2005, there is levied for the purpose of targeted investments set forth in the Washington education trust fund and there shall be collected an additional tax on each retail sale in this state equal to one percent of the selling price. The
The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of the State has no editorial authority. 

The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of the State has no editorial authority.
revenue collected under this subsection (5) shall be deposited in the Washington education trust fund created in section 503 of this act.

The taxes imposed under this chapter shall apply to successive retail sales of the same property.

(669) (2) The rates provided in this section apply to taxes imposed under chapter 82.12 RCW as provided in RCW 82.12.020.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 502 A new section is added to chapter 82.12 RCW to read as follows:

The use tax now levied and now imposed on the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020 (5) shall be deposited in the Washington education trust fund created in section 503 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 503 (1) The Washington education trust fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All moneys in the Washington education trust fund shall be spent solely for the purposes set forth in this act for distribution to the education trust student achievement fund, the education trust higher education account, the education trust early education account, and for the specified functions of the board.

(2) The money collected under RCW 82.08.020 (5) shall be deposited into the Washington education trust fund, and after deducting the funds appropriated to the education trust citizen oversight board, the operation including the cost of audits and the systemwide projects provided for in section 404 of this act, not to exceed one-half of one percent, the money shall be distributed monthly as follows: Fifty percent shall be distributed to the education trust student achievement fund created under section 504 of this act; forty percent shall be distributed to the education trust higher education account created under section 505 of this act; and ten percent shall be distributed to the education trust early education account created under section 506 of this act.

(3) Appropriations to the board for the purposes specified in section 403 of this act, excluding funding for systemwide projects provided for in section 404 of this act, may not exceed one-twelfth of one percent of the amount deposited.

(4) No agency receiving trust funds may spend more than five percent of these funds for administrative costs.

(5) The money collected under RCW 82.08.020 (5) shall be distributed at the beginning of each fiscal year in their proportion to the education trust student achievement fund, the education trust higher education account, and the education trust early education account.

Supplementing, or otherwise adversely affecting existing state funding for education, before funds from the education trust funds described in this section are appropriated, each state general fund must be appropriated to maintain or increase the

(a) Per-student transfer amount for the 2004-05 school year and subsequent years into the education trust student achievement fund pursuant to RCW 45.08.628 and staffing ratios utilized in the general apportionment allocation for the 2004-05 school year;

(b) Education trust student achievement fund appropriated in fiscal year 2005 for the early childhood education assistance program; and

(c) State level support for institutions of higher education at the levels funded in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and the state general fund funding per student in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004.

(7) The Washington education trust fund account is subject to appropriation and allotment of all expenditures. Expenditures from the account may be used only for programs and services provided in sections 101 through 108 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 504 The education trust student achievement fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer. On January 2, 2005, and quarterly thereafter, all funds in the student achievement account in RCW 43.15.045, if no tax has been transferred by the state treasurer to the education trust student achievement fund for the quarter, shall be transferred to the education trust student achievement fund.

(1) Forty percent of the total money collected in each account shall be distributed in the following manner: For the education trust student achievement fund created under section 504 of this act, the education trust higher education account created under section 505 of this act, and the education trust early education account created under section 506 of this act, each shall maintain at least two percent of the total money collected in each account in the previous fiscal year for expenditure pursuant to an appropriation after a finding of an emergency by the legislature. The office of financial management shall determine if the total amount of money in each account exceeds two percent of the total amount collected in each account for that fiscal year.

(2) Funds appropriated to the board for the purposes specified in section 403 of this act, excluding funding for systemwide projects provided for in section 404 of this act, may not exceed one-twelfth of one percent of the amount deposited.

(3) No agency receiving trust funds may spend more than five percent of these funds for administrative costs.

(4) The money collected under RCW 82.08.020 (5) shall be deposited at the beginning of each fiscal year in their proportion to the education trust student achievement fund, the education trust higher education account, and the education trust early education account.

(5) Existing state funding for education, including all sources of state funding, shall not be reduced, supplanted, or otherwise adversely impacted by distributions from the Washington education trust fund, and the expenditure level established from the education trust student achievement fund in section 504 of this act, appropriations and expenditures from the education trust higher education account in section 505 of this act, and appropriations and expenditures from the education trust early education account in section 506 of this act. The fiscal year 2005 total level of state funds designated for education and early childhood education assistance programs and the 2004-05 school year total level of state funding per student for K-12 shall be maintained in each subsequent year. In addition to the provisions herein which prohibit reducing,
The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of the State has no authoritative. The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of the State has no authoritative.
furnishing of lodging and all other services by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of any similar license to use real property.

The "Total sales tax rate" means the combined rates of all state and local taxes imposed under this chapter and chapters 36.100, 67.28, 67.40, and 82.08 RCW, and any other tax authorized after March 29, 2001, if the tax is in the nature of a sales tax collected from the buyer, but excluding taxes imposed under RCW 81.104.170 before December 1, 2000.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. A new section is added to chapter 94.6C RCW to read as follows:

AN ACT Relating to electronic scratch ticket machines; adding a new section to chapter 94.6C RCW; amending RCW 67.70.010 and 67.70.040; and adding new sections to chapter 67.70 RCW; amending RCW 84.52.065; and creating new sections.

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

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW SECTION. Section 601 Captions and part headings used in this act are not part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Section 602 If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Section 603 This act takes effect January 1, 2005.

PLEASE NOTE

In the text of the measures, any double parentheticals with a line through it is existing state law and will be taken out of the law if the measure is approved by voters. Any underlined language does not appear in current state law but will be added to the law if the measure is approved by voters.

Sec. 3. RCW 67.70.010 and 2002 c 349 1 is each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Cashless transaction system" means the method by which a player obtains, transfers, and redeems game play credits. The cashless transaction system may be the electronic scratch ticket machine without inserting cash, including coins, tickets, or paper currency, into, and to win game play credits from, the electronic scratch ticket machine.

(2) "Cashless transaction system" means the method by which a player obtains, transfers, and redeems game play credits. The cashless transaction system may be the electronic scratch ticket machine without inserting cash, including coins, tickets, or paper currency, into, and to win game play credits from, the electronic scratch ticket machine.

(3) "Cashless transaction system" means the method by which a player obtains, transfers, and redeems game play credits. The cashless transaction system may be the electronic scratch ticket machine without inserting cash, including coins, tickets, or paper currency, into, and to win game play credits from, the electronic scratch ticket machine.

(4) "Cashless transaction system" means the method by which a player obtains, transfers, and redeems game play credits. The cashless transaction system may be the electronic scratch ticket machine without inserting cash, including coins, tickets, or paper currency, into, and to win game play credits from, the electronic scratch ticket machine.

(5) "Cashless transaction system" means the method by which a player obtains, transfers, and redeems game play credits. The cashless transaction system may be the electronic scratch ticket machine without inserting cash, including coins, tickets, or paper currency, into, and to win game play credits from, the electronic scratch ticket machine.
(69) "Electronic scratch ticket" means a predetermined winning or losing outcome in electronic form. Each electronic scratch ticket game is a separate game among a finite set of games that comprise an electronic scratch ticket game set.

(71) "Electronic scratch ticket game" or "electronic scratch ticket machine": a lottery game, where the ticket is sold online, with online刮 or offline刮, offers a prize redemption, through a random-prize selection, and a set of prize redemption rules, that are based on a set of rules, including the basic requirements of the lottery game and the four basic requirements of the lottery game.

(72) "Electrical scratch ticket game set" means a finite set of electronic scratch ticket games that are based on a template that has been developed for a specific set of rules, including the basic requirements of the lottery game and the four basic requirements of the lottery game.

(88) "Electronic scratch ticket game set" means a finite set of electronic scratch ticket games that are based on a template that has been developed for a specific set of rules, including the basic requirements of the lottery game and the four basic requirements of the lottery game.

(114) "Online lottery" means an online lottery in which participants may participate in the lottery through the internet.
(690) (6) "Electronic scratch ticket" means a predetermined winning or losing outcome in electronic form. Each electronic scratch ticket contains among other things a finite set of chances that comprise an electronic scratch ticket game set.

(72) "Electronic scratch ticket game" or "electronic scratch ticket machine" means a game or part of a game, whether or not integrally related, that is played through a computer and is operated in any game set, whether or not under written agreement between the commission, on behalf of the state, and any other state or states.

Sec. 5. RCW 67.05.030 and 1994 c 218 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The lottery commission shall have the power, and it shall be its duty:

(d) To promulgate reasonable rules governing electronic scratch ticket games, electronic scratch ticket machines, and other aspects of carrying out this act, and such rules governing the establishment and operation of a state lottery as it deems necessary and desirable in order that such a lottery be initiated at the earliest feasible and practicable time, and in order that such lottery production the maximum number of net revenue for the state, without derogating the dignity of the state and the general welfare of the people. Such rules shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(e) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(f) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(g) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(h) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(i) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(j) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(k) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(l) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(m) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(n) To promulgate rules concerning the sale of tickets, or prizes, of ticketholders or shares in the lottery, or the sale of prizes, or prizes of ticketholders or shares in the lottery;

(695) (15) "Shared game lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (16) "Ticket" means any inscribable flat plan or bond, of whatever character, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (17) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (18) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (19) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (20) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (21) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (22) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (23) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (24) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (25) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (26) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (27) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (28) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (29) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (30) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.

(695) (31) "Lottery ticket" means any ticket or instrument of any kind, whether or not inscribable, which may be sold or issued to any person, and which may be used for the purpose of playing or entering a lottery.

(695) (32) "Lottery" means any lottery activity in which the prize fund is combined with another lottery activity and in which the lottery commission determines, in consultation with one or more other state lottery commissions or state gaming authorities, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the terms and conditions applicable to such a lottery activity.
this section based upon the effective date of their underlying
licensing game issued by the gambling commission. Electronic
scratch ticket games, which each lottery operating under
section 711 of this act may continue to request additional player
terminals subject to the maximum number of player terminals per
licensed location established under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) The maximum number of electronic
scratch ticket player terminals shall be limited to one as of January 1,
2005, for the initial allocation and January 1st of every year
thereafter for future allocations as set forth in section 6 of this act
and is set at the number authorized at any given time based upon
the cumulative number of electronic scratch ticket player terminals
authorized under all current tribal-state class III gaming
establishments in the state. Of this maximum number, the following
distribution is established:
(a) Fifteen percent of the player terminals to the top forty gross
ticket receivable or nonprofit operating conducts bingo games
licensed as of January 1, 2005, with an established maximum number
of player terminals per licensed location as set forth in section 6 of
this act;
(b) Thirty-six percent of the player terminals to houses-based
chasing cards operating at least five house-based card tables and to
horse racing facilities with an established maximum number of
player terminals per licensed location as set forth in section 6 of
this act;
(c) Forty-nine percent of the player terminals to: (i) Persons,
associations, or organizations primarily engaged in the selling of
cardiograph, punch-to-pull-plug, or pull-plug tickets, as authorized
under RCW 94.06.0311; (ii) bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations
conducting bingo games for charitable, religious, educational,
or entertainment purposes, provided the proceeds of the
operation is used for fundraising purposes; (iii) horse racing facilities
operating under chapter 67.16 RCW; and (iv) electronic scratch
ticket licenses as established under chapter 66.44 RCW and the rules
adopted by the liquor control board under that chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Electronic scratch ticket sales are
limited to bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations that
conduct bingo games, which includes booth sales, pull-plug, and
punch-to-pull-plug games, and to electronic scratch ticket
licensees as established under chapter 67.16 RCW and the rules
adopted by the liquor control board under that chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The lottery commission shall
endorse the provisions of RCW 94.06.017 and 94.06.022 relative to
licenses issued for electronic scratch tickets.
(2) The lottery commission shall require a label on each player
terminal that prominently displays the Washington scratch
gaming livelihood number.
(3) Effective the beginning of quarter 43.20A RCW, the department of
social and health services shall conduct with a nonprofit entity
incorporated in Washington state dedicated to the provision of
public awareness, education, prevention, helpline services,
treatment, professional training, counselor certification, research,
and other services necessary to address problem gambling in
Washington to implement a program that addresses problem
gambling.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. There hereby created and
established a separate account, to be known as the Electronic
Scratch Ticket Account. This account is created in the custody of
the state treasurer. All receipts from the Equal Treatment
Equal Low Property Taxes Account must be deposited into the
account. Only the director of the lottery commission or the
director's designee is authorized to expend from the account.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The lottery commission shall
immediately suspend any certification of license issued for
electronic scratch ticket machines. Any holder of the certificate has
been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of
social and health services as a person who is not in compliance
with a support order and continued to fail to meet all other
requirements for certification during the suspension, reissuance
of the certificate of license shall be automatic upon the lottery
commission's notice to the department of social and health
services that the person is in compliance with the order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Information obtained by the
lottery commission pursuant to its background check investigation
under RCW 94.06.070 is not exempt from disclosure to
newspapers, radio and television stations, the Equal Treatment
Equal Low Property Taxes Account stated to be lower the subsequent year's state property tax levy
as provided in section 3 of this act. This account is created in the
commission for certification that electronic scratch ticket game
equipment meets the requirements of this chapter. The
manufacturer has the burden of establishing that its equipment
meets certification requirements.

(5) Electronic scratch ticket licenses may lease their allotted
machine(s) for use that includes revenue-share arrangements
with persons or entities, including route operators, distributors,
and manufacturers licensed by the lottery commission to engage in
such activity. Licenses' lease of leased machines or contracts with
route operators, distributor, or manufacturer must be in writing,
signed by the licensee, and submitted to the lottery commission
before the installation of player terminals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The lottery commission shall
develop reasonable rules to implement this act, which include,
but are not limited to, the following: applications for new
applications under each category established under section 711 of
this act shall request more player terminals than are financially
available for allocation; rules regarding prior payments over six
hundred dollars; and implementation provisions that enable the
intent of this act to take effect. It is the intent of the people to
expeditiously implement this act and maximize revenue through
operation of electronic scratch ticket games in limited regulated
to which should not be hampered through the rule-making
processes. Rulemaking shall be expedited in order to meet this
intent.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Sections 6 through 15 of this act are
each added to chapter 67 70 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The provisions of this act may be
liberally construed to effectuate the policies, purposes, and intent
of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. 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.
this section based upon the effective date of their underlying
licensing game issued by the gambling commission. Electronic
scratch ticket game players who purchase this type of ticket, as
section 7(1) of this act may continue to request additional player
terminals subject to the maximum number of player terminals per
licensed location established in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) The maximum number of electronic
scratch ticket game player terminals shall be determined as of
January 1, 2005, for the initial allocation and January 1st of every
year thereafter for future allocations as set forth in section 6 of this
act and is set at the number authorized at any given time based
upon the cumulative number of electronic scratch ticket game player
terminals authorized under all current tribal-state class III gaming
compacts in the State. Of this maximum number, the following
distribution is established:
(a) Fifteen percent of the player terminals to the top forty gross
receipts of non-profit operations conducting bingo games licensed
as of January 1, 2005, with an established maximum number
of player terminals per licensed location as set forth in section 6 of
this act;
(b) Thirty-six percent of the player terminals to house-bank
card rooms operating at least five house-banked card tables and to
horse racing facilities with an established maximum number of
player terminals per licensed location as set forth in section 6 of
this act;
(c) Forty-nine percent of the player terminals to: (i) Persons,
associations, or organizations primarily engaged in the selling of
four-draw bingo, punch-board, or pull-tab tickets, or house-
based bingo games; or (ii) bona fide charitable or non-profit
organizations conducting bingo games, horse racing facilities, or
horse-based cards games operating at least five house-banked card
networks with an established maximum number of player terminals per licensed location as set forth in section 6 of this act;
(2) Electronic scratch ticket licenses under this chapter shall not be issued for player terminals under one of the three categories described in section 6 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) The payment of prizes to the holders
of winning tickets for electronic scratch ticket games shall not be less than seventy-five
percent of the gross annual revenue from electronic scratch ticket
games in the State.
(a) The net win, less the licensee’s proportionate share set forth in subsection (4) of this section, shall be transferred into the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account created in section 12 of this act.
(b) The Electronic Scratch Ticket Account shall be used as follows:
(i) Amounts reasonably necessary to administer the electronic
scratch ticket game. Electronic scratch ticket game and central
accounting and auditing systems shall be established by the
licensee.
(ii) Ninety-nine percent of the amount remaining after
administrative expenses in (a) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Equal Treatment
Equality Laws Lower Returns Taxes Account. The
Equal Treatment Equality Laws Lower Returns Taxes Account shall be used to lower the subsequent year’s state property tax levy as provided in section 3 of this act.
(2) The treasury must ensure the certification that electronic scratch ticket game
meets the requirements of this chapter. The
manufacturer has the burden of establishing that its equipment
meets certification requirements.
(3) Electronic scratch ticket licenses may be issued to the following:
(a) Individual electronic scratch ticket game operators
(b) Non-profit organizations
(c) Individuals
(d) Controlled entities
(e) Non-profit organizations entering into a
joint venture to issue electronic scratch ticket
game licenses
(f) Gaming operators
(g) Proprietary gaming operators
(h) Non-profit organizations entering into a
gaming entity
(i) Non-profit organizations
(j) Non-profit organizations
(k) Non-profit organizations
(l) Non-profit organizations
(m) Non-profit organizations
(n) Non-profit organizations
(o) Non-profit organizations
(p) Non-profit organizations
(q) Non-profit organizations
(r) Non-profit organizations
(s) Non-profit organizations
(t) Non-profit organizations
(u) Non-profit organizations
(v) Non-profit organizations
(w) Non-profit organizations
(x) Non-profit organizations
(y) Non-profit organizations
(z) Non-profit organizations
(1) Non-profit organizations
-mdm-
REFUND MEASURE NO. 55
(continued)

NEW SECTION, Sec. 3. CHARTER SCHOOLS - POWERS. (1) To carry on the business of management and operation of the charter school, the charter school board may: (a) Hire, manage, and discharge any charter school employee in accordance with collective bargaining and in accordance with the terms of the charter; (b) Enter into a contract with any school district, or any other public or private entity, also empowered to enter into contracts, for any and all purposes in connection with the administration and management of a charter school to a for-profit entity; (c) Rent, lease, or own property, but may not acquire property by eminent domain. All charters and charter school contracts with other public and private entities must include provisions regarding the disposition of the property if the charter school fails to open on the scheduled date or the charter is terminated or dissolved; (d) Issue secured and unsecured debt to manage cash flow, provide operating capital, or finance construction or renovation of real property or improvement of existing property or the addition or acquisition of real property or the acquisition of a service or agency of the state. Neither the full faith or credit nor the taxing power of the state, the charter school sponsor, the charter school district in which the charter school is located, or any other public or private entity of the state or any subdivision thereof shall be pledged for the payment of the debt; (e) Administer and manage the charter school and its staff, students, grants, and donations from other governmental and private entities, excluding sectarian religious organizations. Charter schools may not accept any religious or denominational conditions or violations of this chapter. (2) A charter school may not charge tuition, levy taxes, or issue tax-exempt bonds or any other form of public or private financial assistance to students. (3) Neither a charter school sponsor nor an alternate sponsor is required to purchase or finance the construction of a charter school or its charter school board, including but not limited to the acquisition of any property, real or personal, or the construction or acquisition of any building or facility that is the subject of a lease or purchase agreement or a grant provided under this chapter. (4) A local school district board may appoint one of its directors to serve as a member of the charter school board of directors of a charter school located in the school district. NEW SECTION, Sec. 4. LEGAL STATUS. A charter school is a public school including one or more of grades kindergarten through twelve, operated by a board of directors appointed or elected by the school district which, according to terms of a renewable five-year contract granted by an alternate sponsor or an alternate sponsor a charter school may offer any program or course of study that is designed to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged students, including students who qualify for free and reduced lunch programs; students exercising options and seeking supplemental services under the federal child left behind act of 2001; and other students who may be at risk of failing to meet state and federal academic standards. (8) "New charter school clause" means any charter school created under this chapter that is not a conversion charter school.

REFUND MEASURE NO. 55

enrol standards. The legislature also intends to authorize the use of the chartering process as a state intervention strategy, consistent with the goals of the child left behind act of 2001, to provide assistance to schools in which significant numbers of students persistently fail to meet state and federal standards. The legislature also intends to ensure that charter schools are accountable through the use of performance audits and a comprehensive study of charter schools, and to use the information generated to demonstrate that charter schools, suppliers, and the state can improve reform efforts focused on raising student academic achievement.

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

(1) Alternate sponsor means: (a) The board of directors of an educational service district that has agreed to assume the rights and responsibilities of an alternate sponsor and to implement and administer a charter approved by the superintendent of public instruction under section 7 of this act; or (b) The superintendent of public instruction, or the department of early learning, if it has approved a charter under section 7 of this act.

(2) Applicant means: (a) A nonprofit corporation that has submitted an application to a sponsor or has filed an appeal with the superintendent of public instruction to obtain approval to operate a charter school. The nonprofit corporation must be either a public benefit nonprofit corporation as defined in RCW 24.03.005, or a non-profit corporation as defined in RCW 23.40.005 that has applied for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986, as amended (66 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3)). The nonprofit corporation may not be a sectarian religious organization and must meet all of the requirements for a public benefit nonprofit corporation to be receiving any funding under section 12 of this act. (b) Charter school board means: (a) The board of directors appointed or elected by the applicant to manage and operate a charter school and may include one member of the local school district board of directors of the applicant's sponsor. (c) Charter means: (a) A five-year contract between an applicant and a sponsor or an alternate sponsor. The charter establishes, in accordance with this chapter, the terms and conditions under which the school may be operated. (d) Charter school means: (a) A public school managed by a board of directors appointed or elected by the school district in which the charter school is located according to the terms of a charter approved under this chapter and including such other persons as determine the purposes of the board of directors of a charter school located in the school district.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 4. LEGAL STATUS. A charter school is a public school including one or more of grades kindergarten through twelve, operated by a board of directors appointed or elected by the school district in which the charter school is located according to the terms of a renewable five-year contract granted by a sponsor or an alternate sponsor. A charter school may offer any program or course of study that is designed to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged students, including students who qualify for free and reduced lunch programs; students exercising options and seeking supplemental services under the federal child left behind act of 2001; and other students who may be at risk of failing to meet state and federal academic standards.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 4. CHARTER SCHOOLS - EXEMPTIONS. (1) A charter school shall operate according to the terms of a charter approved by a sponsor or by the superintendent of public instruction approved by the charter school board.

(2) Charter schools are exempt from all state statutes and rules applicable to school districts and school district boards of directors, including, but not limited to, regulations regarding the expenditure of state allocations as provided in section 12 of this act, except those statutes and rules that are provided for and made applicable to charter schools in accordance with this chapter. (b) Charter schools approved by the superintendent of public instruction under this chapter.

(3) A charter school board's policies shall implement equality management policies and use appropriate annual self-assessments.

(4) All approved charter schools shall: (a) Comply with state and federal health, safety, parents' rights, civil rights, and nondiscrimination laws, including, but not limited to, the federal educational rights and privacy act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), chapter 28A.640 RCW (sexual equality), and Title IX of the education amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1681 et seq.) applicable to school districts, and to the same extent as school districts; (b) Engage in a self-evaluation in accordance with programs to the same extent as required for other public schools; (c) Participate in nationally normed standardized achievement tests as required in RCW 28A.230.190, 28A.230.193, and 28A.230.230 and the elementary, middle school, and high school standards, requirements, and assessment examinations as required in chapter 28A.655 RCW; (d) Employ certificated instructional staff as required in RCW 28A.410.110, however charter schools may hire certificated instructional staff of uncompetent or incompetent and in exceptional cases as required in chapter 28A.150.260; (e) Accept the employee record check requirements in RCW 28A.400.303; (f) Subject to financial examinations and audits as determined by the state auditor, in addition to audits for legal and fiscal compliance; (g) Subject to independent performance audits by a qualified contractor selected jointly by the state auditor and the joint legislative audit and review committee beginning at the conclusion of the third year of the school's operation, and at least once every three years for active charters, and charter school operation is not required to be available to the school's operation; (h) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.115; (i) Follow the performance improvement goals and requirements adopted by the academic achievement and accountability commission by rules adopted by the commission; (j) Subject to the accountability requirements of the federal child left behind act of 2001, Title I requirements, and any other requirements under the individuals with disabilities education act, as amended in 1997; (k) Subject to the accountability requirements under the federal educational rights and privacy act; (l) Report at least annually to the board of directors of the school district in which the charter school is located, to the charters' alternate sponsors if the school is not sponsored by a school district, and to parents of children enrolled at the charter school on progress towards meeting the requirements of the applicable accountability and performance standards established in this chapter; (m) Comply with the open public meetings act in chapter 42.32 RCW and open public records requirements in RCW 42.17.250; (n) Be subject to and comply with legislation enacted after the effective date of this chapter concerning the operation and management of charter schools; and (o) Conduct annual self assessments of its quality management program.

(5) A member of a board of directors of a charter school is a public officer and subject to the penalties of public discreditable conduct. The school shall conduct timely outreach and marketing efforts to educateally disadvantaged students in the school district in which the charter school will be located.

(2) A conversion charter school must be structured to provide sufficient capacity to enroll all students who wish to remain enrolled in the school after its conversion to a charter school, and may not displace students enrolled before the chartering process.

(3) Charter school boards are subject to the same requirements to enroll all other students remaining who have submitted a timely application, the charter school must give enrollment priority to students who are currently enrolled in the school, and must be selected to fill any remaining spaces must be selected only through an equitable selection process, such as a lottery.

(4) Charter school boards may only keep the amount of each application fee that is sufficient to cover the costs of the selection process, such as a lottery. Siblings of enrolled students must be given priority in enrollment.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 7. CHARTER APPLICATION - CHARTERING PROCESS. (1) An applicant may apply to a sponsor or may appeal to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to establish a charter school under this section. An application may not be submitted earlier than eighteen months before the start date of the proposed operation of the school.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish guidelines for the application process to facilitate the efficient implementation of this act. Guidelines established under this subsection shall reflect efficient processes for the establishment of new charter schools in a timely manner for the purpose of serving students.

