Let Freedom Ring...

VOTE!
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

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Address Confidentiality Program

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

Need More Information?
For more information about the ACP and the phone number of victim resources in your community call the ACP at 360.753.2972 or visit www.secstate.wa.gov/ACP.
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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 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-tribal 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 ☐

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 also may reach the Office of the Secretary of State using the Voter Information Hotline, 1.800.448.4881 (TDD for the hearing- or speech-impaired only is 1.800.422.8683).

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form
(Please print)
Name: ___________________________ 
Address: ___________________________
City: ___________________ ZIP Code: ________
Telephone: ___________________________ Number of forms requested: ________
MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State, Voter Registration, PO Box 40236, Olympia, WA 98504-0236
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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.

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

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

Constitution Party (C)
1721 W. Rockwell Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
509.326.0171
jbeleser517@earthlink.net

Republican Party (R)
16400 Southcenter Pky, Ste 200
Seattle, WA 98198
206.575.2900
www.wapr.org

Liberal Party (L)
PO Box 40277
Seattle, WA 98104
206.583.0664
www.wa-lib.org

Democratic Party (D)
PO Box 9155
Seattle, WA 98104
206.583.0664
www.wa-dems.org

Socialist Workers Party (SW)
5148 Rainier Ave S.
Seattle, WA 98118
206.323.1753

Equality Party (E)
24387 S. 55th St.
Auburn, WA 98002
253.440.2000
www.equalityparty.org

Green Party of Seattle (G)
PO Box 9155
Seattle, WA 98104-2515
206.524.3377
info@seattlegreen.org

Workers World Party (WW)
55-17 Woodside St.
Woodside, NY 11377
212.627.2994
www.vote4workers.org

Do you know what they do?

Voters in the state of Washington are entitled to vote candidates into many offices, perhaps 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 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 judiciary. The president also roles as commander in chief of the U.S. armed forces, in times of peace as in war. The president has the power to make treaties with foreign governments, through the Senate must approve such treaties. Finally, the president has the power to appoint or reject (veto) the laws passed by Congress.

The Constitution stipulates that the Vice President shall become President if the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office. The Vice President also serves as the presiding officer of the U.S. Senate.

U.S. Senator
The U.S. Constitution provides 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 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 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 from 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 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 State Constitution gives the Lieutenant Governor the following responsibilities: To act as Governor if the Governor is unable to perform his duties; to discharge other duties as the Governor may order.

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
All officials of State is the state’s chief elections officer, chief carrier officer, and supervises the State Library. The office of the Secretary of State is one of the most important in the government, administering the state’s Address Confidentiality Program, and managing the state’s elections.

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; be responsible for the safekeeping and interest on all state investments; accounting for and making payments of interest and principal on all state bonds and notes; 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

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 $1,350 in the general election. A person may give unlimited funds to the exempt activities account of a political party, to ballot issue committees or to other political committees. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than $5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or other political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted, subject to limits and other restrictions.

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

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

Independent Campaign Expenditures
Anyone making expenditures totaling $100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must file a report with the PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available from the PDC, the county elections office or can be downloaded from the PDC’s 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 campaigns, the Federal Elections Commission, 202.694.1100 or toll free 1.800.424.9350, Website: www.fec.gov.
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The Constitution stipulates that the Vice President shall become president if the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office. The Vice-President also serves as the presiding officer of the U.S. Senate.

U.S. Senator

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The Constitution states that 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 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 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 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 Officers

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.

Lieutenant 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 high official duties; to preside over the Senate; to discharge other such duties.

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 elections officer, chief corporation officer, supervises the State Archives and oversees the State Library. Primary functions include supervising state elections, and certifying election returns; filing and verifying initiatives and referendums; publishing the state voters' pamphlet; registering and licensing corporations, limited partnerships and trademarks; registering charitable organizations; collecting and preserving historical records of the state; administering 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

As the state's fiscal officer, the State Treasurer's principal duties are to manage and disburse all funds and accounts; be responsible for the safekeeping and interest on all state investments; accounting for and making payments of interest and principal on all state bonded indebtedness 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 and local agencies and local governments in Washington to determine compliance with the state constitution, state laws, and local ordinances and Government Auditing...
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 referenda 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 and 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 demand, by petition, that a law passed by the Legislature be referred to 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 (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).

(Preceding narrative 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://lc.wa.gov to access these sections online.)
The Initiative Process

The Initiative process is the direct power of the people to vote directly on issues that affect their lives. An initiative is a proposal that, if approved by a majority vote in an election, becomes a law. Initiatives are proposed by citizens or groups of citizens who gather signatures from registered voters to put a proposed law on the ballot. If a majority of voters approve the initiative, it becomes law.

The Initiative process has been controversial. Some argue that it gives too much power to special interest groups, while others believe it allows the public to have a direct say in important issues.

The Washington State Constitution provides for the Initiative process. The Constitution specifies that an initiative must receive a majority vote of the people to become law. The process is governed by state law, which includes regulations from the Washington State Auditor's office.

The Initiative process is not the only way laws can be proposed and approved. Legislation can also be introduced by elected lawmakers or the Governor. Once introduced, legislation must pass both the House and Senate before it can become law. If a majority of voters in an election approve an initiative, it takes precedence over any existing law.

The Initiative process has been used to pass a variety of laws. Some initiatives have been successful, while others have been defeated. The process has been used to pass laws on a wide range of issues, including education funding, gun control, and tax policies.

The Initiative process is an important part of the democratic process in Washington. It allows the public to have a direct say in important issues and provides an alternative to the legislative process. However, the process has also been criticized for its complexity and the potential for special interest groups to influence outcomes.
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 Financial 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 on 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 consolidation of ballots 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.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
Explanatory Statement

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 it 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 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 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.

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to edit statements, nor is it responsible for their contents.
INITIATIVE MEASURE 872
PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Official Ballot Title:
Initiative 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.

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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 forced to choose from only one party’s slate of candidates in the primary. Vote Yes on I-872.

MORE COMPETITIVE PRIMARIES AND GENERAL ELECTIONS
Under I-872, you will never have to declare party or register by party in order to vote in the primary. In the primaries in 2000, the turnout in Washington was more than twice as high as in states with party primaries, because voters in this state could support any candidate on the primary ballot. Vote Yes on I-872.

RETURN CONTROL 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. I-872 will restore the kind of choice in the primary that voters enjoyed for seventy years without 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.872.org.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 872

I-872 REDUCES YOUR ELECTION CHOICES
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND OTHER CONCERNEDCitizens URGE YOU TO MAKE SURE WASHINGTON VOTERS HAVE CHOICES

IN NOVEMBER
Vote No on I-872: Don’t be fooled. I-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 I-872 many voters will not be able to vote for a candidate that represents their philosophy because 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, I-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 tradition by voting No on I-872.
For more information, call 206.652.8904 or visit www.No872.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

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 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!

Voters’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

TERRY HUNT, President, Washington State Grape; BILL PINKBEINER, State Senator; Republican: BRIAN HATFIELD, State Representative, Democrat; SAM REED, Secretary of State, Democrat; JOHN STANTON, Chairman and CEO, Women Wins: DARLENE FAIRLEY, State Senator, Democrat.

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.
- $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-person per dollar analysis of the state sales tax rate was 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 median income level of about $50,000 per year, a one-person per dollar analysis of the state sales tax rate is estimated to 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).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Sales/Use Tax (1.0% effective 4/1/05)¹</td>
<td>164.5</td>
<td>1,037.1</td>
<td>1,093.9</td>
<td>1,153.7</td>
<td>1,216.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available for Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Trust Student Achievement Fund</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>516.0</td>
<td>544.2</td>
<td>574.0</td>
<td>605.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education Trust Higher Education Account</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>412.8</td>
<td>435.4</td>
<td>459.2</td>
<td>484.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education Trust Early Education Account</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>108.8</td>
<td>114.5</td>
<td>121.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizen Oversight Board &amp; Statewide Projects</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| "Fiscal year revenues total two months of cash receipts due to the April 1, 2005 effective date."

• Initiative 884 would not cap the amount of the state property tax that is dedicated to specific educational activities, resulting in an additional $484 million of state property tax revenue for the General Fund during the first five years in which the 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. The table below illustrates the estimated revenue impact to the state general fund (dollars in millions).

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State General Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Existing State Sales/Use Tax Collections</td>
<td>(10.8)</td>
<td>(68.1)</td>
<td>(71.8)</td>
<td>(75.7)</td>
<td>(79.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Property Tax Collections</td>
<td>(35.5)</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>166.2</td>
<td>183.5</td>
<td>191.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total General Fund</td>
<td>(46.3)</td>
<td>(36.4)</td>
<td>(49.0)</td>
<td>(53.4)</td>
<td>(60.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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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 forced to choose from only one party's slate of candidates in the primary. Vote Yes on 1-872.

MORE COMPETITIVE PRIMARIES AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

Under 1-872, you will never have to declare party or register by party in order to vote in the primary. In the primaries in 2000, the turnout in Washington was more than twice as high as in states with party primaries because voters in this state could support any candidate on the primary ballot. Vote Yes on 1-872.

RETURN CONTROL 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. 1-872 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 1-872.

For more information, call 1.800.854.1635 or visit www.i872.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

1-872 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 party 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!

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

TERRY HUNT, President, Washington State Grange; BILL PINKBEINER, State Senator, Republican; BRIAN HATHFIELD, State Representative, Democrat; SAM REED, Secretary of State, Republican; JOHN STANTON, Chairman and CEO, Women's Issues; DARLENE FAIRLEY, State Senator, Democrat.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 872

I-872 REDUCES YOUR ELECTION CHOICES THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND OTHER CONCERNED CITIZENS URGE YOU TO MAKE SURE WASHINGTON VOTERS HAVE CHOICES IN NOVEMBER

Vote No on 1-872. Don't be fooled. I-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 1-872 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 1-872 many voters will not be able to vote for a candidate that represents their philosophy because 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, I-872 would have resulted in two general election gubernatorial candidates from the same party. In fact, the voters' ultimate choice for Governor in 1990, John Spellman, would never have appeared on the November ballot.

We urge you to preserve Washington's independent, multi-partisan election system by voting NO on 1-872.

For more information, call 206.652.8904 or visit www.n872.org.

Rebuttal of Statement For

The League of Women Voters and many others believe I-872 is bad for Washington. I-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 1-872.

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

JUDY GOLBERG, Chair, President of Washington League of Women Voters; GARY LOCKE, Governor of the State of Washington, Democrat; KEN EIKENBERY, former Washington Attorney General, past State Republican Chair; JOCELYN LANGLOIS, acting Chair, Libertarian; City Council member, City of Washington State; JUDY GRAFE RAGO, Membership Chair, Green Party of Washington; JOAN THOMAS, past President Seattle LWV, past President Washington LWV.

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 Fiscal 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/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.
- $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 1-884

- A one-person per dollar per $10 increase in the state sales tax 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 first five years of implementation. Fiscal year revenue and expenditures totals are below (dollars in millions).

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Sales/Use Tax (1% effective 4/1/05)</td>
<td>164.5</td>
<td>1,071.7</td>
<td>1,093.9</td>
<td>1,153.7</td>
<td>1,216.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Trust Student Achievement Fund</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>516.0</td>
<td>544.2</td>
<td>574.0</td>
<td>605.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Trust Higher Education Account</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>412.8</td>
<td>435.4</td>
<td>459.2</td>
<td>484.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Trust Early Education Account</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>108.8</td>
<td>114.5</td>
<td>121.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens Oversight Board &amp; Statewide Projects</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY05 data reflects two months of cash receipts due to the April 1, 2005 effective date.

- Initiative 884 would bump the amount of the state property tax that is dedicated to specific education activities, resulting in an additional $484.1 million of state property tax revenue for the General Fund during the first five years of implementation. The 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. The table below illustrates the estimated revenue impact to the state general fund (dollars in millions).

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Existing Sales/Use Tax Collections</td>
<td>(10.8)</td>
<td>(68.1)</td>
<td>(71.8)</td>
<td>(75.7)</td>
<td>(79.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Property Tax Collections</td>
<td>-35.5</td>
<td>-99.0</td>
<td>-166.2</td>
<td>-183.5</td>
<td>-183.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total General Fund</td>
<td>(1.8)</td>
<td>(36.2)</td>
<td>(27.2)</td>
<td>(30.4)</td>
<td>103.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Office of the Secretary of State is not authorized to edit statements, nor is it responsible for their contents.
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 kindergarten through high school education, known as "K-12" education. They also include a system of state universities, community and technical colleges, and other public institutions.

The way that public schools and state-supported institutions of higher education are funded varies from level to level. Pre-school programs, serving children ages 3 to 5 years old, are provided for free, and funding for higher education is provided for full-time public university and college students who are residents of the state.

The state must also allocate funds to support education for children in grades K-12 who are not enrolled in public school or who attend private schools.

The funded education of the following children and youth in the state must be provided:

1. Children and youth who are not enrolled in a public school.
2. Children and youth who attend a private school.

Delivering on our promises:
For years Olympia politicians have under-funded our schools and communities, and our kids and their families:

- Children are not ready for kindergarten
- 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 retraining they need. That every student who needs it has financial aid.

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

In each year from the passage of this amendment and in each year thereafter, the legislature shall:

1. Set state education funding levels that are consistent with national peer groups.
2. Increase educational spending as needed to maintain the current levels of educational services.
3. Provide for the immediate implementation of the new funding levels.

An education trust fund will be established to fund enforcement and accountability measures. The fund will be managed by a Board of Trustees, which will be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

This amendment will provide the necessary funding to meet the educational needs of all students in the state and ensure that our students have the opportunity to succeed in life.
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 kindergarten through high school education, known as "K-12" education. They also include a system of state universities, community colleges, and system of technical and community colleges, and the Washington state college and university system. These institutions and the programs they provide are administered by the State Board of Education, and the state legislature.

The fact that public schools and state-supported institutions of higher education are funded varies from level to level. Pre-school programs, serving children ages birth to five, are funded through the state budget, not the federal government. College and university programs are funded through the state budget and federal grants. Federal grants, however, are often limited to certain programs and do not fund all aspects of higher education.

Delivering on our Promise

For years Olympia politicians have under-funded our schools and colleges and our working families.

For every child starts school prepared and ready to learn.

That class size are small, and struggling 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 retraining they need. That every student who needs financial aid.

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

I-884 funds 16,000 new and expanded Pre-K programs for quality pre-school every year. I-884 lets schools reduce class sizes, increase teacher pay and help struggling students. I-884 creates 32,000 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 the Education Trust for America. The Trust will fund only for improvements in pre-school, K-12 and higher education. With a Citizen Board that will accountable, 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 foundation for our families. Good schools mean good jobs. As Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan recently said, what's critical for individuals is critical for the economy: "tireless education and on-going training for all members of the society." Now it is the time for citizens 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 unfunded. Too many students. Too many students. I-884 will increase the number of students who are going to college and preparations for careers in certain students.

This measure allows institutions some of the new funds to support additional education programs, financial aid programs, and research. Method of allocating funds among these purposes and among higher education institutions are specified. The initiative specifies that the new funding is to provide a minimum of $25 million additional state-supported positions for student enrollments in higher education.

This measure amends the existing "early childhood education partnership program" to establish a brand new early childhood education through courses and training programs, including child care, quality, and professional development. A new "early childhood education partnership program" would be established to provide voluntary early education services to three- and four-year-old children.

New revenue would be available from a $0.05 per gallon tax on gasoline. This tax would be used to pay for the new programs and to support the state education system.

These education funding criteria are strict, including child care, quality, and professional development. A new "early childhood education partnership program" would be established to provide voluntary early education services to three- and four-year-old children.

New revenue would be available from a $0.05 per gallon tax on gasoline. This tax would be used to pay for the new programs and to support the state education system.

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared By:

William H. Gates, Sr., MEG BUSHNELL, President.
Washington State PTA; GARY A. LIVINGSTON, K-12 and higher education chairman.
Washington State Education Association; AARON McFARLANE, Washington Association of Agriculture Educators, Inc.; PAULA MARANAN, Children's Alliance; LISA MACFARLANE, League of Education Voters,

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared By:

Clyde Ballantyne, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Washington State House; GARY A. LIVINGSTON, K-12 and higher education chairman.
Washington State Education Association; AARON MCFARLANE, Washington Association of Agriculture Educators, Inc.; PAULA MARANAN, Children's Alliance; LISA MACFARLANE, League of Education Voters.

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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-tribal gambling establishments to operate electronic scratch ticket terminals, 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 Financial 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 tribal purposes. A 35 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 deducting the state lottery's system costs. In 2009 the state levy is reduced by $252 million, saving taxpayers $32 per $100,000 of property value.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-892

- Initiative 892 would task the state lottery with creating a statewide system and infrastructure for conducting electronic scratch ticket games.
- The lottery 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. Licensees for non-tribal establishments include non-profit charities, restaurants, taverns, bowling alleys, horse racing facilities, and state-licensed, regulated Phase II house banked card rooms.
- Establishments other than those licensed for electronic scratch ticket terminals. Electronic scratch ticket terminal licensees 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 number and type of electronic scratch ticket machines as a total of 18,225 machines at no charge for compact terminals that may operate under compacts with the state.
- The license 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 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 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 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 1 percent of the amount in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account would be dedicated for distribution to a tribal community as provided in section 42.16.270.
- The financial 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.
- Expected net revenue per machine is assumed to be about $152 per operating day.

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 lottery games in which printed tickets are sold, each with a fixed prize if the ticket has won a prize. The ticket holder discovers whether the ticket bears 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.

The lottery commission licenses, so that in lieu of purchasing physical tickets, the player's "scratchers" information is displayed through a computer screen. The Lottery Commission has discretion to determine the types of lottery conducted, but cannot use electronic or mechanical devises or video terminals which allow for individual games at such devices or terminals. (This description also 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 equipment 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 compacts (agreements) defining the extent of tribal gaming, and provides appeal procedures if the tribe and state cannot reach agreements. A number of tribes based in Washington negotiate compacts permitting the tribes 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 otherwise defining the compact, and, where such activities may occur. Tribal gaming revenue must be used for tribal government operations, providing for the general welfare of the tribe, promoting economic development, donations to charity, or funding operations of local government agencies.

The invents a provision 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 each county to reflect a statewide equalization of property tax rates.

Existing law limits increases in the state property tax levy to the lesser of 10% of 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 non-trial gambling establishments to operate electronic scratch ticket gambling machines of the same type as authorized in state-trial gambling. The "term non-trial 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-trial establishments would be the same as the total number of machines authorized for tribal establishments.

The measure would direct the Lottery Commission to authorize electronic scratch ticket lottery in which non-trial gambling establishments could participate through the installation of a scratch ticket terminal for play. The scratch ticket lottery is based on the outcome of the "card player" terminals in the business of electronic gambling activity. The lottery commission would be authorized to allocate terminals to each licensed non-trial gambling establishment.

The measure would permit the sale of non-trial gambling establishments to conduct electronic scratch ticket gambling activities.

The measure would authorize the lottery commission to allocate terminals to each licensed non-trial gambling establishment.

The measure would permit the sale of non-trial gambling establishments to conduct electronic scratch ticket gambling activities. The lottery commission would be authorized to allocate terminals to each licensed non-trial gambling establishment.
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-trival gambling establishments 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 use in the state. A 35% state tax is imposed on the net win from the terminals. The net win is used to reduce the state property tax levy. This relief is estimated to cost the state lottery $500 million over 3 years.

Assumptions for Analysis of I-892
- Initiative 892 would task the state lottery commission with creating a statewide system for issuing scratch ticket machines.
- The state lottery would issue a license to sell or distribute electronic scratch ticket machines to licensed non-trivial gambling establishments. The lottery commission would be responsible for regulating these machines.
- The lottery commission would choose the design of the electronic scratch tickets and order the printing of the tickets from a company.
- Licensees would keep 65% of the net win from the terminals.
- The remaining 35% would be deposited in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account. The lottery commission would fund administration of the electronic scratch ticket games, including advertising and accounting systems.
- 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 existing year's state property tax.
- The state property tax levy in 2007 is $10 per $100,000 of property tax.
- The fiscal analysis assumes that 500 new scratch ticket terminals could be in place by January 2006. Total deployed terminals would rise to 13,100 by July 2006 and to 18,225 by January 2007.
- Expected net revenue per machine is assumed to be $125 per operating day.

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 scratch ticket games. In 2005, the commission reported that $4.9 billion in revenue was generated through the sale of scratch tickets alone, and that $3.4 billion in revenue was generated through the sale of lottery tickets.

The fiscal impact statement:
Summary of Fiscal Impact

- Initiative 892 would allow non-trivial gambling establishments 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 use in the state. A 35% state tax is imposed on the net win from the terminals. The net win is used to reduce the state property tax levy. This relief is estimated to cost the state lottery $500 million over 3 years.

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- The remaining 35% would be deposited in the Electronic Scratch Ticket Account. The lottery commission would fund administration of the electronic scratch ticket games, including advertising and accounting systems.
- 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 existing year's state property tax.
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- Expected net revenue per machine is assumed to be $125 per operating day.
Statement For Initiative Measure 892

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 taxes will continue skyrocketing unless 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 3.5% 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 businesses 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 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 "take away" from 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 permanent funding, which doesn't exist now, for problem gambling. I-892 is a balanced, reasonable proposal which allows communities, 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 alternative. 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. Tribes are 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 for non-trial establishments. Politicians never reduce taxes. Vote "Yes."

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by: Dr. RICK JOHNSON, Chair, Equality Washington initiative; TRENT ROTH, Executive Director, Washington Association of Churches; JEFF GODDEEN, former PTA leader and journalist; JOHN LUM, Associate, Pierce County Executive; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: NORM MALENG, King County Prosecutor; MORRISON, Yakima farmer and businessman, former member of Congress; President: Wally, campaign organizer, Spokane; TIM EYMAN, $30 car tax guy, taxpayer advocate, Yakima/Makah.

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.

Electronic Scratch Ticket Machines Are Really Electronic Slot 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 10,000 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 consumers 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 addictions. 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.

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.

Washington taxpayers 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. Let's 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 on the ballot. It's "electronic scratch ticket machines," but it means slot machines in neighborhoods.

Gambling always over-promises and under-delivers. Remember the Lottery? As supposed to pay for schools, it pays for almost nothing.

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 - addictions, crime, and gambling gambling costs, who knows what will be left for a tax cut?

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by: Dr. RICK JOHNSON, Chair, Equality Washington initiative; TRENT ROTH, Executive Director, Washington Association of Churches; JEFF GODDEEN, former PTA leader and journalist; JOHN LUM, Associate, Pierce County Executive; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: NORM MALENG, King County Prosecutor; MORRISON, Yakima farmer and businessman, former member of Congress; President: Wally, campaign organizer, Spokane; TIM EYMAN, $30 car tax guy, taxpayer advocate, Yakima/Makah.

REFERENDUM MEASURE 55
PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND ORDERED REFERRED BY PETITION
CHAPTER 22, LAWS OF 2004
Official Ballot Title:
The legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2395 (ESHB 2295) concerning charter public schools.
This bill would authorize charter public schools and would set conditions on operations. Charter school boards would be operated by qualified nonprofit corporations, under contracts with local education boards, and allocated certain public funds.
Should this bill be:

Votes cast by the 2004 Legislature on final passage:
Senate: Yes, 27; Nays, 22; Absent, 0; Excused, 0. House: Yes, 51; Nays, 46; Absent, 0; Excused, 1.

Note: The ballot title was written by the state. The explanatory statement was 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 analysis, visit www.ofm.wa.gov/initiatives/default.htm. The complete text of Referendum Measures begins on page 44.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Summary of Fiscal Impact

Referendum 55 would authorize creation of charter public schools by local school districts or, through an appeals process, the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. State education spending would increase $14.0 million over five years, primarily the result of new students entering the public school system to attend charter schools. State funding for charter public schools would be provided in the same manner as other public schools. As students already enrolled in the public school system move to charter schools, student instructional and other costs would shift and associated state revenue would be reallocated. District-sponsored schools also would receive local revenue.

Fiscal Impacts Assumptions

For the purposes of this analysis and the assumptions in the 2004 supplemental budget, it is assumed that the delayed implementation of the charter school legislation would preclude the creation of any charter schools in the 2004-2005 school year. The cumulative number of charter schools assumed is shown below with the associated student population, state expenditures, and state and local revenues that would be redistributed as current public school students transfer to charter public schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cumulative number of new charter schools</th>
<th>Cumulative number of public schools converting to charter schools</th>
<th>Total charter school enrollment</th>
<th>New state expenditures</th>
<th>State revenues for existing enrollments</th>
<th>Potential local levy funding for existing enrollments that transfer to district sponsored charter schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,510</td>
<td>$236,000</td>
<td>$3,969,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,580</td>
<td>$2,622,000</td>
<td>$3,950,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,720</td>
<td>$16,645,000</td>
<td>$7,013,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,760</td>
<td>$27,127,000</td>
<td>$9,396,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>$39,094,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on national averages, enrollment in each new charter public school would be 140 students with 37.9 percent assumed to be crossover enrollment - new students who leave private or home schooling to enter public schools. Average enrollment in each converted charter public school would be 370 with 10 percent crossover enrollment.

Program based on the state General Fund for the 2004-2005 school year amount ($5,287 per student), which is adjusted for inflation (Seattle CPI) in future years. Estimates for the Student Achievement Fund allocation are based on current law.

Local levy estimates are based on 2003 statewide average local levy collections per student of $1,226. The actual amount will vary based on the specific districts that enter agreements to run charter public schools, and local levy amounts in those districts.

No assumptions were made as to the level of federal or private funding that might be available for public charter schools from either existing federal programs (like special education or free and reduced price lunch support) or competitive grants. Similarly, no assumptions were made regarding state competitive grant awards or school construction funds.

State agency costs are based on current budget amounts for Fiscal Year 2005 and reflect agency estimates of workload increases expected in subsequent years.
Statement For Initiative Measure 892

 Taxpayers paid $1 billion in property taxes in 1988 - We paid $6.25 billion in 2003. This six-fold increase is obscene and unsustainable. Property taxes will continue skyrocketing unless voters say "enough." Initiative Measure 892 substantially lowers property taxes for citizens without costing government a penny. It's a win-win: revenue-neutral tax cut for taxpayers. 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 businesses 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 I-892 "expands gambling." Wrong. I-892 only allows existing non-tribal businesses (not grocery stores or 7-Elevens - only gaming 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 "take away" the tribe's money; 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 permisison, which doesn't exist now, for problem gambling. I-892 is a balanced, reasonable proposal which allows competitors, levels the playing field, and substantially lowers property taxes ($400 million annually) without costing government a penny. Politicians never reduce taxes. Vote "Yes."

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Skyrocketing property taxes are obscene and unsustainable - I-892 provides long-term relief. Opponents have no alternative. 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. Tribes are 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 - and the permanent funding for problem gambling. Politicians never reduce taxes. Vote "Yes."

Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

KEN JOHN FOSTER, Executive Director, Washington Association of Churches; REAN GODDEN, former PTA leader and journalist; JOHN LAKES, former Executive Director, Farmers' Union; NORM MAELENG, King County Prosecutor; RONNIE MORGAN, Yakima farmer and businesswoman; MARLENE WALSH, former state Senator; MARY LEE, community leader, father, campaign organizer, Spokane; TIM EYMAN, $80 car guy, taxpayer advocate, Yakima/Makah.
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 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 regarding 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.

Early Childhood Services (ECS) are regional agencies which provide cooperative and information services to local school districts. Each ECS is governed by a board elected by the school directors of school districts located within the ECS.

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 conditions of employment, and sets emphasis on the establishment of 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.

The bill (ESSHB 2295) establishes 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. Each charter school would be operated by a public benefit nonprofit corporation (a nonprofit corporation that has been designated as a tax-exempt corporation by the federal internal revenue code). The nonprofit corporation may be a public or religious 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 may act 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 new school's sponsor. No appeals are available for a school board's rejection of a proposal to establish a conversion charter school.

The basic operations of a charter school would be set forth in its charter 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...
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.

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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.

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ESSHB 2295 creates a new charter school authority: 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. Each charter school would be operated by a public benefit nonprofit corporation (a nonprofit corporation that has been designated as a tax-exempt charter under the federal internal revenue code). 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 attempts 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 new school's sponsor. No appeals are available for a school board's rejection of a proposal to establish a conversion charter school.

The basic agreements of operations of a charter school would be set forth in its charter, which would be a five-year contract between the nonprofit corporation and a charter school sponsor (district school, 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 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 trapped through the cracks of our regular public school system.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IS OUR GOAL.

CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL HELP.

In low-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, charter schools 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 actually generate more funds 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 206-652-5596 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 taxpayer money, taxpayer's money. Dropouts 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 Argument Prepared by:

DAVE QUALL, Democrat, State Representative, teacher, Chair, 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 YZAGuirre, President, National Council of La Raza; ROSA PARKS, activist;iner, Author of the Modern American Civil Rights Movement.

Statement Against Referendum Measure 55

PROTECT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REJECT REFERENDUM 55.

By voting to Reject Referendum 55, you protect the progress we are making in our public schools. You will tell the Legislature, once and for all, you don't want 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 voter-approved initiatives to reduce class sizes and provide annual cost-of-living 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 draw more than $100 million from public schools in the coming years and diminish our ability to continue improving all public 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 school boards. This means that charter schools spend public money but are excused from being accountable to taxpayers.

REJECT CHARTER SCHOOLS, AGAIN.

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 Argument Prepared by:

CATHERINE AXL, Education Chair, League of Women Voters of Washington; TRACY JOHNSON, Democrat, 30th District; MARY B. ESS, President, Seattle School Board (for identification purposes only); IDALIA APODACA, high school ESL teacher; Spokane; CHRISTIE PERKINS, parent, Washington State Special Education Coalition; JIM KOWALKSKI, Superintendent, Renton Schools; Director, Rural Education Center.

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 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 $4.5 million and state general fund expenditures 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 current 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 (DIVI times the first $200 million plus .0005 times the balance of $1.8 billion).
- Fines: 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 (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 in implementing its regulatory program. Based on Ecology's current costs of approximately $3 million per year, Energy would be billed $11 million annually.
- 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 (PCBH) or other courts. The PCBH 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

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

For more information, call 206-652-5596 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 taxpayer's money. Don't vote against the public interest.

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 Argument Prepared by:
DAVE QUAIL, Democrat, State Representative, teacher, Chair, House Education Committee; STEPHEN JOHNSON, Republican, State Senator, Chair, Senate Education Committee; DAVID SHAH, past Paccos Superintendent and State Accountability Commission Chair; DR. SAM SMITH, former President, Washington State University; RAUL VAEZURRI, President, National Council of La Raza; ROSA PARKS, author of the Modern American Civil Rights Movement.

Statement Against Referendum Measure 55

PROTECT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REJECT REFERENDUM 55

By voting to Reject Referendum 55, you protect the progress we are making in our public schools. You will tell the Legislature, once and for all, you do not 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 voter-approved initiatives to reduce class sizes and provide annual cost-of-living increases for teachers and school employees, the legislature passed a bill authorizing charter schools in Washington.

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Voters' Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:
CATHERINE ARI, Education Chair, League of Women Voters of Washington; TRISH EIDE, State Senator, Democrat, 30th District; MARY E. RASS, President, Seattle School Board (for identification purposes only); IDALIA APODACA, high school ESL teacher; Spokane; CHRISTIE PERKINS, parent, Washington State Special Education Coalition; JIM KOWALKOWSKI, Superintendent, Penney Schools; Director, Rural Education Center.

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

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Assumptions for Analysis of I-297
- Start-up: A February 1, 2005, start-up date is assumed.
- Grants: The annual public 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 ($0.001 times the first $200 million plus $0.005 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 (not less than 1 percent of the first $200 million plus $0.005 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 $3 million per year, the initiative would require $4 million per year, to implement the initiative, it is not anticipated that the annual 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, processors, 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

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 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 land 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 1940s 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 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 waste 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 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.)

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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.)

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Explanatory Statement (continued)

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

This measure would add state law requirements for the operation and closure of sites at which mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes have contaminated or threaten to contaminate the environment. The Hanford Nuclear Reservation is named in the measure as an example of such a site. State law would provide that no additional wastes could be added to these sites until waste that is already on-site has been cleaned up and stored, treated, or disposed of in compliance with all state and federal environmental laws.

The Department of Ecology would be directed to regulate mixed hazardous and radioactive wastes to the fullest extent that is not preempted by federal law. Facility owners and operators would be required to obtain final facility permits under state and federal hazardous waste laws, prior to adding mixed waste that was not generated at the facility. The Department of Ecology would be directed not to issue final facility permits unless the facility owner or operator is in compliance with all legal requirements. The addition of new trenches or cells, or widening or deepening of trenches, would be considered an expansion of existing facilities requiring a new permit. The Department of Ecology would be directed not to issue or modify any permit for treatment, storage, or disposal of additional mixed waste not generated at the facility until all hazardous substances, including radioactive substances, have been cleaned up in full compliance with specified standards.

The measure would require radioactive substances (radiomucides) to be cleaned up to the same risk level as established for hazardous substances under the state Model Toxics Control Act. Site operators would be required to cease disposal of all wastes into unlined trenches, to develop an inventory of hazardous substances that have been disposed of in the unlined trenches, conduct an investigation of releases of those substances, and develop plans for closure.

The measure would require site owners or operators to disclose to the Department of Ecology annually the projected total and annual cost of each project or action required to meet the provisions of applicable federal and state laws. Government agency owners or operators would also be required to disclose their budgets or budget requests for site cleanup and operation for the current and the next three fiscal years to the department, together with related information.

The measure would exempt from its requirements disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels and compartments from submarines and other vessels of the United States Navy, and would exempt storage and disposal of the low-level radioactive waste consistent with the Interstate Compact (RCW 43.145). If hazardous or mixed wastes have been disposed or released at any facility operated pursuant to the Compact, the relevant provisions of this measure would apply.

At any site or facility where there has been a release of mixed wastes, the Department of Ecology would be required to establish permit conditions requiring the operation and funding of an advisory board composed of representatives chosen by potentially affected tribes, regional and statewide citizen groups with a record of concern about human health or the environment, local groups concerned with health and source impacts, local governments, and the state of Oregon if impacted by a release or threatened release. The department would be required to formally consider and respond to comments from the advisory board before issuing decisions on remedial, corrective, or closure actions. The department would be directed to make local government and participation grants for public review and comment. These would be funded through a surcharge added to the service charge paid by permit applications as established by RCW 70.105.280.

The measure would authorize any citizen to bring a civil action to compel the owner or operator of a mixed waste facility to comply with the requirements of the measure or of permits or orders, or to compel the Department of Ecology to perform any nondiscretionary function under this measure. The court could award attorney fees and other costs to a prevailing plaintiff. Orders of the Department of Ecology relating to mixed waste facilities could be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board by any person whose interests in natural resources or health might be adversely affected by the action or inaction of the department. Civil actions could be brought in the superior court for Thurston County or in a county in which a release or threatened release occurs, or where mixed wastes are transported, stored, treated, or disposed.
Statement Against Initiative Measure 297

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

I-297 is a mechanism to provide funding for certain non- technical groups 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.

BE 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.”

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 state 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.

(1) A voter has the right to cast a vote for any candidate for any 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 29.52 RCW to read as follows:

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

(1) United States senator and United States representative;

(2) All state offices, including legislative, except (a) judicial offices and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction;

(3) All county offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) those offices for which a county home rule charter provides otherwise.

Sec. 5. WCA 29.4A.127 and 2003 c 111 s 122 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) “Primary” or “primary election” means a (statutory) procedure for (nomination) winnowing candidates (two) for public office (fourth) where a candidate who is a part of a special or general election. Each voter has the right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation, of either the voter or the candidate.