(3) An application for a charter school must be submitted first to the board of directors of the school district in which the applicant intends to establish the charter school will be located, allowing for the board's consideration of the application in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section before the application is submitted to the superintendent of public instruction. A copy of each application submitted to a sponsor also must be provided to the superintendent of public instruction.

(4) The school district board of directors must decide, within forty-five days of receipt of the application, whether to hold a public hearing on the application and, if a hearing is to be held, must schedule it within thirty days of receipt of the application. The school district's intent to accept the application, one or more public hearings must
Complete Text of REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 55
(continued)

eral standards. The legislature also intends to authorize the use of the chartering process as a state intervention strategy, consistent with the laws of the land. Chapter 5 of title 24, section 502.005, subsection 1 of 2001, to provide assistance to schools in which significant numbers of students persistently fail to meet state and federal standards. The legislature also intends that public schools in the state be improved through the use of performance audits and a comprehensive study of charter schools, and to use the information generated to demonstrate the effects of charter schools, suppliers, and to supplement 24 charter school audit program and form efforts focused on raising student academic achievement.

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

(1) "Alternate sponsor" means: (a) The board of directors of an educational service district that has agreed to assume the rights and responsibilities of an alternate sponsor and to implement and administer a charter approved by the superintendent of public instruction under section 7 of this act; or (b) the superintendent of public instruction who has approved a charter under section 7 of this act.

(2) "Applicant" means a nonprofit corporation that has submitted an application to a sponsor or has filed an application with the superintendent of public instruction to obtain approval to operate a charter school. The nonprofit corporation must be either a public benefit corporation which is exempted for federal income tax purposes under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986; or a nonprofit corporation as defined in RCR 24.03.005 that has applied for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986. The nonprofit corporation may not be a sectarian or religious organization or meet all the requirements for a public benefit nonprofit corporation by being receiving any funding under section 12 of this act.

(3) "Charter school board" means the board of directors appointed or elected by the applicant to manage and operate a charter school and may include one member of the local school district board of directors ex officio member.

(4) "Charter" means a five-year contract between an applicant and a sponsor or an alternate sponsor. The charter establishes, in accordance with this chapter, the terms and conditions of management, operation, and educational program of the charter school.

(5) "Charter school" means the public school managed by a charter school board, excluding the terms of a charter approved under this chapter and includes a new charter school and a conversion charter school.

(6) "Conversion charter school" means a charter school created by converting an existing public school in its entirety to a charter school under this chapter.

(7) "Educated disadvantaged students" includes students with limited English proficiency; students with special needs, including students with disabilities; economically disadvantaged students, including students who qualify for free and reduced priced meals; students exercising choice options and seeking supplemental services under the federal no child left behind act of 2001; and other students who may be at risk of failing to meet state and federal academic performance standards.

(8) "New charter school" means any charter school created under this chapter that is not a conversion charter school.

(9) "Sponsor" means the board of directors of the school district in which the proposed charter school will be located, if the board has approved a charter or if the board has agreed to administer and implement the charter approved by the superintendent of public instruction under the appeal process under section 7 of this act.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 3. CHARTER SCHOOLS—POWERS.

(1) To carry out the educational management and operate the charter school, the charter school board may:

(a) Hire, manage, and discharge any charter school employee in accordance with the terms of the charter, and in accordance with the terms of state allocations as provided in section 12 of this act, except those statutes and rules as provided for and made applicable to charters by the rules of the state audit committee in the school's approved charter.

(b) Enter into a contract with any school district, or any other public or private entity, also empowered to enter into contracts, for any and all (including instructional) services, including but not limited to, educational instructional services, and services of the same kind, if necessary, as providing educational, instructional, and educational services. However, this authority does not permit assigning, delegating, or contracting out the administration and management of a charter school to a for-profit entity. (c) Rent, lease, or own property, but may not acquire property by eminent domain. All charters and charter school contracts with other public and private entities must include provisions regarding the disposition of the property if the charter school fails to open in accordance with the terms of the charter.

(d) Issue secured and unsecured debt to manage cash flow, improve operating or financial performance of the charter school, and to secure other principal and interest obligations of the charter school. The charter school board may enter into agreements and contracts with any other public or private entities to provide equipment. The charter school board may make arrangements with other public or private entities to provide equipment. The charter school board may make arrangements with other public or private entities to provide equipment. The charter school board may make arrangements with other public or private entities to provide equipment.

(e) Invest charitable assets to fund charitable programs to the same extent as is required for other public schools.

(f) Participate in nationally normed standardized achievement tests as required in RCR 28A.230.190, 28A.230.193, and 28A.230.230 and the elementary, middle school, and high school standards, requirements, and assessment examinations as required in charter 28A.555 RCR.

(g) Employ certified instructional staff as required in RCR 28A.410.110, however charter schools may hire noncertificated instructional staff of unclassified competence and in exceptional cases as specified in RCR 28A.150.260;

(h) Accept the employee record check requirements in RCR 28A.400.303;

(i) Be subject to financial examinations and audits as determined by the state auditor, including audits for legal and fiscal compliance;

(j) Be subject to independent performance audits by a qualified contractor selected jointly by the state auditor and the joint legislati audit and review committee beginning at the conclusion of the third year of the school's operation, and at least once every three years for active charter schools, or charter school is not required to hear the appeal of the audits.

(k) Comply with the annual performance report under RCR 28A.655.131;

(l) Comply with the annual financial report under RCR 28A.655.131;

(m) Follow the performance improvement goals and requirements adopted by the federal audit and education achievement commission by rule by which the proposed charter school would be approved under the standards and goals under the federal educational rights and privacy act;

(n) Pay all costs and expenses incurred in the operation and management of the charter school, and to parents of students enrolled at the charter school on progress toward meeting any financial obligations of the charter school;

(o) Conduct annual self-assessments of its quality management program.

(5) A member of a board of directors of a charter school is a public servant. A charter school board of directors is a public disclosure requirements and must comply with the reporting requirements in RCR 28A.17.240.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 6. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

(1) To effectuate the primary purpose for which the legislature establishes the educational standards to enroll educationally disadvantaged students and may not limit admission on any basis other than age group and grade level. Consist with this goal, the charter school shall conduct timely outreach and marketing efforts to educationally disadvantaged students in the district in which the charter school will be located.

(2) A conversion charter school must be structured to provide sufficient capacity to enroll all students who wish to remain enrolled in the school after its conversion to a charter school, and may not displace students enrolled before the chartering process. Students who apply to enter a school selected to fill any remaining spaces must be selected only through an equitable selection process, such as a lottery. (3) Charter school applications that submit a timely application if capacity is sufficient. If capacity is insufficient to enroll all students who apply, students must be selected to fill any remaining spaces on a fair and equitable selection process, such as a lottery. Siblings of enrolled students must be given priority in enrolment.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 7. CHARTER APPLICATION—CHARTERING PROCESS.

(1) An applicant may apply to a sponsor or may appeal to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to establish a charter school under this section. An application may not be submitted earlier than eighteen months before, or not later than the date of opening the school.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish guidelines for the application process to facilitate the efficient implementation of this act. Guidelines established under this subsection shall reflect effective processes for the expeditious and orderly start-up of charter schools in a timely manner for the purpose of serving students.

(3) An application for a charter school must be submitted to the board of directors of the district in which the proposed charter school will be located, allowing for the board's consideration of the application in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section. The charter school board of directors is the sponsor of public instruction. A copy of each application submitted to a sponsor also must be provided to the superintendent of public instruction.

(4) The school district board of directors must decide, within forty-five days of receipt of the application, whether to hold a public hearing on the application and, if a hearing is to be held, schedule it within seventy-five days of receipt of the application to the date the school district board of directors intends to accept the application, one or more public hearings must
be held before granting a charter; however a school board is not required to hold a public hearing before rejecting an application. The board may reject an application within one hundred fifty days after the receipt of the application. The board may extend the time for rejection or granting of the charter school application may be extended for an additional thirty days if both parties agree in writing.

(5) If the school board does not hold a public hearing or rejects the application after holding one or more public hearings, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for that decision. The applicant shall submit a revised application for the school board's reconsideration and the school board may provide assistance to improve the application. If the school board rejects the application after a revised application is submitted, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection.

(6) At the request of the applicant or the sponsor, the superintendent of public instruction may review the charter application and provide technical assistance.

(7) If the board does not approve an application to start a new charter school, the applicant may file an appeal to the superintendent of public instruction for further review of the application.

(8) Upon receipt of a request for review, the superintendent must within sixty days from the submission of the application by the applicant to the school district board, and may recommend to the applicant and the school district board revisions to the application.

(9) If the school board does not accept the revisions and does not approve the application, the superintendent must review the application. The superintendent, after exercising due diligence and good faith, must approve the application if the superintendent finds: (a) the criteria in section 9 of this act have been met; (b) the approval will be within the annual limits in section 16 (1) and (2) of this act; and (c) the approval is consistent with the legislative intent for which charter schools are authorized and is in the best interests of the children of the proposed school. The superintendent shall permit the board of directors of an educational service district to assume the rights and responsibilities of implementing and administering a charter approved under this section, but no such board agrees to assume the role of alternate sponsor, the superintendent of public instruction shall assume the rights and responsibilities of implementing and administering the charter and shall become the alternate sponsor.

(10) The superintendent must reject the application if the superintendent finds: (a) the criteria in section 9 of this act have not been met; (b) the approval will not be within the annual limits established in section 16 (1) and (2) of this act; or (c) the approval is inconsistent with the legislative intent for which charter schools are authorized and is not in the best interests of the children of the proposed school. If the superintendent rejects the application, the superintendent shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection.

(11) Educational service districts and the superintendent of public instruction must work to assist school districts and districts in which significant numbers of students persistently fail to meet state standards with completing the chartering process. Assistance from an educational service district or from the superintendent of public instruction may include, but is not limited to, identifying potential eligible applicants, and assisting with the charter application and approval process.

(12) Consistent with the corrective action provisions in the federal no child left behind act of 2001, the superintendent of public instruction may use the charter school program as an intervention strategy to meet federal student achievement and accountability requirements. The superintendent may require a local school district board of directors to develop a reorganization plan for a school or, if the superintendent determines it would be more appropriate, may require a local school district board of directors to direct the superintendent to the area educational service district board of directors or the superintendent.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

(1) The identification and description of the nonprofit corporation submitting the application, including the names, descriptions, curriculum vitae, and qualifications of the individual who will operate the school, all of which are subject to verification and review;

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

(3) A mission statement for the proposed school, consistent with the description of legislative intent and the superintendent's criteria for the establishment of whether the proposed charter school's primary purpose is to serve educationally disadvantaged students;

(4) A description of the school's educational program, curriculum, and instructional strategies, including but not limited to how the charter school will assist its students, including educationally disadvantaged students, in meeting the state's academic standards;

(5) A description of the school's admissions policy and marketing program, and its deadlines for applications and admissions, including the process for competing a list of families to educationally disadvantaged students;

(6) A description of the school's student performance standards and requirements that must meet or exceed those determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW, and be measured according to the assessment system determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW;

(7) A description of the school's plan to evaluate student performance and the procedures for taking corrective action if student performance at the charter school falls below standards established in its charter;

(8) A description of the financial plan for the school. The plan shall include: (a) a proposed five-year budget of projected revenues and expenditures; (b) a plan for starting the school; (c) a five-year facilities plan; (d) evidence supporting student enrollment and student retention; (e) a description of how the school will be able to ensure compliance with all regulations.

(9) A description of the proposed financial management program and procedures to avoid becoming financially insolvent as a result of inadequate program or financial assurance. The school shall meet or exceed generally accepted standards of management and financial accountability.

(10) An assessment of the school's potential legal liability and a description of the types and limits of insurance coverage the nonprofit corporation plans to obtain. A liability insurance policy of at least one million dollars is required.

(11) A description of the procedures to discipline, suspend, and expel students;

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

(13) A description of the school's program for parent involvement in the charter school;

(14) Documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the charter school will have the liquid assets available to operate the school on an ongoing and sound financial basis;

(15) Supporting documentation for any additional requirements that are appropriate and reasonably related to the operation of the charter school that the sponsor or alternative sponsor may impose as a condition of approving the charter; and

(16) A description of the quality management plan for the school, including its specific components.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. APPROVAL CRITERIA.

A sponsor or alternate sponsor may approve an application for a charter school, if the sponsor's or alternate sponsor's reasonable judgment, after considering all available information and the public interest, deems the application consistent with the legislature's intent and the requirements of this chapter.

(1) The applicant is an eligible public benefit nonprofit corporation and the individuals it proposes to manage and operate the school are qualified to operate a charter school and implement the proposed educational program that is free from religious or sectarian influence.

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

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

(4) The school's educational program, including its curriculum and instructional strategies, is likely to assist its students, including educationally disadvantaged students, in meeting the state's academic standards.

(5) The school's admissions policy and marketing program is consistent with state and federal law, and includes community outreach to families of educationally disadvantaged students.

(6) The school's proposed educational program includes student academic performance standards and requirements that meet or exceed those determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW and are measured according to the assessment system determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW.

(7) The application includes a viable plan to evaluate pupil performance and accountability measures to determine whether pupil performance at the charter school falls below standards established in its charter.

(8) The school is designed to reasonably support the charter school educational program based on a review of the proposed five-year budget of projected revenues, expenditures, and other resources.

(9) The school's financial and administrative operations, including its audits, meet or exceed generally accepted standards of accounting and management.
be held before granting a charter; however a school board is not required to hold a public hearing before rejecting an application. The deadline for rejection of the application within one hundred fifty days after receipt of the application. The board of directors may reject an application or a request to convert the school board or a request for a new charter school application may be extended for an additional thirty days if both parties agree in writing.

(5) If the school board does not hold a public hearing or rejects the application after holding one or more public hearings, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for that decision. If the school board does not submit a revised application for the school board's reconsideration and the school board may provide assistance to improve the application. If the school board rejects the application after a revised application is submitted, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection.

(6) At the request of the applicant or the sponsor, the superintendent of public instruction may review the charter application and provide technical assistance.

(7) If the school board does not accept the revisions and does not approve the application, the superintendent must review the application. The superintendent, after exercising due diligence and good faith, must approve the application if the superintendent finds: (a) The criteria in section 9 of this act have been met; (b) The approval will be within the annual limits in section 16 (1) and (2) of this act; and (c) The approval is consistent with the legislative intent for which charter schools are authorized and is in the best interests of the children of the proposed school. The superintendent may permit the board of directors of an educational service district to assume the rights and responsibilities of implementing and administering a charter approved under this section, but if no such board agrees to assume the role of alternate sponsor, the superintendent of public instruction shall assume the rights and responsibilities of implementing and administering the charter and shall become the alternate sponsor.

(8) The superintendent must reject the application if the superintendent finds in section 9 of this act have not been met; the approval will not be within the annual limits established in section 16 (1) and (2) of this act; or the approval is inconsistent with the legislative intent for which charter schools are authorized and is not in the best interests of the children of the proposed school. If the superintendent rejects the application, the superintendent must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the rejection.

(11) Educational service districts and the superintendent of public instruction may issue a request to assist school boards who are located in districts in which significant numbers of students persistently fail to meet state standards with completing the chartering process. Assistance from an educational service district or from the superintendent of public instruction may include, but is not limited to, identifying potential eligible applicants, and assisting with the charter application and approval process.

(12) Consistent with the corrective action provisions in the federal no child left behind act of 2001, the superintendent of public instruction may use the charter school program as an intervention strategy to meet federal student achievement and accountability requirements. The superintendent may require a local school district board of directors to develop a plan for converting the school to a charter school or, if the superintendent determines it would be more appropriate, may require a local school district board of directors to convert the school to a charter school. The school board may be required to accept the consolidation or the educational service district board of directors or the superintendent.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. The charter school application is a proposed contract and must include:

(1) The identification and description of the nonprofit corporation submitting the application, including the names, descriptions, curriculum vitae, and qualifications of the individuals who will operate the school, all of which are subject to verification and review;

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

(3) A mission statement for the proposed school, consistent with the description of the legislative intent in section 16 (3) for the proposed school and demonstrating the extent to which the proposed school will meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged students;

(4) A description of the educational program, curriculum, and instructional strategies, including but not limited to how the charter school will assist its students, including educationally disadvantaged students;

(5) A description of the school's admissions policy and marketing program, and its deadlines for applications and admissions, including the procedures for communicating to families of educationally disadvantaged students;

(6) A description of the school's student performance standards and requirements that must be met or exceed those determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW, and be measured according to the assessment system determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW;

(7) A description of the school's plan to evaluate student performance and the procedures for taking corrective action if student performance on the school's charter school falls below standards established in its charter;

(8) A description of the financial plan for the school. The plan shall include: (a) A proposed five-year budget of projected revenues and expenses; (b) A description of the charter school's budget, property and financial statement; (c) A description of the charter school's financial plan.

(9) A description of the school's financial management procedures and financial stability. The school shall meet or exceed generally accepted standards of management and accounting.

(10) An assessment of the school's potential legal liability and a description of the types and limits of insurance coverage the nonprofit corporation plans to obtain. A liability insurance policy of at least five million dollars is required.

(11) A description of the procedures to discipline, suspend, and expel students;

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

(13) A description of the school's program for parent involvement in the charter school;

(14) Documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the charter school will have the liquid assets available to operate the school on an ongoing basis;

(15) Supporting documentation for any additional requirements that are appropriate and reasonably related to operating the charter school that the applicant or sponsor may impose as a condition of approving the charter; and

(16) A description of the quality management plan for the school, including its specific contents.

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

(1) The applicant is an eligible public benefit nonprofit corporation and meets the requirements for the charter school program and the individuals it proposes to manage and operate the school are qualified to operate a charter school and implement the proposed educational program that is free from religious or sectarian influence;

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

(3) The mission statement is consistent with the description of legislative intent and restrictions on charter school operations in this chapter. The sponsor or alternate sponsor must make a finding of whether or not the charter school's primary purpose is to serve educationally disadvantaged students;

(4) The school's educational program, including its curriculum and instructional strategies, is likely to assist its students, including educationally disadvantaged students, in meeting the state's academic standards;

(5) The school's admissions policy and marketing program is consistent with state and federal law, and includes community outreach to families of educationally disadvantaged students;

(6) The proposed school's educational program includes student academic performance standards and requirements that meet or exceed those determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW and are measurable according to the assessment system determined under chapter 28A.655 RCW;

(7) The application includes a viable plan to evaluate pupil performance and academic achievement for conversion of both pupil performance at the charter school falls below standards established in its charter;

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

(9) The school's financial and administrative operations, including its audits, meet or exceed generally accepted standards of accounting and management.
REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 55

The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

(continued)

New Section. Sec. 16. Number of Charter Schools. (1) A maximum of forty-five new charter schools may be established statewide during the six consecutive years in which new charter schools are authorized to be created under this chapter.

(a) For purposes of this section, a year begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th. In each of the three years beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2007, not more than five new charter schools may be established. In each of the three years beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2010, not more than ten new charter schools may be established.

(b) These annual allocations are cumulative to that if the maximum number of allowable new charters is not reached in any given year the maximums are increased accordingly for the successive years, but in no case shall the total number exceed forty-five without further legislative authorization.

(c) Applications for charter schools may be submitted on the effective date of this measure.

(d) The superintendent of public instruction shall maintain copies of all approved charter applications. An applicant may obtain copies of these applications from the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

New Section. Sec. 13. Administration. (1) To offset costs to oversee and administer the charter, a sponsor or alter- nate sponsor may retain up to three percent of state funding and local tax revenue for the charter school, allocated to the charter school. Except for the administration for this section, no other charges or offsets or deductions are allowed, whether for central administration or other off-site support services, from a charter school’s per-pupil share of state appropriations, local levies, or other funds, unless the charter school has contracted with a school district to obtain specific additional services.

New Section. Sec. 14. Leaves of Absence. If a school district shall fail to provide an extended leave of absence to work at a charter school, the school district shall grant the request. The school district may require that the employee return to work on the same basis as a school district. Those allocations to a charter school that are included in RCW 84.52.0531(1) (a) through (c) shall be included in the pay for thirty days before the employee’s leave would otherwise have to report for duty. The leave shall be granted for any request due for up to two years. If the employee returns to the school district at the end of the thirty day period, the employment shall be hindered, and the employment shall cease before the district hires anyone else with fewer years of statewide service, with respect to any position for which the returning employee is certified or otherwise qualified.

New Section. Sec. 15. Study of Charter Schools.

Subject to funding, the Washington institute for public policy shall study the implementation and effectiveness of this act. The institute shall report to the legislature on the effectiveness of charter schools in improving student achievement and the impact of charter schools. The institute shall also examine and discuss whether and how charter schools have enhanced education reform efforts and end up reducing the requirements for other public schools could result in improved school performance at those schools. The institute shall recommend whether any regulatory changes should be made to the application and approval process. A preliminary report of the study due to the legislature by March 1, 2007, and a final report due is due by March 1, 2008.
The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

The text is a page from a document discussing referendum measures, specifically referring to the school bond issue. It mentions, among other things, the school board's responsibilities, including the decision to close schools, and the procedures for designing and implementing the referendum measure. It also discusses the eligibility of voters to approve the measure and the role of the school board in its implementation. The text is a part of a larger document that likely outlines the legal framework for the referendum process in a specific jurisdiction.
At the time of creation of a conversion charter school under chapter 28A—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act), the employees of the charter school remain in any existing appropriate bargaining unit of employees of the school district in which the conversion charter school is located. At the request of either party, the employer, in consultation with the applicant or charter school board and, if applicable, the representatives of the bargaining unit, the charter school board may negotiate concerning any issues raised in the variance request.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. A new section is added to chapter 41.40 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charter schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only when the department of education determines that a charter school's retirement systems receive determinations from the Washington State department of labor that participation does not jeopardize the status of these retirement systems as governmental plans under the federal employees' retirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. RCW 28A.150.010 and 1969 exch. c 223 & 28A.01.005 are each amended to read as follows:

Public schools (public schools) means the common schools as referred to in Article IX of the state Constitution and those schools and institutions of learning having a curriculum below the college or university level as now or may be established by law and maintained at public expense, including charter schools under chapter 28A—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. CAPTIONS NOT LAW. Captions used in this chapter are not part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. Sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. If any provision of this act or any application of this act 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.

At the time of creation of a conversion charter school under chapter 28A—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act), employees of the charter school remain in any existing appropriate bargaining unit of employees of the school district in which the conversion charter school is located. If an applicant for a charter school board requests one or more variances from a collective bargaining agreement that applies to the relevant school district bargaining unit to address needs that are specifically identified by the applicant and the employees of the charter school, the following applies:

(1) At the request of either party, the employer, in consultation with the applicant or charter school board, and, if applicable, representatives of the bargaining unit, the charter school board shall negotiate concerning any issues raised in the variance request.

(2) If the parties are unable to conclude an agreement regarding the variance request within 30 days of negotiations, either party may declare and submit the discrepancy to the commission for mediation. The commission shall appoint a mediator within 30 days of the submission. The mediator under this subsection shall continue for up to 10 days unless the parties agree otherwise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. A new section is added to chapter 41.32 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charter schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only if the department of education determines that a charter school's retirement systems receive determinations from the internal revenue service and the United States department of labor that participation does not jeopardize the status of these retirement systems as governmental plans under the federal employees' retirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

AN ACT Relating to protection of public health, safety, and the environment at sites with wastes composed of radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous substances, including the Hanford Nuclear Reservation; and adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1, INTENT. The purpose of this act is to prohibit sites at which mixed radioactive and hazardous waste have contaminated or threaten to contaminate the environment, such as at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, from adding more waste that is not generated from the cleanup of the site until such waste on-site has been cleaned up and is stored, treated, or disposed of in compliance with all state and federal environmental laws.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2, DECLARATION OF POLICY. (1) The Hanford Nuclear Reservation, through which the Columbia river flows for fifty miles, is the most contaminated area in North America. Use of Hanford as a national waste dump for radioactive or hazardous waste will increase contamination and risks.

(2) Cleanup is the state's top priority at sites where hazardous waste contamination that threaten our rivers, ground water, environment, and health. Adding more waste to contaminated sites undermines the cleanup of those sites. Cleanup is delayed and funds and resources diverted if facilities need to treat or clean up existing waste are used for imported waste, and if larger facilities must be built to accommodate off-site wastes.

(3) The fundamental and inalienable right of each person residing in Washington state to a healthy environment has been jeopardized by pollution of air and water spreading from Hanford.

(4) The economy of Washington state, from agriculture to tourism, is at risk if Hanford's inalienable right and fundamental right of each person residing in Washington state to a healthy environment is compromised.

(5) It is the state policy to prohibit adding more waste to a site where mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes (a) are not stored or monitored in compliance with state and federal hazardous waste laws, and (b) have been dumped in unlined soil trenches which threaten to contaminate our state's resources.

(6) It is the state policy to protect Washington's current and future residents, particularly children and other sensitive individuals, from the cumulative risks of cancer caused by all cancer-causing hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, by ensuring that hazardous substance releases and releases of the substances that the standards established pursuant to chapter 70 HS RCW.

(7) Effective public and tribal involvement is necessary for government agencies to make sound decisions that will protect human health and the environment for thousands of years. It is Washington state's policy to encourage and enhance effective public and tribal involvement in the decision complex relating to cleanup, closure, permitting, and transportation of mixed waste, and to provide ef-
At the time of creation of a conversion charter school under chapter 28A—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act), the employees of the charter school remain in any existing appropriate bargaining unit of employees of the school district in which the conversion charter school is located. If an applicant for a charter school board requests one or more variances from a collective bargaining agreement that applies to the relevant school district bargaining unit to address needs that are not specifically addressed in the current public contract and the employees of the charter school, the following applies:

1. At the request of either party, the public employer, in consultation with the applicant or charter school board, and the bargaining representative of the bargaining unit shall negotiate concerning the issues raised in the variance request.

2. If the parties are unable to conclude an agreement regarding the variance request within twenty days of negotiations, either party may declare an impasse and submit the dispute to the commission for mediation. The commission shall appoint a mediator within two days of the submissions. Mediation under this subsection shall continue for up to ten days unless the parties agree otherwise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A new section is added to chapter 3.25 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charter schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only if the department of retirement systems determines that the retirement systems' investment in the trust fund for the charter school employees is significant. (Effective January 1, 2025.)

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. A new section is added to chapter 31.40 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charter schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only if the department of retirement systems determines that the retirement systems' investment in the trust fund for the charter school employees is significant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. A new section is added to chapter 31.45 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charter schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only if the department of retirement systems determines that the retirement systems' investment in the trust fund for the charter school employees is significant.

AN ACT Relating to protection of public health, safety, and the environment at sites with wastes composed of radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous substances, including the Hanford Nuclear Reservation; and adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. INTENT. The purpose of this act is to prohibit sites at which mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes have been stored or treated at or disposed of in violation of federal, state, or local law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. (1) The Hanford Nuclear Reservation, through which the Columbia river flows for fifty miles, is the most contaminated area in North America. Use of Hanford as a national waste dump for radioactive and hazardous wastes has increased contamination and risks.

(2) Cleanup is the state's top priority at sites with hazardous waste contamination that threatens our rivers, ground water, environment, and health. Adding more waste to contaminated sites undermines the cleanup of those sites. Cleanup is delayed and funds and resources diverted if facilities needed to treat or clean up existing waste are used for imported waste, and if larger facilities must be built to accommodate off-site wastes.

(3) The fundamental and inalienable right of each person residing in Washington state to a healthy environment has been jeopardized by pollution of air and water spreading from Hanford.

(4) The economy of Washington state, from agriculture to tourism, is at risk, as is the health and well-being of its current and future residents, particularly children and other sensitive individuals, from the cumulative risks of cancer caused by all cancer-causing hazardous substances, including radionuclides, by ensuring that hazardous substance releases do not jeopardize the standards established pursuant to chapter 70.165D RCW.

(5) Effective public and tribal involvement is necessary for government agencies to make sound decisions that will protect human health and the environment for thousands of years. It is Washington state policy to encourage and enhance effective public and tribal involvement in the complex decisions relating to cleanup, closure, permitting, and transportation of mixed waste; and to provide ef-
flective assistance to the public and local governments in reviewing and commenting upon complex decision documents. It is appropriate to consult the polluter pay for necessary public participation in decisions relating to waste handling and risks from mixed waste sites.

20. The transport of mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes, is inherently dangerous, and should be minimized. Decisions involving transportation of these wastes must be made with full involvement of the potentially affected public through whose communities these wastes will pass.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

1. "Dramatic waste" has the same meaning as the term is defined in RCW 70.105.010.

2. "Department" means the department of ecology.

3. "Disposal" or "disposal" have the same meanings as the terms are defined in RCW 70.105.010.

4. "Facility" has the same meaning as the term is defined in RCW 70.105.010.

5. "Hazardous waste" means the geographic area comprising the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, owned and operated by the United States department of energy, or any successor federal agency.

6. "Hazardous substance" has the same meaning as the term is defined in RCW 70.105.010.

7. "Hazardous waste" includes all dangerous and extremely hazardous waste, as those terms are defined in RCW 70.105.010.

8. "Federal government" means a city, town, or county.

9. "Mixed waste" or "mixed radioactive and hazardous waste" means hazardous waste or hazardous or extremely hazardous waste that contains both a radioactive hazardous component and a hazardous component, including any such substances that have been released to the environment, or pose a threat of future release, in a manner that may expose persons or the environment to the nonradioactive or radioactive hazardous substance.

10. "Mixed waste surrogate" means an additional charge for the use of local government and public participation in decisions relating to mixed waste facilities. Added to the service charge assessed under RCW 70.105.280 against those facilities that store, treat, incinerate, or dispose of mixed wastes; or against facilities at which some or all of the waste is released or which is undergoing a disposal plan pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW or remedial action pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW.

11. "National" has the same meaning as the term is defined in RCW 70.105.020.

12. "Release" has the same meaning as the term is defined in RCW 70.105.020.

13. "Remedial action" has the same meaning as the terms are defined in RCW 70.105.020.

14. "Site" means the contiguous geographic area under the same ownership, lease, or operation where a facility is located, or where there has been a release of hazardous substances. In the event of a release of hazardous substances, the "site" includes any area, or body of water or surrounding ground water, where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, migrated to, or otherwise come to be located.

15. Unless otherwise defined, the context indicates otherwise, terms not defined in this section have the same meaning as defined in chapter 70.105 RCW, when used in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY TO REGULATE MIXED WASTES. The department of ecology shall regulate mixed wastes to the fullest extent it is not precluded by chapter 70.105 RCW and the further provisions of this chapter.

2. Any facility owner or operator of a site storing, managing, processing, transferring, treating, or disposing of mixed wastes shall apply for and obtain a final facility permit under chapter 70.105 RCW, this chapter, and the federal resource, conservation, and recovery act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended, before transporting to; storing or disposing at; the facility any additional mixed wastes not generated at the facility. Any facility granted a sitewide permit, under which permits for individual units or for areas that become included in such a permit, such as site management centers, final facility permits must be applied for and obtained, for each unit or facility within the site where mixed wastes are, or will be stored or disposed, prior to transporting to, storing or disposing at, the facility any additional mixed wastes not generated at the facility.

3. The department shall not issue any permit pursuant to subsection (2) of this section unless the facility owner or operator of the site is in compliance with chapter 70.105 RCW this chapter, and RCRA, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended, for obtaining and maintaining a final facility permit for existing mixed wastes stored, treated, or disposed of at the facility.

4. If the department finds that an applicant for a final facility permit for mixed wastes under this section has not demonstrated compliance with the requirements of this section or that a facility pursuant to subsection (2) or (3) of this section.

5. The addition of new trenches or cells, or widening or deepening of existing trenches, as a site containment and reduction plan of the hazardous waste site, which contains mixed wastes shall be considered an expansion of the existing facilities for purposes of compliance with RCW chapter 70.105 or this chapter, and permit or permit for such expansion shall be subject to the requirements of this section.

6. (a) The department shall not issue a permit, or modify any existing permit, allowing for the treatment, storage, or disposal of any additional mixed wastes generated at the site or facility as part of a remedial or corrective action.

7. (b) The site or facility is in full compliance with the requirements of chapter 70.105 RCW, this chapter, and RCRA, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended, for obtaining and maintaining a closure permit for any facility or unit from which a release of hazardous substances has occurred or is threatened to occur, after character

antization and corrective action or:

(b) The department has issued a formal determination that no further action is required to remedy such a release pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW.

(c) The prohibitions of this subsection (6) are granted forsound or monitoring program for the site.

(d) The site or facility is in full compliance with the requirements of chapter 70.105 RCW, this chapter, and RCRA, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended, for obtaining and maintaining a closure permit for any facility or unit from which a release of hazardous substances has occurred or is threatened to occur, after character

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. RELEASES OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES; CLEAN UP STANDARDS. The department shall consider releases, or potential releases, of radioactive substances to the environment. The release of the radioactive substance poses a risk of a carcinogenic, toxic, or any other adverse health or environmental effect. The department shall require corrective action for, or remediation of, such releases to meet the same health risk based minimum clean-up standards as adopted for other carcinogenic, toxic, or other hazardous substances posing similar health hazards pursuant to RCW 70.105D.030.

2. The department shall include all known or suspected human carcinogens, including radionuclides and radioactive substances, in calculating the applicable clean-up standard, corrective action for, or remediation of the site or site or facility or unit at which mixed wastes are stored, disposed, or are reasonably believed by the department to be present, for purposes of chapter 70.105 RCW, this chapter, or chapter 70.105D RCW. In making any permit decision pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW or this chapter, or in reviewing the adequacy of any environmental documentation prepared by another state, local, or federal agency, relating to mixed waste sites or facilities, the department shall ensure that the cumulative risk from all such carcinogens does not exceed the maximum acceptable carcinogenic risk established by the department for purposes of determining clean-up standards pursuant to RCW 70.105D.030, or one additional cancer caused from exposure to all potential releases of hazardous substances at the site per one hundred thousand exposed individuals, whichever is more protective.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. DISPOSAL OF WASTE IN UNLINED TRENCHES TO END INVESTIGATION AND CLEANUP OF UNLINED TRENCHES; CLOSURE OF MIXED WASTE TANK SYSTEMS. (1)(a) The department, within sixty days after the effective date of this act, on written notice to the facility operator utilizing landfills or burial grounds containing unlined soil trenches in which mixed wastes are reasonably believed by the department to have been disposed, shall:

(i) Cease disposal of all further wastes in unlined soil trenches or facilities within thirty days of the order;

(ii) Initiate an investigation to provide the department with an inventory of unlined soil trenches or unlined soil tanks at hazardous sites potentially disposed in unlined trenches;

(iii) Initiate an investigation of releases or potential releases of any hazardous substances that were potentially disposed in unlined trenches;

(iv) Prepare, or pay the costs of the department to prepare, pursuant to the provisions of chapters 70.105 and 70.105D RCW, a plan for the removal, or disposal of the hazardous substances contained in unlined soil trenches, which may include temporary capping pending full characterization and remediation, the schedule for which shall be determined in response to requirements to prevent migration of wastes; and

(iii) Install and maintain a ground water and soil column monitoring system, within two years, which in compliance with all regulations of the appropriate state or federal agency. This chapter, and RCRA, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended.

(b) The department shall provide, by rule, for public notice, hearings, and comment on the scope of investigations and all actions necessary to fulfill the purposes of this section. Notice to the public for purposes of this section shall include a description of potential impacts to health and the environment from the facilities, and the potential for any state resources, or land areas, to be restricted from future use due to potential releases of hazardous substances from the site or facility.
Two pages of text cannot be displayed due to the constraints of the interface. The content appears to be a document discussing the implementation of an initiative measure, possibly related to environmental or regulatory standards. The text includes detailed provisions, definitions, and requirements that are typical of legislation drafts or regulatory documents. The document is formatted in a way that suggests it is meant to be a formal legal or policy document, possibly intended for public review or legislative consideration.

The text is contained within a larger body of text that is not visible in the provided snippet. The document seems to cover aspects such as definitions, sections, and conditions that are commonly found in regulatory or legislative drafts. The language is technical and legal, indicating that it is a formal or semi-formal document, likely intended for a specific audience such as policymakers, stakeholders, or the public.

Given the complexity and nature of the document, it is important to understand that the full context is necessary to provide an accurate summary or translation. The document appears to be comprehensive, covering various aspects and conditions that are typical of detailed regulatory or legislative frameworks.
by this section shall include, at a minimum, a comparison of the cost estimate for all activity required by compliance orders, decrees, schedules, or agreements, with the funds requested and with the funds appropriated. The owner or operator shall provide additional detail on projected costs and budgets, at the request of the department. Every year, the department shall hold public hearings, and seek advice from the site advisory board, on the disclosures required by this section and funding priorities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. EXEMPTIONS. NAVAL REACTOR DISPOSAL, DEPORTAL, CIVIL WASTE COMPLIANCE. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 70.105 RCW, the United States Navy shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter to the extent that the United States Navy is performing activities associated with the decommissioning and/or disposal of naval reactors,

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall affect existing permits for, or in any manner prohibit, the storage or disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels or equipment from the United States Navy submarine reactors or surfaces ships at the disposal facility at Hanford, or affect existing permits for the operation of any facility by the federal government at which United States Navy reactors are decommissioned or refueled.

Obligations of the state pursuant to the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management and agreements made with the federal government to be considered interfered with or affected by any provision of this act. If hazardous or mixed wastes have been disposed or released at any facility operated pursuant to the Compact, the relevant provisions of this chapter apply.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT. (1) At any site or facility at which there has been a release of mixed wastes, the department shall complete this chapter and chapter 70.105 RCW for mixed waste facilities shall provide for the operation and funding of a broadly representative advisory board. The board shall be composed of representatives of local, state, and federal government; private sector interests; business organizations; and other citizens with an established record in regard to human health or the environment. The board may be used to evaluate the environmental impact of any proposed or actual releases of hazardous or mixed wastes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. CONCLUSION. The department shall formally consider and respond to any comments from the advisory board regarding exposure scenarios prior to any decision on a remedial, corrective or closure action. The department shall base its decision on the best available evidence and data.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes and purposes of this act. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this act and any other act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known as the Cleanup Priority Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. CAPTIONS NOT PART OF LAW. Captions used in this act are not part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 13 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.
(2) At any site with one or more land disposal facilities or units containing unlined trenches or pits, at which mixed wastes are stored or were disposed, any proposed expansion of such land disposal facility or unit, or application for permit for new land disposal facilities at the same site, shall be considered to be an impermissible expansion of the existing units or facilities where:
   (i) There is a history of dioxins or hazardous wastes are buried in or stored that have not been fully characterized to conclusively determine that no mixed or hazardous wastes are present.
   (ii) A release of a hazardous substance has occurred, including but not limited to releases of radioactive or mixed wastes; or
   (iii) The department has information that indicates that there is a significant potential for a release of hazardous substances.

(3) Determinations and permit actions, pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW or this chapter, relating to the closure of tank systems consisting of one or more interconnected tanks in which mixed wastes are currently, or were, stored, shall be made by the department after only consideration of the cumulative impacts of all tank residuals and leaks from such systems at the site pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW. Actions may not be taken to close individual tanks, or any portion of the tank system, which may prevent the retrieval of residual mixed wastes remaining in a tank, in any element of the tank system, or in the soil due to leaks in the tank system, prior to compliance with the section and determination of the quantity, nature, and potential impacts from such residuals or releases. In no case may the department take any rule-making action to close land disposal tank systems prior to all potential effective and practicable actions having been taken to characterize, remediate, release and potential releases. The department may require research and development of methodologies for characterization or retrieval pursuant to this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. DISCLOSURE OF COSTS AND CLEAN-UP BUDGETS. The department shall require, as a condition for any permit issued pursuant to the provisions of chapter 70.105 RCW or this chapter for facilities storing, treating, or disposing of mixed wastes, and at which hazardous substances have been released, and remedial action to the environment have occurred, and remedial or corrective action has not been completed, that the site owner or operator disclose to the department the projected annual cost of each project or action required to meet the provisions of applicable federal or state law governing investigation, cleanup, corrective action, and the health and safety of facilities at the site; and, if the owner or operator is a state or federal agency, the budgets or budget requests for such purposes for the owner’s current fiscal year and each of the upcoming three fiscal years. When the owner of the site is a federal agency, the annual disclosure shall be provided to the department after within fourteen days of: Submission of the agency’s budget request to Congress; final approval of the budget by the time the budget is submis- sited to the agency’s headquarters for funding in fiscal years beyond the current fiscal year. The disclosures to the department required by this section shall include, at a minimum, a comparison of the cost estimate for all activity required by compliance orders, decrees, schedules, or agreements, with the funds requested and with the funds appropriated. The owner or operator shall provide additional detail on projected costs and budgets, at the request of the department. Every year, the department shall hold public hearings, and seek advice from the site advisory board, on the disclosures required by this section and funding priorities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. EXEMPTIONS. NAVIGATIONAL AIRCRAFT DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE: PERMIT IMPACT. (1) Exempted. The State of Washington has previously permitted, and committed to assist in the national need for, disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels and other spent reactor vessels from submarines and other vessels of the United States Navy; and to operate a regional disposal site for low-level waste with no hazardous waste pursuant to an Interstate compact. The U.S. Navy reactor vessels or compartments are sealed in a manner estimated to prevent release of hazardous or radioactive wastes for hundreds of years, exceeding the performance of a liner system while disposal trenches are operating. Therefore, the State of Washington accepts the burden and risks of continued disposal of retired U.S. Navy reactor vessels and low-level waste pursuant to the Compact, recognizing that this disposal will cause future impacts to the soil, environment, and groundwater.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect existing permits for, or in any manner prohibit, the storage or disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels or compartments from submarines and other vessels of the United States Navy submarines or surface ships at the disposal facility at Hanford, or affect existing permits for the operation of any facility by the federal government at which United States Navy reactors are decommissioned or refueled.

(3) Obligations of the state pursuant to the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management and agreement to participate in the Compact shall continue in effect and be unaffected by or with effect of any provision of this act. If hazardous or mixed wastes have been disposed or released at any facility operated pursuant to the Compact, the relevant provisions of this chapter apply.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT. (1) At any site or facility at which there has been a release of mixed wastes, including any site at which a permit issued under chapter 70.105 RCW for mixed waste facilities shall provide for the operation and funding of a broadly representative advisory board. The board shall be composed of representatives of affected communities; local, state, and national state- wide citizen groups with an established record of concern regarding human health or the environment, or potentially impacted by releases from the site; local groups concerned with health and resource protection; and the state of Oregon if that state may be, or has been, impacted by the release or threatened release of waste. Such permits shall specify that the advisory board be composed of members from local, regional, and state or federal agencies, or the operator of the site, to perform its charter functions prior to final closure or certification of the completion of remedial or corrective action.

(2) The department shall request the advisory board created or maintained at a facility pursuant to this section to advise it on procedural and substantive matters necessary for informed public comment.

The department shall formally consider and respond to any comments from the advisory board regarding exposure scenarios prior to issuing any decision on a remedial, corrective or closure action.

(3) The department shall base planning for its own oversight and permitting functions utilizing an assumption that mixed waste facility shall not be less than one percent of the first two hundred million dollars of the estimated annual site clean-up budget for the coming years, and one half of one percent of the estimated annual site clean-up budget above that level. If the department determines that a lower or higher level of service charges is necessary to support its oversight and public involvement functions, then it shall seek comment from any advisory committee established for the site, and from the public, regarding the appropriate level of support.

(4) (a) Due to the complexity of issues involving mixed waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities, at such facilities, the department shall make available annual local government and public participation grants for both: (i) assistance in public review of mixed waste permit, closure, and cleanup decisions; and, (ii) review of, and public comment on, site budgets, compliance costs and funding priorities. Public participation grants pursuant to this section shall be provided as determined by the criteria adopted by the department pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW.

(b) Local government grants pursuant to this section shall be made available to either a local government or a coalition of local governments. Grants under this section may be renewed annually at a level differing from that permitted under chapter 70.105 RCW and shall not be subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

(c) Local government public participation grants established under this section shall be conditioned on the state’s ongoing state toxics control accounting, by charging an applicant or permit holder a mixed waste surcharge added to the service charge established by RCW 70.105.280. This surcharge shall be collected and administrated consistent with the procedures established in this section and RCW 70.105.280 to ensure adequate public and local government involvement. This mixed waste surcharge shall be no less than the average charge of the first five hundred million dollars of annual site budget for all related cleanup activities, of which five hundred-one of one percent shall be available for local government needs. The mixed waste surcharge charged for public and local government participation grants shall be five hundred-one of one percent of the portion of any estimated annual site clean-up budget exceeding two hundred million dollars. Any unused mixed waste surcharges assessed under this section shall remain in the state toxics control account established pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW, and shall be utilized to reduce the mixed waste surcharges assessed on behalf of the owner or operator of the facility in future years.

(d) For federal facilities, with releases of mixed wastes or hazardous substances owned or operated a federal agency, such as Hanford, the annual site clean-up budget shall be determined by the department, for purposes of this section, based upon the greater of the congressional budget request or appropriations of the federal government for activities at the site related to cleanup or waste management. If the appropriation amount for a fiscal year exceeds the congressional budget request, the department shall adjust the assessment of the mixed waste surcharge within thirty days of final enactment of the appropriation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES. (a) Any person may bring a civil action to compel the owner or operator of a mixed waste facility to comply with the requirements of this chapter or any permit or order issued by the department pursuant to this chapter, or to compel the department to perform any non-discretionary duty under this chapter. At least thirty days before commencing the action, the person must give written notice to the department of intent to sue, unless a substantial endangerment exists. The court may award attorney fees and other costs to a prevailing plaintiff in the action.

(b) The department shall require that the mixed waste facility notify the department to promptly report any incident or emergency.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this act and any other act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known as the Cleanup Priority Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. CAPTIONS NOT PART OF LAW. Captions used in this act are not part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Introduction of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.
John Edwards and I will lead America in a new direction that makes America stronger at home and more respected in the world.

In this election, voters face a clear choice. They can continue with the failed policies of the current administration that have taken us in the wrong direction or they can choose the new direction that John Edwards and I offer with our plan to make things better.

Our plan is guided by our values — to reward hard work and to help America’s middle-class families get ahead. These aren’t Democratic values or Republican values. They’re American values.

But today, instead of getting ahead, too many families are falling behind. Jobs are going overseas, wages are down and health care costs are skyrocketing.

Our plan to get America moving in the right direction:

- Jumpstart job growth through tax credits for manufacturers and small businesses hiring new workers;
- Reduce health care premiums for families by up to $1,000 and enact a real prescription drug benefit for seniors;
- End tax breaks for companies who ship jobs overseas;
- Pass middle class tax cuts for health care, child care and college;
- Invest in renewable energy to decrease America’s dependence on Middle East oil and create new jobs right here at home;
- Restore respect for America in the world and repair relationships with our allies to help fight the war on terror and bring peace to Iraq;
- Fund veterans’ health care, fairly compensate our troops and protect their loved ones with a Military Family Bill of Rights.

I defied this country as a young man and I will defend it as president, beginning with the commonsense notion that a stronger America begins at home. On November 2, please join us in moving America in the right direction.
John Edwards and I will lead America in a new direction that makes America stronger at home and more respected in the world.

In this election, voters face a clear choice. They can continue with the failed policies of the current administration that have taken us in the wrong direction or they can choose the new direction that John Edwards and I offer with our plan to make things better.

Our plan is guided by our values – to reward hard work and to help America’s middle-class families get ahead. These aren’t Democratic values or Republican values. They’re American values.

But today, instead of getting ahead, too many families are falling behind. Jobs are going overseas, wages are down and health care costs are skyrocketing.

Our plan to get America moving in the right direction:

- Jumpstart job growth through tax credits for manufacturers and small businesses hiring new workers;
- Reduce health care premiums for families by up to $1,000 and enact a real prescription drug benefit for seniors;
- End tax breaks for companies who ship jobs overseas;
- Pass middle class tax cuts for health care, child care and college;
- Invest in renewable energy to decrease America’s dependence on Middle East oil and create new jobs right here at home;
- Restore respect for America in the world and repair relationships with our allies to help fight the war on terror and bring peace to Iraq;
- Fund veteran’s health care, fairly compensate our troops and protect their loved ones with a Military Family Bill of Rights.

I defended this country as a young man and I will defend it as president, beginning with the commonsense notion that a stronger America begins at home. On November 2, please join us in moving America in the right direction.
George W. Bush and John Kerry both support the war in Iraq. They both oppose gun rights. They both supported the PATRIOT Act. They both support the war on drugs. They both support confiscatory taxation. They both support ruinous levels of spending, huge deficits and increasing debt.

You can't change those policies by voting for either "old party" candidate. That's why I'm running for President.

If we leave Iraq now, bad things will happen and people will get killed. But if we stay, bad things will happen to Americans and more American kids will get killed. The proper role of government is to protect American lives and property, not to squander both on adventures abroad. We can bring the troops home safely in ninety days; voting for me is the only way to show you want a quick end to this war.

Both Bush and Kerry talk about tax cuts. Both also advocate new spending programs. Barring some secret plan to get the French or Chinese to cover our federal spending, there can be no increase in spending without higher taxes. We're already running a huge deficit. We need straight talk on taxes and spending. That's why I'm running for President.

Our drug laws are based on the belief that with enough money and firepower, we can eradicate drug use—but we haven't even been able to stop it in our own prisons. Our current policy has brought America drive-by shootings, meth labs in our neighborhoods and pushers in our kids' schools. We need to change those policies. That's why I'm running for President.

The most important thing you can do to build a better future is to vote for an alternative to today's "lesser of two evils" political system. Help build a three-party America. Visit www.badnark.org.

John Parker, Presidential candidate, and Teresa Gutierrez, Vice-Presidential candidate are workers, anti-war activists and organizers in peoples' movements. Gutierrez, a lesbian activist, and Parker are running on the Workers World Party ticket.

They work towards building a society which puts people's needs first, not profits. They support a $15/hour minimum wage, jobs, childcare, housing, education and healthcare for all, and the right of all working people, including immigrants, to unionize.

These candidates oppose racism, sexism, and all discrimination and bigotry. They oppose the Patriot Act, the death penalty and police brutality, support reproductive choice for all women, and full rights of lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgendered people, including marriage.

They say no to the Iraq war and occupation and want the troops brought home now. They call for slashing the huge military budget to create living-wage jobs with benefits, to rebuild the cities, expand social programs and fund all human needs.

Parker and Gutierrez say it's time that working people and all who face discrimination, unemployment, poverty, have their own party—one that represents their interests, and not those of big business and the super-rich.

They believe that working together, the majority of people can build an independent movement to challenge and change government and corporate policies, aiming to end the ills in this capitalist society.

Parker and Gutierrez, who have joined with low-wage and immigrant workers to fight for their rights, endorse and will attend the October 17 Million Workers March.