Sec. 6. WCA 29.4A.170 and 2003 c 111 s 917 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) “Except as provided in RCW 29.4A.180 and in subsection (b) of this section on the ballot at the general election for a nonpartisan office” for any office for which a primary was held, only the names of the top two candidates will appear on the general election ballot. The names (of the candidates who received the highest number of votes) will appear first and the candidate who received the next highest number of votes (for that office shall appear second). Each voter shall be entitled to vote for those names that shall appear in that order. If a primary was conducted, it will appear second. No candidate’s name may be printed on the subsequent general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office at the preceding primary, if a primary was conducted. On the ballot at the general election for (fifth) other nonpartisan office (fourth), the names of the candidates shall be listed in the order determined under RCW 29.4A.130.

(2) (On the ballot at the general election) for the office of justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, or state superintendent of public instruction, if a candidate in a contested primary receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office or position, only the name of that candidate may be printed (fifth) the name of the office (fifth) for that position on the ballot at the general election.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 29.52 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A primary is a first stage in the public process by which voters elect a candidate for office.

(2) Whenever candidates for a partisan office are to be elected, the general election must be preceded by a primary conducted under this chapter. For each candidate at the primary, the top two candidates will be certified as qualified to appear on the general election ballot, unless only one candidate qualifies as provided in RCW 29.4A.170.

(3) For partisan office, if a candidate has expressed a party or independent preference on the declaration of candidacy, then that preference will be shown after the name of the candidate on the primary and general election ballots by appropriate abbreviation.

Conforming Amendments

Sec. 8. WCA 29.4A.301 and 2003 c 111 s 143 are each amended to read as follows:
Statement For Initiative Measure 297

TOXIC RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT THE HANFORD NUCLEAR RESERVATION IS A DANGEROUS THREAT

Over 10 million gallons of toxic radioactive waste have leaked from Hanford’s High-Level Nuclear Waste tanks. Contamination is spreading toward the Columbia River.

The federal Department of Energy wants to avoid cleaning up this contamination, while using Washington as a national radioactive waste dump. The plan doubles the radioactive waste dumped at Hanford.

I-297 ends the dumping of waste directly into the ground in unwillingly contaminating cleanup 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 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.

Without I-297, the Energy Department will add more radioactive waste to Hanford. I-297 will stop adding over 700,000 tons of contaminants driven through our communities along I-90, I-405 and I-5.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ACROSS WASHINGTON HAVE CRITICIZED THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT’S PLANS AT HANFORD

"...Tank waste at Hanford threatens to pollute the Columbia River..." (Energy) needs to clean up nuclear waste fully, not evade public accountability." — Seattle Post-Intelligencer

"...[Energy] has backed a plan to transport radioactive waste from Pacific Northwest nuclear plants halfway across the country into what might as well be called the Great Columbia River Landfill." — Spokane Spokesman-Review

VOTE YES ON I-297: HOLD THE FEDERAL ENERGY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTABLE FOR HANFORD CLEANUP

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.YesOnI-297.org.

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Enough is enough. The Hanford Nuclear Reservation is already the most contaminated site in the Western Hemisphere. Millions of gallons of leaking toxic radioactive waste threaten the Columbia River. It’s time for government accountability.

It’s time to clean up this dangerous mess before trucking in more radioactive waste. Other states have adopted standards that require cleanup before new dumping. Washington can too.

I-297 protects jobs and costs no new taxes. Vote yes on I-297.

Voters’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

PEGGY SAILOR, First Vice President, League of Women Voters - Washington, ADAM FREDERICK, Executive Director, Campaigns Committee, Armed Services Committee: LISA BROWN, Ph.D., State Senate Democrat, Spokes: Senate Minority Leader: TORY NIXON, State Representative, Repleader: Chuck Scott/Senator: Brian Taylor/Secretary: PETER MCCOUGHEY, M.D., former President, Washington State Medical Association, JERALD POLLET, J.D., Heart of America Northwest, Chair: Protect Washington.

Statement Against Initiative Measure 297

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

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

I-297 adds to the heavy burden of business-hostile tax and regulatory policies 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 job opportunities 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 currently have with other states for them to accept wastes from Washington.

The handling of hazardous materials is an important matter not only 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 are, right now, shipping to other states’ repositories, just as our planned programs intended.

We cannot "simply 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.

Rebuttal of Statement For

The support statement is as misleading as much of the initiative itself. Proponents infer that:

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

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

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

- Ukraine’s tax earned you ample State protection. I-297 adds nothing.

Voters’ Pamphlet Argument Prepared by:

MICHAEL R. FOX, Ph.D., Co-chair, science and technology consultant; WANDA MUNN, Co-chair, engineers: SHIRLEY HANKINS, State Representative: 8 Legislative District: JEROME DELVIN, State Senator: 8 Legislative District: LEROY KROB, M.D., physician: SID MORRISON, orchardist.

Complete Text of INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 872


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."

STANLEY JOHNS, 93 Wd. 170, 705, 611 P2d 1226 (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 state 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 of 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 cast a vote for any 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 independently express or support a candidate preference on his or her declaration of candidacy and that have preference that appear on the primary and general election ballot in conjunction with his or her name.

The following are partisan offices:

(1) United States senator and United States representative;

(2) All state offices, including legislative, except (a) judicial offices and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction;

(3) All county offices except (a) judicial offices and (b) those offices for which a county home rule charter provides otherwise.

Sec. 5. RCW 29A.04.127 and 2003 c 111 s 122 are each amended to read as follows:

"Primary" or "primary election" means a (statutory) procedure for (nomination) winnowing candidates (for) public office (formal or informal) from a number of candidates (for a) special or general election. Each voter has the right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation, of either the voter or the candidate.

Sec. 6. RCW 29A.36.170 and 2003 c 111 s 917 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) (Except as provided in RCW 29A.36.180 in and subsection (c)(1) of this section, on the ballot for the general election for a nonpartisan)

For any office for which a primary was held, only the names of the top two candidates will appear on the general election ballot. The name(s) of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes will appear first and the candidate who received the second greatest number of votes will appear second. Each voter shall select one candidate from the ballot. Each voter shall cast one vote for one candidate. The names shall appear in order.

(2) (On the ballot for the general election)

For the office of judge of the superior court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the Supreme court, or state superintendent of public instruction, if a candidate in a contested primary receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office or position, only the name of that candidate may be printed (under the number of the office) for that position on the ballot for the general election.

Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 29A.52 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A primary is a first stage in the public process by which voters select candidates for office.

(2) Whenever candidates for a partisan office are to be elected, the general election must be preceded by a primary conducted under this chapter. A publicly registered voter at the primary, the top two candidates will be certified as qualified to appear on the general election ballot, unless only one candidate qualifies as provided in RCW 29A.36.170.

(3) For partisan office, if a candidate has expressed a party or independent preference on the declaration of candidacy, the party or independent preference for that candidate will be shown after the name of the candidate on the primary and general election ballots by appropriate abbreviation set forth on section 19 of chapter 29A.52 RCW. A candidate may express no party or independent preference. Any party or independent preferences are shown for the information of voters only and may in no way limit the options available to voters.

Conforming Amendments

Sec. 8. RCW 29A.34.013 and 2003 c 111 s 143 are each amended to read as follows:

The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

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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.24.140 must be substantially similar to the procedures for nonpartisan offices under RCW 29A.24.150 through 29A.24.160.

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 of independent candidates whose name is on the ballot who 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:

On or before the day following the last day allowed for (opposition parties to fill vacancies in the ticket as provided by RCW 29A.26.060) candidates to withdraw under RCW 29A.26.130, 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 for the primary. For each office, the certificate shall include the name of each candidate, his or her address, and his or her party (designation, if any) preference or independent designation as shown on filed declarations.

Sec. 13. RCW 29A.52.010 and 2003 c 111 s 1301 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be held upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no (September) primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, (November) general election determines

No more than one candidate of each qualified political party has filed a declaration of candidacy for the same partisan office to be filled or

No more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single (nonpartisan) office to be filled.

In (either) this event, the candidate with the (highest) nominations for the odd-numbered year (November) primary election shall be the (primary) candidate for the even-numbered year (November) general election.

Sec. 14. RCW 29A.80.010 and 2003 c 111 s 2001 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each political party organization may (a) Make its own (rules) (and regulations), and
(b) Perform all functions inherent in such an organization.
(2) Only major political parties may designate candidates to appear on the state primary ballot as provided in RCW 29A.28.4610 that are not part of their own organization and the nonstatutory functions of that organization.

Sec. 15. RCW 42.12.040 and 2003 c 238 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a vacancy occurs in any partisan elective office in the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of state government or in any partisan county elective office before the sixth Tuesday prior to the last Tuesday prior to the (primary for the) next general election following the occurrence of the vacancy, a successor shall be elected to that office at that general election. Except during the last year of the term of office, if such a vacancy occurs on or after the sixth Tuesday prior to the (primary for the) general election, the election of the successor shall occur at the next succeeding general election. The elected successor shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. This section shall not apply to any vacancy occurring in a charter city (county) that has charter provisions inconsistent with this section.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in any legislative office or in any partisan county office after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the selection of the successor who is of the same party as the incumbent may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW 29A.04.132 and shall continue through the term for which he or she was elected.

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.

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

(1) RCW 29A.04.157 (September primary) and 2003 c 111 s 128;
(2) RCW 29A.28.100 (Major party) ticket and 2003 c 111 s 701, 1990 c 59 s 102, 1977 c 25 s 12, 1975 c 9 s 29.18.130;
(3) RCW 29A.28.020 (Death or disqualification—Correcting ballots—Counting votes already cast) and 2003 c 111 s 702, 2001 c 36 s 4, 1977 c 329 s 13; and
(4) 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, 534 F.3d 1108 (9th Cir. 2003) holding the blanket primary election system in Washington state invalid becomes final and a Final Judgment is entered to that effect.

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 global and educational 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.
Complete Text of
INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 872
(continued)

Candidacies 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.24.140 must be substantially similar to the procedures for nonpartisan offices set forth in RCW 29A.24.150 through 29A.24.170.

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 designation in which a candidate appears 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:

On or before the day following the last day allowed for (potential parties to fill vacancies in the ticket as provided by RCW 29A.28.040) candidates to withdraw under RCW 29A.24.130, 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 for the primary. For each office, the certificate shall include the candidate’s name, the name of each candidate, his or her address, and his or her party designation (if any) preference or independent designation as shown on filed declarations.

Sec. 13. RCW 29A.52.010 and 2003 c 111 s 1301 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be filled for a full term in an even-numbered year, no (September) primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year, if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw under RCW 29A.24.130, no candidate remains.

No more than one candidate of each qualified political party has filed a declaration of candidacy for the same partisan office to be filled or

No more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single (nonpartisan) office to be filled or

(3) go more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single (nonpartisan) office to be filled or

The secretary of state may require any other information on the form on him or she deems appropriate to facilitate the filing process.

Sec. 10. RCW 29A.24.210 and 2003 c 111 s 621 are each amended to read as follows:

Filing for a partisan office shall be opened for a period of three normal business days whenever, on or after the first day of the regular filing period and before the sixth Tuesday prior to (a primary) election, an election is occurring in that office, leaving an unexpired term to be filled by an election for which filings have not been held.

Any (no) special three-day filing period shall be fixed by the election officer with whom declarations of candidacy for that office are filed. The election officer shall give notice of such three-day filing period by notice in the press, radio, and television in the county or counties involved, and by (some) other means as may be required by law.

Complete Text of
INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 884
(continued)


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 sophisticated, integrated, and connected approach to learning, from early childhood to higher education and beyond.

(2) We are already at a disadvantage over 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. Too many schools lack sufficient funds to attend to the needs of the 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 challenges of 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.
ACCOUNTABILITY. The education trust fund will be accountable to the citizens. Its resources will be protected from unauthorized uses or political interference. The education fund will be handled in accordance with good business practices and will be administered to assure that all 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. Improvements in adding school funding costs related to enhancing teacher and school building facilities which are directly related to the class size reductions and extended learning opportunities under (a) through (c) and (b) of this subsection. (c)学生 achievement funds shall be allocated for the following uses:

(1) To reduce class size by:
   (i) Hiring certified elementary classroom teachers in grades K-4 and non-certificated employees related costs associated with those new teachers.
   (ii) Hiring certificated classroom teachers in grades K-4 and non-certificated employees related costs associated with those new teachers.
   (iii) Making selected reductions in class size in grades K-12 such as high school English and math and writing classes.
   (iv) To provide extended and expanded learning opportunities to improve student academic achievement in grades K-12, including:
   (i) Extended school year, extended school day, before- and after-school programs, special tutoring programs, weekend school programs, and summer school.

(2) To assist for children who need prekindergarten support in order to be successful in school.

(2) Provisions for the administration of public instruction for the distribution of the funds provided in this section 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 apportioned to school districts in the amounts and manner provided in this section.

(1) New sections.

(1) The number of students in 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.

(2) Funds shall be divided into two parts:

(a) An 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 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.

(3) For the 2005-06 school year:

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

(b) Each district shall receive an additional amount for district needs related to serving the most academically at risk students, equal to $676 times the amount provided in (a) of this subsection the sum of the school district's percentage of October Head Start enrollment in kindergarten through twelfth grade, for free and reduced-price lunch from the previous school year plus the average annual percentage of English language learning students enrolled in special programs pursuant to chapter 28A.180 RCW from the previous school year.

(4) For the 2005-06 school year:

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

(b) Each district shall receive an additional amount for district needs related to serving the most academically at risk students, equal to $676 times the amount provided in (a) of this subsection the sum of the school district's percentage of October Head Start enrollment in kindergarten through twelfth grade, for free and reduced-price lunch from the previous school year plus the average annual percentage of English language learning students enrolled in special programs pursuant to chapter 28A.180 RCW from the previous school year.

(5) Each subsequent year following the 2005-06 school year, the amount provided in (a) of this section shall be adjusted for inflation as defined in RCW 43.135.025(8).

(6) The projected account balance in the education trust student achievement fund established under subsection (4) of this section shall be reduced or increased by the amount of the payments made from the account each school year. When the projected account balance is less than two percent of the projected expenditures from the fund in each of the five subsequent years. If enrollment factors or sales tax collections vary from projections provided to the district or school board in the first year of the plan (or the second year if the account balance is not maintained or the projected account balance is in excess of the amount necessary to meet the provisions of this section), the amount provided in (a) of this section shall be reduced or increased by the amount of the payments made from the account each school year.

(7) Each subsequent year following the (2005-2006) fiscal year.
(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 be accountable to and report regularly to local and state officials to assure that resources are spent wisely and appropriately. 

(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 in their development and use of additional funding to support student needs, with higher education costs related to enhancing (teaching) professional skills and knowledge, and (monitoring) programs to match teachers with trained mentors to provide support related to professional certifications. 

(d) Training in effective instructional strategies for certificate instructional staff and classified staff who have instructional responsibilities for special education students or students whose first language is not English. 

(e) Participation in district-approved mentor teacher and principal training programs and supplemental contracts for performing the role of instructional coach or mentor, for reading, writing, math, and science. 

(f) Reimbursement to teachers for approved out-of-pocket costs related to classroom field trips. 

(g) To provide additional support for academic success for students through the following activities: 

(h) Programs that generate revenue will that generate the jobs and economic opportunities of the future; 

(i) Promote greater equity in education within the system to benefit students and taxpayers; and 

(j) Ensure greater accountability in education financing by requiring trust fund recipients to develop and meet key performance benchmarks. 

K-12 EDUCATION 

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

Sec. 182. CPA 250.055 (2003 c.3 e.3) is each amended to read as follows: 

School districts shall have the authority to decide the best use of the education trust student achievement funds (trust funds created in section 504 of this act) to assist students in meeting and exceeding the new, higher academic standards set for each district consistent with the provisions of chapter 3 and laws of 2004. 

(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 nonemployee-related costs associated with those new teachers; 

(ii) Hiring certificated classroom teachers in grades K-5; and 

(iii) Hiring certificated classroom teachers in grades K-6; 

(2) Allowing on or before May 1st, the school district board of directors shall meet at the time and place designated for the purpose of public hearing. The proposal for the use of these funds to improve student achievement for the coming year. Such plans shall be prepared with public participation and will include the following: 

(a) The district's current student achievement plan, and benchmarks the district has chosen to track expected improvements in student achievement and instructional effectiveness through the district's selected activities. 

(b) To provide extended and expanded learning opportunities to improve student academic achievement in grades K-12, and include the following: 

(i) Extended school year, extended school day, before and after-school programs, special tutoring programs, weekend school programs, and summer school; and 

(ii) Optional all-day kindergarten, with priority given to students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch; 

(iii) Early assistance for children who need prekindergarten support in order to be successful in school; 

(iv) Providing advanced classes such as advanced placement and dual high school and college credit programs, and adding other advanced courses within the context of innovative methods to receive certification for the certificate of mastery; 

(v) To provide additional (professional development for teachers, including) direct support for school-based educators through the following: 

(a) Additional paid time for curriculum and lesson design and adjustment; 

(b) Training (to ensure that instruction is aligned with state standards and student needs, with higher education costs related to enhancing (teaching) professional skills and knowledge, and (monitoring) programs to match teachers with trained mentors to provide support related to professional certifications. 

(c) Training in effective instructional strategies for certificate instructional staff and classified staff who have instructional responsibilities for special education students or students whose first language is not English. 

(d) Participation in district-approved mentor teacher and principal training programs and supplemental contracts for performing the role of instructional coach or mentor, for reading, writing, math, and science. 

(e) Reimbursement to teachers for approved out-of-pocket costs related to classroom field trips. 

(f) To provide additional support for academic success for students through the following activities: 

(g) Programs that generate revenue will that generate the jobs and economic opportunities of the future; 

(h) Promote greater equity in education within the system to benefit students and taxpayers; and 

(i) Ensure greater accountability in education financing by requiring trust fund recipients to develop and meet key performance benchmarks. 

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 apportioned on the basis of public instruction for distribution to meet the provisions set out in sections 101 through 105 of title 31. 

(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 year 2005-06, 

(a) An amount equal to two hundred fifty-four 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 2005-06 school year, 

(i) An amount equal to each school district equal to five hundred twenty dollars per full-time equivalent student. 

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

(3) Each subsequent school year following the 2005-06 school year, the amount shall be increased by ten dollars per full-time equivalent student equal to the language learner percentage as reported in the most recent school district accountability report based on the average percent of students considered English language learners as reported in the most recent school district accountability report. 

(b) The projected account balance in the education trust student achievement fund shall be a minimum of two percent of the average of the two immediately preceding years. 

(c) For the 2005-06 school year, an amount equal to three hundred twenty-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on three hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(d) For the 2006-07 school year, an amount equal to four hundred seventy-five dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on four hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(e) For the 2007-08 school year, an amount equal to five hundred forty dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on five hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(f) For the 2008-09 school year, an amount equal to one thousand dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on one thousand dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(g) For the 2009-10 school year, an amount equal to two thousand dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on two thousand dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(h) For the 2010-11 school year, an amount equal to three thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on three thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(i) For the 2011-12 school year, an amount equal to four thousand two hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on four thousand two hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(j) For the 2012-13 school year, an amount equal to five thousand two hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on five thousand two hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(k) For the 2013-14 school year, an amount equal to six thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on six thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(l) For the 2014-15 school year, an amount equal to seven thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on seven thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(m) For the 2015-16 school year, an amount equal to eight thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on eight thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student; 

(n) For the 2016-17 school year, an amount equal to nine thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student shall be deposited in the education trust student achievement fund and distributed to each school district based on nine thousand one hundred dollars per full-time equivalent student.
2005-2006 school year, the amount deposited (fund distributed) shall be adjusted for inflation as defined in RWC 43.135.025(8).

(3) For the 2001-2002 through 2004-2005 school years, the following method shall be used to determine the average number of full-time equivalent students in each school district for the previous school year. The average number of students shall be determined based on summation of the month-end record of students as counted for attendance purposes, divided by the sum of twelve months.

2. (a) Higher Education Trust Education Account: increased access, increased affordability, and investment in economic development

NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. Amounts from the education trust are distributed each fiscal year, and one percent of the fiscal year amount appropriated for school districts through the education trust student achievement fund may be appropriated to the office of the superintendent 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 program. The Washington mentor teacher program shall be supported by the education trust student achievement fund.

2. (b) The superintendent of public instruction may contract with educational service districts, higher education institutions, or other local providers to deliver these services.

3. (a) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall create performance benchmarks for these activities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 107. The superintendent of public instruction shall ensure that all school districts in the state have a school counseling program as defined in RCW 28A.315.010(4) and are prepared for the requirements of RCW 28A.625.010. The state board for public high schools shall be established by the legislature to ensure the degree of knowledge and abilities required for students to successfully complete high school. The state board shall be composed of ten persons, one of whom shall be a member of the school board of the superintendent of public instruction.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 108. Through legislative appropriation, the superintendent of public instruction is directed to examine the education trust student achievement fund, the higher education coordinating board may award conditional scholarships to students who have demonstrated their intention to complete an approved preparation program leading to teacher certification with an endorsement in a high need area. The teacher certification program shall be identified by the office of the superintendent of public instruction on a regional basis. Participants in the conditional scholarship program may in good faith complete the required courses and shall be required to maintain an average grade point of at least 2.0 in the required courses. The state board for community and technical colleges shall be responsible for the implementation of the program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 110. Funds from the education trust student achievement fund may only be appropriated for and spent on uses authorized by, and in accordance with, this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 110. Sections 102 and 104 through 109 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.

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 may be appropriated through the operating budget to each public four-year institution, which shall include research and comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College and the community and technical college board for community and technical colleges. The appropriations shall be subject to allotment procedures.

(2) For fiscal years 2006 and 2007, sixty-two and fifty one-hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used for fund new enrollments. (A) At least eight and eighty-five one-hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used for fund new enrollments.

(b) At least eighty-five one-hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund high demand enrollments.

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

(d) Education trust higher education account funding allocated for high demand enrollments shall be appropriated by the legislature, so as to at least meet the state's needs, to higher education coordinating board for public four-year institutions, and the state board for community and technical colleges for public two-year institutions for the fiscal year. The high demand enrollments set agreements shall be administered by those agencies. Funding for high demand enrollment rates may be at least as high as double the peer average funding level for resident in-state students.

(e) The higher education coordinating board shall report to the legislature when the amount in the peer average funding rates for each higher education sector or institution by January 31st of each year.

(f) Out of the community and technical colleges peer rate funded enrollment enhancements, an amount not to exceed nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars per year each year from the education trust higher education account shall be used by the legislature to reduce, to the degree possible, the rate of pay for employees of community and technical colleges to the level such that community and technical college employees receive no less than the increased rate that would have otherwise been paid to eligible employees under the provisions of Initiative Measure No. 73, had the 2003-2005 biennial suspension not occurred by chapter 20, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess.

(3) Beginning in fiscal year 2006, and twelve and one-half percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund financial aid programs currently managed by higher education coordinating board. The state need grant program shall expand eligibility to five percent for independent family income beginning in fiscal year 2006.

(4) For fiscal years 2006 and 2007, twenty-five percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity to obtain other research funding and to conduct research in higher education institutions. The first eight and eighty-five one-hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity to obtain other research funding and to conduct high priority research. Institutional use of the funding shall benefit the state of Washington in one or more of the following ways: Increase the amount of additional nonstate-funded research that will be obtained based upon the investment, support economic activities in regions of the state, and address important economic and social issues of the state. The funds shall be distributed in two ways:

(a) Eighty percent of these funds shall be distributed according to the following:

(i) Sixty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to the University of Washington; (ii) thirty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to Washington State University; and (iii) ten percent of this distribution shall be allocated among the comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College.

(ii) Twenty-five percent of this distribution shall be allocated to Washington State University for the purpose of establishing an education coordinating board for a competitive research grant pool. Public four-year institutions are eligible to apply for funding and are required to cooperate with private independent institutions.

(b) Eighty percent of these funds shall be distributed as follows:

(i) Twenty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to the University of Washington; (ii) twenty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to Washington State University; and (iii) sixty percent of this distribution shall be allocated among the comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College.

(5) Education trust higher education account balances in excess of the requirements of section 953(7) of this act may be used to expand access for more students through financial aid programs, additional enrollments, or expansion of the high-demand enrollment pool. The balance may also be used to increase the state's declared need enrollment rates subject to legislative appropriation and approval by the education trust citizen oversight board. In fiscal years 2006 and 2007, the education trust higher education account balances shall be allocated based on the pupil count as reported to the state board of education. The pupil count shall be used pursuant to subsection (4) of this section to bring the total allocation up to a maximum expenditure of one hundred million dollars.

The distributions detailed in this section shall produce a minimum of twenty-five thousand additional state-supported higher education student enrollment positions. The education trust citizen oversight board shall report to the public, governor, legislature, and office of financial management the balance of investments described in this section and suggest changes to this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 203. Public four-year institutions shall institute procedures to track funds appropriated for research and report annually to the education trust citizen oversight board that they are used to fund educational projects and fields, in accordance with section 202(4) of this act.
2005-2006 school year, the amount deposited (funds distributed) shall be adjusted for inflation as defined in RCW 43.135.025(8).

(3) For the 2001-2002 through 2004-2005 school years, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall use the average number of full-time equivalent students in each school district in the previous school year to the state treasurer by August 1st of each year.

(4) Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall notify the average number of full-time equivalent students in the school district from the previous school year as reported to the office of the superintendent of public instruction by August 1st of the previous school year.

(b) The school district annual amounts as defined in subsection (2) of this section shall be distributed on the monthly apportionment schedule as defined in RCW 28A.510.250(b).

The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall notify the department of the amounts and shall provide the [two] one place of the amount to the district within five days of the achievement fund to meet the apportionment schedule distributions pursuant to section 102 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 104. The voters of Washington have required the legislature to address the issue of compensation for teachers. This section, adopting Initiative Measure No. 732. However, Initiative Measure No. 732 has been suspended by the legislature for the current legislative session and the current laws of 2003 1st sp. sess. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 20, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess., an amount not to exceed ninety-three million dollars shall be paid for the education trust student achievement fund shall be used by the legislature to restore, to the degree possible, teachers and other school employees' rate of pay to a level such that no eligible employee receives less than the increase they have would have otherwise received had the 2003-2005 bimennial suspension not occurred by chapter 20, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess. It is not the intent of this act to relieve the responsibility of the legislature established by both the voters and by Article IX of the Washington state Constitution to provide and adequate compensation for teachers and other school employees in this state.

No further amount of money may be taken from the trust fund or otherwise used to relieve the legislature of its duty to compensate high and rigorous standards for what highly accomplished teachers should be able to do in order to increase student achievement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. The national board for professional teaching standards awards certificates for teachers who meet high and rigorous standards for what highly accomplished teachers should be able to do and be able to do in order to increase student achievement:

(a) Certified instructional staff who have attained certification from the board for professional teaching standards or any successor organization who shall receive a bonus of five thousand dollars in each year in which they teach or mentor teach and maintain their certification from the national board for professional teaching standards.

(b) Certified instructional staff who have attained certification from the board for professional teaching standards or any successor organization and who are assigned to teach or mentor teach in a high needs school as defined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall receive an additional 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 teacher or mentor teacher is certified by 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.420.200.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. Amounts from the education trust student achievement fund shall be used for higher education, student achievement fund may be appropriated to the office of the superintendent 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 program. The Washington mentor teacher program shall support effective teaching; and then to the board for community and technical colleges. The appropriations shall be subject to allotment procedures.

For fiscal years 2006 and 2007, sixty-two and thirty-six one hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund new enrollments.

At least sixty-two and thirty-six one hundredths percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund high demand enrollments.

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

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

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

(d) Education trust higher education account funding allocated for high demand enrollments shall be appropriated by the legislature, as to so as to meet the state's needs, to the higher education coordinating board for public four-year institutions, and the state board for community and technical colleges for public two-year institutions, and to the higher education coordinating board for public four-year institutions, and the state board for community and technical colleges for public two-year institutions, and to the higher education coordinating board for public four-year institutions, and the state board for community and technical colleges for public two-year institutions.

(e) The education trust coordinating board shall report to the legislature on the status of its overall institutional priorities for the peer average funding rates' for each higher education sector or institution by January 31st of each year.

(f) Out of the community and technical colleges per rate funded enrollment enhancements, an amount not to exceed fifteen million six hundred thousand dollars per year from the education trust higher education account shall be paid by the legislature to the higher education coordinating board, to the degree possible, the rate of pay for employees of community and technical colleges to the level such that community and technical college employees receive no less than the increased rate that would have otherwise been paid to eligible employees under the provisions of Initiative Measure No. 732, had the 2003-2005 bimennial suspension not occurred by chapter 20, Laws of 2003 1st sp. sess.

(3) Beginning in fiscal year 2006, twelve and one-half percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to fund financial aid programs currently managed by the higher education coordinating board. The state need grant program shall expand eligibility for fifty percent of the state need grant income beginning in fiscal year 2006.

(4) For fiscal years 2006 and 2007, twenty-five percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity to obtain other research funding and to conduct high priority research. At least eighty and one hundred one percent of the funds in the education trust higher education account shall be used to enhance the capacity to obtain other research funding and to conduct high priority research.

Institutional use of the funding shall benefit the state of Washington in one or more of the following ways: Increase the amount of additional nonstate-funded research that will be obtained based upon the investment, support economic activities in regions of the state, and address important economic and social issues of the state. The funds shall be distributed in two ways:

(a) Eighty percent of these funds shall be distributed according to the following: (i) Sixty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to the University of Washington; (ii) thirty percent of this distribution shall be allocated to Washington State University; and (ii) ten percent of this distribution shall be allocated among the comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College.

(b) Twenty-five percent of these funds shall be distributed among the education coordinating board for a competitive research grant pool.

Public four-year institutions are eligible to apply for funding and are encouraged to collaborate with public community and technical colleges.

(5) Education trust higher education account balances in excess of the requirements of section 103(7) of this act may be used to expand access for more students through financial aid programs, additional enrollments, or expansion of the high-demand enrollment pool. The balance may also go toward the state's need grant program rates subject to legislative appropriation and approval by the education trust citizen oversight board. In fiscal years 2006 and 2007 the state's need grant high demand enrollment pool rates shall be increased, at the time appropriated by subsection (4) of this section to bring the total allocation up to a maximum expenditure of one hundred million dollars.

(6) The distributions detailed in this section shall produce a minimum of twenty-five thousand additional state-supported higher education positions each year. If the level of funding is not maintained the citizen oversight board shall report to the public, governor, legislature, and office of the state auditor the number of new full-time equivalent students funded by September 1, 2008.

(7) By September 1, 2008, the higher education coordinating board shall report to the public, governor, legislature, and office of the state auditor the number of new full-time equivalent students funded by September 1, 2008.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 203 Public four-year institutions shall institute procedures to track funds appropriated for research and report annually to the education trust citizen oversight board that they are used to fund educational projects and fields, in accordance with section 202(4) of this act.
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NEW SECTION. Sec. 401 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, "education trust citizen oversight board" or "board" means the board created in section 402 of this act.

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 Washington 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; and (iii) A representative of higher education institutions receiving funds from the education trust fund, appointed by the governor; (c) The state auditor or designee shall be the nonvoting member. (2) 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.

(3) The citizen members may 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. (4) No member may be appointed for more than two consecutive terms. Appointments for vacancies shall be made for the unexpired terms in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) The board shall elect a chair from among its members for a two-year term. (6) 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 evaluative performance benchmarks related to student success, such as school readiness, high school graduation rates, and postsecondary remediation rates, for education trust fund expenditures authorized under 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 annual reports for purposes of preparing an annual report and performance of its audit duties; (6) Determine if the use of education trust fund money is necessary, after reviewing required annual reports; (7) Report annually to the public information and legislative on progress in improving statewide performance benchmarks; (8) Review and approve early education funding formulas based on recommendations from the early education board; (9) Contract and consult with the greatest extent 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 legislature; (12) Make recommendations to the governor and legislature on how best to effectuate 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 COMMISSIONED 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 student success transitions between early education; K-12 education, and higher education and make more efficient use of public funds. The commission shall ensure that consistent curriculum and standards and requirements between high school and postsecondary education and creating programs that reduce the need for remediation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. State. (1) 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 operations under RCW 43.01.020, and may employ additional staff subject to legislative appropriation. All costs associated with staff, together with travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.05.030 and 43.03.060, shall be paid from the Washington education trust fund subject to legislative appropriation. To the extent 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 meetings from meetings of the board or that are incurred in the discharge of duties requested by the chair, and other expenses as provided in RCW 43.05.040, 43.05.050, and 43.05.060. However, in no event may this compensation be in excess of one hundred twenty dollars, plus travel expenses in any year 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.

Sec. 408. RCW 43.09.050 and 1992 c 118 s 6 are each amended as read follows:

The auditor shall: (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, audit the accounts of all collectors 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 proceedings in the name of the state for all cases referred to the board in subsection (2) of this section. The revenue, collection, and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means, become possessed of public money or property, and fail to pay over or deliver the same, and against all debtors of the state;

(5) Give information in writing to the legislature, whenever required, 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 financial statements of the legislature department of financial management in writing regarding the maintenance of effort requirements established by section 503 of this act; (9) Make his or her official report annually or on the 31st of December.

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 to read as 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 sale, regardless of whether the vehicle is licensed in this state, equal to five and nine-tenths percent of the selling price. The revenue generated under subsection (2) shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 46.67.070. (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 sales taxed under subsection (2) of this section. The revenue collected under this subsection (3) shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 46.67.070. (4) For each calendar year beginning in the year 2000 and each subsequent calendar year, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one percent of the selling price on each retail sale of a motor vehicle in this state as defined in RCW 46.48.040, 46.48.060, 46.48.144, 46.48.180, 46.48.212, 46.48.260, 46.48.270, 46.48.300, 46.48.310, 46.48.330, 46.48.340, 46.48.350, 46.48.360, 46.48.370, 46.48.380, 46.48.390, 46.48.400, 46.48.410, and 46.48.420, as now or hereafter amended, or as may be renumbered or reclassified. (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
services plan and submit an annual report to the early education board;
and
(d) Ensure that great beginnings preschool partnership program
improving education in the Washington state. The citizenium members
shall be appointed by the governor for terms of ten years;
(b) Three expert members consisting of:
(i) The representation of public service or designer;
(ii) A member of the early education board selected by the early
education board; and
(iii) A representative of higher education institutions receiving
funds from the education trust fund, appointed by the governor;
(c) The state auditor or designer shall be the nonvoting member;
(b) The terms of the initial citizenium 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.
(c) The terms of the initial citizenium board members shall be
appointed to a two-year term, one member from each category is
appointed to a three-year term, and one member from each category is
appointed for a four-year term.
(d) No member may be appointed for more than two consecutive
terms. Appointments for vacancies shall be made for the unexpired
terms in the same manner as the original appointment.
(e) The board shall elect a chair from among its members for
a two-year term.
(f) The board shall keep proper records and be subject to audit
by the state auditor or other auditing entities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. GENERAL POWERS AND
DUTIES. The board shall:
(1) Establish the terms 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 performance benchmarks related to student success,
such as school readiness, high school graduation rates, and
postsecondary remediation rates, for education trust fund
projects 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; and
(6) Determine if any use of education trust fund is necessary, after reviewing required annual reports;
(7) Report annually to the public service or designer and legislature on progress in statewide performance benchmarks;
(8) Review and approve early education funding formulas based on
recommendations from the early education board;
(9) Contract and consult with the greatest extent reasonable, private independent professional and technical experts to perform the reviews and performance audits, and to provide other technical

PART IV OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

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AN ACT Relating to electronic scratch ticket machines; adding a new section to chapter 49.46 RCW; amending RCW 67.70.010 and 67.70.040; deleting new sections to chapter 47.70 RCW; amending RCW 84.52.065; and creating new sections.

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

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This measure would reduce state property taxes by allowing licensed non-trivial gambling establishments to offer the same type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines as tribal casinos with tax revenues generated used to reduce state property taxes. The total number of electronic scratch ticket machines would be capped and would not exceed the total allowed for tribal casinos. The intent of this measure is to create a more level playing field and more competition for state property tax levies to be reduced as a result.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 49.46 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Licensed non-trivial gambling establishments shall be allocated the same type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines as tribal casinos with excise tax revenues generated therefrom used to reduce state property taxes. The total number of electronic scratch ticket machines for these establishments shall not exceed the total allocated for tribal casinos with allocation, regulation, and distribution implemented by the lottery commission according to the schedule set forth in this act.