Parker and Gutierrez see the need for a socialist society, based on sharing the resources and wealth among all here and worldwide, rooted in cooperation, and respect for all peoples, with peace and true equality. Curing AIDS and malnutrition would be priorities, not developing new weapons. Life's necessities would be guaranteed to every human being; and every child could develop their full potential.
George W. Bush and John Kerry both support the war in Iraq. They both oppose gun rights. They both supported the PATRIOT Act. They both support the war on drugs. They both support confiscatory taxation. They both support ruinous levels of spending, huge deficits and increasing debt.

You can’t change those policies by voting for either “old party” candidate. That’s why I’m running for President.

If we leave Iraq now, bad things will happen and people will get killed. But if we stay, bad things will happen to Americans and more American kids will get killed. The proper role of government is to protect American lives and property, not to squander both on adventures abroad. We can bring the troops home safely in ninety days; voting for me is the only way to show you want a quick end to this war.

Both Bush and Kerry talk about tax cuts. Both also advocate new spending programs. Barring some secret plan to get the French or Chinese to cover our federal spending, there can be no increase in spending without higher taxes. We’re already running a huge deficit. We need straight talk on taxes and spending. That’s why I’m running for President.

Our drug laws are based on the belief that with enough money and firepower, we can eradicate drug use — but we haven’t even been able to stop it in our own prisons. Our current policy has brought America drive-by shootings, meth labs in our neighborhoods and pushers in our kids’ schools. We need to change those policies. That’s why I’m running for President.

The most important thing you can do to build a better future is to vote for an alternative to today’s “lesser of two evils” political system. Help build a three-party America. Visit www.badnarik.org.
David Cobb and Patricia LaMarche offer solutions.

Problem: Corporations have too much power and are destroying the earth. They use "free trade agreements" to skirt our laws. They have limited liability for the pollution and pain they inflict on communities. They wield more power than humans do. And they can't be thrown in jail.


Problem: Climate change threatens life on earth as we know it.

Solution: Shift tax subsidies from coal, oil, and nuclear power, as well as from the military budget, to investing in clean, renewable energy.

Problem: The two-party system takes away our freedom of choice.

Solution: Instant runoff voting - Initiative 318.

Under instant runoff voting, you would get to rank the candidates, instead of being forced to pick just one. Your vote would go to your first-choice candidate. If your first choice is eliminated, your vote would go to your second choice, and so on. You would never have to vote your fears again.

See www.1rvw.org.

Beware of the Louisiana primary (Initiative 872). This system makes elections less competitive, and drives voter turnout down. Preserve Washington's independent, multiparty system. Vote "no" on I-872 and "yes" on I-318.

Problem: We've gotten into quagmires around the globe. Our military serves primarily to protect the assets of multinational corporations, which have no allegiance to our country and dodge our taxes.

Solution: Get George Bush out of the White House. Then build leverage on the next administration to bring our troops home by joining the Green Party. www.wagreens.us.

David Cobb is a former construction worker and public interest lawyer. Patricia LaMarche is a radio talk-show host and single mom.

James Harris
Socialist Workers

Margaret Trowe
Socialist Workers

Socialist Workers 2004 Campaign
5418 Rainier Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98118
Telephone: 206.323.1755
E-mail: sws@sws.org

It's not who you are against, but what you are for! Vote for the Socialist Workers Party in 2004.

What the SWP stands and fights for:

- Support workers' right to organize unions and to defend themselves from the bosses' assaults.
- Defend the labor movement from the continuing offensive by the employers and their twin parties of capitalism—the Democrats and Republicans. For the formation of a labor party, based on the trade unions, that fights in the interests of working people.
- Support the efforts of the power-poor semicolonial countries to acquire and develop the energy sources necessary to expand electrification, a prerequisite for economic and social advances. Expose the drive by Washington and its allies to prevent the nations oppressed by imperialism from developing the sources of energy they need, including nuclear power, to bring much of humanity out of darkness.
- The immediate, unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and other imperialist troops from Iraq, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, Korea, Haiti, Colombia and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
- For a massive federally funded public works program to put millions to work at union scale.
- For the extension of social security to cover universal, federally funded, lifetime health care for all.
- Defend and extend affirmative action in employment, education, and housing.
- Fight cop brutality, abolish the death penalty.
- Defend a woman's right to choose abortion.
- End Washington's economic war against Cuba; U.S. hands off Venezuela.
- Stop farm foreclosures. Government funded cheap credit for working farmers and price supports to cover production costs.
David Cobb and Patricia LaMarche offer solutions.

Problem: Corporations have too much power and are destroying the earth. They use "free trade agreements" to skirt our laws. They have limited liability for the pollution and pain they inflict on communities. They wield more rights than humans do. And they can't be thrown in jail.


Problem: Climate change threatens life on earth as we know it.

Solution: Shift tax subsidies from coal, oil, and nuclear power, as well as from the military budget, to investing in clean, renewable energy.

Problem: The two-party system takes away our freedom of choice.

Solution: Instant runoff voting – Initiative 318. Under instant runoff voting, you would get to rank the candidates, instead of being forced to pick just one. Your vote would go to your first-choice candidate. If your first choice is eliminated, your vote would go to your second choice, and so on. You would never have to vote your fears again. See www.inrwv.org.

Beware of the Louisiana primary (Initiative 872). This system makes elections less competitive, and drives voter turnout down. Preserve Washington's independent, multipartisan heritage by voting No on I-872 and signing I-318.

Problem: We've gotten into quagmires around the globe. Our military serves primarily to protect the assets of multinational corporations, which have no allegiance to our country and dodge our taxes.

Solution: Get George Bush out of the White House. Then build leverage on the next administration to bring our troops home by joining the Green Party. www.wagreens.us.

David Cobb is a former construction worker and public interest lawyer. Patricia LaMarche is a radio talk-show host and single mom.

James Harris
Socialist Workers

Margaret Trowe
Socialist Workers

Socialist Workers 2004 Campaign
5418 Rainier Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98118
Telephone: 206.323.1755
E-mail: swpseattl@yahoo.com

It's not who you are against, but what you are for! Vote for the Socialist Workers Party in 2004.

What the SWP stands and fights for:
Support workers' right to organize unions and to defend themselves from the bosses' assaults.
Defend the labor movement from the continuing offensive by the employers and their twin parties of capitalism—the Democrats and Republicans. For the formation of a labor party, based on the trade unions, that fights in the interests of working people.

Support the efforts of the power-poor semicolonial countries to acquire and develop the energy sources necessary to expand electrification, a prerequisite for economic and social advances. Expose the drive by Washington and its allies to prevent the nations oppressed by imperialism from developing the sources of energy they need, including nuclear power, to bring much of humanity out of darkness.

The immediate, unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and other imperialist troops from Iraq, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, Korea, Haiti, Colombia and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

For a massive federally funded public works program to put millions to work at union scale.

For the extension of social security to cover universal, federally funded, lifetime health care for all.

Defend and extend affirmative action in employment, education, and housing.

Fight cop brutality, abolish the death penalty.

Defend a woman's right to choose abortion.

End Washington's economic war against Cuba! U.S. hands off Venezuela.

Stop farm foreclosures. Government funded cheap credit for working farmers and price supports to cover production costs.
Michael Anthony Peroutka is the only Presidential Nominee whose entire platform is in compliance with the U.S. Constitution, including Article IV, Section 4 which mandates that U.S. citizens will be protected from foreign invaders.

He is the only Presidential Nominee who courageously vows to enforce our immigration laws, secure our borders and protect the lives of all law-abiding Americans by halting the illegal alien invasion.

Michael Anthony Peroutka will:
- Stop the undeclared wars which are daily costing American lives and billions of tax dollars;
- Stop reckless spending, including foreign aid, and take care of America's domestic needs;
- End debt financing of the Federal government;
- Get rid of the Federal income tax, and restore a tariff based revenue system;
- Immediately terminate international trade agreements such as NAFTA, WTO, the proposed CAFTA and FTAA, and stop sending high paying American jobs to foreign countries;
- Uphold God-ordained marriage and defend America's moral and family values;
- Protect the right to life of all unborn innocent children;
- Get the Federal Government out of the Education business and allow parents to control the education of their own children;
- Uphold Second Amendment rights; and
- Restore a debt free, interest free money system.

Michael Peroutka is the co-founder of The Institute on the Constitution which teaches the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

If you are concerned about the future of our nation and our children, for God, Family and Republic, vote Peroutka!
Michael Anthony Peroutka is the only Presidential Nominee whose entire platform is in compliance with the U.S. Constitution, including Article IV, Section 4 which mandates that U.S. citizens will be protected from foreign invaders.

He is the only Presidential Nominee who courageously vows to enforce our immigration laws, secure our borders and protect the lives of all law-abiding Americans by halting the illegal alien invasion.

Michael Anthony Peroutka will:
- Stop the undeclared wars which are daily costing American lives and billions of tax dollars;
- Stop reckless spending, including foreign aid, and take care of America’s domestic needs;
- End debt financing of the Federal government;
- Get rid of the Federal income tax, and restore a tariff based revenue system;
- Immediately terminate international trade agreements such as NAFTA, WTO, the proposed CAFTA and FTAA, and stop sending high paying American jobs to foreign countries;
- Uphold God-ordained marriage and defend America’s moral and family values;
- Protect the right to life of all unborn innocent children;
- Get the Federal Government out of the Education business and allow parents to control the education of their own children;
- Uphold Second Amendment rights; and
- Restore a debt free, interest free money system.

Michael Peroutka is the co-founder of The Institute on the Constitution which teaches the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

If you are concerned about the future of our nation and our children, for God, Family and Republic, vote Peroutka!
Independent candidates Ralph Nader and Peter Camejo urge a rapid, responsible Iraq withdrawal. We seek an end of corporate control of government and a government that is truly "of, by and for the people." They seek to shift the power to workers, consumers and tax payers and put the necessities of people before corporations including health care for all, earning a living wage for themselves and their family, authentic consumer protection, environmental protection, labor law reform, a jobs program to rebuild U.S. infrastructure, ending poverty, an energy policy that breaks U.S. addiction to fossil and nuclear energy and creates jobs building sustainable clean energy as well as efficient buildings and motor vehicles. They support education, from pre-school through college, affordable for all Americans with developed civic skills. They protect the Constitution by repealing the Patriot Act, ending the failed drug war and restoring justice. They would shift the burden from work to wealth and to things we like least, e.g., pollution, gambling, addictive industries and stock speculation more than things we like, e.g., food, books, clothing. Nader-Camejo seeks to wage peace not just prepare for war -- the military budget is half the federal government's current operating expenditures. They are seeking a peaceful resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, pressing for arms control and nuclear disarmament worldwide, stopping support of dictators and oligarchs and advancing human rights. For more than four decades, Ralph Nader and Peter Miguel Camejo have saved lives, opened minds, implemented solutions, and inspired citizens to building a better world. They have tirelessly worked for justice for all and are known for their ethics, integrity and independence. Nader-Camejo urge voters to vote their needs not their fears and declare productive independence from the two corporate political parties.

Patty Murray
People for Patty Murray
PO Box 3662
Seattle, WA 98124

Washington state is a great place to live and raise a family, and we must preserve and build on the things that make us strong. As your U.S. Senator, I believe we must put the priorities of Washington state first and take care of our own.

Taking care of our own means creating jobs. I am working to hold our trading partners accountable and pass tax incentives to help Washington employers keep jobs here and not send them overseas.

Taking care of our own means making wise investments here at home. I secured funding for critical transportation projects, and I have always worked to make our schools the best they can be. We need to do more to lower the cost of health care, preserve our environment, and move to new technologies and innovations that help our people and our economy.

Our security starts here at home. Investing in port security, our Northern Border, our police and firefighters, and the safety of our transit system. The Homeland Nuclear Reservation has always been an important part of my work. Today, our ports are our first line of defense. I'm proud to have worked with the Ports of Seattle and Tacoma to make them the first in the nation to implement tough, new security measures. We must do more.

Taking care of our own also means taking care of our troops. They deserve a plan for the war against terrorism that brings them home safely. As the first woman on the Senate Veterans Committee, I'm fighting to make sure our troops and their families get the support and respect they deserve as they sacrifice for us.

I am honored to be your voice as Washington's U.S. Senator. I ask for your vote and support to continue that work and put Washington state first.

George R. Nethercutt, Jr.
Nethercutt for Senate
330 112th Avenue N.E., #101
Bellevue, WA 98004

I am asking for your vote for U.S. Senate because our state needs strong leadership to create jobs, defend our values and make health care more affordable. Voters have a clear choice in this election. My opponent, Patty Murray, has voted against our military, against tax relief, and against legislation to stop junk lawsuits.

I have worked to create jobs as Eastern Washington's representative in Congress since 1995. Now, with your help, I will continue that work as your U.S. Senator. I'm fighting to make tax relief permanent, so families can plan for the future. I will continue to work to make health care more accessible and affordable by passing medical liability reform.

I will make sure our troops have what they need to win the War on Terror and I will keep our commitment to America's veterans. As a leader in Congress, I have strengthened our military's budget by 40 percent. Senator Murray voted to cut important intelligence operations. I will continue to fight for affordable prescription drugs for Washington's seniors and never vote to cut Social Security. Senator Murray voted to cut Social Security benefits six times.

As your Senator, I will work to preserve and protect our environment for future generations. In Congress I have fought to reduce America's dependence on foreign sources of oil, because our families and businesses need affordable and reliable energy. Patty Murray voted against a national energy plan -- I will fight for it.

As America moves forward, Washington continues to lag with higher unemployment rates and slower economic growth. To meet our state's great potential, we need strong leadership that will unite us and get things done.

Thank you for your careful consideration. I would be honored to have your vote.
Independent candidates Ralph Nader and Peter Camejo urge a rapid, responsible Iraq withdrawal. We seek an end of corporate control of government and a government that is truly "of, by, and for the people." They seek to shift the power to workers, consumers and taxpayers and put the necessities of people before corporations including health care for all, earning a living wage for themselves and their family, authentic consumer protection, environmental protection, labor law reform, a jobs program to rebuild U.S. infrastructure, ending poverty, an energy policy that breaks U.S. addiction to fossil and nuclear energy and creates jobs building sustainable clean energy as well as efficient buildings and motor vehicles. They support education, from pre-school through college, affordable for all Americans with developed civic skills. They protect the Constitution by repealing the Patriot Act, ending the failed drug war and restoring justice. They would shift the burden from work to wealth and to things we like least, e.g. pollution, gambling, addictive industries and stock speculation more than things we like, e.g. food, books, clothing. Camejo seeks to wage peace not just prepare for war – the military budget is half the federal government’s current operating expenditures. They are seeking a peaceful resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, press for arms control and nuclear disarmament worldwide, stopping support of dictators and oligarchs and advancing human rights. For more than four decades, Ralph Nader and Peter Miguel Camejo have saved lives, opened minds, implemented solutions, and inspired citizens to build a better world. They have tirelessly worked for justice for all and are known for their ethics, integrity and independence. Camejo urges voters to vote their needs not their fears and declare productive independence from the two corporate political parties.

Nader for President 2004
PO Box 18002
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: 202.265.4000
E-mail, go to: votenader.org/contact/index.php
Website: votenader.org

George R. Nethercutt, Jr.
Republican
Nethercutt for Senate
330 112th Avenue N.E., #101
Bellevue, WA 98004

I am asking your vote for U.S. Senate because our state needs strong leadership to create jobs, defend our values and make health care more affordable. Voters have a very clear choice in this election. My opponent, Patty Murray, has voted against our military, against tax relief, and against legislation to stop junk lawsuits. I have worked to create jobs at Eastern Washington’s representative in Congress since 1995. Now, with your help, I will continue that work as your U.S. Senator. I’m fighting to make tax relief permanent, so families can plan for the future. I will continue to work to make health care more accessible and affordable by passing medical liability reform. I will make sure our troops have what they need to win the War on Terror and I will keep our commitment to America’s veterans. As a leader in Congress, I have strengthened our military’s budget by 40 percent. Senator Murray voted to cut important intelligence operations. I will continue to fight for affordable prescription drugs for Washington’s seniors and never vote to cut Social Security. Senator Murray voted to cut Social Security benefits six times.

As your Senator, I will work to preserve and protect our environment for future generations. In Congress I have fought to reduce America’s dependence on foreign sources of oil, because our families and businesses need affordable and reliable energy. Patty Murray voted against a national energy plan – I will fight for it.

As America moves forward, Washington continues to lag with higher unemployment rates and slower economic growth. To meet our state’s great potential, we need strong leadership that will unite us and get things done. Thank you for your careful consideration. I would be honored to have your vote.
Whether you vote Republican or Democrat, next year a new home will still cost a little more and health care insurance will be more expensive - if you can get it at all. There will still be drive-by shootings and crowded jails due to our failed drug policies. Republicans and Democrats will send American kids overseas to fight and die.

So, "choosing" between the two old parties won't change much in your life. Accordingly, the most important issue is this: Do you like the existing loser-of-two-evils-sysytem, or would you be better off with more choices? If, like me, you think the old two-party system is the problem, and if you want to help build a multi-party America, then you must simply stop voting for the two old party candidates. You probably don't agree with everything Libertarians are saying, but the Libertarian Party - organized in all fifty states, and organized nationally and locally - is closer than any other group to breaking the old parties' grip on American politics.

You can wait for someone else to build an alternative to the two old parties, or you can vote now to start changing things for the better. Come visit me on the Internet at www.jmills.com, and help build a three-party America. This is the most important thing you can do this year to build a better future for your children.

If you agree it's time to change the system, you might still think voting Libertarian isn't important since many Libertarian races are uncontested. That's wrong because even an unchallenged candidate must receive 1% of the vote to advance into the General Election. We are counting on you to assure there are more than the two old party candidates on the General Election ballot. Please vote the Libertarian ballot.

Mark B. Wilson

My candidacy is based on love of country, respect for diversity and a hopeful future, all Key Green Values. I became fascinated with wind and solar energy potentials as a Marine Corps meteorologist. My experiences as a Union member, commercial fisherman, surgical technician and small business owner, make my perspective unique for the U.S. Senate. I believe:

We must lead by example as peacemakers and problem solvers through diplomacy, promoting human rights.

The military serves national defense not for Global Corporations with no allegiance to America. The Iraq War wastes lives, creates new enemies making Americans less secure, drains resources, and increases debt. We know the truth now. Let's bring our Troops home.

Directing 50% of the Military budget to clean renewable energy projects will create millions of jobs, and reduce the climate of fear and anger that makes us a terrorist target.

Clean energy investments create business opportunities. Income generated will lift states from debt, rebuild infrastructure, and fully fund public services including Universal Health Care.

Defense manufacturing contractors and skilled workforces can be transformed, producing the components of our clean energy future.

The many new jobs created will provide security and a healthy environment necessary to bring about lasting peace.

Clean energy career opportunities require enhanced education. Which means fully funding kindergarten through Community College.

The PATRIOT Act isn't patriotic. We don't need to trade civil rights for security.

Corporations exporting jobs to exploit cheap labor should be denied public contracts.

To reduce the deficit we must first challenge Government corruption and recover the $Trillions missing. The tax system overburdens working families. Clean Money Clean Elections reverses these trends.

Elections must be verifiable. Instant Runoff Voting (f 318) eliminates the spoiler role. It provides more hopeful choices.

Thomas A. Crowson

My goals in Congress are very simple: make our country more secure and foster economic opportunities for our citizens.

The most important issue before us is the war on terrorism. The 9/11 attack galvanized the country to engage terrorists wherever they may hide. We are targeted by evil and must respond with strength. I strongly support the President's actions domestically and overseas. Those actions against terrorists led to Libya relinquishing its arsenal of weapons without a fight.

Our economy was devastated by the 9/11 attack. However, over the last ten months, we have witnessed tremendous economic progress. When elected, I would make President Bush's tax cuts permanent and support more tax cuts. Tax cuts promote economic growth, create new job opportunities and increase tax revenues.

We must never subjugate America's sovereignty to the UN.

The United Nations has serious problems. The Oil for food program has exposed massive corruption. We need to conduct a thorough investigation of all support UN programs.

I agree with our state law that says marriage should be between a man and a woman. I fully support the Defense of Marriage Act and would support a constitutional amendment reinforcing that fact.

We must take steps to make health care affordable and available to all Americans by eliminating frivolous lawsuits and ridiculously high malpractice awards that inflate the cost of health care and drive doctors out of business.

I am a member of the NRA, BIAW, Olympic Master Builders, and Back Country Horseman of Washington. I'm endorsed by Human Life PAC.

For more details or to contribute go to: www.crowsonforcongress.com.
Whether you vote Republican or Democrat, next year a new home will still cost a little more and health care insurance will be more expensive — if you can get it at all. There will still be drive-by shootings and crowded jails due to our failed drug policies. Republicans and Democrats will send American kids overseas to fight and die.

So, “choosing” between the two old parties won’t change much in your life. Accordingly, the most important issue is this: Do you like the existing loser-of-two-evils system, or would you be better off with more choices?

If, like me, you think the old two-party system is the problem, and if you want to help build a multi-party America, then you simply must stop voting for the two old party candidates.

You probably don’t agree with everything Libertarians are saying, but the Libertarian Party — organized in all fifty states, and organized nationally and locally, is closer than any other group to breaking the old parties’ grip on American politics.

You can wait for someone else to build an alternative to the two old parties, or you can vote now to start changing things for the better. Come visit me on the Internet at www.jmill.com, and help build a three-party America. This is the most important thing you can do this year to build a better future for your children. If you agree it’s time to change the system, you might still think voting Libertarian isn’t important since many Libertarian races are uncontested. That’s wrong because even an unchallenged candidate must receive 1% of the vote to advance into the General Election.

We are counting on you to assure there are more than the two old party candidates on the General Election ballot. Please vote the Libertarian ballot.

Mark B. Wilson
Mark Wilson for U.S. Senate
PO Box 677
Suquamish, WA 98392

My candidacy is based on love of country, respect for diversity and a hopeful future, all Key Green Values. I became fascinated with wind and solar energy potential as a Marine Corps meteorologist. My experiences as a Union member, commercial fisherman, surgical technician and small business owner, make my perspective unique for the U.S. Senate.

I believe:

We must lead by example as peacemakers and problem solvers through diplomacy, promoting human rights.

The military serves national defense not for Global Corporations with no allegiance to America. The Iraq War wastes lives, creates new enemies making Americans less secure, drains resources, and increases debt. We know the truth now. Let’s bring our Troops home.

Directing 50% of the Military budget to clean renewable energy projects will create millions of jobs, and reduce the climate of fear and anger that makes us a terrorist target.

Clean energy investments create business opportunities. Income generated will lift states from debt, rebuild infrastructure, and fully fund public services including Universal Health Care.

Defense manufacturing contractors and skilled workforces can be transformed, producing the components of our clean energy future.

The many new jobs created will provide security and a healthy environment necessary to bring about lasting peace.

Clean energy career opportunities require enhanced education. Which means fully funding kindergarten through Community College. The PATRIOT Act isn’t patriotic. We don’t need to trade civil rights for security.

Corporations exporting jobs to exploit cheap labor should be denied public contracts.

To reduce the deficit we must first challenge Government corruption and recover the trillions missing. The tax system overburdens working families. Clean Money Clean Elections reverses these trends.

Elections must be verifiable. Instant Runoff Voting (IF 318) eliminates the spoiler role. It provides more hopeful choices.

Two-year-old son is our stake in this with you.
United States Representative
Ninth Congressional District

Adam Smith
Democrat
Adam Smith for Congress
PO Box 23626
Federal Way, WA 98093

I grew up in the Ninth District. My father was a ramp serviceman at SeaTac, my mother a homemaker. They taught me the values that have guided me as a prosecutor, state senator, and congressman — integrity, hard work, personal responsibility, and independence. My wife, Sara, and our two children, four-year-old Kendall and one-year-old Jack — live in Tacoma.

It’s my job to listen to you and to make common sense decisions. You’ve told me that Congress needs a less partisan, independent voice, and someone who will fight for good paying jobs, affordable health care, quality public education, a clean and healthy environment, and strong national security.

I’m working to eliminate incentives for companies shipping jobs overseas and to give workers the support they need to get good jobs. I also support efforts to help both workers and employers gain access to quality, affordable health care. Our current health care system is too expensive and inaccessible to too many people.

We need a public education system that is accountable and sets high standards, but also one that finally receives the support it needs to succeed. We also need to invest in alternative and renewable sources of energy to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, create jobs here at home, and maintain the high quality of life we demand here in the Pacific Northwest.

We face new threats at home and abroad from terrorism, and I will continue to use my positions on the House International Relations and Armed Services Committees to form a foreign policy that engages our allies while ensuring our troops have the resources they need to keep America safe. I’m also proud to support so many military personnel, veterans, and their families. I will continue to be a strong advocate for them.

Paul J. Lord
Republican
Paul J. Lord for Congress
9225 Piperhill Drive S.E.
Olympia, WA 98513

As King Whitney Jr. stated, “Change has a considerable psychological impact on the human mind. To the fearful it is threatening because it means that things may get worse. To the hopeful it is encouraging because things may get better. To the confident it is inspiring because the challenge exists to make things better.” My goal, as your congressman, is to give you hope, and confidence, in your political process again. I will represent you and your needs, not the money and influence that weakness most politicians. My job will be to represent you, and answer to you, the voters. Contact me at any time at Pauljlord@yahoo.com, and I will try to answer the questions you have, and tell you where I stand on any issue. The second, and most important part of my job, will be to bring you the truth. This can’t be explained in a commercial or campaign. I will inform, involve, and inspire you to help me fix the important issues we face today.

With your vote for me, you will be voting for Change. You may be fearful that I won’t represent your needs, and things will get worse. If so, ask me. Question what the people seeking power over you say to you, and I will find you the truth, so we can make a difference.

You may become hopeful, because someone will represent you in a way a politician never has. I believe 90% of us want the same things from life, our future, and our children’s future. I will be responsive to you. Like me, you may become confident and inspired. The challenge does exist to make things better for all of us. Give me an opportunity to represent you and remake our government for the people, and by the people.

United States Representative
Ninth Congressional District

Robert F. Losey
Green
Vote for Losey
PO Box 242
Kent, WA 98032

Thank you for being an informed and active voter.

Our Congress has failed to serve the public interest. The monopolies of the two-party system only cater to corporate power and the rich.

The democrats and republicans continue to serve corporate special interests. Companies lobby to block the importation of cheaper medications to stop the rising cost of prescription drugs. Instead of providing universal health care for the common good.

We cannot leave the burden of a national debt to future generations. We need real fiscal accountability. Not this Congress that has taken a $40 billion surplus and turned it into a $430 billion deficit with tax cuts for the rich and corporate welfare, giving away public assets for free or below value.

Our Congress avoided its responsibility and allowed this administration to start an illegal and unjustified war in Iraq. Our own congressman has voted for the Patriot act and its reinstitution, instead of protecting our civil rights and serving the public.

Real security is dependent on individual and corporate responsibility.

Why is Adam Smith receiving token opposition in a designated swing district? Does he serve corporate power and republican interests better than a republican?

We need a real representative in Congress, not a corporate lawyer. I support real election reform, clean campaign finance, proportional representation, instant runoff voting and, a national election holiday. A true independent voice. I will not accept corporate PAC money and will serve the public trust.

We cannot pollute our environment and exhaust our natural resources, leaving the cleanup for our children. We need to invest in energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy technology that will create jobs, create real wealth and end our addiction to oil.

Think Green, Live your Hopes not your Fears, and Vote for a Real Representative for Your Future.
United States Representative
Ninth Congressional District

Adam Smith

Democrat

Telephone: 253 835-4440
Website: www.electadamsmith.com

I grew up in the Ninth District. My father was a ramp serviceman at SeaTac, my mother a homemaker. They taught me the values that have guided me as a prosecutor, state senator, and congressman—integrity, hard work, personal responsibility, and independence. My wife, Sara, and our two children—four-year-old Kendall and one-year-old Jack—live in Tacoma.

It’s my job to listen to you and to make common sense decisions. You’ve told me that Congress needs a less partisan, independent voice, and someone who will fight for good paying jobs, affordable health care, quality public education, a clean and healthy environment, and strong national security.

I’m working to eliminate incentives for companies shipping jobs overseas and to give workers the support they need to get good jobs. I also support efforts to help both workers and employers gain access to quality, affordable health care. Our current health care system is too expensive and inaccessible to too many people.

We need a public education system that is accountable and sets high standards, but also one that finally receives the support it needs to succeed. We also need to invest in alternative and renewable sources of energy to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, create jobs here at home, and maintain the high quality of life we demand here in the Pacific Northwest.

We face new threats at home and abroad from terrorism, and I will continue to use my positions on the House International Relations and Armed Services Committees to fight for policies that engage our allies while ensuring our troops have the resources they need to keep America safe. I’m also proud to support so many military personnel, veterans, and their families. I will continue to be a strong advocate for them.

Paul J. Lord

Republican

Telephone: 360 923 5569
E-mail: pauljlord@yahoo.com

As King Whitman Jr. stated, “Change has a considerable psychological impact on the human mind. To the fearful it is threatening because it means that things may get worse. To the hopeful it is encouraging because things may get better.” My goal, as your congressman, is to give you hope, and confidence, in your political process again. I will represent you and your needs, not the money and influence that weakens most politicians. My job will be to represent you, and answer to you, the voters. Contact me at any time at PaulJLord@yahoo.com, and I will try to answer the questions you have, and tell you where I stand on any issue. The second, and most important part of my job, will be to bring you the truth. This can’t be explained in a commercial or campaign. I will inform, involve, and inspire you to help me fix the important issues we face today.

With your vote for me, you will be voting for Change. You may be fearful that I won’t represent your needs, and things will get worse. If so, ask me, “What should I do?” I will find the truth, so we can make a difference.

You may become hopeful, because someone will represent you. I do, in a way a politician never has. I believe 90% of us want the same things from life, our future, and our children’s future. I will be responsive to you.

Like me, you may become confident and inspired. The challenge does exist to make things better for all of us. Give me an opportunity to represent you and remake the government for the people, and by the people.

---

Robert F. Losey

Green

Telephone: 253 856 3051
E-mail: votelosey@yahoo.com

Thank you for being an informed and active voter.

Our Congress has failed to serve the public interest. The monopolies of the two-party system only cater to corporate power and the rich.

The democrats and republicans continue to serve corporate special interests. Companies banded to block the importation of cheaper medications to stop the rising cost of prescription drugs. Instead of providing universal health care for the common good. We cannot leave the burden of a national debt to future generations. We need real fiscal accountability. Not this Congress that has taken a $40 billion surplus and turned it into a $400 billion deficit with tax cuts for the rich and corporate welfare, giving away public assets for free or below value.

Our Congress avoided its responsibility and allowed this administration to start an illegal and unjustified war in Iraq. Our own congressman has voted for the Patriot Act and its reauthorization, instead of protecting our civil rights and serving the public.

Real security is dependent on individual and corporate responsibility. Why is Adam Smith receiving token opposition in a designated swing district? Does he serve corporate power and republican interests better than a republican?

We need a real representative in Congress not a corporate lawyer. I support real election reform, clean campaign finance, proportional representation, instant runoff voting, and a national election holiday. A true independent voice, I will not accept corporate PAC money and will serve the public.

We cannot pollute our environment and exhaust our natural resources, leaving the cleanup for our children. We need to invest in energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy technology that will create jobs, create real wealth and end our addiction on oil.

Think Green, Live your Hopes not your Fears, and Vote for a Real Representative for Your Future.
Governor

Christine Gregoire

People for Chris Gregoire for Governor
P.O. Box 2771
Seattle, WA 98111

Chris Gregoire: The Right Direction for Washington

I’m running for governor with a comprehensive, detailed plan to move Washington in the right direction. That means creating good jobs, improving education, and providing affordable, quality health care for Washington’s families.

- I will work to create 250,000 new jobs over the next four years. Reform the business tax system. Cut red tape and make it easier for people to start their own small business.
- As Governor, I will protect our families’ health by joining with other states to negotiate discounts on prescription drugs and by expanding children’s coverage.
- To improve education, I’ve offered a detailed, comprehensive plan to expand early childhood education, end the dropout crisis and improve science and math education so that every child graduates ready for work, life and citizenship.
- I will restore public trust by improving government accountability. I will also protect a woman’s right to choose.

Chris Gregoire, The Right Direction for Washington

Dino Rossi

Rossi for Governor
15100 S.E. 38th Street, #715
Bellevue, WA 98007

Dino Rossi is running for governor to bring new leadership to Washington state. For 20 years, the same party has controlled the governor’s office, and now it’s time for a change.

Washington’s unemployment rate is one of the highest in the nation. Patients are losing access to affordable health care. Our education system needs reform. Traffic is still a problem. And communities across Washington are fighting efforts by state lawmakers to place sex offenders in neighborhoods.

Our state is on the wrong track, but with the right leader we can bring it back. That leader is Dino Rossi.

Last year, when the state faced the largest financial crisis in history, State Senator Dino Rossi brought Republicans and Democrats together and passed a bipartisan budget that balanced the budget and included education and health care for our most vulnerable children and seniors. Rossi proved that you can be a fiscal conservative and still have a social conscience.

Dino is a third-generation Washingtonian. His grandfather was an immigrant who worked in the Black Diamond coal mines. His father was a teacher in Seattle Public Schools and his mother was a beautician. Dino, who graduated from Seattle University, has been a successful businessman in the community for 21 years. Dino and his wife, Teri, live on the Sammamish Plateau and have four children: Juliana, 13; Jake, 10; Joseph, 8; and Jillian, 3.

Dino Rossi will bring state government to people. He will bring to work new ideas to our state, reform health care, and improve education and transportation. Rossi has been endorsed by both business and labor.

Washington state needs a fresh start. Dino Rossi will bring new leadership to state government and make Washington a better place to live, work and do business.

Ruth Bennett

Bennett for Governor
3570 N.E. 6th Street, #48
Seattle, WA 98115

Liberty and Justice for All

We all must make this pledge: At ball games, school assemblies or civic club meetings, we stand with hands over hearts and pledge ... "Liberty and Justice for All."... Liberty and Justice for All... Liberty is about choice. No choices, no Liberty. Consider the healthcare. In a country, who decides which medicine you take? Politicians? Or you and your doctor? Whether it’s choosing experimental medicine that’s not FDA approved, or importing lower cost prescription from Canada, shifting medical decisions from physicians back to individuals will increase your freedom of choice — your Liberty.

Consider same sex marriage. Doesn’t separation of church and state mean that politicians must leave holy matrimony to the clergy and limit the state’s interest to civil union contracts... for everyone? Ensuring equal rights for individuals when it comes to inheritance, benefits, taxes and child custody will extend Justice to all.

Of education. We spend more and more money every year, but our failing reading and math scores don’t improve. We need to give parents, students and teachers more choices.

On every issue that is so complex, you decide what is best for you and your family. That’s how we lead. A bit of every issue. If you want the freedom to make your own decisions, then vote for me. If you want others to make the important decisions in your life, how your child is educated, or how you marry, what kind of medications to take and how much to pay for them, then you have plenty of other choices. Let’s keep our ball in our court.

But if, when you put your hand over your heart and pledge ... "...with Liberty and Justice for All," you mean it, then you vote for Ruth Bennett for Governor. Endorsed by the Libertarian Party of Washington State.

Democrat

Brad Owen

1933 E. SR 3
Shelton, WA 98584

Brad Owen is a leader who gets things done! Elected as Washington State’s 15th lieutenant governor in 1996 and re-elected in 2000, Brad Owen serves the state as president of the Senate and as acting governor in the absence of the governor.

For four years ago, Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen promised to make economic development his top priority. In the last session, he served as chair of the Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations. He has conducted many foreign trade and goodwill missions that have brought jobs back to our state.

Brad Owen continues to work with children in substance abuse and prevention. As president of Strategies for Youth, he travels throughout the state with his musical, multi media program, to deliver positive messages about substance abuse and bullying awareness to youth.

Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen is an avid sportsman and environmentalist. He understands the need to maintain the state’s unique lifestyle that centers on our community’s love for the outdoors. He is endorsed for re-election by the Washington State Labor Council and the BIAW. He will continue to emphasize economic development and children if re-elected.

Republican

Jim Wiest

Wiest for Governor
P.O. Box 1636
Olympia, WA 98507

Jim Wiest

Jim Wiest (R) Lt. Governor Committee
PO Box 1636
Olympia, WA 98507

Jim Wiest is running for Governor of Washington State.

With Washington State’s current unemployment rate one of the highest — we are currently a Welfare State!

The Lieutenant Governor, who chairs the Legislative Economic Development and International Trade Relations Committee, has been the driving force for the state’s current economic decline.

The Republican Party has only 42% of the 123 occupied seats and is lazy at best.

Jim Wiest, as Lt. Governor, will run for Governor in 2008 and bring the highest unemployment rates and elected without major party support.

Vote for a Prosperous Washington State — Vote Jim Wiest (R) Next Lieutenant Governor

Libertarian

Jocelyn A. Langlois

Langlois for Lt. Governor
1120 Stanford Avenue
Richland, WA 99354

Jocelyn A. Langlois

Telephone: 509.946.8382
E-mail: jocelyn_1@hotmail.com

Washington taxpayers pay $400,000 per year to have a Lieutenant Governor. Do you know what the Lieutenant Governor does? Our State Constitution says the Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate, substitute for the Governor when he is out of state or incapacitated, and to serve at the request of the Governor. That is all. Our State Constitution also gives the legislature the authority to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor.

As individuals, both in our private lives and our business lives, we are expected to be fiscally responsible. It seems very little to ask that our government be equally responsible with what it is, after all, our money.

It has been said: "In politics, if you want something said, ask a man; if you want something done, ask a woman." As an active member of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Nondestructive Testing and its Governance Committee, as the Vice-chairman of the USAScience Advisory Committee of the American Society for the Testing of Materials, as past Chairman of the Libertarian Party of Washington State, and as President of an engineering firm, I have the administrative experience required to lead the Lieutenant Governor’s office through an effective transition.

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

Christine Gregoire
People for Chris Gregoire for Governor
P.O. Box 2771
Seattle, WA 98111

Cheri Gregoire: The Right Direction for Washington
I'm running for governor with a comprehensive, detailed plan to move Washington in the right direction. That means creating good jobs, improving education, and providing affordable, quality health care for Washington's families.

I'm proud to report that my administration has created 250,000 new jobs over the last four years, reform the business tax system, cut red tape and make it easier for people to start their own small business.

As Governor, I will protect our families' health by joining with other states to negotiate discounts on prescription drugs and by expanding children's coverage.

To improve education, I've offered a detailed, comprehensive plan to expand early childhood education, end the dropout crisis and improve science and math education so none of our children graduate ready for work, life and citizenship. I will restore public trust by improving government accountability. I will appoint a woman's right to choose.

Cheri Gregoire, The Right Direction for Washington
I learned Washington values growing up in a working-class family in Auburn. My mom was a short order cook, and I worked my way through college with a job in a pet shop. My brother Mike and I have raised two daughters.

A Record of Leadership
As Attorney General I stood up to special interests on behalf of ordinary working people. I took on the big tobacco companies and won a $54.5 billion settlement that benefits all Washingtonians. The settlement improves health care and helps fund the state budget without raising taxes. I also took action against companies that manipulated drug prices at the expense of seniors.

Throughout my time as Attorney General, I have tried to represent Washington's views and values. As your next governor, I will continue that tradition, and lead Washington in the right direction.

Thank you for your support.

Dino Rossi
Rossi for Governor
15100 S.E. 39th Street, #715
Bellevue, WA 98006

Dino Rossi is running for governor to bring new leadership to Washington state. For 20 years, the same party has controlled the governor's office, and now it's time for a change.

Washington's unemployment rate is one of the highest in the nation. Patients are losing access to affordable health care. Our education system needs reforms. Traffic is still a problem. And communities across Washington are fighting efforts by state lawyers to place sex offenders in neighborhoods.

Our state is on the wrong track, but with the right leader we can bring it back. That leader is Dino Rossi.

Last year, when the state faced the largest financial crisis in history, State Senator Dino Rossi brought Republicans and Democrats together and passed a bipartisan budget that preserved essential education and health care for our most vulnerable children and seniors. He proved that you can be a fiscal conservative and still have a social conscience.

Dino is a third-generation Washingtonian. His grandfather was an immigrant who worked in the Black Diamond coal mines. His father was a teacher in Seattle Public Schools and his mother was a beautician. Dino, who graduated from Seattle University, has been a successful businessman in the community for 21 years. Dino and his wife, Terry, live on the Santiamh Plateau and have four children: Juliana, 13, Jake, 10, Joseph, 8, and Jillian, 3.

Dino will bring new leadership to our state government. He will bring Washington a better place to live, work and do business.

Libertarian

Liberty and Justice for All
We all must make this pledge: At ball games, school assemblies or civic club meetings, we stand with hands over hearts and pledge... "Liberty and Justice for All."

Liberty is about choice. No choices, no Liberty. Consider a healthcare, in a free country, who decides which medicine you take? Politicians? Or you and your doctor? Whether it's choosing experimental medicine that's not FDA approved, or importing lower cost prescriptions from Canada, shifting medical decisions from politicians back to individuals will increase your freedom of choice -- your Liberty.

Consider same sex marriage. Doesn't separation of church and state mean that politicians must leave holy matrimony to the clergy and limit the state's interest to civil union contracts... for everyone? Ensuring equal rights for individuals when it comes to inheritance, benefits, taxes and child custody will extend Justice to all.

Education. We spend more and more money every year, but our failing reading and math scores don't improve. We need to give parents, students and teachers more choices.

On every issue I ask, "Who decides?" When your choices are peaceful, then you should decide what is best for you and your family. That's the way he lead on every issue, every time. If you want the freedom to make your own decisions, then vote for me. If you want others to make the important decisions in your life; how your child is educated, who you marry, what kinds of medications to take and how much to pay for them, then you have plenty of other choices, like the ballot.

But if, when you put your hand over your heart and pledge... "Liberty and Justice for All," you mean it, then, vote for Ruth Bennett for Governor. Endorsed by the Libertarian Party of Washington State.
Lieutenant Governor

Bern Haggerty

Telephone: 360.714.1191
E-mail: vote_haggerty@yahoo.com
Website: www.bern_haggerty.org

Thank you for reading the Voters’ Pamphlet. Without publicly-financed election information, democracy would become a corporate ad battle. I am limiting my contributions to $100 per person. I invite you to oppose big-money elections. Also, please support I-318 <www.rrwa.org> to guarantee fair representation in Olympia.

Our Lieutenant Governor wields extraordinary powers: presiding over the Senate, breaking ties, replacing an absent Governor, serving as international ambassador, overseeing a paid staff.

I will introduce openness and fairness into our gridlocked, partisan Legislature.

I will promote social justice. Instead of extravagant corporate "trade" missions, I will empower ordinary people—farm workers, women, gay people, immigrants, native communities—to fight for their own rights.

I will advocate. The immediate return of our Guard and Reserve from an illegal, overseas war; A citizens’ assembly to design better, more representative elections; Unrestricted funding for every eligible Head Start participant; Freedom for victims of racist drug policies; Un-dammed rivers; and, Decentralized wind and solar power.

Biography: Born, Anchorage, Alaska; Head Start graduate; Eagle Scout; Parent; JD, Howard; LLM Environmental Law, Utah; Ph.D. Student, UBC Law; Senior Assistant Attorney General, Wyoming; Staff Attorney, Lummis Nation.

For an independent Lieutenant Governor, Vote Green November 2.

Secretary of State

Laura Ruderman

Friends of Laura Ruderman
16625 Redmond Way, #465
Redmond, WA 98052

With new technologies come new challenges. That’s why my top priority is a Voter’s Bill of Rights that guarantees every vote is counted – and counted correctly.

I’ll require that every electronic voting machine produce a voter-verifiable paper trail, and that voting machine companies remain neutral in elections.

And I’ll protect more than just our votes.

I will protect well-intentioned citizens from swindlers by cracking down on fraudulent charities.

I will protect victims of domestic violence by strengthening enforcement of address confidentiality so that their assailants can’t find them.

I will protect libraries by getting them the resources they need, instead of spending taxpayer money on wasteful consultants.

I will protect our future by increasing voting participation. Because when people vote, they vote for better schools, affordable health care, and government that delivers more for less of our money.

My record in the Legislature shows I can get the job done. For six years, I’ve worked across party lines to protect our privacy, improve schools, and expand access to health care.

When we set aside our partisan differences, we can meet any challenge.

Please join me in protecting our votes and securing our future. Thank you for your vote.

Sam Reed

Citizen for Sam Reed
PO Box 522
Olympia, WA 98507

Thank you for the privilege of serving as your Secretary of State. I’ve worked hard to defend your “free choice” primary and protect your voting rights. With the help of local election officials, my office is replacing hanging chads and punch cards with safe and secure voting equipment. Together, we’ve registered nearly 300,000 new voters.

Following the Florida debacle in 2000 and new federal mandates, experience is more critical than ever for the Secretary of State. My 20 plus years of knowledge and expertise will ensure that every vote is counted correctly. Your trust and confidence in the voting process will remain my top priority.

Since taking office, I’ve:

• Fought for the People, not special interests, when our state’s blanket primary election was challenged in court;

• Passed Washington’s first Voter Integrity Act to protect against fraud and discrimination;

• Created a new state mandate requiring a voter verified paper audit trail for all electronic voting machines.

Endorsed by nearly all of Washington’s County Auditors. I’m proud to have strong, bipartisan support among elected officials throughout the state.

Sam Reed is the leader voters trust.

Jacqueline Passey

Committee to Elect Jacqueline Passey
8720 Phinney Avenue N., #42
Seattle, WA 98103

As your Secretary of State I will work to ensure clean, fair, and constitutional elections.

New electronic voting machines bring with them an increased risk of fraud. To ensure transparency we must have voter verified paper ballots, mandatory random audits, and open source elections software.

Political parties are private organizations with the constitutional right to freedom of association, including the right to nominate their own candidates without the interference of “crossover voting” by non-members. The Primary “Election” doesn’t actually elect anyone, it only selects each party’s candidate for the November General Election. Incumbent Sam Reed attempted to limit your choices in the General Election (the one that actually elects people) to only two candidates! Now the Grange is trying to do the same thing with their misleadingly named “People’s Choice” Initiative 872. I urge you to protect your right to choose between more than two candidates and vote against Initiative 872.

A better solution is to eliminate the Primary “Election” altogether, and replace it with Instant Runoff Voting in the General Election. Initiative 318 will help solve our Primary Election problem and elect the candidates who truly have the most support. I urge you to sign and support I-318.

Vote Libertarian!

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

Vote Haggerty

3240 Carrington Way
Bellingham, WA 98226

Telephone: 360.714.1191
E-mail: votehaggerty@yahoo.com
Website: www.votehaggerty.us

Thank you for reading the Voters’ Pamphlet. Without publicly-financed election information, democracy would become a corporate ad battle. I am limiting my contributions to $100 per person. I invite you to oppose big-money elections. Also, please support I-318 <www.irvwa.org> to guarantee fair representation in Olympia.

Our Lieutenant Governor wields extraordinary powers: presiding over the Senate, breaking ties; replacing an absent Governor, serving as international ambassador, overseeing a paid staff.

I will introduce openness and fairness into our gridlocked, partisan Legislature.

I will promote social justice. Instead of extravagant corporate “trade” missions, I will empower ordinary people—farm workers, women, gay people, immigrants, native communities—to fight for their own rights.

I will advocate: The immediate return of our Guard and Reserve from an illegal, overseas war; A citizens’ assembly to design better, more representative elections; Unrestricted funding for every eligible Head Start participant; Freedom for victims of racist drug policies; Un-damned rivers; and, Decentralized wind and solar power.

Biography: Born, Anchorage, Alaska; Head Start graduate; Eagle Scout; Parent; JD, Howard; LLM Environmental Law, Utah; Ph.D. Student, UBC Law; Senior Assistant Attorney General, Wyoming; Staff Attorney, Lummi Nation.

For an independent Lieutenant Governor, Vote Green November 2.
Mike Murphy  
Democrat  
PO Box 1342  
Olympia, WA 98507  
Website: milkenmurphy2006.com  
Phone: 560.357.4620

I've been honored to serve as your Washington State Treasurer for three terms. I'm asking now for another vote of confidence.

My campaigns in 1996 and 2000 were based on three principles: integrity, customer service and working smarter. I'm proud of the way we've lived up to these standards over these years in two terms as State Treasurer and 10 years before that as Thurston County Treasurer.

Integrity: It means competitive bidding for every contract or bond sale I conduct. No deals, no gimmicks, no discussion.

Customer Service: It means creating programs that make life easier for local governments and school districts. Your local finance professionals are our partners in serving the taxpayers of Washington. Nearly all the state's county treasurers have endorsed our reelection -- Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisans alike.

Working Smarter: It means using technology to remain at the forefront of the financial industry. For example, all our bond sales are conducted electronically, which provides the fastest, most accurate process possible.

I have earned the endorsement of labor organizations, bankers, schoolteachers and a wide cross-section of Washington citizens. My wife, Teri, and I, both lifelong Washingtonians, are now asking for the best endorsement of all: your vote for Murphy. Thank you.

Oscar S. Lewis  
Republican  
Lewis for Treasurer  
12121 S.E. 60th Street, #9  
Bellevue, WA 98006  
Website: lewisfortreasurer.com  
Phone: 206.818.0719  
E-mail: oscaryl Lewis@thelma.org

As State Treasurer, I will do all that I can to ensure the maintenance of sound financial practices in our state. My experience reflects a lifetime dedicated to finance and sound business practices.

Currently, I am the Controller and Manager of Finance and Administration for a marine parts distributor in Seattle. I am a financial professional and have held a variety of positions in manufacturing, distribution, and retail companies over the last 31 years. Also, I teach college level courses in Finance and Accounting.

In 2002, I was selected by the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA) as the Financial Executive of the Year in the Pacific Northwest. I currently serve as a Regional Director for the Pacific Northwest Council and I also serve on a committee for the National Board for the accounting association. I am a Past President of the Seattle Chapter.

I graduated with a BS in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina, and have an MBA from Georgia State University. I relocated to Washington in January 1987, and chose to raise my family here because of the great opportunities offered in Washington.

My wife, Karen, and I have four grown children, and three wonderful grandchildren.

John Sample  
Libertarian  
E-mail: jsample@seanet.com  
Phone: 206.364.4522

State government does not have any money of its own. It only has what it takes from you in taxes and fees. Whenever someone says "government spending," they are talking about your money. Many entrenched Olympia bureaucrats have forgotten this fact.

I haven't. That's why I am running for State Treasurer.

The Office of State Treasurer should be a model of fiscal responsibility and integrity. As State Treasurer, I will work to return your money to you and to reduce and eliminate future obligations. I will follow the constitution and work for the people of Washington State.

A Washington native, I graduated from Central Washington University with a degree in Business Administration. My background includes being a union member, an honorably discharged disabled veteran, a successful businessman running a multi-million dollar company, and a community volunteer.

If you elect me, I will do what I can to reduce the size and scope of state government.

Vote for personal freedom, vote for less government, vote Libertarian. It's simple, vote Sample for State Treasurer.

State Auditor

Brian Sonntag  
Democrat  
Sonntag for Auditor  
2506 S. Proctor  
Tacoma, WA 98409  
Website: www.sonntag2004.com  
Phone: 253.779.4039  
E-mail: brian@sonntag@harborcrest.com

Brian Sonntag has changed the auditor's office from an obscure bureaucracy to what Washington's founders intended -- a champion for Washington's taxpayers.