(a) For the purposes of this act, "licensed non-trivial gambling establishments" shall be defined as establishments licensed by the gambling commission under this chapter or the horse racing commission under chapter 67.16 RCW and subject to oversight, which includes, but is not limited to, nonprofit charities, restaurants, taverns, bowling alleys, horse racing facilities, and state-regulated, licensed retail tobacco retail rooms.

(b) For the purposes of this act, "tribal casinos" shall be defined as casinos or other facilities subject to tribal-state class III gaming compacts.

(c) For the purposes of this act, "type of electronic scratch ticket machines" includes types of machines of chance allowed at tribal casinos.

(d) For the purposes of this act, "electronic scratch ticket machines" are defined in section 47(1) of this act. "Electronic scratch ticket," for the purposes of this act, does not mean the Washington lottery.

The cumulative number of each type of electronic scratch ticket machines allocated to licensed non-trivial gambling establishments shall not be exceeded by the cumulative number allocated to tribal casinos.

The computer and database systems used by the lottery commission and not entering the lottery vending and redemption systems.

(3) "Central computer" means a computer or computers that conduct random drawings for electronic scratch ticket games and stores and distributes electronic scratch ticket from scratch ticket game subjects that have been loaded into it from a manufacturing computer and are maintained in a secure manner.

(4) "Commission" or "lottery commission" means the state lottery commission established by this chapter.

(5) "Director" means the director of the state lottery commission established by this chapter.
(69) (b) "Electronic scratch ticket" means a predetermined winning or losing outcome in electronic form. Each electronic scratch ticket represents a random chance among the finite set of chances that comprise an electronic scratch ticket game set.

(71) "Electronic scratch ticket game" or "electronic scratch ticket machine" means a game set, program, or combination of games set, program and respective operating system or systems, that is played in an electronic environment. A game has a specific set of rules including: the number of plays, number of prizes, or prizes, of tickets or shares in the game; the ratio or mix of winning and losing tickets; the price of the ticket; the number and dollar value of the winning tickets and the price of a single ticket. The game is played by use of computer hardware and software to manufacture, store, distribute, sell, and display scratch tickets to players. An electronic scratch ticket game or electronic scratch ticket machine includes the licensed systems that are connected to an electronic central accounting, auditing, and communication computer system within the commission's control: a cashless transaction system; player terminals with video displays that allow players to purchase chances using a self-service transaction, a manufacturer's computer system that securely creates the finite set of chances used in the scratch ticket portion of the system; and a central computer containing an electronic accounting system. The electronic scratch ticket game or electronic scratch ticket machine contains preprinting scratch tickets that are dispensed in an electronic format to players through by play. A "SCRATCH TICKET GAMEセット" means a finite set of electronic scratch tickets that is based on a template that has been designed specifically for a specific set of rules, including the basic requirements of game sets and subsets, governing the structure of an electronic scratch ticket game. Based on that template, an electronic scratch ticket game set is created in a manufacturing computer in a secure and verifiable electronic form before the play of an electronic scratch ticket game. Each electronic scratch ticket game set is uniquely identifiable, by serial number or otherwise, so that it can be distinguished from other game sets manufactured in the same way. Each electronic scratch ticket set of the same game set shall be of the same price, not to exceed the amount allowed for tribal casinos, but a single ticket may offer more than one chance or prize on the same wager.

(99) "Electronic scratch ticket game subset" means a defined group of electronic scratch tickets that has been randomly selected from an electronic scratch ticket game set and transmitted to a central computer in a fixed order for play. Each electronic scratch ticket game subset is uniquely identifiable from all other subsets selected from the same game set.

(100) "Game play credits" means the method of representing value obtained from the sale of electronic scratch tickets, where each ticket is used to effectuate play. Game play credits may be redeemed for cash or a cash equivalent.

(113) "Lottery" means a person or entity licensed by the lottery commission to operate electronic scratch ticket machines.

(114) "Lottery" or "state lottery" means the lottery established and operated by the state or any political subdivision thereof, and all the rules, proclamation, orders, or regulations of said lottery.

(140) "Net win" means gross wages received by a licensee from the operation of an electronic scratch ticket game system less the amount paid to players for winning wages, the actual cost of merchandise prizes awarded, accrued prizes for progressive jackpot contests, and repayment of amounts used to seed progressive jackpot prizes.

(141) "On-line game" means a lottery game in which a player pays a fee to a lottery retailer and selects a combination of numbers, symbols, and amount of prize, and receives a computer-aided ticket with those selections, and the lottery separate faxes on each player or selects the winning combination of combinations;

(145) (12) "Shared game lottery" means any lottery activity in which players purchase tickets from one lottery, through a written agreement between the commission, on behalf of the state, and any other state or states.

Sec. 5. RCW 67.70.040 and 1994 c.218 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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

1. To promulgate reasonable rules governing electronic scratch ticket game, 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 produce the maximum number of net non-tribal gambling establishment in the state.

2. To ensure that in each place authorized to sell lottery tickets or shares, on the back of the ticket or shares, and in any advertising or promotion there shall be conspicuously displayed an estimate of the probability of purchasing a winning ticket. For electronic scratch tickets, the licensed non-tribal gambling establishment shall conspicuously display an estimate of the probability of purchasing winning tickets at the facility.

3. To amend, repeal, or supplement any such rules from time to time as it deems necessary or desirable, consistent with the intent of this act that the type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines shall be equal among licensed non-tribal gambling machines and tribal casinos.

4. To advise and make recommendations to the director for the operation and administration of the lottery.

The intent of this act is that the lottery commission shall carry on the operation of non-tribal gambling commission in the state. The Washington horse racing commission shall license the licensed non-tribal gambling establishments, providing the electronic scratch ticket game, at the expense of the state or any political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 6. (1) (a) The maximum number of player terminals per licensed location is as follows:

(b) of this section, no licensee can be awarded more than the arithmetic sum of all the applicable type of player terminals available in the allocation pool. Licenses shall be prioritized within each category established under section (7) of this act for review for new or additional player terminals under any license class shall be guaranteed a minimum of 4 player terminals.
Complete Text of
INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 892
(continued)

((9)) (6) "Electronic scratch ticket" means a predetermined winning or losing outcome in electronic form. Each electronic scratch ticket represents a chance to win among a finite set of chances that comprise an electronic scratch ticket game set.

(7) "Electronic scratch ticket game" or "electronic scratch ticket machine" means an electronic ticket game, game system, or, as applicable, an electronic ticket game system, that is sold or administered by a licensed vendor or by its agent, and that is played through a terminal, online via the internet, or over another network, or by using an electronic ticket game machine, or both.

((10)) "Game play credits" means the method of representing value obtained from the sale of tickets, tokens, or cash in an electronic ticket game as used to effectuate play. Game play credits may be redeemed for cash or a cash equivalent; and also means the method of representing value obtained from the sale of tickets, tokens, or cash in an electronic ticket game as used to effectuate play. Game play credits may be redeemed for cash or a cash equivalent.

((11)) "Lottery" means a person or entity licensed by the lottery commission to operate electronic scratch ticket machines.

((12)) "Lottery or state lottery" means the lottery established and maintained by the state as described in this chapter, except when the context indicates otherwise.

((13)) "Net win" means gross wages received by a licensee from the operation of an electronic scratch ticket game system less the amount paid to players for winning wagers, the actual cost of merchandise prizes awarded, accrual of prizes for progressive jackpot contests, and remuneration of amounts used to seed guaranteed progressive jackpots.

(13) "On-line game" means a lottery game in which a player pays a fee to a lottery retailer and selects a combination of numbers, symbols, and amount and type of play, and receives a computer- generated ticket with those selections, and the lottery separately generates or selects the winning combination of numbers, symbols, and amount and type of play for each lottery game and returns the winning combination of numbers, symbols, and amount and type of play to the player.

((14)) (15) "Shared game lottery" means any lottery activity in which the lottery ticket, lottery ticket game, which is under written agreement between the commission, on behalf of the state, and any other state or states.

Sec. 5. RCW 67.70.040 and 1994 c 218 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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

(1) 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 produce the maximum number of net tribal gaming revenue to the benefit of the state and the general welfare of the people. Such rules shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) The rules shall prescribe the selling of tickets or shares. The use of electronic or mechanical devices or video terminals which allow for individual play against such devices shall be prohibited.

(b) The rules shall prescribe the numbers and size of tickets or shares and the holders of winning tickets or shares.

(2) To ensure that in each place authorized to sell lottery tickets or shares, on the back of the ticket or share, and in any advertising or promotion there shall be conspicuously displayed an estimate of the probability of purchasing a winning ticket. For electronic scratch tickets, the licensed non-tribal gambling establishment shall conspicuously display an estimate of the probability of purchasing winning tickets at the facility.

(3) To amend, repeal, or supplement any such rules from time to time as it deems necessary or desirable, consistent with the intent of this act that the type and number of electronic scratch ticket machines should be equal among licensed non-tribal gambling establishments and tribal casinos.

(4) To advise and make recommendations to the director for the operation and administration of the lottery.

The intent of this act is that the lottery commission shall carry out the provisions of this act, in accordance with the Gambling commission Act of 1933.

The Washington horse racing commission shall license the non-tribal gambling establishments providing the electronic scratch ticket games, and enter into agreements with their existing powers pursuant to chapter 94.60 and 67.16 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) (a) The maximum number of player terminals per licensed location is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum number of player terminals</th>
<th>maximum number of player terminals per licensed location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 - $200,000</td>
<td>$0 - 4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 - $300,000</td>
<td>$0 - 5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 - $400,000</td>
<td>$0 - 6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400,000 - $500,000</td>
<td>$0 - 7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 - $600,000</td>
<td>$0 - 8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600,000 - $700,000</td>
<td>$0 - 9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$700,000 - $800,000</td>
<td>$0 - 10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800,000 - $900,000</td>
<td>$0 - 11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$900,000 - $1,000,000</td>
<td>$0 - 12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 - $1,250,000</td>
<td>$0 - 13,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250,000 - $1,500,000</td>
<td>$0 - 14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500,000 - $2,000,000</td>
<td>$0 - 15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000 - $2,500,000</td>
<td>$0 - 16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500,000 - $3,000,000</td>
<td>$0 - 17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000,000 and up</td>
<td>$0 - 18,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All licenses in this license class shall be guaranteed a minimum of 4 player terminals.

(b) For purposes of the initial allocation of player terminals under section 7(1) of (a) and (b) of this act and (4) of (a) and (b) of this subsection, each licensed non-tribal gambling establishment in each category may be divided by the number of eligible licensees in that category, and no licensee can be awarded more than the resulting arithmetic average in that category.

(c) For purposes of the initial allocation of player terminals to licensees under section 7(1) of (c) of this act and (a)(ii) of this subsection, gross gaming receipts shall be calculated and determined by the commission using a licensee's annual gross gaming receipts for any active years of operation in 1999 through 2002. However, licensees who operate terminals for less than the full four years during this period shall have their gross gaming receipts annualized and calculated accordingly.

(2) For purposes of player terminal allocations after the initial January 1, 2005, allocation, the lottery commission shall determine on January 1st of every year the total available number of player terminals to be allocated to licensees in each category established in subsection (1)(a) and (ii) of this section in each location pool created under section 7(1) of this act. The number of player terminals that may be awarded to any applicant in that ensuing year shall be determined by dividing the number of available player terminals by the number of qualifying applicants in that pool.

Each allocation pool consists of those player terminals not allocated in previous years, forfeited player terminals, plus additional terminals that may be added, if any, that become available as a result of new tribal-state compacts or by amendments to tribal compacts. However, licensees that become eligible for player terminals after January 1st of any given year may be awarded player terminals by the lottery commission only to the extent there are player terminals available for the particular category. Such a licensee may not receive more than one additional player terminal as determined by the lottery commission on the immediately preceding January 1st.

Within each category established under subsection (1)(a) and (ii) of this section, no licensee can be awarded more than the arithmetic average of the total number of player terminals available in the allocation pool. Licenses shall be prioritized within each category established under subsection (7) of this act for review for new or additional player terminals under the
this section based upon the effective date of their underlying
gambling license issued by the gambling commission. Electronic
scratch ticket accounts established under section 7(1) of this act may continue to request additional player
terms subject to the maximum number of player terminals per
located account 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 authorize 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 receipt charitable or nonprofit operations conducting bingo
established 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 housebanked
card rooms operating at least five housebanked 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
food, drink, bait, tackle, or other seafood products, including
wholesale meats and produce; and (ii) those persons including
these individuals or entities, whose accounts with such persons
are pledged to pay its licensing fees and other expenses including
costs associated with owning and operating electronic scratch ticket
player terminals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) Play of all electronic scratch ticket
games is restricted to players who are twenty-one years of age or
older. Electronic scratch ticket licenses shall not be issued to agents
registered to sell lottery tickets in venues such as convenience stores
or other locations readily accessible to minors, but shall be restricted
to the authority granted by this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Electronic scratch ticket game player
terminals must use a cashless transaction system. Electronic scratch ticket card player terminals must be linked to a central
accounting and computing system. Licensees for electronic
scratch tickets may own and operate the player terminals as long as
the equipment meets certification requirements established by
the gambling commission.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The lottery commission shall immediately suspend any certification of licensees issued for electronic
scratch ticket games if the holder of the certificate has entered into
an agreement with the gambling commission for certification that
an electronic scratch ticket game equipment meets the requirements of this chapter. The
commission or the holder of the license must be notified in writing
by the gambling commission before the installation of player terminals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The lottery commission may enforce the provisions of RCW 49.60.071 and 49.60.072 relative
to licenses issued for electronic scratch tickets.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The lottery commission shall immediately suspend any certification of licensees issued for electronic
scratch ticket games if the holder of the certificate has entered into
an agreement or contract with any person, entity, or group of
persons or entities, including route operators, distributors, and
manufacturers licensed by the lottery commission to engage in
such activities or to sell lottery tickets, unless the contract or
agreement is for a lottery route operator, distributor, or manufacturer must be in writing, signed by the
parties, and submitted to the lottery commission before the installation of player terminals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Obtained by the gambling commission pursuant to its background check investigation under
RCW 49.60.070, the records of a licensee must be made available
by the gambling commission to any person, entity, or group of
persons or entities, including route operators, distributors, and
manufacturers licensed by the lottery commission to engage in
such activities or to sell lottery tickets, unless the contract or
agreement is for a lottery route operator, distributor, or manufacturer must be in writing, signed by the
parties, and submitted to the lottery commission before the installation of player terminals.
this section based upon the effective date of their underlying gambling license issued by the gambling commission. Electronic scrubbing and validation each entry for each year is required under 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 scrubber terminals shall be as follows: 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 scrubber 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 receipt charitable or nonprofit 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-banked 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 food, drink, or house-banked table games, whether operating with boards or pull-tabs; and (ii) bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations conducting electronic scrubber terminals operating under section 6 of this act, as long as the effective date of this act, and (b) on the premises or portion of the premises where persons under twenty-one are not permitted.

(3) Duties of the lottery commission in conjunction with the provisions of chapter 66.44 RCW and the rules adopted by the liquor control board under that chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Electronic scrubber ticket sales are limited to bona fide charitable or nonprofit organizations that conduct bingo, pull tabs, or house-banked games, as defined in RCW 46.96.0311; an association or organization primarily engaged in the selling of food and beverages for on-premise consumption that uses punch boards or pull-tabs or both, or house-banked card games operating at least five house-banked card tables as authorized under RCW 46.96.0325, and horse racing facilities under chapter 67.16 RCW. An electronic scrubber ticket license may be revoked if the licensee fails to maintain a license in good standing pursuant to RCW 46.96.0325.

(2) Electronic scrubber ticket game player terminals must use a cashless transaction system. Electronic scrubber ticket game player terminals must be linked to a central accounting and auditing computer. Licensees for electronic scrubber tickets may own and operate the player terminals as long as the equipment meets certification requirements under chapter 3.

(3) The lottery commission shall issue a license to sell or distribute electronic scrubber tickets under section 2(b): (a) the license has a valid license issued under RCW 46.96.070 and: (i) is operating bingo or using punch boards or pull-tabs or both; (ii) is a licensed punch boards or pull-tabs or both, or operating social card games at least five house-banked card tables under RCW 46.96.0325, or (b) is a licensed horse racing facility under chapter 67.16 RCW. An applicant for license to electronic scrubber tickets must have maintained a valid license issued under RCW 46.96.070 or have been a valid licensee for the two years immediately preceding issuance of a license under this chapter.

(4) The lottery commission may contract with private testing laboratories or with a laboratory on contract with the gambling commission for certification that electronic scrubber ticket game equipment meets the requirements of this chapter. The manufacturer has the burden of establishing that its equipment meets certification requirements.

(5) Electronic scrubber ticket licenses may lease their allotted maximum electronic scrubber terminals and those terminals may be revenue-share agreements 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 agents, route operators, distributor, or manufacturer must be in writing, signed by the parties, and submitted to the lottery commission before the installation of player terminals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The lottery commission may authorize the provisions of RCW 46.96.071 and 46.96.072 relative to licenses issued for electronic scrubber tickets.

(2) The lottery commission shall require a label on each player terminal that prominently displays the Washington parking gambling helpline number.

(3) Duties of the liquor control board of a city or town of chapter 43.20A RCW, the department of social and health services shall contract 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 is hereby created and established a separate account, to be known as the Electronic Scrubber Ticket Account. This account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from the tax imposed in section 2 of this act and all other monies credited or transferred thereto from any other fund or source pursuant to law must be deposited into the account. Only the director of the lottery commission or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The money or any part of the money in the account shall be deposited into a local government fund of the state of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The lottery commission shall immediately suspend any certification of licensee issued for electronic scrubber tickets under this chapter of the certificate has been a 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 for child support or failed to pay all or part of the support order requirements for certification during the suspension, reissue of the certificate of licensure shall be automatic upon the lottery commission's receipt of notice of certification by the department of social and health services stating that the person is in compliance with the order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Information obtained by the gambling commission pursuant to its background check investigation under RCW 46.96.070 shall be provided to the lottery commission for each applicant for an electronic scrubber ticket license. Applicants for an electronic scrubber ticket license are subject to the background check investigation and requirements of the gambling commission under RCW 46.970.060.
eral standards. The legislature also intends to authorize the use of the chartering process as a state intervention strategy, consistent with the legislature's intent under chapter 22A.05X of the Revised Code of 2001, to provide assistance to schools in which significant numbers of students persistently fail to meet state and federal standards. The legislature further intends that the use of charter schools through the use of performance audits and a comprehensive study of charter schools, and to the use of the information generated to demonstrate charter school quality, performance, and accountability reforms 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 if the superintendent of public instruction 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 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(1), or a nonprofit corporation as defined in RCW 24.03.005 that has applied for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 and for which the Revenue Service of the IRS has notified the corporation that it is recognized as a tax-exempt corporation.