Sonntag's support from all across Washington is reflected by what these newspapers had to say in the last election... The Herald, Everett "He (Sonntag) is widely respected by elected leaders of both parties for conducting checks into governments that are objective and free of partisanship." Seattle P-I said "Sonntag has discharged his duties in a professional, innovative manner." And recently, Tri-City Herald called Sonntag "one of Washington's strongest proponents of open government."

Sonntag is a Certified Government Financial Manager, member of the Washington Coalition for Open Government, served on Governor Gardner's Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, boards of United Way, Boys and Girls Club and youth baseball and basketball coach.

Sonntag has been recognized with the Seattle Municipal League's Warren G. Magnuson Award and Washington Newspaper Publishers Freedom Light Award.

Sonntag has been endorsed by the State Labor Council, Association of Realtors, Washington Council of Firefighters, teachers, public employees, business leaders and many others -- but the most important endorsement is your vote!

Hire Brian Sonntag as your State Auditor. Sonntag brings accountability and common sense to state government.

Will Baker  
Republican  
People for Will Baker  
PO Box 458  
Tacoma, WA 98401  
Website: www.thestrifetamk.com  
Phone: 253.627.1317  
E-mail: willpower76@hotmail.com

I believe the number one issue in the 2004 State Auditor election ought to be the attempt by the FBI to cover up the events surrounding Crystal Brame's murder.

Fact: On April 24, 2003, former Pierce County Sheriff Mark French's computer was seized in a child pornography investigation. (On August 27, 2003, Sheriff French was charged with seven felony counts of possession of child pornography -- including photos of babies being raped.)

Fact: On April 26, 2003, Tacoma police Chief David Brame murdered his wife, Crystal, and then killed himself.

Fact: Tacoma's handling of domestic violence has received a lot of media attention since the Brame murder/suicide.

Fact: 2003 was a Tacoma City Council election year.

Fact: Former Pierce County Prosecutor/current Pierce County Executive John Ladenburg, the Pierce County Council and the Tacoma City Council tried to "cash-out" on Crystal's murder by throwing a sales tax proposal on the November 4, 2003 general election ballot.

Fact: When Tacoma City Council candidate Will Baker publicly opposed the way the City Council was handling the Brame murder/suicide and the tax proposal, the County Council and the City Council arrested Will at several Council meetings.

Please call "50 Minutes" at (212) 975-2006.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Mike Murphy
PO Box 1342
Olympia, WA 98507
Website: mikemurphy204.com

I've been honored to serve as your Washington State Treasurer for two terms. I'm asking for another vote of confidence.

My campaign in 1996 and 2000 were based on three principles: integrity, customer service and working smarter. I'm proud of the way we've lived up to these standards in two terms as State Treasurer and 10 years before that as Thurston County Treasurer.

Integrity: It means competitive bidding for every contract or bond sale I conduct. No deals, no gimmicks, no discussion.

Customer service: It means creating programs that make life easier for local governments and school districts. Your local finance professionals are our partners in serving the taxpayers of Washington. Nearly all the state's county treasurers have endorsed our reelection—Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisans alike.

Working smarter: It means using technology to remain at the forefront of the financial industry. For example, all our bond sales are conducted electronically, which provides the fastest, most accurate process possible.

I have earned the endorsement of labor organizations, bankers, schoolteachers and a wide cross-section of Washington citizens. My wife, Teri, and I, both lifelong Washingtonians, are now asking for the best endorsement of all: your vote for Murphy. Thank you.

Oscar S. Lewis
Lewis for Treasurer
12121 S.E. 61st Street, #9
Bellevue, WA 98006
Telephone: 206.818.0719
E-mail: oscarlouis@stellar.org
Website: lewisfortreasurer.com

As State Treasurer, I will do all that I can to ensure the maintenance of sound financial practices in our state. My experience reflects a lifetime dedicated to finance and sound business practices.

Currently, I am the Controller and Manager of Finance and Administration for a marine parts distributor in Seattle. I'm a financial professional and have held a variety of positions in manufacturing, distribution, and retail companies over the past 31 years. Also, I teach college level courses in Finance and Accounting.

In 2002, I was selected by the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA) as the Financial Executive of the Year in the Pacific Northwest. I currently serve as a Regional Director for the Pacific Northwest Council and I also serve on a committee for the National Board for the accounting association. I'm a Past President of the Seattle Chapter.

I graduated with a BS in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina, and have an MBA from Georgia State University. I relocated to Washington in January 1987, and chose to raise my family here because of the great opportunities offered in Washington.

My wife, Karen, and I have four grown children, and three wonderful grandchildren.

John Sample
E-mail: jasample@seanet.com
Telephone: 206.364.4522

State government does not have any money of its own. It only has what it takes from you in taxes and fees. Whenever someone says "government spending," they are talking about your money. Many entrenched Olympia bureaucrats have forgotten this fact.

I haven't. That's why I am running for State Treasurer. The Office of State Treasurer should be a model of fiscal responsibility and integrity. As State Treasurer, I will work to return your money to you and to reduce and eliminate future obligations. I will follow the constitution and work for the people of Washington State.

A Washington native, I graduated from Central Washington State University with a degree in Business Administration. My background includes being a union member, an honorably discharged disabled veteran, a successful businessman running a multi-million dollar company, and a community volunteer.

If you elect me, I will do what I can to reduce the size and scope of state government. Vote for personal freedom, vote for less government, vote libertarian. It's simple, vote Sample for State Treasurer.

Brian Sonntag
Sonntag for Auditor
2086 S. Proctor
Tacoma, WA 98409
Website: www.sonntag2004.com

Brian Sonntag has changed the auditor's office from an obscure bureaucracy to what Washington's founders intended—he's a champion for Washington's taxpayers.

Sonntag's support from all across Washington is reflected by what these newspapers had to say in the last election: ... The Herald, Everett "He Sonntag is widely respected by elected leaders of both parties for conducting checks into governments that are objective and free of partisanship." Seattle P-I said "Sonntag has discharged his duties in a professional, innovative manner." And recently, Tri-City Herald called Sonntag "one of Washington's strongest proponents of open government."

Sonntag is a Certified Government Financial Manager, member of the Washington Coalition for Open Government, served on Governor Gardner's Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, boards of United Way, Boys and Girls Club and youth baseball and basketball coach.

Sonntag has been recognized by the Seattle Municipal League's Warren G. Magnuson Award and Washington Newspaper Publishers Freedom Light Award.

Sonntag has been endorsed by the State Labor Council, Association of Realtors, Washington Council of Firefighters, teachers, public employees, businessmen and many others—but the most important endorsement is your vote!

Will Baker
People for Will Baker
PO Box 458
Tacoma, WA 98401
Telephone: 283.627.1317
E-mail: willpower76@hotmail.com
Website: www.theslubrock.com

I believe the number one issue in the 2004 State Auditor election ought to be the attempts by the FBI to cover-up the events surrounding Crystal Brame's murder.

Fact: On April 24, 2003, former Pierce County Sheriff Mark French's computer was seized in a child pornography investigation. (On August 27, 2003, Sheriff French was charged with seven felony counts of possession of child pornography—including photos of babies being raped.)

Fact: On April 26, 2003, Tacoma police Chief David Brame murdered his wife, Crystal, and then killed himself.

Fact: Tacoma's handling of domestic violence has received a lot of media attention since the Brame murder/suicide.

Fact: 2003 was a Tacoma City Council election year.

Fact: Former Pierce County ProsecutinglCurrent Pierce County Executive John Ladenburg, the Pierce County Council and the Tacoma City Council tried to "case" out Crystal's murder by throwing a sales tax proposal on the November 4, 2003 general election ballot.

Fact: When Tacoma City Council candidate Will Baker publicly opposed the way the City Council was handling the Brame murder/suicide and the tax proposal, the County Council and the City Council arrested Will at several Council meetings.

Please call "60 Minutes" at (212) 975-2006.

Jason G. Bush
Friends of Bush
18034 72nd Avenue S.
Kent, WA 98032
Telephone: 425.251.9400 x206

Compliance with the law, accurate management of state funds, and champion for change when it is best for Washington State in the long term, these are the responsibilities of State Auditor. This office must be willing to bring to the public's attention any issue that is not in the public's best interest regardless of whether or not it is politically favorable.

If elected, all government offices will be under scrutiny and publicly accountable for their decisions. It will be a long and difficult road to efficient government, but this November we can make it happen together. Vote Libertarian.
Deborah has worked tirelessly for people on health care, environment, public utility, domestic violence, and insurance issues. As your Attorney General, Deborah will continue her advocacy for families, children, and consumers.

Christine Greytak took on the tobacco industry and showed the importance of an activist Attorney General who sees people and not special interests as her client. Deborah follows in those footsteps.

Deborah is the experienced candidate who's prepared to lead the Attorney General's Office, representing the Governor and all the State's departments and agencies. Deborah is the only candidate who's managed a large state agency, working effectively with all branches of state government.


Rob McKenna

McKenna for Attorney General

PO Box 1753

Mercer Island, WA 98040

Washington citizens are at risk because the Attorney General is not doing enough. I will protect your family's rights, safety and pocketbook.

Identity theft: The AG's office has only six lawyers covering consumer protection. I'll invest more resources to fight fraud.

Internet crime: As Washington's top law enforcement officer, I will relentlessly pursue cyber stalkers, pornographers and child predators, the violent criminals.

Taxpayers should not foot the bill: Tort lawyers are costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. I'll reduce lawsuits against state taxpayers by requiring state agencies to obey the law, and by seeking reforms that limit lawsuit abuse.

Endorsed by every major law enforcement organization, and 37 prosecutors and county sheriffs: As an attorney and lawmaker I have always made public safety my top priority; I'll continue to do so as your Attorney General.

Supported by our two former Attorneys General, 70 state legislators and dozens of local elected officials: Because I have practiced law, made law, helped manage 125 public employees, and written a $3 billion budget.

Endorsed by farmers, doctors, homeowners, realtors, contractors and business owners statewide: Thousands of community and business leaders urge you to vote for Rob McKenna for Attorney General.

J. Bradley Gibson

2600 Second Avenue, #317

Seattle, WA 98121

The citizens of Washington State deserve an Attorney General who will hold the government, corporations, and other entities accountable to the people. Brad Gibson will do that job with effectiveness and professionalism.

Brad understands people and the law.

As a private attorney, he has improved the lives of hundreds of individuals and families. Brad understands business. He has managed a subdivision of an Atlanta energy company, supervising over one hundred employees and also holds an MBA in addition to his JD. Brad also understands technical issues. He has a BS in Nuclear Technology and has served as a reactor operator in the U.S. Navy on the USS Enterprise.

Brad Gibson firmly believes that Government should be kept at a minimum while still maintaining a working, functioning society. Politics, in the usual sense, should also be kept to a minimum and should be fair for the betterment of the people, not the individual holding the office. Citizens should vote for Brad because he is not a politician and will do his best to provide sound leadership and competent management to ensure our Attorney General's office runs smoothly, efficiently, and serves the people.
Deborah Senn
Democrat
Senn4AG
PO Box 22329
Seattle, WA 98122
Seattle, WA 98112
Deborah, a public interest attorney for 27 years, is running for Attorney General to be in the People’s Attorney. Deborah, twice elected Washington State Insurance Commissioner, is our state’s best known and most effective consumer advocate. Deborah is the only candidate with a proven record of fighting for the public interest when large corporations try to take advantage of ordinary citizens.

Deborah has worked tirelessly for people on health care, environment, public utility, domestic violence, and insurance issues. As your Attorney General, Deborah will continue her advocacy for families, children, and consumers.

Christine Gregoire took on the tobacco industry and showed the importance of an activist Attorney General who sees people and not special interests as her client. Deborah follows in those footsteps.

Deborah is the experienced candidate who’s prepared to lead the Attorney General’s Office, representing the Governor and the State’s departments and agencies. Deborah is the only candidate who’s managed a large state agency, working effectively with all branches of state government.


Rob McKenna
Republican
McKenna for Attorney General
PO Box 1753
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Washington citizens are at risk because the Attorney General is not doing enough. I will protect your family’s rights, safety and pocketbook.

Identity theft: The AG’s office has only six lawyers covering consumer protection. I’ll invest more resources to fight fraud.

Internet crime: As Washington’s top law enforcement officer, I will relentlessly pursue cyber stalkers, pornographers and child predators, the violent criminals.

Taxpayers should not foot the bill. Lost lawsuits are costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. I’ll reduce lawsuits against state taxpayers by requiring state agencies to obey the law, and by seeking reforms that limit lawsuit abuse.

Endorsed by every major law enforcement organization, and 37 prosecutors and county sheriffs. As an attorney and lawmaker I have always made public safety my top priority; I’ll continue to do so as your Attorney General.

Supported by our two former Attorneys General, 70 state legislators and dozens of local elected officials: Because I have practiced law, made law, helped manage 225 public employees, and written a $3 billion budget.

Endorsed by farmers, doctors, homebuilders, realtors, contractors and business owners statewide: Thousands of community and business leaders urge you to vote for Rob McKenna for Attorney General.

J. Bradley Gibson
Larertarian
2600 Second Avenue, #177
Seattle, WA 98121

The citizens of Washington State deserve an Attorney General who will hold the government, corporations, and other entities accountable to the people. Brad Gibson will do that job with effectiveness and professionalism. Brad understands people and the law.

As a private attorney, he has improved the lives of hundreds of individuals and families. Brad understands business. He has managed a subdivision of an Atlanta energy company, supervising over one hundred employees and also holds an MBA in addition to his JD. Brad also understands technical issues. He has a BS in Nuclear Technology and has served as a reactor operator in the U.S. Navy on the USS Enterprise.

Brad Gibson firmly believes that Government should be kept at a minimum while still maintaining a working, functioning society. Politics, in the usual sense, should also be kept to a minimum and should be for the betterment of the people, not the individual holding the office. Citizens should vote for Brad because he is not a politician and will do his best to provide sound leadership and competent management to ensure our Attorney General’s office runs smoothly, efficiently, and serves the people.

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

Mike Cooper
Democrat
PO Box 1324
Edmonds, WA 98020

Mike Cooper has been a firefighter for 24 years and serves in the State Legislature as Chairman of the House Fisheries, Ecology, and Parks Committee.

As Commissioner of Public Lands, Mike Cooper will ensure that our forests are managed sustainably for the long-term. He will look to new and innovative ways to manage our public lands so that we protect our unique way of life for future generations. It is time to move in a new direction—one that respects the public interest.

We need to find new ways to fund school construction, so we no longer have to dip our forests against our schools. Mike Cooper’s plan will:

- Create wind farms on state lands to generate clean, renewable power, provide jobs in rural communities, and raise revenue for school construction;
- Implement a “forest certification” program that requires timber companies to conduct logging on public lands in a way that will not harm wildlife and water;
- Ban cutting the last remaining old-growth trees and ensure that logging does not harm our drinking water.

Mike Cooper is endorsed by groups like the Washington Federation of Teachers, Sierra Club, Washington Conservation Voters, Washington State Labor Council, and many firefighter unions.

Doug Sutherland
Republican
PO Box 2375
Olympia, WA 98507

Doug Sutherland has made balanced stewardship of forests and water his life’s work.

Raised in Eastern Washington, Doug served as a smokejumper, small business owner, Pierce County Executive and Tacoma’s Mayor. His reputation for independent thinking and fairness earned him the endorsement of prominent Democrats like Governor Booth Gardner.

Education leaders support Doug’s balanced approach to timber sales that generated hundreds of millions of non-tax revenue dollars for schools, Washington’s largest union—the Machinists—supports him because he’s created thousands of family-wage jobs.

Fire chiefs support his commitment to fighting wildfires that threaten communities and destroy critical wildlife habitat. Environmental activist Darlene Madenwald appreciates that Doug’s forestry plan will create dramatic increases in old growth habitat. Former Governor Dan Evans supports Doug’s work to keep public lands and trails open and clean.

Everett Port Commissioner Don Hopkins supports Doug’s work to help ports create jobs and clean up contaminated sediments in Puget Sound. Family Forest Landowners value Doug’s respect for their ability to care for and work their forests.

They all trust Doug Sutherland to overcome the bitter environmental politics of the past, and they want four more years of balanced environmental stewardship.

Steve Layman
Libertarian
PO Box 940
Freeland, WA 98249

State lands are a rich legacy that should be managed sustainably as a personal legacy would be managed—not surrendered to the shifting demands of special interests. By considering State lands as if they were our treasured private lands, we will treat them with the care and respect they truly deserve.

As your Commissioner I will enforce laws protecting State lands from abuse by users. I will also ensure that any use of State lands that harm adjoining private properties results in full compensation to those harmed neighbors.

I believe making polluters pay restitution to their victims is a more effective deterrent to pollution than government regulation. Restoration costs are sometimes monumental and polluters could spend the rest of their lives working to compensate their victims.

Polluters should pay for their damage, and when the government becomes the polluter, it should likewise pay for its damage to those it harms.

Like most Libertarians, the environment is extraordinarily important to me. I have a degree in zoology and am committed to clean air and clean water. I am regularly consulted about rehabilitating injured eagles and have been a member of an Audubon Society chapter.

Please vote Libertarian for a cleaner, greener environment.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Teresa (Terry) Bergeson
Nonpartisan
PO Box 15910
Olympia, WA 98508

Under Superintendent Terry Bergeson, Washington schools continue to make great progress. Achievement results have significantly improved among all ages and ethnic groups. Our students’ SAT scores have gone from the middle of the pack among states to the top tier in the nation. Washington schools lead the way with innovation, winning over $100 million in grants for reading, mathematics, and science programs. Washington eighth-grade African-American students made the biggest gains in mathematics achievement in the nation. Statewide learning standards and graduation requirements will make diplomas more meaningful.

Washington teachers help students think creatively and apply their skills, not just memorize formulas. We can better track student progress, help students in need, and challenge high achievers. Students are learning skills they need to compete.

Terry Bergeson will continue her mission to provide increased training and improved compensation for teachers. She will redouble her efforts to win necessary additional funding, and encourage our legislative and business leaders to live up to our shared commitment to education.

We cannot go back to lower standards, low expectations, and no accountability.

Terry Bergeson knows every student deserves the opportunity to succeed. That’s why parents, teachers, and principals across Washington support Terry Bergeson’s continued leadership.

Judith Billings
Nonpartisan
PO Box 5065
Kent, WA 98046

Having served as Superintendent of Public Instruction for eight years, and having spent a few years viewing our schools from the “outside,” I am concerned about what I see happening, and what I don’t see happening.

Teachers don’t get enough support in the drive to improve student learning. Voters passed two initiatives to increase school funding, and the state has not fully funded either initiative. Now, it has once again fallen to the people to propose an initiative, I-884, which I strongly support. My highest priority will be to build a strategy for delivering the resources our schools need.

We need balance between comprehensive education and testing. Our state Constitution requires an education system, not a testing system. Today schools are so obsessed with what their scores will be on the state test (WASL) that providing a broad education, including civics, the arts and other important “untested” subjects, has been sacrificed.

It’s time for Common sense teamwork across the education system. We don’t need a muddle of overlapping boards and bureaucracies wasting time and money. Nor do we need unworkable, unfair, unfunded federal mandates. We must build partnerships and support students from their early years through high school and beyond.
Commissioner of Public Lands

Mike Cooper
Mike Cooper for Comm. of Public Lands
PO Box 1324
Edmonds, WA 98020

Mike Cooper has been a firefighter for 24 years and serves in the State Legislature as Chairman of the House Fisheries, Ecology, and Parks Committee.

As Commissioner of Public Lands, Mike Cooper will ensure that our forests are managed sustainably for the long-term. He will look for new and innovative ways to manage our public lands so that we protect our unique way of life for future generations. It is time to move in a new direction — one that respects the public interest.

- We need to find new ways to fund school construction, so we no longer have to pit our forests against our schools. Mike Cooper’s plan will:
  - Create wind farms on state lands to generate clean, renewable power, provide jobs in rural communities, and raise revenue for school construction;
  - Implement a “forest certification” program that requires timber companies to conduct logging on public lands in a way that will not harm wildlife and water;
  - Ban cutting the last remaining old-growth trees and ensure that logging does not harm our drinking water.

Mike Cooper is endorsed by groups like the Washington Federation of Teachers, Sierra Club, Washington Conservation Voters, Washington State Labor Council, and many firefighter unions.

Doug Sutherland
Committee to Re-elect Doug Sutherland
PO Box 2375
Olympia, WA 98507

Doug Sutherland has made balanced stewardship of forests and water his life’s work.

Raised in Eastern Washington, Doug served as a smokejumper, small business owner, Pierce County Executive and Tacoma’s Mayor. His reputation for independent thinking and fairness earned him the endorsement of prominent Democrats like Governor Booth Gardner.

Education leaders support Doug’s balanced approach to timber sales that generated hundreds of millions of non-tax revenue dollars for schools. Washington’s largest union — the Machinists — supports him because he’s created thousands of family-wage jobs.

Fire chiefs support his commitment to fighting wildfires that threaten communities and destroy critical wildlife habitat. Environmental activist Darlene Madenwald appreciates that Doug’s forestry plan will create dramatic increases in old growth habitat. Former Governor Dan Evans supports Doug’s work to keep public lands and trails open and clean.

Everett Port Commissioner Don Hopkins supports Doug’s work to help ports create jobs and clean up contaminated sediments in Puget Sound. Family Forest landowners value Doug’s respect for their ability to care for and work their forests.

They all trust Doug Sutherland to overcome the bitter environmental politics of the past, and they want four more years of balanced environmental stewardship.

Steve Layman
Environmentalists for Steve Layman
PO Box 940
Freeland, WA 98249

State lands are a rich legacy that should be managed sensibly as a personal legacy would be managed — not surrendered to the shifting demands of special interests. By considering State lands as if they were our treasured private lands, we will treat them with the care and respect they truly deserve.

As your Commissioner I will enforce laws protecting State lands from abuse by users. I will also ensure that any use of State lands that harm adjoining private properties results in full compensation to those harmed neighbors.

I believe making polluters pay restitution to their victims is a more effective deterrent to pollution than government regulation. Restoration costs are sometimes monumental and polluters could spend the rest of their lives working to compensate their victims.

Polluters should pay for their damage, and when the government becomes the polluter, it should likewise pay for its damage to those it harms.

Like most Libertarians, the environment is extraordinarily important to me. I have a degree in zoology and am committed to clean air and clean water. I am regularly consulted about rehabilitating injured eagles and have been president of an Audubon Society chapter.

Please vote Libertarian for a cleaner, greener environment.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Teresa (Terry) Bergeson
The Terry Bergeson Campaign
PO Box 11910
Olympia, WA 98508

Under Superintendent Terry Bergeson, Washington schools continue to make great progress. Achievement results have significantly improved among all ages and ethnic groups. Our students’ SAT scores have gone from the middle of the pack among states to the top tier in the nation. Washington schools lead the way with innovation, winning over $100 million in grants for reading, mathematics, and science programs. Washington eighth-grade African-American students made the biggest gains in mathematics achievement in the nation. Statewide learning standards and graduation requirements will make diplomas more meaningful.

Washington teachers help students think creatively and apply their skills, not just memorize formulas. We can better track student progress, help students in need, and challenge high achievers. Students are learning skills they need to compete.

Terry Bergeson will continue her mission to provide increased training and improved compensation for teachers. She will redouble her efforts to win necessary additional funding, and encourage our legislative and business leaders to live up to our shared commitment to education.

We cannot go back to lower standards, low expectations, and no accountability.

Terry Bergeson knows every student deserves the opportunity to succeed. That’s why parents, teachers, and principals across Washington support Terry Bergeson’s continued leadership.

Judith Billings
Friends for Judith
PO Box 5065
Kent, WA 98046

Having served as Superintendent of Public Instruction for eight years, and having spent a few years viewing our schools from the “outside,” I am concerned about what I see happening, and what I don’t see happening.

Teachers don’t get enough support in the drive to improve student learning. Voters passed two initiatives to increase school funding, and the state has not fully funded either initiative. Now, it has once again fallen to the people to propose an initiative, I-884, which I strongly support. My highest priority will be to build a strategy for delivering the resources our schools need.

We need balance between comprehensive education and testing. Our state Constitution requires an education system, not a testing system. Today schools are so obsessed with what their scores will be on the state test (WASL) that providing a broad education, including civics, the arts and other important “untested” subjects, has been sacrificed.

It’s time for Common sense teamwork across the education system. We don’t need a muddle of overlapping boards and bureaucracies wasting time and money. Nor do we need unworkable, unfair, unfunded federal mandates. We must build partnerships and support students from their early years through high school and beyond.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Mike Kreidler  
Democratic  
Re-elect Mike Kreidler State Insurance Comm.  
PO Box 12488  
Olympia, WA 98508  
  
As the state's top advocate for insurance consumers, Mike Kreidler takes his responsibilities as Insurance Commissioner very seriously. In his first term, Mike Kreidler saved consumers more than $130 million in auto and homeowners’ insurance by cutting excessive premium rates proposed by insurance companies. His free consumer advocacy program recovered more than $43 million for policyholders by directly intervening in their insurance complaints. He also protected consumers from unfair practices by expanding consumer protections. Mike Kreidler is eager to continue championing and defending insurance consumers. The people of our state deserve affordable health insurance and Mike Kreidler will work to protect and expand health care access for all. That’s why he’s earned endorsements from labor, business, retirees, educational, consumer and health care individuals and organizations across our state. Please join me in retaining Mike Kreidler as your State Insurance Commissioner.

John Adams  
Republican  
1715 W. Nickerson Street  
Seattle, WA 98119  
  
Your Insurance Commissioner must be more than an administrator. The Commissioner should be both an advocate for consumers, and a regulator of the insurance industry. Let’s face it, one of the reasons for higher insurance costs and fewer options is because of unrestrained litigation and greed. Extreme judgments contribute to the rising insurance costs that have driven doctors from their practices, insurance companies from our state. Average families and many businesses cannot afford medical coverage or benefits. We have all heard the old saying, “if it isn’t broke - don’t fix it.” It’s time to wake up! The system is broke - it does need fixing. Let’s work for common sense and creative solutions.

John Adams began his career as an insurance professional with the Hartford Insurance Group. He later joined the Marsh McLeann Brokerage, and now owns his own small insurance firm. He is a lifelong resident of Washington, a graduate of the University of Washington, a VN-Veteran and Eight year School District Director, LD-9, on the Clark County Board of Directors. During his career in education he served as a school board member. 

Let John Adams bring 34 years of professional experience in the insurance business to the Commissioner’s office. Give him a chance to begin to fix a broken system. Vote John Adams for Insurance Commissioner!!

Marilyn Rasmussen  
Democratic  
33419 Mountain Highway E.  
Eatonville, WA 98328  
  
Marilyn Rasmussen has built her impressive record by calling them as she sees them. She stands up for what’s right. She always has. That straight talking common sense approach at the state capitol has provided real benefits for all of us here at home. She’s been a true friend to our veterans, public schools, vulnerable adults and children. She works to ensure that all of our citizens are prepared for tomorrow’s jobs and have the opportunity to succeed. Marilyn is a powerful voice for our unique needs as well – fighting for access to affordable health care, protecting our agricultural base and working for targeted tax incentives to attract new business and create more family wage jobs in our community. And making certain that our hard-earned tax dollars are spent wisely is second nature to Marilyn. Check her record. She’s always there for you. Marilyn Rasmussen is the neighbor we trust.

The Senator we can count on.

Marilyn has lived on a 360-acre farm near Eatonville for 45 years. She has 7 children and 19 grandchildren.

Among Marilyn’s many endorsements are the Washington State Patrol Troopers Association, The National Federation of Independent Business and the Public School Employees of Washington.

Deryl McCarty  
Republican  
Citizens to Elect Deryl McCarty  
PO Box 922  
Graham, WA 98338  
  
After earning his B.A. degree at the University of Washington, Deryl McCarty began a 30-year career in the U.S. Air Force. A Vietnam-era veteran who saw duty in Iraq during the Gulf War, Deryl retired a full Colonel.

In addition to his military service, Deryl McCarty has a strong record of commitment to help improve our communities. He served on the Argus Manor Board of Directors, Pierce County Planning Commission, South Deryl and his wife of 34 years, Paula, are partners in a South Hill computer sales and repair company. They have two grown sons.

"The big question in our district is how we manage growth. I believe that if the state Legislature works together with local and federal governments, we can successfully protect and enhance the lifestyle we all want for our families: Roads that get us there safely and on time; water and sewer facilities for now and the future; more parks and playgrounds; the best possible schools; and safer neighborhoods. That’s what I will work for as your state senator in Olympia."

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Mike Kreidler  
Re-elect Mike Kreidler State Insurance Comm.  
PO Box 12488  
Olympia, WA 98508  

As the state’s top advocate for insurance consumers, Mike Kreidler takes his responsibilities as Insurance Commissioner very seriously. In his first term, Mike Kreidler saved consumers more than $130 million in auto and homeowners’ insurance by cutting excessive premium rates proposed by insurance companies. His free consumer advocacy program recovered more than $45 million for policyholders by directly intervening in their insurance complaints. He also protected consumers from the unfair use of credit information for insurance purposes. Mike Kreidler is eager to continue championing and defending insurance consumers. The people of our state deserve affordable health insurance and Mike Kreidler will keep up the fight for meaningful reforms. Mike Kreidler has specific proposals to expand coverage, reduce costs, and insure more people while preserving the right to make choices. He also will fight the big drug companies in an effort to lower the cost of prescription medications.

Mike Kreidler is a proven leader who has served the people of Washington with dedication, fairness and hard work. That’s why he’s earned endorsements from labor, business, retirees, educational, consumer and health care individuals and organizations across our state. Please join me in retaining Mike Kreidler as your State Insurance Commissioner.

John Adams  
1715 W. Nickerson Street  
Seattle, WA 98119  

Your Insurance Commissioner must be more than an administrator. The Commissioner should be both an advocate for consumers, and a regulator/protector of the insurance industry. Let’s face it, one of the reasons for higher insurance costs and fewer options is because of unrestrained litigation and greed. Extreme judgments contribute to the rising insurance costs that have driven doctors from their practices, insurance companies from our state. Average families and many businesses cannot afford medical coverage/benefits.

We have all heard the old saying, “If it isn’t broke - don’t fix it.” It’s time to wake up! The system is broke - it does need fixing. Let’s work for common sense and creative solutions.

John Adams began his career as an insurance professional with the Hartford Insurance Group. He later joined the Marsh/McLennan brokerage, and now owns his own small insurance firm. He is a lifelong resident of Washington, a graduate of the University of Washington, a VN-Veteran and Eight year School District director, Lakewood-WN#414. Let John Adams bring 34 years of professional experience in the insurance business to the Commissioner’s office. Give him a chance to begin to fix a broken system.

Vote John Adams for Insurance Commissioner!!

Stephen D. Steele  
1942 Westlake Avenue, #1911  
Seattle, WA 98101  

Health care costs and insurance premiums rose 2%-14% each year over the past 20 years under Democrat and Republican Insurance Commissioners. $100 of health insurance in 1984 costs $430 today. Do you want more of the same or a real change?

Patients: Imagine having access to the doctor of your choice. Imagine having a consumer’s guide of healthcare providers to choose from. Imagine knowing the cost of the visit prior to seeing your doctor. Imagine having the money to pay cash. Imagine choosing what services are covered by your insurance and your deductible. Imagine paying 25% less when excessive paperwork caused by excessive regulation is eliminated. Imagine a doctor who is free to provide services you really need and is not constrained by insurance or the state.

Doctors: Imagine selling your few forms for insurance or patient billing. Imagine providing the services the patient really needs not just the services set by the limits and dictates of health and liability insurance.

Employers: Imagine not dread the annual increases in insurance premiums. Imagine being able to afford insurance for your uninsured employees and families. Imagine getting the same tax breaks as your employees.

Your vote can make it so.
Dennis Townsend
PO Box 954
Spanaway, WA 98387

Telephone: 253.537.2186
Website: www.dennistownsend.org

I'm a lifelong Pierce County resident, active volunteer, citizen, and public trustee. My community service: Bethel School Board since 1991; coach, Bethel Recreation since 1986; President, Graham Business Association; Co-founder, Spanaway Community Action Network; Columnist, Eatonville Dispatch; and Mountian Highway Safety Corridor (among many others).

I've worked right here for USWest and Rainier Group for 30 years. As a result, I know the concerns of our communities and neighborhoods. We want good schools, good roads, safe streets and the right to protect ourselves instead of focusing on fringe issues. I will be an effective legislator for you in Olympia.

Jim McCune
Citizens for Jim McCune
PO Box 785
Graham, WA 98338

Telephone: 253.846.5911
E-mail: jmccune@tacoma.com
Website: www.officialjim.com

Former State Representative Jim McCune has a trusted record, the integrity, and the experience needed for the job. He has also been a successful small businessman for 26 years. Jim will work to lower taxes to boost our economy, add roads to ease gridlock, get existing educational dollars into the classroom for teachers' materials, and reduce class sizes. Jim will protect our aquifers, uphold your Second Amendment and property rights, defend traditional marriage, honor our veterans, and end liberal soft-on-crime policies. Jim, a former Army leader and active church member, resides in Graham. He asks for your vote.

Glen Nutter
Committee to Elect Glen Nutter
PO Box 110
Yelm, WA 98597

Telephone: 360.458.5765
E-mail: glennutter@cox.com
Website: www.glenmunn.com

Glen Nutter has served this community for over 25 years. He has worked as a teacher and college professor. For eighteen years Glen Nutter was the highly respected Superintendent of Yelm Community Schools.

Glen brought people together and got things done. He’s running this fall because he’s ready to do more. To focus on the issues that matter: • Equitable and adequate school funding; • Affordable health care; • Sustainable economic development.

It’s time for thoughtful, balanced leadership from a leader with a history of making things happen. It’s time for a change. It’s time for a leader like Glen Nutter.

Tom Campbell
Committee to Elect Tom Campbell
PO Box 443
Spanaway, WA 98387

Telephone: 253.843.4485
E-mail: thomascampbell@qwest.net
Website: tcampbell.com

Tom Campbell is a trusted, caring leader. Tom fought against "the dump" to protect our clean water and sponsored the "Patients Bill of Rights" to safeguard your freedom in healthcare. Safety and a quality education for our children are Tom's goals! Tom sponsored "Three Strikes You're Out" to protect our community. Serving five terms in the Legislature Tom is opposed to increasing taxes without a vote of the people. Tom is a former Army Special Forces Captain, Chiropractor and small business owner in Spanaway for twenty-one years; Tom resides in Roy with his wife Lynn. Tom listens, cares and helps!

Chuck Bojariski
For Senate
3005 60th Avenue S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501

Telephone: 360.870.3678
E-mail: ebojariski@msn.com

Having served 30 years as a law enforcement officer, including 22 years as a trooper with the Washington State Patrol, my career has been devoted to public safety. I am also proud to have served two years as a reserve in the United States Marine Corps and four years active duty in the United States Navy. In addition, I have been an advocate for human services, domestic violence legislation and WorkFirst. I would like to use this experience to serve as your state Senator.

The Legislature needs to restore public confidence in the way government spends our dollars. We need performance audits and sensible efficiency measures. We need to invest in schools, including increasing vocational and training programs, as well as to create more local jobs. We must also find a way to reduce prescription drug costs and expand home health care options so seniors can stay in their homes. This is my home where I have lived, worked and raised my family. The economy and our quality of life have suffered long enough without leadership that truly represents the 20th District. Bring your concerns to me and I’ll make sure they’re heard in Olympia.

Dan Swecker
For Senate
PO Box 428
Rochester, WA 98579

Telephone: 360.273.7435
E-mail: dan@danswecker.com
Website: www.danswecker.com

The tragedy of September 11 brought a severe economic downturn nationwide. Our state was among the hardest hit with reductions in international trade, curtailment of air travel and the dot-com bust resulting in Washington having the second highest unemployment rate nationally.

Our state faced a $2.4 billion deficit in the 2003 budget cycle. One of the things that I am most proud of is that we were able to weather the economic storm with no general tax increases. As a result our state has already begun to rebound and restore the jobs so desperately needed by our families and communities.

Additional work needs to be done. We need to streamline the permit processes in Washington so that small businesses can expand and new ones can get started. Investments in education, research and infrastructure are important to promote the development of the "biotech" industry. And we need to create a regulatory environment for Biotech that provides sufficient safeguards while preserving the opportunity for growth.

Finally, we need to preserve the traditional definitions of family and marriage. Washington needs to be a family friendly place with jobs, education and a healthy environment for the next generation.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Dennis Townsend
Democrat
PO Box 954
Spanaway, WA 98387
Phone: 253.537.2186
Website: www.dennistownsend.org

I’m a lifelong Pierce County resident, active volunteer, citizen, and public trustee. My community service:
Bethel School Board since 1991; coach, Bethel Recreation since 1996; President, Graham Business Association;
Co-Founder, Spanaway Community Action Network; Columnist, Eatonville Dispatch; and Mountain
Highway Safety Corridor (among many others).

I’ve worked right here for U.S. West and Rainier Group for 30 years. As a result, I know the concerns of our
communities and neighborhoods. We want good schools, good roads, safe streets and the right to protect
ourselves instead of focusing on fringe issues. I will be an effective legislator for you in Olympia.

Jim McCune
Republican
PO Box 785
Graham, WA 98338

Former State Representative Jim McCune has a trusted record, the integrity, and the experience needed for
the job. He has also been a successful small businessman for 56 years. Jim will work to lower taxes to boost
our economy, add roads to ease gridlock, get existing educational dollars into the classroom for teachers’
materials, and reduce class sizes. Jim will protect our aquifers, uphold your Second Amendment and prop-
erty rights, defend traditional marriage, honor our veterans, and end liberal soft-on-crime policies. Jim, a
former Army leader and active church member, resides in Graham. He asks for your vote.

Glen Nutter
Democrat
PO Box 110
Yelm, WA 98597

Glen Nutter has served this community for over 25 years.
He has worked as a teacher and college professor. For eighteen years Glen Nutter was the highly respected
Superintendent of Yelm Community Schools.

Glen brought people together and got things done.
He’s running this fall because he’s ready to do more. To focus on the issues that matter: • Equitable and
adequate school funding; • Affordable health care; • Sustainable economic development.

It’s time for thoughtful, balanced leadership from a leader with a history of making things happen.
It’s time for a change.
It’s time for a leader like Glen Nutter.

Tom Campbell
Republican
PO Box 443
Spanaway, WA 98387

Tom Campbell is a trusted, caring leader. Tom fought against “the dump” to protect our clean water and
sponsored the “Patients Bill of Rights” to safeguard your freedom in healthcare.
Safety and a quality education for our children are Tom’s goals!
Tom sponsored “Three Strikes You’re Out” to protect our community.
Serving five terms in the Legislature Tom is opposed to increasing taxes without a vote of the people.
Tom is a former Army Special Forces Captain, Chiropractor and small business owner in Spanaway for
twenty-one years; Tom resides in Roy with his wife Lynn.

Tom Listen, Cares and Helps!

Chuck Bojarski
Democrat
3005 60th Avenue S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501
Phone: 360.870.3678
Email: cbojarski@msn.com

Having served 30 years as a law enforcement officer, including 22 years as a trooper with the Washington State
Pistol, my career has been devoted to public safety. I am also proud to have served two years as a reserve in
the United States Marine Corps and four years active duty in the United States Navy. In addition, I have been an
advocate for human services, domestic violence legislation and WorkFirst. I would like to use this experience to
serve as your state Senator.
The Legislature needs to restore public confidence in the way government spends our dollars. We need performance audits and sensible
efficiency measures. We need to invest in schools, including increasing vocational and training programs, as well as to create more local
jobs. We must also find a way to reduce prescription drug costs and expand home health care options so seniors can stay in their homes.

This is my home where I have lived, worked and raised my family. The economy and our quality of life have suffered long enough
without leadership that truly represents the 20th District. Bring your concerns to me and I’ll make sure they’re heard in Olympia.

Dan Swecker
Republican
PO Box 428
Rochester, WA 98579
Phone: 360.273.7435
Email: dan@danswecker.com
Website: www.danswecker.com

The tragedy of September 11 brought a severe economic downturn nationwide. Our state was among the hardest
hit with reductions in international trade, curtailment of air travel and the dot-com bust resulting in Washington
having the second highest unemployment rate nationally.

Our state faced a $2.4 billion deficit in the 2003 budget cycle. One of the things that I am most proud of is that we were able to weather
the economic storm with no general tax increases. As a result our state has already begun to rebound and restore the jobs so desperately
needed by our families and communities.

Additional work needs to be done. We need to streamline the permit processes in Washington so that small businesses can expand and
new ones can get started. Investments in education, research and infrastructure are important to promote the development of the “biotech”
industry. And we need to create a regulatory environment for Biotech that provides sufficient safeguards while preserving the opportunity
for growth.

Finally, we need to preserve the traditional definitions of the family and marriage. Washington needs to be a family friendly place with
jobs, education and a healthy environment for the next generation.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
**Joel W. Staloch**  
**Democrat**  
Citizens for Joel W. Staloch  
PO Box 67  
East Olympia, WA 98504  

Joel W. Staloch will be a dedicated, thoughtful and hardworking representative for you. He knows the challenges we face in the 20th legislative district.

After graduating from Onalaska High, Joel lived and worked in Centralia. Family farm life taught him common sense and fiscal discipline. Experiencing tough times deepened his commitment to improving the quality of life in our area.

"I intend to restore our middle class. Our citizens deserve affordable health care, living-wage jobs, better education, and a vigorous economy to revitalize our rural communities."

We need innovative, effective leadership in State Government. Vote for Joel W. Staloch.

---

**Richard DeBolt**  
**Republican**  
The Committee to Retain Richard DeBolt  
1673 S. Market Boulevard, PMB 159  
Chehalis, WA 98532  

Richard DeBolt has proven he responds to his constituents. He will fight for the people of the 20th District, and remains committed to the goal of reestablishing public trust and creating jobs. He understands the future of our district depends on our ability to attract and retain family-wage jobs, while providing safe, quality education for our children. An advocate for lowering property taxes, Richard will continue to make these issues his top priorities. Support Richard so we may continue expanding economic growth while maintaining the high quality of life our small communities have to offer. Vote DeBolt!

---

**Gary Alexander**  
**Republican**  
Representative Alexander has used his financial experience in private and public service to effectively represent his constituents in dealing with difficult budget and policy decisions. Gary serves in a leadership position on both the Appropriations and Capital Budget Committees. He also serves on the Health Care Committee, where he is fighting to keep quality physicians in our local communities and to lower premiums for public employees and small businesses.

Alexander’s priorities for the next two years are creating jobs, controlling health care costs, properly funding education, and creating a budget that is accountable and sustainable. Gary asks for your vote.

---

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Joel W. Staloch
Citizens for Joel W. Staloch
PO Box 47
East Olympia, WA 98504

Joel W. Staloch will be a dedicated, thoughtful and hardworking representative for you. He knows the challenges we face in the 20th legislative district.

After graduating from Onalaska High, Joel lived and worked in Centralia. Family farm life taught him common sense and fiscal discipline. Experiencing tough times deepened his commitment to improving the quality of life in our area.

"I intend to restore our middle class. Our citizens deserve affordable health care, living-wage jobs, better education, and a vigorous economy to revitalize our rural communities."

"We need innovative, effective leadership in State Government. Vote for Joel W. Staloch."

Richard DeBolt
The Committee to Retain Richard DeBolt
1673 S. Market Boulevard, PMB 159
Chehalis, WA 98532

Richard DeBolt has proven he responds to his constituents. He will fight for the people of the 20th District, and remains committed to the goal of reestablishing public trust and creating jobs. He understands the future of our district depends on our ability to attract and retain family-wage jobs, while providing safe, quality education for our children. An advocate for lowering property taxes, Richard will continue to make these issues his top priorities. Support Richard so we may continue expanding economic growth while maintaining the high quality of life our small communities have to offer. Vote DeBolt!

Gary Alexander
Representative Alexander has used his financial experience in private and public service to effectively represent his constituents in dealing with difficult budget and policy decisions. Gary serves in a leadership position on both the Appropriations and Capital Budget Committees. He also serves on the Health Care "Committee, where he is fighting to keep quality physicians in our local communities and to lower premiums for public employees and small businesses.

Alexander's priorities for the next two years are creating jobs, controlling health care costs, properly funding education, and creating a budget that is accountable and sustainable. Gary asks for your vote.

Karen Fraser
Senator Karen Fraser has a record you can trust.
She is sincerely and fully committed to the people of the 22nd District and the State of Washington. Her record demonstrates this: three-term Senator; two-term State Representative; two-term Thurston County Commissioner; Past President of the Washington State Association of Counties; former Lacey Mayor and Lacey City Council Member; current and former member of numerous state and local government boards, committees, and commissions; and a longtime active community volunteer.

Senator Karen Fraser stands up for: integrity and open democratic processes in government; dignity and respect for each person; affordable and accessible health care; quality K-12 education; affordable and accessible higher education and vocational training; fair compensation for public employees; clean air and water and a healthy Puget Sound; just conditions for workers; a prosperous and competitive business climate; consumer protection; more outdoor recreation opportunities; protection of personal privacy; fair taxes; safe and friendly neighborhoods; more "user-friendly" urban transportation systems; fiscal responsibility; adequate local government financing; and fair-share financial treatment from the federal government, which is at risk due to the rapidly escalating federal debt.

Vote for Karen Fraser: A Record You Can Trust.

Unopposed

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
State Representative
Twenty-Second Legislative District

Brendan Williams
Democrat
1721 18th Court N.E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Telephone: 360.923.2233
E-mail: brendan@peopleforbrendanwilliams.com
Website: www.peopleforbrendanwilliams.com

Real Experience
Brendan Williams is an advocate for the disabled and seniors. Executive Director of the Washington Health Care Association, an attorney, and former legislative aide, Brendan will hit the ground running as our next Representative.
In addition to fighting for affordable health care, Brendan will lead in funding education, protecting our environment and standing up for public employees.
Democratic Values
Brendan lives in Olympia with his wife, Nicole, and son, Blake.
An active Democrat, Brendan is the only candidate endorsed by outgoing Representative Sandra Rossom, the Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, the Sierra Club, and many other progressive groups!

Ann Burgman
Republican
Committee to Elect Ann Burgman
5930 Mullen Road S.E.
Lacey, WA 98503
Telephone: 360.491.7000
E-mail: ann@annburgman.com
Website: annburgman.com

Ann Burgman’s 11 years on the Lacey City Council demonstrates a record of leadership in the 22nd District. Air is cleaner today because of her representation on the Olympic Region Clean Air Agency. Ann worked to improve the local business climate, serving on the Economic Development Council. Ann has targeted reform of health care insurance systems and tort reform, noting that doctors are currently leaving the state to practice. She supports pay raises for dedicated state employees and those under public pension systems. Ann listens to all voices and offers sensible solutions to important problems. Thank you for your vote.

Sam Hunt
Democrat
Sam Hunt for State Representative
PO Box 2573
Olympia, WA 98507
Telephone: 360.456.0886
E-mail: huntsam@comcast.net

Representative Sam Hunt works hard for the 22nd district’s people. His leadership role as Assistant Majority Floor Leader enables Thurston County’s needs to be addressed. Sam will work to: make our tax structure fairer and more stable; protect the state’s remaining old growth timber from logging; implement state collective bargaining and civil service reform; give K-12 and higher education quality resources; achieve fair pay for state employees and teachers; and provide affordable health care, including mental health parity. A 2004 Washington Conservation Voters “Environmental Champion,” and advocate for clean air and water, Sam sponsored Washington’s landmark Mercury Reduction Act.

State Representative
Thirty-Fifth Legislative District

Kathy Haigh
Democrat
As your State Representative I will continue to work hard to support my constituents. I will focus on the challenges of our public education system and work for stable and adequate funding for public schools.
I will strive for clear, effective communications with state agencies, as well as developing an efficient state government through performance audits.
I strongly support our veterans and military personnel and I am committed to the future of affordable health care and services for seniors.
I look forward to the opportunity to serve my constituents and the people of Washington State.

Unopposed

William ‘Ike’ Eickmeyer
Democrat
Citizens to Elect Bill Eickmeyer
PO Box 2578
Belfair, WA 98528
Telephone: 360.372.2529
E-mail: office@ike35th.com
Website: www.ike35th.com

Representative ‘Ike’ Eickmeyer is an experienced and valuable member of our legislative team. A Washington native, veteran and 36 year resident of our community, Ike understands the issues, concerns and values of our citizens.
A no-nonsense “tell-it-like-it-is” legislator, Ike put partisan politics aside and scored major legislation for rural economic recovery and the protection of small businesses; secured funding for Hood Canal recovery efforts; pushed for lower healthcare and prescription drug costs; and passed a budget with no new taxes. A respected voice in Olympia, Ike is easily the most qualified person for the job.

Bob Benze
Republican
Citizens for Bob Benze
PO Box 10
Silverdale, WA 98383
Telephone: 360.692.8800
E-mail: robert@benze.com
Website: www.benze.com

Bob Benze is an experienced and proven leader with a vision for Washington’s future. He has been part of the local community for 33 years. As a manager in the Navy nuclear program, Bob developed and led major technical programs. He initiated state-of-the-art science marine environmental protection programs and will bring needed expertise to the Hood Canal low-oxygen problem. He strongly supports capping unreasonable malpractice awards and is committed to making this state business-friendly. Bob cares for people and will work for a safe, quality environment for our families. He is clearly the best choice.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.
Brendan Williams
Democrat
1721 18th Court N.E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Website: www.peopleforbrendanwilliams.com
Telephone: 360.923.2233
E-mail: brendan@peopleforbrendanwilliams.com
Real Experience
Brendan Williams is an advocate for the disabled and seniors. Executive Director of the Washingon Health Care Association, an attorney, and former legislative aide, Brendan will hit the ground running as our next Representative.
In addition to fighting for affordable health care, Brendan will lead in funding education, protecting our environment and standing up for public employees.
Democratic Values
Brendan lives in Olympia with his wife, Nicole, and son, Blake.
Ann is a active Democrat, Brendan is the only candidate endorsed by outgoing Representative Sandra Romeyn, the Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, the Sierra Club, and many other progressive groups!

Ann Burgman
Republican
Committee to Elect Ann Burgman
5930 Mullen Road S.E.
Lacey, WA 98503
Ann Burgman’s 11 years on the Lacey City Council demonstrates a record of leadership in the 22nd District. Ann is cleaner today because of her representation on the Olympic Regional Clean Air Agency. Ann worked to improve the local business climate, serving on the Economic Development Council.
Ann has targeted reform of health care insurance systems and tort reform, noting that doctors are currently leaving the state to practice.
She supports pay raises for dedicated state employees and those under public pension systems. Ann listens to all voices and offers sensible solutions to important problems. Thank you for your vote.

Sam Hunt
Democrat
Sam Hunt for State Representative
PO Box 2573
Olympia, WA 98507
Representative Sam Hunt works hard for the 22nd district’s people. His leadership role as Assistant Majority Floor Leader enables Thurston County’s needs to be addressed.
Sam will work to: make our tax structure fairer and more stable; protect the state’s remaining old growth timber from logging; implement state collective bargaining and civil service reform; give K-12 and higher education quality resources; achieve fair pay for state employees and teachers; and provide affordable health care, including mental health parity.