(3) "Board of directors" means the board of directors appointed by a sponsor to operate a charter school.

(4) "Charter" means a five-year contract between a sponsor and a sponsor or an alternate sponsor. The charter establishes, in accordance with the rules of the chartering entity, the chartering entity's management, operation, and educational program of the charter school.

(5) "Charter school" means a public school managed by a charitable organization according to 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) "Educational disadvantaged students" includes students with limited English proficiency; students with special needs, including those with disabilities; economically disadvantaged students; and students who qualify for free and reduced priced meals; students exercising choice options and seeking supplemental services under the federal child nutrition program 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 school charter 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 a charter approved by the superintendent of public instruction under the appeal process in section 7 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. CHARTER SCHOOLS—POWERS. (1) To carry out the powers, duties, and functions of the chartering entity, the charter school board shall:

(a) Hire, manage, and discharge any charter school employee in accordance with applicable state law and the chartering entity's personnel policies and procedures.

(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 services, supplies, and equipment, including educational instructional 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 or if the charter school is revoked or amended; or if the charter school ceases to exist due to expiration of the charter or the expiration of a state agency. The state may not take any property of the state, the charter school sponsor, the school district in which the charter school is located, or any other public or private entity or organization or agency of the state, the federal government or the taxing power of the state, the charter school sponsor, the school district in which the charter school is located or any other public or private entity or organization or agency of the state may be pledged for the payment of the debt;

(d) Hire an executive director or otherwise control the administration and management of the charter school.

(e) Accept and administer for the benefit of the charter school and its students, gifts, grants, and donations from other governmental and private entities, including sectarian or religious organizations.

(2) The chartering entity shall be responsible for the determination of fiscal policies and procedures. The chartering entity shall have a fiscal and accounting function and shall administer the fiscal and accounting function of the charter school.

(3) A charter school's board of directors shall implement a quality management system and conduct 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 (sex 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) Participate in nationally standardized achievement tests as required in RCW 28A.230.190, 28A.230.193, and 28A.230.230 and the elementary, middle, and high school standards, requirements, and assessment examinations as required in chapter 28A.655 RCW;

(c) Employ certificated instructional staff as required in RCW 28A.410.110, however charter schools may hire certificated instructional and other staff in an equitable selection process, as such a lottery. Siblings of students enrolled in charter schools may be given priority in enrollment.

(5) Any arrangement under which a state agency, a public or private corporation, a school district, or any other public or private entity administers the charter school shall be consistent with the requirements of this chapter and with the requirements of this chapter.

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 a electorate of students, parents, teachers, and other individuals, and included in the definition of a public school under RCW 28A.650.030.

(1) The charter school shall be subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no Child Left Behind Act of 2001, as amended, and the state's accountability requirements under the federal educational rights and privacy act.

(2) The charter school shall be subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no Child Left Behind Act of 2001, as amended, and the state's accountability requirements under the federal educational rights and privacy act.

(3) A charter school is subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no Child Left Behind Act of 2001, as amended, and the state's accountability requirements, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Meet and be subject to the requirements under the individuals with disabilities education act, as amended in 1997; and comply with the requirements for the school of the state that is not required to be open for the year in which it is to operate;

(b) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(c) Participate in the school's performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(d) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(e) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(f) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(g) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(h) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

3. A charter school is subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no Child Left Behind Act of 2001, as amended, and the state's accountability requirements, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Meet and be subject to the requirements under the individuals with disabilities education act, as amended in 1997; and comply with the requirements for the school of the state that is not required to be open for the year in which it is to operate;

(b) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(c) Participate in the school's performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(d) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(e) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(f) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(g) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(h) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(4) A charter school is subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no Child Left Behind Act of 2001, as amended, and the state's accountability requirements, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Meet and be subject to the requirements under the individuals with disabilities education act, as amended in 1997; and comply with the requirements for the school of the state that is not required to be open for the year in which it is to operate;

(b) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(c) Participate in the school's performance report under RCW 28A.655.150;

(d) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(e) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(f) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(g) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;

(h) Comply with the performance improvement plans and requirements adopted by the accountability committee of the state school board of directors or the school board of directors for the school district in which the charter school is located;
eral standards. The legislature also intends to authorize the use of the chartering process as a state intervention strategy, consistent with the requirements 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 improve the quality of charter schools through the use of performance audits and a comprehensive study of charter schools, and to use the information generated to demonstrate how charter schools can add to the state’s education 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 if the superintendent 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 appeal with the superintendent of public instruction to obtain approval to operate a charter school.

(3) "Charter school" means an educational institution that has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction to operate an educational program.

(4) "Charter school board" means the board of directors of a charter school.

(5) "Charter school board of directors" means the board of directors of a 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) "Educationally disadvantaged students" includes students with limited English proficiency; students with special needs, including students with disabilities; economically disadvantaged students; students who qualify for free and reduced-priced meals; students exercising choice 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 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 a charter approved by the superintendent of public instruction under the appeal process in section 7 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. CHARTER SCHOOLS—POWERS. (1) To carry out the purposes and manage and operate the charter school, the charter school board shall:

(a) Hire, manage, and discharge any charter school employee in accordance with the terms of the labor contract and other applicable laws; (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 reasonable supplies, and for all reasonable services, including educational instructional 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 on the date set forth in or agreed upon in the charter; (d) Issue secured and unsecured debt to manage cash flow, improve operating performance and/or other capital improvements to the property or equipment. The issuance is not a general, specific, or moral obligation of the state, the charter school sponsor, the school district in which the charter school is located, or any other public or private corporation, subdivision or agency of the state. The state’s full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state, the charter school sponsor, the school district in which the charter school is located, or any other public or private corporation, subdivision or agency of the state may not be pledged for the payment of the debt; (e) Accept and administer for the benefit of the charter school and its students, gifts, grants, and donations from other governmental and private entities, excluding sectarian or religious organizations; (f) Accept and administer for the benefit of the charter school and its students, gifts, grants, and donations from other governmental and private entities, excluding sectarian or religious organizations; (g) Elect and appoint officials as necessary to implement this act; (h) Approve the employee record check requirements in RCW 28A.400.300; (i) Be subject to financial examinations and audits as determined by the state auditor, including annual 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 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 thereafter, to determine whether the charter school is not required to bear the expense of the audits; (k) Comply with the annual performance report under RCW 28A.655.115; (l) Follow the performance improvement goals and requirements adopted by the academic accountability and achievement commission by rule; (m) Be subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no child left behind act, as amended in 1997; (n) Conform to and be subject to the requirements under the federal no child left behind act, as amended in 1997; (o) Follow the performance improvement goals and requirements adopted by the academic accountability and achievement commission by rule; (p) Be subject to the accountability requirements of the federal no child left behind act, as amended in 1997; (q) Comply with and be subject to the requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended in 1997; (r) Comply with and be subject to the requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended in 1997; (s) Comply with and be subject to the requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended in 1997; (t) Comply with and be subject to the requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended in 1997; (u) Comply with the open public meetings act in chapter 24.29 RCW and open public records requirements in RCW 42.17.250; (v) Be subject to and comply with legislation enacted after the effective date of this act concerning the operation and management of charter schools; and (w) 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 of a public school district and subject to the same disclosure requirements and must comply with the reporting requirements in RCW 42.17.240.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS. (1) To effectuate the primary purpose for which the legislature established charter schools, it is essential to provide for an equitable process to enroll and educate educational disadvantaged students and may not be used to limit on any basis other than age group and grade level. Consistent with the legislature’s intent, the school board shall conduct timely outreach and marketing efforts to educationally 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) A sponsor is not required 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. Students selected to fill any remaining spaces must be selected only through an equitable selection process, such as a lottery.

(4) A sponsor may require students who 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 in an equitable 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 accepted for review by the superintendent of public instruction for more than six months after the date of submission.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall establish guidelines in consultation with the legislature’s council on the chartering process in order to facilitate the efficient implementation of this act. Guidelines established under this subsection shall reflect efficient 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 shall be submitted first to the board of directors of the school 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 before the date of the superintendent’s visit as 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 hearing on the application and, if so, to hold the hearing within forty-five days of receipt of the application. The board shall notify the applicant an equity selection process, such as a lottery.

(5) For applications for charter schools that seek to establish a charter school in a school district that is comprised of one or more public school districts, the application must include a letter of support from each of the districts that will form the school district in order to demonstrate that the school district has the capacity to operate an equitable selection process, such as a lottery. Siblings of enrolled students must be given priority in enrollment.

(6) The above text is an exact reproduction as submitted by the Sponsor. The Office of the Legislative Counsel has no editorial authority.
be held before granting a charter; however a school board is not required to hold a public hearing before rejecting an application. The superintendent or the school board within one hundred five days after receipt of the application. The one hundred five days is beginning after accepting or rejecting 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 more public hearings, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for that decision. A school board may not require 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 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 attempt to mediate a resolution between the applicant and the district school board, and may recommend to the applicant and 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 not 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.

(10) The superintendent must reject the application if the superintendent determines that 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 not consistent 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 order that a district school to assist schools and school 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 correction action provisions in the federal no child left behind act of 2001, the superintendent of public instruction may provide technical assistance to the charter school as an intervention strategy to meet federal student achievement and accountability requirements. The superintendent may require a local school district, school board of directors, or the superintendent of public school or, if the superintendent determines it would be more appropriate, may require a local school district board of directors to consent to the creation of the attendance area. The educational service district has the right to appeal the superintendent's determination.

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 educational intent in the school's application. The statement is described as the direction of the organization's primary purpose is to educate economically disadvantaged students.

(4) A description of the school's program, curriculum, and instructional strategies, including but not limited to how the charter school will assist its students, including education opportunities for economically disadvantaged students' academic standards.

(5) A description of the school's admissions policy and marketing program, and its deadlines for applications and admissions, including the program for contact to outreach to families of economically disadvantaged students.

(6) A description of the school's student performance standards and requirements that 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 financial planning program and the procedures for taking corrective action if student performance on 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; (e) a description of projected facilities. The school must include a public statement of major contracts planned for administration, management, equipment, and services, including consulting services, leases, improvements, materials, and property purchases.

(9) A description of the proposed financial management program, including the procedures and administrative policies for identifying, reporting, and controlling corrective actions if student performance on the charter school falls below standards established in its charter.

(10) An assessment of the school's potential legal liability and a description of the type of liabilities and insurance coverage the nonprofit corporation plans to obtain. A liability insurance policy of a minimum of 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 and sound financial basis.

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

(16) A description of the quantity 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 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 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 exemption 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 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 its 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 facilities and equipment standards are consistent with state 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 establish pupil performance reporting and accountability for the school, including the implementation of corrective actions if pupil performance at the charter school falls below standards established in its charter.

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

(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 holder of the charter or the applicant within one hundred days after receipt of the application. The one hundred day period is considered to be the time for rejecting or accepting the charter. In case the 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.

(5) If the school board does not hold a public hearing or rejects the application after one or more public hearings, the school board must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for that decision. If the applicant submits 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) The school board does not accept the revisions and does not approve the application, the superintendent must review the application. The superintendent, 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 must inform 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.

(7) The superintendent may reject the application if the superintendent finds, in section 9 of this act have been met; (b) the approval will be within the annual limits established in section 16 (1) and (2) of this act; or (c) the approval is not consistent 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 shall request the appellant to assist schools and school 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 application as an intervention strategy to meet federal student achievement and accountability requirements. The superintendent may require a local school district board of directors or a local 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 approval of the charter school’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 program, curriculums, and instructional strategies, including but not limited to how the charter school will assist its students, including educational attainment and 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 educational attainment and disadvantaged students;

(5) A description of the school’s admissions policy and marketing program, and its deadlines for applications and admissions, including items in program for compliance with outreach to families of 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 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 projections, including a detailed plan for the public school in which the charter school will operate; (e) a description of major contracts planned for administration, management, equipment, and services, including consulting services, leases, improvements, facilities, and property purchase;

(9) A description of the proposed financial management program may be included in any proposal for the school's financial management program. A description of the prospective financial management program should meet, or exceed generally accepted standards of management and financial 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 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 a sponsor or alternate 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 apply for an approval for a charter school, if 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 the individuals it proposes to manage and operate the school are qualified to operate a charter school and implement the program for educational and disadvantaged students.

(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 the 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 its 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 financial 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 to take corrective action if pupil performance at the charter school falls below standards established in its charter;

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

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

(10) The assessment of the school’s potential legal liability, and the types and limits of insurance coverage the school plans to obtain, are adequate. A minimum liability insurance policy of five million dollars is required;

(11) The procedures the school plans to follow for discipline, suspend, and expel students are reasonable and comply with state and federal law;

(12) The procedures the school plans to follow for the health and safety of students are reasonable and comply with applicable state and federal health and safety laws and regulations;

(13) The school has developed a program for parent involvement in the charter school;

(14) The school will still have the liquid assets available to operate the school on an ongoing and sound financial basis;

(15) The applicant has met any additional requirements that are appropriate and reasonably related to the operation of a charter school that a sponsor or alternate sponsor imposed as a condition for approval of the charter; and

(16) The quality management plan for the school is adequate.
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 so 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 with- out further action by the legislative body. These annual allocations are subject to the approval and appropriation process. A preliminary report of the study conducted by March 1, 2007, and a final report is due September 1, 2008.

New Section, Sec. 17, Application for Charter Schools. The application for a charter school shall include the following items:

(a) A statement of the mission of the charter school, the educational philosophy that will be followed, and the objectives of the school.

(b) A detailed description of the school's instructional program and methods of evaluation.

(c) A description of the school's facilities and equipment.

(d) A plan for the recruitment and training of staff.

(e) A budget for the first year of operation.

(f) A plan for the maintenance and operation of the school.

(g) A statement of the school's policies on discipline and student conduct.

(h) A statement of the school's procedures for the administration of the school's finances.

(i) A statement of the school's plans for the continuation of its program after the initial period.

(j) A statement of the school's plans for the involvement of parents and community members.

(k) A statement of the school's plans for the assessment of student progress.

(l) A statement of the school's plans for the evaluation of the school's program.

New Section, Sec. 18, Approval of Charter Schools. A new charter school shall be approved by the superintendent of public instruction. An application for a charter school shall be reviewed by the superintendent of public instruction and the State Board of Education. If the superintendent of public instruction and the board of directors of the charter school approve the application, the charter school is authorized to operate.

New Section, Sec. 19, Charter School Oversight. The charter school district shall be responsible for the oversight of the charter school. The charter school district shall:

(a) Establish and maintain a charter school office.

(b) Provide a full-time director to manage the affairs of the charter school.

(c) Establish and maintain a budget for the charter school.

(d) Establish and maintain a system of accountability for the charter school.

(e) Establish and maintain a system of financial management for the charter school.

(f) Establish and maintain a system of teacher evaluation for the charter school.

(g) Establish and maintain a system of parent and community involvement for the charter school.

(h) Establish and maintain a system of student assessment for the charter school.

(i) Establish and maintain a system of continuous improvement for the charter school.

(j) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

(k) Establish and maintain a system of public relations for the charter school.

(l) Establish and maintain a system of record keeping for the charter school.

(m) Establish and maintain a system of financial management for the charter school.

(n) Establish and maintain a system of teacher evaluation for the charter school.

(o) Establish and maintain a system of parent and community involvement for the charter school.

(p) Establish and maintain a system of student assessment for the charter school.

(q) Establish and maintain a system of continuous improvement for the charter school.

(r) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

(s) Establish and maintain a system of public relations for the charter school.

(t) Establish and maintain a system of record keeping for the charter school.

(u) Establish and maintain a system of financial management for the charter school.

(v) Establish and maintain a system of teacher evaluation for the charter school.

(w) Establish and maintain a system of parent and community involvement for the charter school.

(x) Establish and maintain a system of student assessment for the charter school.

(y) Establish and maintain a system of continuous improvement for the charter school.

(z) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

(aa) Establish and maintain a system of public relations for the charter school.

(bb) Establish and maintain a system of record keeping for the charter school.

(cc) Establish and maintain a system of financial management for the charter school.

(dd) Establish and maintain a system of teacher evaluation for the charter school.

(EE) Establish and maintain a system of parent and community involvement for the charter school.

(ff) Establish and maintain a system of student assessment for the charter school.

(gg) Establish and maintain a system of continuous improvement for the charter school.

(hh) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

(ii) Establish and maintain a system of public relations for the charter school.

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(pp) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

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(vv) Establish and maintain a system of student assessment for the charter school.

(ww) Establish and maintain a system of continuous improvement for the charter school.

(xx) Establish and maintain a system of compliance with state and federal laws for the charter school.

(yy) Establish and maintain a system of public relations for the charter school.

(zz) Establish and maintain a system of record keeping for the charter school.
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.
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 a conversion 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 or 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 specific to the charter school or 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 agree regarding the variance request within twenty days of negotiations, either party may decline an impasse and submit the dispute to the commission for mediation. The commission shall appoint a mediator within two days of the submission. Mediation under this subsection shall continue for up to ten days unless the parties agree otherwise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. A new section is added to chapter 41.40 RCW to read as follows:

In addition to school districts, this chapter applies to charter schools created under chapter 28A. As a condition of obtaining authorization to operate, each charter school is required to maintain a bargaining unit for its employees. If the charter school is to operate in a school district or educational service district for at least the first five years of operation of the new charter school. After the first five years of operation, the employees of a new charter school may be represented by a bargaining unit of employees of the school district in which the new charter school is located. If an applicant for a charter school or 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 specific to the new charter school or the employees of the new 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 exclusive bargaining representative of the bargaining unit shall negotiate concerning the issues raised in the variance request.