Kathy Haigh
Democrat
As your State Representative I will continue to work hard to support my constituents. I will focus on the challenges of our public education system and work for stable and adequate funding for public schools.
I will strive for clear, effective communications with state agencies, as well as developing an efficient state government through performance audits.
I strongly support our veterans and military personnel and I am committed to the future of affordable health care and services for seniors.
I look forward to the opportunity to serve my constituents and the people of Washington State.

William ‘Ike’ Eickmeyer
Republican
Citizens to Elect Bill Eickmeyer
PO Box 2578
Belfair, WA 98528
Telephone: 360.372.2529
E-mail: office@ike35th.com
Website: www.ike35th.com
Representative ‘Ike’ Eickmeyer is an experienced and valuable member of our legislative team. A Washington native, veteran and 36 year resident of our community, Ike understands the issues, concerns and values of our citizens.
A no-nonsense “tell-it-like-it-is” legislator, Ike put partisan politics aside and scored major legislation for rural economic recovery and the protection of small businesses; secured funding for Hood Canal recovery efforts; pushed for lower healthcare and prescription drug costs; and passed a budget with no new taxes. A respected voice in Olympia, Ike is easily the most qualified person for the job.

Bob Benze
Republican
Citizens for Bob Benze
PO Box 10
Silverdale, WA 98383
Telephone: 360.692.8800
E-mail: bob@benze.com
Website: www.benze.com
Bob Benze is an experienced and proven leader with a vision for Washington’s future. He has been part of the local community for 33 years. As a manager in the Navy nuclear program, Bob developed and led major technical programs. He initiated state-of-the-science marine environmental protection programs and will bring needed expertise to the Hood Canal low-oxygen problem. He strongly supports capping unreasonable malpractice awards and is committed to making this state business-friendly. Bob cares for people and will work for a safe, quality environment for our families. He is clearly the best choice.
Justice of the Supreme Court

Jim Johnson
Nonpartisan

Jim Johnson for Justice
PO Box 7099
Olympia, WA 98507

We the people can trust Jim Johnson to be a fair Supreme Court Justice, committed to defending our constitution and the freedoms it guarantees. Johnson will not legislate from the bench.

Experience: Jim Johnson has more Supreme Court experience than all of his opponents combined. Jim has argued nearly 100 appellate level cases, including cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and federal appeals courts. He is a constitutional law expert.

Serving all of Washington. Johnson has represented the diverse interests of Washington—both east and west. His clients include farmers, taxpayers and coastal landowners. He served for 20 years in the Attorney General’s Office where he was Counsel for the Environment and Chief of Special Litigation.

Civil Rights. Jim Johnson has argued cases protecting our most important civil liberties: Free Speech, Voting Rights and Property Rights. Johnson defended our right to vote without declaring a political party.

Endorsed by Democrats and Republicans.

Jim Johnson is a lifelong Washingtonian. He graduated from Seattle’s Ingraham High, received his B.A. from Harvard and J.D. from the U.W. Johnson volunteered for the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War and served from 1971-73. Jim and his wife Kathy live in Olympia, they have two daughters.

Mary Kay Becker
Nonpartisan

Mary Kay Becker for Supreme Court Justice
PO Box 216
Bellingham, WA 98227-0216

Judge Mary Kay Becker is the only candidate in this race who is a judge on an appellate court. Her experience provides the broad perspective a Supreme Court justice needs for making the serious decisions that affect us all.

• Judge Becker has been an outstanding Court of Appeals judge for 10 years, earning a reputation for fairness, courtesy, and sound, clear decisions written in plain English.

• Judge Becker has worked effectively to improve access to justice for everyone. She is rated “Exceptionally Well Qualified” to be a Supreme Court justice.

• Judge Becker earned trust and respect as a legislator leading the way in sentencing reform, children’s issues, and environmental protection; on the Whatcom County Council; and as Trustee of Western Washington University.

• Judge Becker’s colleagues consistently choose her for leadership positions because of her common sense and hard work. Born in Aberdeen, Mary Kay grew up on the Olympic Peninsula at Kalaloch. She graduated with honors from Stanford University and UW Law School. Judge Becker lives in Bellingham, where she practiced law and where she and her husband raised their two children. Her endorsements include the State Labor Council, Women’s Political Caucus, and Washington Conservation Voters.

Barbara Madsen
Nonpartisan

Committee to Re-elect Barbara Madsen
PO Box 46752
Seattle, WA 98146

After 12 years on the Supreme Court, Justice Barbara Madsen is known for her outstanding leadership and work ethic. She has decided over 1500 cases and is dedicated to upholding our Constitutional rights.

Experience: Since 1977, Barbara’s been a defense attorney, prosecutor and judge. Appointed Special Prosecutor, Barbara developed the child abuse component of Seattle’s Family Violence Project. Following the 2003 Brame murder, Barbara helped enact procedures when police are accused of domestic violence.

Common Sense: The Supreme Court decides the most serious issues facing Washington. Justice Madsen’s common sense, 27 years of practice, and community involvement have given her a reputation for courage, integrity and sensitivity to issues confronting us all. Her endorsements include Democrats, Republicans, business, labor, community groups – proof of her commitment to individual rights and equal justice.

Community: Barbara and Don live in Pierce County with their four children. Barbara has volunteered with Tacoma and Seattle schools, PTA, U.S. Navy Sea Cadets, and Tacoma Rescue Mission. She received Washington Women Lawyer’s Vanguard Award, Seattle University’s Woman of the Year, the Equal Justice Coalition’s Judicial Award, the Department of the Army’s Certificate of Achievement and was honored by the Bar Association for her work on diversity.

Unopposed
Justice of the Supreme Court

Jim Johnson
Nonpartisan

Jim Johnson for Justice
PO Box 7099
Olympia, WA 98507

We the people can trust Jim Johnson to be a fair Supreme Court Justice, committed to defending our constitution and the freedoms it guarantees. Johnson will not legislate from the bench.

Experience: Jim Johnson has more Supreme Court experience than all of his opponents combined. Jim has argued nearly 100 appellate level cases, including cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and federal appeals courts. He is a constitutional law expert.

Serving all of Washington: Johnson has represented the diverse interests of Washington—both east and west. His clients include farmers, taxpayers and coastal landowners. He served for 20 years in the Attorney General’s Office where he was Counsel for the Environment and Chief of Special Litigation.

Civil Rights: Jim Johnson has argued cases protecting our most important civil liberties: Free Speech, Voting Rights and Property Rights. Johnson defended our right to vote without declaring a political party.

Endorsed by Democrats and Republicans.

Jim Johnson is a lifelong Washingtonian. He graduated from Seattle's Ingraham High, received his B.A. from Harvard and J.D. from the U.W. Johnson volunteered for the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War and served from 1971-73. Jim and his wife Kathy live in Olympia, they have two daughters.

Mary Kay Becker
Nonpartisan

Mary Kay Becker for Supreme Court Justice
PO Box 216
Bellingham, WA 98227-0216

Judge Mary Kay Becker is the only candidate in this race who is a judge on an appellate court. Her experience provides the broad perspective a Supreme Court justice needs for making the serious decisions that affect us all.

- Judge Becker has worked effectively to improve access to justice for everyone. She is rated “Exceptionally Well Qualified” to be a Supreme Court justice.
- Judge Becker earned trust and respect as a legislator leading the way in sentencing reform, children’s issues, and environmental protection; on the Whatcom County Council; and as Trustee of Western Washington University.
- Judge Becker’s colleagues consistently choose her for leadership positions because of her common sense and hard work.

Born in Aberdeen, Mary Kay grew up on the Olympic Peninsula at Kalaloch. She graduated with honors from Stanford University and UW Law School. Judge Becker lives in Bellingham, where she practiced law and where she and her husband raised their two children. Her endorsements include the State Labor Council, Women's Political Caucus, and Washington Conservation Voters.

Barbara Madsen
Nonpartisan

Committee to Re-elect Barbara Madsen
PO Box 46752
Seattle, WA 98146

After 12 years on the Supreme Court, Justice Barbara Madsen is known for her outstanding leadership and work ethic. She has decided over 1500 cases and is dedicated to upholding our Constitutional rights.

Experience: Since 1977, Barbara's been a defense attorney, prosecutor and judge. Appointed Special Prosecutor, Barbara developed the child abuse component of Seattle’s Family Violence Project. Following the 2003 Braine murder, Barbara helped enact procedures when police are accused of domestic violence.

Common Sense: The Supreme Court decides the most serious issues facing Washington. Justice Madsen's common sense, 27 years of practice, and community involvement have given her a reputation for courage, integrity and sensitivity to issues confronting us all. Her endorsements include Democrats, Republicans, business, labor, community groups – proof of her commitment to individual rights and equal justice.

Community: Barbara and Don live in Pierce County with their four children. Barbara has volunteered with Tacoma and Seattle schools, PTA, U.S. Navy Sea Cadets, and Tacoma Rescue Mission. She received Washington Women Lawyer's Vanguard Award, Seattle University's Woman of the Year, the Equal Justice Coalition's Judicial Award, the Department of the Army's Certificate of Achievement and was honored by the Bar Association for her work on diversity.

Unopposed
Richard B. Sanders  
Nonpartisan  

Sanders for Supreme Court  
PO Box 11759  
Olympia, WA 98508-1175  

"The protection of our constitutional liberties is more important now than at any time in our generation."

— Justice Richard Sanders  

Justice Sanders' courageous opinions help to restrain the power of the state over our lives and protect our civil liberties.  

Experience for the People: Justice Sanders has served nine years on the Supreme Court. He has written over 300 opinions — more than any other justice during that time. His comprehensive and compassionate understanding of the law protects us all.  

Standing Up for Us: Before being elected to the Court, Justice Sanders was a practicing attorney, fighting for the rights of citizens. Today, he defends those rights from the bench.  

Broad-Based Support: Justice Sanders was a featured speaker at all three state political conventions this year: Republican, Libertarian and Democratic. Sanders attracts support that cuts across the spectrum, with endorsements including: the State Republican and Libertarian Parties; the Teamsters Union; the Association of Washington Business; the Farm Bureau; civil libertarians—and more than 1,000 endorsers.  

Terry Sebring  
Nonpartisan  

Sebring for Supreme Court  
11012 Canyon Road E. #9, PMB 147  
Puyallup, WA 98373-3002  

Education: Washington State University, University of Puget Sound Law School.  

Professional Experience: Assistant Attorney General; 1+ year; Superior Court Judge in Pierce County; 12+ years; Legal Counsel & Administrative Officer for Both Gardner when Governor & Pierce County Executive; 8+ years; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney; 7 years. U.S. Army, 1st Lieutenant: 3 years.  

Personal Information: Age 57, born and raised in Wenatchee, WA, married 34 years to Laurie, 3 adult children.  

Community Involvement: My wife and I attend Lighthouse Christian Center in Puyallup; past member: State Employees Insurance Board, Higher Education Finance Authority.  

Personal Views: Court decisions impact all of us; we need to feel safe and secure. I have years of experience as a trial judge, and a willingness to improve the law and our courts. Health care insurance costs concern me; I understand the factors behind them.  

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

Chris Wickham  
Nonpartisan  

Committee to Elect Chris Wickham Judge  
PO Box 442  
Olympia, WA 98507  

Chris Wickham has the experience, knowledge, and community values we expect from our judicial leaders.  

For 13 years, Chris has presided over thousands of court cases as Superior Court Commissioner, and earned a reputation as tough but fair. He uses his judicial authority to protect families and children, and places community safety first.  

He helped develop innovative, cost-effective programs that encourage personal accountability, including Unified Family Court and Family Drug Court. Outside his courtroom, Chris trains fellow judges at the state judicial college. Chris is active in our community, with Senior Services, Dispute Resolution Center, UCCAN, Rotary, and the Chamber of Commerce. Chris is a US Navy Vietnam veteran who worked in private practice for 10 years before his appointment as Court Commissioner. He and his wife have three children.  

Chris is endorsed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Gerry Alexander, retired Supreme Court Justice Robert I.uter, retired Secretary of State Ralph Munro, and Mayors Mark Foulsh, Virgil Clark, Oopalgaad, John Adams, and Ken Jones. Chris will use his expertise in the courtroom and community to improve the way the courts work. Please join neighbors, friends, judges, and community leaders: Vote for Chris Wickham.  


Jim Powers  
Nonpartisan  

Committee to Elect Jim Powers Judge  
1722 Harrison Avenue N.W., #D  
Olympia, WA 98502  

For 21 years, I have served the citizens of Thurston County as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, with extensive trial experience in the most serious and complex criminal cases. I also chaired the committee which created Thurston County's Drug Court Program. My candidacy is supported by Washington Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith (ret.), Sheriff Gary Edwards, Coroner Judy Arnold, Clerk Betty Gould, Treasurer Robin Hunt, Former County Commissioner Judy Wilson, the Tumwater Police Officers' Guild, and the Washington State Patrol Troopers' Association.  

Along with my wife Julie and son Jake, I have resided in Thurston County since 1983.  

As Superior Court Judge, my commitment will be to: maintain personal integrity and honesty at all times; exercise fairness and objectivity towards both sides in cases before the court; hold those who criminally violate the rights of others fully accountable for their actions; support the use of alternative programs like Drug Court in appropriate criminal cases; respect the constitutional limitations on the power of judge; and protect individual citizens from the illegal exercise of governmental power. The respect given to the position of Superior Court Judge must never be taken for granted. I will daily strive to earn that respect.  

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

Richard B. Sanders
Nonpartisan
Sanders for Supreme Court
PO Box 11757
Olympia, WA 98508-1175

"The protection of our constitutional liberties is more important now than at any time in our generation."
— Justice Richard Sanders

Justice Sanders' courageous opinions help to restrain the power of the state over our lives and protect our civil liberties.

Experience for the People: Justice Sanders has served nine years on the Supreme Court. He has written over 300 opinions—more than any other Justice during that time. His comprehensive and compassionate understanding of the law protects us all.

Serving up for Us: Before being elected to the Court, Justice Sanders was a practicing attorney, fighting for the rights of the people today, he defends those rights from the bench.

Broad-Based Support: Justice Sanders was a featured speaker at all three state political conventions this year: Republican, Libertarian and Democratic. Sanders attracts support that cuts across the spectrum, with endorsements including: the State Republican and Libertarian Parties; Democratic Senator; the Teamsters Union; the Association of Washington Business; the Farm Bureau; civil libertarians—and more than 1,000 endorsers.

Terry Sebring
Nonpartisan
Sebring for Supreme Court
11012 Canyon Road E. #9, PMB 147
Puyallup, WA 98372-5202

Education: Washington State University, University of Puget Sound Law School.
Professional Experience: Assistant Attorney General: 1 year; Superior Court Judge in Pierce County: 12 years; Legal Counsel & Administrative Officer for Booth Gardner when Governor & Pierce County Executive: 8 years; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney: 7 years. U.S. Army, 1st Lieutenant: 3 years.

Personal Information: Age 57, born and raised in Wenatchee, WA, married 34 years to Laurie, 3 adult children.
Community Involvement: My wife and I attend Lighthouse Christian Center in Puyallup; past member: State Employees Insurance Board, Higher Education Finance Authority.
Personal View: Court decisions impact all of us; we need to feel safe and secure. I have years of experience as a trial judge, and a willingness to improve the law and our courts. Health care insurance costs concern me; I understand the factors behind them.

Superior Court Judge
Thurston County

Chris Wickham
Nonpartisan
Committee to Elect Chris Wickham Judge
PO Box 442
Olympia, WA 98507

Chris Wickham has the experience, knowledge, and community values we expect from our judicial leaders. For 13 years, Chris has presided over thousands of court cases as Superior Court Commissioner, and earned a reputation as tough but fair. He uses his judicial authority to protect families and children, and places community safety first.

He helped develop innovative, cost-effective programs that encourage personal accountability, including Unified Family Court and Family Drug Court. Outside his courtroom, Chris trains fellow judges at the state judicial college.

Chris is active in our community, with Senior Services, Dispute Resolution Center, UCAN, Rotary, and the Chamber of Commerce. Chris is a US Navy Vietnam veteran who worked in private practice for 10 years before his appointment as Court Commissioner. He and his wife have three children.

Chris is endorsed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Gerry Alexander, retired Supreme Court Justice Robert Utter, retired Secretary of State Ralph Munroe, and Mayors Mark Foist, Virgil Clarkston, Ralph Osgood, Adam Rivas, and Ken Jones. Chris will use his experience in the courtroom and community to improve the way the courts work. Please join neighbors, friends, judges, and community leaders; Vote for Chris Wickham.


Jim Powers
Nonpartisan
Committee to Elect Jim Powers Judge
1722 Harrison Avenue N.W., #D
Olympia, WA 98502

For 21 years, I have served the citizens of Thurston County as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, with extensive trial experience in the most serious and complex criminal cases. I also chaired the committee which created Thurston County's Drug Court Program. My candidacy is supported by Washington Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith (ret.), Sheriff Gary Edwards, Coroner Judy Arnold, Clerk Betty Gould, Treasurer Robin Hunt, Former County Commissioner Judy Wilson, the Thurston Police Officers' Guild, and the Washington State Patrol Troopers' Association. Along with my wife Julie and son Jake, I have resided in Thurston County since 1983.

As Superior Court Judge, my commitment will be to: maintain personal integrity and honesty at all times; exercise fairness and objectivity towards both sides in cases before the court; hold those who criminally violate the rights of others fully accountable for their actions; support the use of alternative programs like Drug Court in appropriate criminal cases; respect the constitutional limitations on the power of judge; and protect individual citizens from the illegal exercise of governmental power. The respect given to the position of Superior Court Judge must never be taken for granted. I will daily strive to earn that respect.
County Auditor and Elections Department Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>MAILING ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th>2 TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
<th>TDD SERVICE ONLY for the speech or hearing impaired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>210 W Broadway, Ste 200</td>
<td>Rutville</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.659.3249</td>
<td>509.659.1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>P O Box 129</td>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>99402</td>
<td>509.243.2084</td>
<td>1.800.855.1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>P O Box 470</td>
<td>Proser</td>
<td>99350</td>
<td>509.736.3085</td>
<td>1.800.855.1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>P O Box 400</td>
<td>Wenatchee</td>
<td>98807</td>
<td>509.667.6808</td>
<td>1.800.833.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>222 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>98362</td>
<td>360.477.2271</td>
<td>1.800.833.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>P O Box 8815</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>98666-8815</td>
<td>360.397.3449</td>
<td>1.800.397.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>341 E Main St</td>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>99328-1361</td>
<td>509.382.4541</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowichan</td>
<td>207 A Ave N</td>
<td>Kelso</td>
<td>98626</td>
<td>360.577.5005</td>
<td>360.577.5001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>P O Box 456</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
<td>98858</td>
<td>509.745.9527</td>
<td>360.345.8277, x-297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>350 E Delaware Ave #2</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>99166</td>
<td>509.775.5208</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>P O Box 1451</td>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>99391</td>
<td>509.545.3538</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>P O Box 278</td>
<td>Pomeroy</td>
<td>99347</td>
<td>509.843.1411</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>P O Box 37</td>
<td>Ephrata</td>
<td>98823</td>
<td>509.754.2011</td>
<td>360.345.8277, x-297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100 W Broadway Ste 2</td>
<td>Montesano</td>
<td>98563</td>
<td>360.249.4232</td>
<td>360.249.6575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>P O Box 5000</td>
<td>Coupeville</td>
<td>98239</td>
<td>360.679.7366</td>
<td>360.679.7305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>P O Box 563</td>
<td>Port Townsend</td>
<td>98368</td>
<td>360.385.9119</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td>300 A Ave, Ste 5</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>98104</td>
<td>206.296.8863</td>
<td>206.296.0109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>P O Box 1026</td>
<td>Sleater Kirkland</td>
<td>98266</td>
<td>360.337.7128</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>205 W 5th, Ste 105</td>
<td>Ellensburg</td>
<td>98926</td>
<td>509.962.7503</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>205 S Columbus MSCH 2</td>
<td>Goldendale</td>
<td>98620</td>
<td>509.773.2311</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>P O Box 29</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>98852-0029</td>
<td>360.740.1278</td>
<td>360.740.1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>P O Box 28</td>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>99122</td>
<td>509.725.4971</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>P O Box 4000</td>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>98384</td>
<td>303.427.9670</td>
<td>360.345.8277, x-469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>P O Box 1010</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>98840</td>
<td>509.422.7240</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>P O Box 97</td>
<td>South Bend</td>
<td>98586-0977</td>
<td>360.875.9137</td>
<td>360.875.9400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pend Oreille</td>
<td>P O Box 2015</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>99160</td>
<td>509.447.3185</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>2401 S 35th St, Ste 200</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>98409</td>
<td>253.798.7430</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>P O Box 638</td>
<td>Friday Harbor</td>
<td>98250</td>
<td>360.378.3577</td>
<td>360.378.4151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>P O Box 1306</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>98273</td>
<td>360.336.9305</td>
<td>360.336.9332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skamania</td>
<td>P O Box 790</td>
<td>Stevenson</td>
<td>98648</td>
<td>509.427.9420</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>3000 Rockefeller Ave</td>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>98201</td>
<td>425.388.3444</td>
<td>425.388.3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>MS 505</td>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>98201</td>
<td>425.388.3444</td>
<td>425.388.3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>P O Box 1306</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>99201</td>
<td>509.477.7933</td>
<td>509.477.7933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens</td>
<td>215 S Oak St</td>
<td>Colville</td>
<td>99114</td>
<td>509.684.7541</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>2000 Lakish Dr SW</td>
<td>Olympia</td>
<td>98502</td>
<td>360.766.5400</td>
<td>1.800.766.5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahkiakum</td>
<td>P O Box 543</td>
<td>Cathlamet</td>
<td>98612</td>
<td>360.795.3219</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>P O Box 1856</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>99362</td>
<td>509.527.3204</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>311 Grand Ave, Ste 103</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>98225</td>
<td>360.676.6742</td>
<td>360.738.4555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman</td>
<td>P O Box 1451</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>99111</td>
<td>509.397.2470</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>128 N 2nd St, Ste 117</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>98901</td>
<td>509.574.1340</td>
<td>1.800.333.6388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➤ 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.

County Auditor and Elections Department

Printed on recycled paper. Please recycle this Voter’s Pamphlet.

Absentee Ballot Application

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

To be filled out by applicants. Please print in ink.

Registered Name:

Street Address:

City: ___________________________ ZIP Code: ___________________________

Telephone: (Day) ___________________________ (Eve.) ___________________________

For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number, if known:

Birth Date: ___________________________ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter. ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Signature: ___________________________ To be valid, your signature must be included.

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mail Box Number: State: ___________________________

City: ___________________________ 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.

To be filled out by applicants. Please print in ink.

Registered Name:

Street Address:

City: ___________________________ ZIP Code: ___________________________

Telephone: (Day) ___________________________ (Eve.) ___________________________

For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number, if known:

Birth Date: ___________________________ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter. ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Signature: ___________________________ To be valid, your signature must be included.

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mail Box Number: State: ___________________________

City: ___________________________ ZIP Code: ___________________________ Country: ___________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>ADELENT DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>MAILING ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th># TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>P O Box 129</td>
<td>210 W Broadway, Ste 200</td>
<td>Ritzville</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.659.327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>P O Box 129</td>
<td>210 W Broadway, Ste 200</td>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>99102</td>
<td>509.243.208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>P O Box 470</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Prosser</td>
<td>99350</td>
<td>509.736.3085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>P O Box 300</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Wenatchee</td>
<td>98807</td>
<td>509.667.6608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>P O Box 300</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>99102</td>
<td>509.243.2084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>P O Box 8815</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>98362</td>
<td>360.471.2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>P O Box 8815</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>98362</td>
<td>360.471.2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>P O Box 300</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>98807</td>
<td>509.667.6608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>P O Box 300</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>98807</td>
<td>509.667.6608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Kalsow</td>
<td>98626</td>
<td>360.577.3005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>P O Box 546</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Washtucna</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.736.3085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>P O Box 546</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Washtucna</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.736.3085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.736.3085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>99331</td>
<td>509.545.3538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Pomeroy</td>
<td>99337</td>
<td>509.843.1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>P O Box 37</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Ephrata</td>
<td>98823</td>
<td>509.754.2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>P O Box 1005</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Montesano</td>
<td>98563</td>
<td>360.249.4232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>P O Box 5000</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Coupeville</td>
<td>98239</td>
<td>360.767.7366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>P O Box 546</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Port Townsend</td>
<td>98368</td>
<td>360.385.9119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>98104</td>
<td>206.296.8683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Ellensburg</td>
<td>98926</td>
<td>509.962.7353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Ellensburg</td>
<td>98926</td>
<td>509.962.7353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittisct</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Goldendale</td>
<td>98620</td>
<td>509.773.2311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>P O Box 29</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>98533-0029</td>
<td>360.740.1278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>P O Box 28</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>99122</td>
<td>509.725.4971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>P O Box 400</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>98384</td>
<td>360.427.0645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>P O Box 1010</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>98384</td>
<td>360.427.0645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>P O Box 97</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>98840</td>
<td>509.422.7240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>P O Box 97</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>South Bend</td>
<td>98586-0097</td>
<td>360.875.9317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pend Oreille</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>99156</td>
<td>509.447.3185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>99409</td>
<td>253.796.7430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>P O Box 634</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Friday Harbor</td>
<td>98250</td>
<td>360.378.3577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>P O Box 1306</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>98273</td>
<td>360.336.9305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skamania</td>
<td>P O Box 790</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Stevenson</td>
<td>98648</td>
<td>509.427.9420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>98201</td>
<td>425.388.3444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 543</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Cathlamet</td>
<td>98612</td>
<td>509.795.3215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 1856</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.577.3204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>98225</td>
<td>360.676.6742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>98225</td>
<td>360.676.6742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>99113</td>
<td>509.937.6276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>P O Box 1065</td>
<td>730 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>98901</td>
<td>509.937.6276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> 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.

Printed on recycled paper. Please recycle this Voters' Pamphlet.