(2) If the parties are unable to agree regarding the variance request within twenty days of negotiations, either party may decline an impasse and submit the dispute to the commission for mediation. The commission shall appoint a mediator within two days of the submission. Mediation under this subsection shall continue for up to ten days unless the parties agree otherwise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 41.49 RCW to read as follows:

At the time of creation of a conversion charter school under chapter 28A. As a condition of obtaining authorization to operate, each charter school is required to maintain a bargaining unit for its employees. If the charter school is to operate in a school district or educational service district for at least the first five years of operation of the new charter school. After the first five years of operation, the employees of a new charter school may be represented by a bargaining unit of employees of the school district in which the new charter school is located. If an applicant for a charter school or 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 specific to the new charter school or the employees of the new 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 exclusive bargaining representative of the bargaining unit shall negotiate concerning the issues raised in the variance request.

(2) If the parties are unable to agree regarding the variance request within twenty days of negotiations, either party may decline an impasse and submit the dispute to the commission for mediation. The commission shall appoint a mediator within two days of the submission. Mediation under this subsection shall continue for up to ten days unless the parties agree otherwise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. A new section is added to chapter 41.35 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 social and health services determines 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A new section is added to chapter 41.35 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 social and health services determines 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.

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 if the department of social and health services determines 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. RCW 28A:150.010 and 1969 ex.s.c. 223 at 28A:101.055 are each amended to read as follows:

Public schools (school districts) 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 at law as 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 provisions of this act or any 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.

AN ACT Relating to protection of public health, safety, and the environment at sites with wastes composed of radioactive and nonradioactive 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 the siting of mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes that have been 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 such as 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 and/or hazardous or toxic wastes will increase contamination and risks.

(2) Cleanup is the state of Washington's top priority at present because a continuation of contamination that threatens the rivers, groundwater, 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 large 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, to fisheries, could be irreparably harmed from any accident releasing radiation or mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes.

(5) It is Washington 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 and radioactive waste laws and (b) have been dumped in unlined soil trenches which threaten to contaminate our state's resources.

(6) It is Washington 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 those on the by ensuring that hazardous substance release and disposal is done at the standards established pursuant to chapter 70.165D 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 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-
pliance with the limits on the maximum number of new charters allowed under subsection (1) of this section and in compliance with subsection (2) of this section, the superintendent will approve charters for authorization through this process, and shall assign implementation dates accordingly.

(4) If the number of charters reserved each year under subsection (2) of this section is reached by the third day after the effective date of this section, or by March 31st of the second through sixth years, the superintendent of public instruction shall notify the sponsors or alternate sponsors of any other approved charters for which authorization has not been granted under subsection (3) of this section, and shall authorize implementing those charters within the annual limits, regardless of whether those charters meet the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall notify eligible sponsors of available slots when the maximum allowable number of new charters has been reached each year. If the maximum number is not reached by the thirty-first day after the effective date of this section, or by March 31st of the second through sixth years, the superintendent shall report on the number of charters approved.

(6) A school district board of directors may establish a conver-
sion charter school during the six consecutive years in which chart-
ers are authorized under this chapter for any school, in-
cluding an alternative school, that has failed to make adequate
progress for the most recent three consecutive years, or is eligi-
able for school improvement assistance. Determinations regard-
ing adequate yearly progress and eligibility for school improve-
ment assistance must be made by the superintendent of public
instruction.

(7) A new charter school or a conversion charter school oper-
ating according to the terms of its charter to the satisfaction of its
sponsor and the superintendent, may continue to operate after June 30, 2010, under a charter renewed by its sponsor or alternate
sponsor under section 11 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter
41.56 RCW to read as follows:

In addition to the limits listed in RCW 41.56.020, this chapter applies to new charters created under chapter 28A.—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act).

After the five-year period, the employees in a bargaining unit of a new charter school may indicate by a majority vote that they de-
sire to become members of a bargaining unit in the school district in which the new charter school is located.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter
41.56 RCW to read as follows:

At the time of creation of a conversion charter school under chap-
ter 28A.—RCW (sections 1 through 16 and 25 of this act), the employees of a conversion 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 or a charter school board requests one or more
variances from a collective bargaining agreement that applies to
the relevant school district, 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 the exclusive bar-
gaining representative of the bargaining unit shall negotiate con-
cerning 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.

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

This section designates charters schools as employers and char-
ter school employees as members, and applies only if the depart-
ment of retirement systems receives determinations from the in-
ternal 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' re-
tirement income security act and the internal revenue code.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A new section is added to chapter
41.40 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates school districts as employers and char-
ter school employees as members. The department of retirement systems receives 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. A new section is added to chapter
41.40 RCW to read as follows:

This section designates charters schools as employers and charter school employees as members. The department of retirement systems receives 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. RCW 28A:450.010 and 1969 ex.s.a. c 223 at 28A:01.055 are each amended to read as follows:

Public schools (districts) mean the common schools 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 by 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 provisions of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the re-
mainder of the act or the application of the provision to other per-
sons or circumstances is not affected.

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

This section designates charters schools as employers and charter school employees as members, and applies only if the depart-
ment of retirement systems receives 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 the use of which mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes have been 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 environment 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 and/or hazardous or toxic wastes will increase contamination and risks.

(2) Cleanup is the state’s top priority at sites with hazardous wastes, such as the Hanford site, where threats from rivers, ground water, environment, and health. Adding more waste to contami-
nated sites undermines the cleanup of those sites. Cleanup is de-
layed 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 resid-
ing in a 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 tour-
ism, to fisheries, could be irreparably harmed from any accident and
releasing radiation or mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes.

(5) It is Washington 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 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 the long-term health effects, by ensuring that haz-
radioactive substance release and disposal and other standards es-
tablished pursuant to chapter 70.165D RCW.

(7) Effective and public 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 Washing-

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(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 to permit new land disposal facilities at the same site, shall be considered to be an impermissible expansion of the existing units or facilities where:

(a) There is no plan, or it is impossible that hazardous wastes are buried or stored that have not been fully characterized to conclusively determine that no mixed or hazardous wastes are present;

(b) A release of a hazardous substance has occurred, including but not limited to releases of radioactive or mixed wastes; or

(c) The department has information to indicate 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 only after consideration of the cumulative impacts of all tank residuals and leaks from such systems at the site pursuant to chapter 43.21 RCW. Actions may not be taken to close individual tanks, or which may prevent the removal of residual mixed wastes remaining in a tank, in any element of the tank system, or in the soil due to the tank system, prior to compliance with this section and determination of the quantity, nature, and potential impacts from such residuals or releases. In no event may the department issue a closure of mixed waste tank systems prior to all potentially effective and practicable actions having been taken to characterize, remediate, release, and potential releases. The department may require research and developments of strategies for characterization or retention 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 released to the environment have occurred, and remedial or corrective action has not been completed, that the site owner or operator disclose the projected and actual total and annual cost of each project or action required to meet the provisions of each applicable federal or state law governing investigation, cleanup, and remediation, or 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. Where the owner of the site is a federal agency, the annual disclosure shall be provided to the department within fourteen days of: Submission of the agency's budget request to Congress; final approval by the agency; or if the site is submitted to the agency's headquarters for 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: NAVAL NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL, HANFORD, WASTE COMPACT. (1) (a) The state of Washington has previously permitted, and will continue to permit, the storage of sealed nuclear reactor vessel cores and other waste 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 designed 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 ground water.

(b) Nothing in this act shall affect existing permits for, or in any manner prohibit, the storage or disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessel cores or compartments from non-U.S. Navy submarines or surface ships at the existing 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 retired.

(2) Obligations of the state pursuant to the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management and agreement, as made by the compact, shall not be interfered with or affected by any provision of this act. If hazardous or mixed wastes have been disposed of 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, or any potential mixed waste disposal facility, the department shall provide for the operation and funding of a broadly representative advisory board. The board shall be composed of representatives from the public, potential recipients, state and regional and 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 government, including 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. 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.

(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 informal 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 facilities under the provisions of chapter 70.105 RCW, 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 year, 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.

(a) Due to the complexity of issues involving mixed waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities, at such facilities, the department and the United States government 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. 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 twice that permitted under chapter 70.105 RCW.

(b) Local government and public participation grants shall be established under this chapter to provide grants to local government through the state toxics control account, by charging an applicant or permit holder a mixed waste surcharge, and to local government through the state toxics control account, by charging an applicant or permit holder a mixed waste surcharge, by means of the state toxics control account.

(c) Mixed waste surcharge collected under this chapter shall be distributed and administered consistent with the procedures and requirements established in this section and chapter 70.105.280 to ensure adequate public and local government involvement. This mixed waste surcharge shall be no less than two hundred and fifty dollars per year per site. If the two hundred and fifty dollars per year per site is not satisfied by two hundred and fifty dollars per year per site, the site shall be dissolved and all site-specific permits shall be null and void. The department shall not be required to fund mixed waste surcharge for public and local government participation grants shall be grants of one hundred and one percent of the cost of any 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 surcharge to be assessed 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, as defined, 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 in thirty days of final enactment of the appropriation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10 ENFORCEMENT AND APPEALS. (1) 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 nondiscretionary 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.

(2) Orders of the department relating to mixed waste facilities under this chapter may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board, by any person whose interests in natural resources or health may be adversely affected by the action or inaction of the department.

(3) Civil actions under this section may be brought in superior court of Thurston County or of the county in which the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance occurs, or waste that are the subject of the action may be transported, stored, treated, or disposed.

(4) Any violation of this chapter shall be considered a violation of chapter 70.105 RCW, and subject to all enforcement actions by the department or attorney general for violations of that chapter, including imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11 CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the public 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 Clean-up 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.
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 AT HANFORD, WASTELAND COMPACT. (1) (Unstated. The state of Washington has previously permitted, and committed to assist in the national need for, disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels and clearable 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 litter 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 ground water.

(2) Nothing in this act shall affect existing permits for, or in any manner prohibit, the storage or disposal of sealed nuclear reactor vessels or compartments from submarines or other vessels of the United States Navy submarines or surface ships at the existing 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 shall be fulfilled by the compact and shall not be interfered with or affected by any provision of this act. If hazardous or mixed wastes have been disposed of 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 permit issuers of chapter 70.105 RCW for mixed waste facilities to provide for the operation and funding of a broadly representative advisory board. The board shall be composed of representatives of potentially affected citizens, including local, regional, and statewide citizen groups with an established record of concern regarding human health or the environment, or potentially impacted by releases from the site; local government or agencies concerned with health and safety in the neighborhood; 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 local, state, and federal government, provided by the owner or operator of the site, to perform its chartered functions until final closure or certification of the 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 concern.

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 facilities at sites other than the RCW 70.105.250 site at Hanford should not be less than one percent of the first two hundred million dollars of the estimated annual site clean-up budget for the coming year, 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) 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: (a) assistance in public review of mixed waste permit, closure, and cleanup decisions; and, (b) review of, and public comment on, site budgets, cost compliance and funding priorities. Public participation grants pursuant to this section shall be provided as determined by the criteria adopted by the department pursuant to RCW 70.105.250. 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 two times that permitted under RCW 70.105.250. To qualify, the state shall not be subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

(5) Local government and public participation grants established under this chapter or any such federal or state factoring control account, by charging an applicant or permit holder a mixed waste surcharge added to the service charge established by RCW 70.105.280. Such surcharge shall be collected and administered consistent with the procedures and requirements 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 two hundred million of the first two hundred million dollars of annual site budget for all related clean-up activities, of which five-hundredths of one percent shall be available for grants to be used as mentioned under a miscellaneous cost control account for public and local government participation grants shall be five-hundredths 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 toxic control account established pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW, and shall be utilized to reduce the mixed waste surcharge fee assessed the owner or operator of the facility in future years.

(6) 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 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.

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(1) 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.

(2) Orders of the department relating to mixed waste facilities under this chapter may be appealed to the pollution control hearing board, by any person whose interests in natural resources or health may be adversely affected by the action or inaction of the department.

(3) Civil actions under this section may be brought in superior court of the county of the county in which the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance occurs, or within three miles of the site that are the subject of the action may be transported, stored, treated, or disposed.

(4) Any violation of this chapter shall be considered a violation of law subject to inspection and abatement actions by the department or attorney general for violations of that chapter, including imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

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. Sections 1 through 13 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 our 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.
Kerry-Edwards 2004
1848 Westlake Avenue N.
Seattle, WA 98109
Telephone: 206.281.9124
E-mail: johnkerry@wa-democrats.org
Website: www.johnkerry.com

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I have been honored to serve as President during an historic time for America. The actions we’ve taken over the last four years have made our nation safer, stronger, and better.

We have rallied the world to defeat terrorists abroad and strengthened our laws to protect Americans at home. Tax relief for families and small businesses has spurred our economy to its fastest growth in nearly 20 years. Schools are improving with higher standards, strong accountability, and local control. And prescription drug coverage is helping older Americans pay for their medicines.

During the next four years, we will spread opportunity and prosperity to every part of America and continue to lead the cause of freedom and peace in the world. We will ensure every American who wants a job can find one by keeping taxes low, making regulation of small businesses more reasonable, opening up foreign markets, and reducing junk lawsuits.

We will pass a comprehensive energy plan to make America more energy independent. We will help more Americans get job training at community colleges for jobs of the future. We will make health care more affordable and accessible. We will usher in a new era of ownership – with an agenda to help families save, build, and invest so every person owns a part of the American Dream. And every day I am President, I will stand with the men and women of our military, law enforcement, and first responders as we defend the homeland, defeat terrorists, and help bring peace, freedom, and security around the world.

I have a positive and optimistic agenda for America, and I would be grateful for your vote.
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 these 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.

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/ bi/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.
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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.
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.318.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.

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Socialist Workers 2004 Campaign
5418 Rainier Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98118
Telephone: 206.332.1755
E-mail: swpseattle@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 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.318wa.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: swpseattle@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.
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- 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

Constitution

Peroutka 2004
8028 Ritchie Highway, #303
Pasadena, MD 21122
Telephone: 877.627.2004
E-mail: info@peroutka2004
Website: peroutka2004.com

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 undocumented 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!

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Peroutka 2004
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Website: peroutka2004.com

The Socialist Equality Party (www.wsws.org/ns2004/) is intervening in the 2004 elections to initiate a new mass political movement for a socialist alternative to the Democrats and Republicans, the two parties of Wall Street.

SEP presidential candidate Bill Van Aukcn, 54, is a full-time writer for the World Socialist Web Site whose involvement in the struggles of the American and international workers’ movements spans 35 years. He lives in New York City.

Vice presidential candidate Jim Lawrence, 65, is a retired auto worker who worked at General Motors plants in the Dayton, Ohio, area for 30 years. He is a member of United Auto Workers Local 696.

The Socialist Equality Party candidates are the only ones calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all US troops from Iraq. Democratic John Kerry has repeatedly declared his support for the continued occupation of the besieged country and the military repression of its population.

We see the elections as an opportunity to develop a serious discussion on the illegal invasion and occupation of Iraq, the attacks on democratic rights and the growing social crisis within the United States.

Our program is based on unifying the struggles of the American working class with those of their brothers and sisters all over the world in a fight against the profit system. Production must be reorganized to meet social needs, not the profit requirements of the wealthy.

We urge all those looking for an alternative to the two big-business parties to support the Socialist Equality Party. Vote Bill Van Aukcn for president and Jim Lawrence for vice president!

Stop the War in Iraq! Withdraw all US troops now!
Support the campaign for a socialist program for jobs, education and health care!
Join and build the Socialist Equality Party! Read the World Socialist Web Site (www.wsws.org)!

Socialist Equality Party
PO Box 4237
Oak Park, MI 48237
Telephone: 248.967.2924
E-mail: sep2004@socialequality.com
Website: www.wsws.org

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

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 promote new discoveries 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 safe clean up of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation have 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.

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 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 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 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.
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 lesser-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.jmlills.org, 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 unchallenged candidates 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.

---

**United States Representative**

**Third Congressional District**

**Brian Baird**

Brian Baird for Congress

PO Box 5916

Vancouver, WA 98668

Telephone: 360.696.1993

E-mail: brian@brianaird.com

Website: www.brianaird.com

As your representative, I pledged to listen, work hard, and use common sense to help solve problems. I've hosted more than 225 town hall meetings, visited hospitals, schools, ports and businesses across Southwest Washington, and helped thousands of people with problems from veterans' benefits to social security.

**Jobs:** To help get our economy back on track, I’ve brought millions of federal dollars home for new highway, rail and port construction, supported tax incentives for small businesses, streamlined environmental permitting, worked to improve our education system, fought for lower electricity rates, and reached out to help displaced workers and their families.

**Taxes:** From day one, I led the fight to slow Washington residents deduct their sales taxes. I voted to lower taxes on working families and permanently repeal the marriage penalty. It's time to put an end to wasteful spending, stop borrowing from the Social Security trust funds, and get the budget back in balance.

**Health Care:** As a health care professional, I know first hand the impact of rising costs on seniors, families and businesses. I voted to put doctors and patients, not bureaucrats, in charge of health care decisions, and I fought to lower prescription drug costs, improve mental health care, and help small businesses purchase affordable health insurance.

**Supporting Our Troops:** I've voted to increase pay and benefits for soldiers and their families and worked to ensure all our soldiers have state of the art body armor. When the Veterans Administration threatened to close our local hospitals, I led the effort to keep them open and together we succeeded.

Our nation has been through trying times, but if we all work together, there is nothing we cannot achieve. Together, we can and will make our communities and our country strong again.

---

**Mark B. Wilson**

Mark Wilson for U.S. Senate

PO Box 977

Squamish, 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 begin 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 $3Trillions missing. The tax system overburdens working families. Clean Money Clean Elections reverses these trends. Elections must be verifiable. Instant Runoff Voting (IRV) eliminates the spoiler role. It provides more hopeful choices. Our two-year-old son is our stake in this with you.

---

**United States Senator**

**Libertarian**

**J. Mills**

J. Mills for Senate

944 Court E.

Tacoma, WA 98402

Telephone: 253.284.0802

E-mail: johnmills@harbornet.com

Website: www.jmlills.org

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**Thomas A. Crowson**

Crowson for Congress

2637 12th Court S.W.

Olympia, WA 98502

Telephone: 360.349.5223

E-mail: crowsonforcongress@comcast.net

Website: www.crowsonforcongress.com

I am a homebuilder, small businessman and retired firefighter. I am an avid horseman, hunter and fisherman. My wife, Tootie, and daughter, Alicia, are schoolteachers. My son, Will, is a volunteer firefighter and college student.

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.

These actions against terrorists led to Libya's 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 aspects of 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 punitive damage 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 Horsemen of Washington. I am endorsed by Human Life PAC.

For more details or to contribute go to: www.crowsonforcongress.com.

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J. Mills
Libertarian

J. Mills for Senate
944 Court E.
Tacoma, WA 98402

Telephone: 253.284.0802
E-mail: johnmills@harbornet.com
Website: www.jmills.org

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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.org, 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.

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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
Green

Mark Wilson for U.S. Senate
PO Box 977
Suquamish, WA 98392

Telephone: 360.440.2576
E-mail: mark@votemark.org
Website: www.votemark.org

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.

Defense manufacturing contractors and skilled workforces can be transformed, producing the components of our clean energy future.

Current programs and 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.

We are targeting illegal immigration and the illegal drug trade.

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.

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The many new jobs created will provide security and a healthy environment necessary to bring about lasting peace.

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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 (I-318) eliminates the spoiler role. It provides more hopeful choices.

Two-year-old son is our stake in this with you.

---

Brian Baird
Democrat

Brian Baird for Congress
PO Box 5016
Vancouver, WA 98668

Telephone: 360.696.1993
E-mail: brian@brianbaird.com
Website: www.brianbaird.com

As your representative, I pledged to listen, work hard, and use common sense to help solve problems. I’ve hosted more than 225 town hall meetings, visited hospitals, schools, ports and businesses across Southwest Washington and helped thousands of people with problems from veterans’ benefits to social security.

Jobs: To help get our economy back on track, I’ve brought millions of federal dollars home for new highway, rail and port construction, supported tax incentives for small businesses, streamlined environmental permitting, worked to improve our education system, fought for lower electricity rates, and reached out to help displaced workers and their families.

Taxes: From day one, I led the fight to let Washington residents deduct their sales taxes. I voted to lower taxes on working families and to permanently repeal the marriage penalty. It’s time to put an end to wasteful spending, stop borrowing from the Social Security trust funds, and get the budget back in balance.

Health Care: As a health care professional, I know first hand the impact of rising costs on seniors, families and businesses. I voted to put doctors and patients, not bureaucrats, in charge of health care decisions, and I fought to lower prescription drug costs, improve mental health care, and help small businesses purchase affordable health insurance.

Supporting our Troops and Veterans: I’ve voted to increase pay and benefits for soldiers and their families and worked to ensure all our soldiers have state of the art body armor. When the Veterans Administration threatened to close our local hospitals, I led the effort to keep them open and together we succeeded.

Our nation has been through trying times, but if we all work together, there is nothing we cannot achieve. Together, we can and will make our communities and our country strong again.

Thomas A. Crowson
Republican

Crowson for Congress
2637 12th Court S.W.
Olympia, WA 98502

Telephone: 360.349.5223
E-mail: crowsonforcongress@comcast.net
Website: www.crowsonforcongress.com

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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.

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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 United Nations 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 punitive damages 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 Horsemen of Washington. I’m endorsed by Human Life PAC.

For more details or to contribute go to: www.crowsonforcongress.com.

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Adam Smith
United States Representative
Ninth Congressional District
Democrat

Admiral for Congress
PO Box 2626
Federal Way, WA 98093

I grew up in the Ninth District. My father was a ramp servicer 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 to have 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
United States Representative
Ninth Congressional District
Republican

Paul J. Lord for Congress
9225 Pippin Hill 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 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. 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.

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

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

Paul J. Lord for Congress
9225 Pippershell Drive S.E.
Olympia, WA 98513

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Governor

Christine Gregoire

People for Chris Gregoire for Governor
1005 Yesler Way, Suite 2711
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.

- Create 250,000 new jobs in the next four years.
- Expand higher education.
- Cut red tape and make it easier for people to start their own small business.
- As Governor, I will support 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. And I will protect a woman's right to choose.

Chris Gregoire: The Right Direction for Washington

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. People 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 lawyers to place sex offenders in neighborhoods.

Our state is on the wrong track, and 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 stopped the funding cut for education and health care for our most vulnerable children, without raising taxes. 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 Sammamish Plateau and have four children: Juliana, Jake, Joe, and Jillian. 3.

As a strong and innovative leader, Dino will work as governor to create jobs, reform education and health care, and improve transportation.

Dino 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
2703 N. Edmunds Street, #48
Seattle, WA 98118

Liberty and Justice for All

We all 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 Liberty. Consider 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.

Or 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 we'll 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 can marry, what kinds of medications to take and how much to pay for them, then you have plenty of other choices on your 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Governor</strong></th>
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<td>1933 E. SR 3, Shelton, WA 98584</td>
<td>Telephone: 360.357.9001</td>
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<td><strong>Libertarian</strong></td>
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Bern Haggerty

Vote Haggerty
3240 Carrington Way
Bellingham, WA 98226

Thank you for supporting the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

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 voting reform. Rights that guarantee every vote is counted and counted correctly.

If I win, 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 ensure that our future is free of aggravation and ease in 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

Citizens 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" 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 election 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 I-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!
Laura Ruderman
Friends of Laura Ruderman
16625 Redmond Way, #465
Redmond, WA 98052

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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.

As an independent Lieutenant Governor, I’ve worked across party lines to protect our privacy, improve
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Laura Ruderman for Secretary of State

Sam Reed
Citizens for Sam Reed
PO Box 522
Olympia, WA 98507

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8720 Phinney Avenue N., #42
Seattle, WA 98183

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Mike Murphy
PO Box 1342
Olympia, WA 98507
Phone: 503.357.4620
Website: mikesmurphy2004.com
I’ve been honored to serve as your Washington State Treasurer for two 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 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 re-election - Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisan 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, school teachers 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. 60th Street, #9
Bellevue, WA 98006
Phone: 206.818.0719
E-mail: oscarslewism@bluespring.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: 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 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.

State Auditor

Brian Sonntag
Sonntag for Auditor
2906 S. Proctor
Tacoma, WA 98409
Phone: 253.779.4039
E-mail: briansonntag@barbonet.com
Website: www.sonntag2004.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.
Brian'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 clubs. Brian 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
People for Will Baker
PO Box 458
Tacoma, WA 98401
Phone: 253.627.1317
E-mail: willpower76@hotmail.com
Website: www.thetruthrocks.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.
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Please call "60 Minutes" at (212) 975-2006.

Jason G. Bush
Friends of Bush
18034 72nd Avenue S.
Kent, WA 98032
Phone: 425.251.9400 x208
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.
Mike Murphy
PO Box 1342
Olympia, WA 98507

Telephone: 560-357.4620
Website: mikesmelshury2004.com

I’ve been honored to serve as your Washington State Treasurer for two terms. I am 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 am proud of the way we’ve lived up to the standards set in these two terms in 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 live 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 nonpartisan 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
12211 S.E. 60th Street, #9
Bellevue, WA 98006

Telephone: 206.818.0719
E-mail: oscarslewis@thelma.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 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 Financial 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: jampyle@seanet.com
Telephone: 206.364.4522

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Deborah Senn
Democrat
Senn4AG
PO Box 22329
Seattle, WA 98122
Deborah Senn, a public interest attorney for 27 years, is running for Attorney General to be 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 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
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 125 public employees, and written a $3 billion county 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
Libertarian
2600 Second Avenue, #217
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 for 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.

Paul Richmond
Green
Paul Richmond for AG
600 First Avenue, #618
Seattle, WA 98104
We've got a problem with law enforcement.
We've gone from 200,000 in jail in the 1970s to over 2 million today. Yet most law enforcement deals with about 5% of the crime as measured by dollar value. The worst criminals aren't in jail. The worst criminals make campaign contributions, run businesses, financial institutions and governments.
Things need to change. A CEO shouldn't be rewarded for ending jobs. A polluter that puts toxins into peoples' lungs and bodies, creates birth defects, diseases and disabilities, needs more than a settlement that allows this to become the cost of doing business, and encourages them to do it again.
I have a history of taking on necessary fights and winning them. I've helped end a pilot program that had the National Guard accompanying police on drug raids, helped end clear-cutting in a major watershed and helped defeat a $1.3 billion pork barrel project.
It is time to reprioritize law enforcement and go after the real criminals. The Attorney General's Office has these powers, including revoking corporate charters — a death penalty for corporations. It can even go after the federal government for running an unconstitutional war. It is time to use them.

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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.

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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.

- 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 Democrat 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 sanely as a personal legacy would be managed — not surrendered to the shifting demands of special interests. By considering State lands as if they were our treasured private lands, we will treat them with the care and respect they truly deserve.

As your Commissioner I will enforce laws protecting State lands from abuse by users. I will also ensure that any uses of State lands that harm adjoining private properties results in full compensation to those harmed neighbors.

I believe making polluters pay restitution to their victims is a more effective deterrent to pollution than government regulation. Restoration costs are sometimes monumental and polluters could spend the rest of their lives working to compensate their victims.

Polluters should pay for their damage, and when the government becomes the polluter, it should likewise pay for its damage to those it harms.

Like most Libertarians, the environment is extraordinarily important to me. I have a degree in zoology and am committed to clean air and clean water. I am regularly consulted about rehabilitating injured eagles and have been president of an Audubon Society chapter. Please vote Libertarian for a cleaner, greener environment.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Teresa (Terry) Bergeson

The Terry Bergeson Campaign
PO Box 11510
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 gain 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 98064

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.
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Mike Kreidler

Re-elect Mike Kreidler State Insurance Comm. 
PO Box 12448
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 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 fights the big drug companies in an effort to lower the cost of prescription medications.

Mike Kreidler is a proven leader who has won the people of Washington with dedication, fairness and hard work. 

That's why he's earned endorsements from labor, business, retiree, educational, consumer and health care individuals and organizations across our state.

Please join him by 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 unreasoned 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, LK-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

Stephen Steele for Insurance Commissioner
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 filling out very 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 dreading 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.

Marilyn Rasmussen

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 300 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 Employes of Washington.

Deryl McCarty

Citizens to Elect Deryl McCarty
PO Box 202 
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 Hill Land Use Advisory Commission, South Hill Community Council Board of Directors, and as a youth soccer coach and commissioner.

"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 playfields; 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.
Insurance Commissioner

Mike Kreidler

Re-elect Mike Kreidler State Insurance Comm. PO Box 12448 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 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 worked with the people of Washington with dedication, fairness and hard work. That's why he's earned endorsements from labor, business, retiree, 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 unregulated 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.

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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/McLeam 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, LN-WN#414.

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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.

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Deryl McCarty

102 Old Bridgeport Rd. Graham, WA 98338

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Dennis Townsend
PO Box 954
Spanaway, WA 98387

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 Mountain 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

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 36 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 Awana 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

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

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 Bojaraski
3005 60th Avenue S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501

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
Dan Swecker for State Senate
PO Box 428
Rochester, WA 98579

The tragedy of September 11 brought a severe economic downturn nationwide. Our state was among the hardest hit with reductions in international travel, 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.

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Chuck Bojarski  
PO Box 3005  
60th Avenue S.E.  
Olympia, WA 98501  

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.

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Dan Sweeney for State Senate  
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Rochester, WA 98579  

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Joel W. Staloch
Citizens for Joel W. Staloch
PO Box 67
East Olympia, WA 98540

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
State Representative
Twenty-ninth Legislative District

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 29th 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

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Unopposed

State Senator
Twenty-Second Legislative District

Karen Fraser
Democrat

7806 Cooper Point Road N.W.
Olympia, WA 98502-3356

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.

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Vote for Karen Fraser: A Record You Can Trust.

Unopposed

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**State Representative**
Twentieth Legislative District

**Brendan Williams**
Democrat

1721 18th Court N.E.
Olympia, WA 98506
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 Roe, 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
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. She 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.


**Unopposed**

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**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.

**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: 360.692.0800
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.
Brendan Williams
Democratic

1721 18th Court N.E.
Olympia, WA 98506

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 endorsed by outstanding Representative Sandra Larson, 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

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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
Democratic

Sam Hunt for State Representative
PO Box 2573
Olympia, WA 98507

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Unopposed

Kathy Haigh
Democratic

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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
Democratic

Citizens to Elect Bill Eickmeyer
PO Box 2578
Belfair, WA 98528

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.

Unopposed

Bob Benze
Republican

Citizens for Bob Benze
PO Box 10
Silverdale, WA 98383

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
Jim Johnson for Justice
PO Box 7699
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
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 U.W 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
Barbara Madsen for Supreme Court Justice
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.
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.

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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.

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Committee to Re-elect Barbara Madsen
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Unopposed
Justice of the Supreme Court

Richard B. Sanders
Sanders for Supreme Court
PO Box 1757,
Olympia, WA 98502

"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 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; Democratic Senators; the Teamsters Union; the Association of Washington Business; the Farm Bureau; civil libertarians—and more than 1,000 endorsers.

Terry Sebring
Selby for Supreme Court
11012 Canyon Road E. #9, PMB 147
Puyallup, WA 98373-3002

Education: Washington State University, University of Puget Sound Law School.
Occupation: Attorney since 1975.
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 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.

Superior Court Judge
Thurston County

Chris Wickham
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 U.S. 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 Munro, and Mayors Mark Fouche, Virgil Clarkston, Ralph Osgood, Adam Rivas, and Ken Jones.

Chris will use his experience in the courtroom to improve the way the courts work. Please join neighbors, friends, judges, and community leaders: Vote for Chris Wickham.


Jim Powers
Committee to Elect Jim Powers Judge
1722 Harrison Avenue N.W., #3
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 Edwardes, Coroner Judy Arnold, Clerk Betty Gould, Treasurer Robin Hunt, Former County Commissioner Judy Wilson, the Thurston Water 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 judges; 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.
Richard B. Sanders
Sanders for Supreme Court
PO Box 1757
Olympia, WA 98508-1757

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— Justice Richard Sanders

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Terry Sebring
Sebring for Supreme Court
11012 Canyon Road E., #8, PMB 147
Puyallup, WA 98373-3002

Education: Washington State University, University of Puget Sound Law School.
Occupation: Attorney since 1975.
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More endorsements and information at www.cwiccham2004.com:

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<th>CITY</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th># TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
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<td>210 W Broadway, Ste 200</td>
<td>Riteville</td>
<td>99169</td>
<td>509.659.3249</td>
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<td>Asotin</td>
<td>P O Box 129</td>
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<td>P O Box 470</td>
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<td>509.736.3085</td>
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<td>Chelan</td>
<td>P O Box 400</td>
<td>Wenatchee</td>
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<td>Chelan</td>
<td>223 E 4th St, Ste 1</td>
<td>Wenatchee</td>
<td>98801</td>
<td>509.617.2221</td>
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<td>Clark</td>
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<td>Vancouver</td>
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<td>Columbia</td>
<td>341 E Main St</td>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>99328-1361</td>
<td>509.382.4541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>204th Ave N</td>
<td>Kelso</td>
<td>98632</td>
<td>509.677.3005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>P O Box 456</td>
<td>Waterdale</td>
<td>98638</td>
<td>509.745.8527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>350 E Delaware Ave #2</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>99166</td>
<td>509.775.5208</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>P O Box 1451</td>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>99301</td>
<td>509.545.3358</td>
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<td>Garfield</td>
<td>P O Box 278</td>
<td>Pomeroy</td>
<td>99347</td>
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<td>Grant</td>
<td>P O Box 37</td>
<td>Ephrata</td>
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<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100 W Broadway, Ste 2</td>
<td>Montesano</td>
<td>98563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Island</td>
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<td>Coupeville</td>
<td>98239</td>
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<td>Jefferson</td>
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<td>Port Townsend</td>
<td>98368</td>
<td>509.385.9119</td>
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<td>King</td>
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<td>Seattle</td>
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<td>206.296.8683</td>
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<td>Kittap</td>
<td>1026 Sidney Ave, Ste 175</td>
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<td>98926</td>
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<td>Kittitas</td>
<td>205 S Columbus MSCH 2</td>
<td>Goldendale</td>
<td>98620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>P O Box 29</td>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>98532-0029</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
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<td>99122</td>
<td>509.725.4973</td>
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<td>Mason</td>
<td>P O Box 400</td>
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<td>98584</td>
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<td>Newport</td>
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<td>San Juan</td>
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<td>Friday Harbor</td>
<td>98250</td>
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<td>98273</td>
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<td>Post Falls</td>
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<td>Stevens</td>
<td>215 S Oak St</td>
<td>Colville</td>
<td>99114</td>
<td>509.684.7514</td>
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<td>Thurston</td>
<td>2000 Lakaridge Dr SW</td>
<td>Olympia</td>
<td>98502</td>
<td>509.786.5408</td>
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<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>P O Box 543</td>
<td>Cathlamet</td>
<td>98612</td>
<td>360.795.3219</td>
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<td>Walla Walla</td>
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<td>Whatcom</td>
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<td>Bellingham</td>
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<td>Whitman</td>
<td>400 N Main</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
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<td>Yakima</td>
<td>128 N 2nd St, Ste 117</td>
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<td>98901</td>
<td>509.574.1340</td>
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</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.

### Absentee Ballot Application

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

**To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.**

- **Mail this absentee ballot request form to your county auditor or elections department. See previous page for your county's mailing address.**

**This application is for:**
- **General Election only**
  - November 2, 2004
- **Permanent Request**
  - All future elections

**For office use only**
- Precinct Code: __________
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<td>Ferry</td>
<td>350 E Delaware Ave #2</td>
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<td>Grant</td>
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<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100 W Broadway, Ste 2</td>
<td>Montesano</td>
<td>98563</td>
<td>509.249.4232</td>
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<td>Island</td>
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<td>Coupeville</td>
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<td>Port Townsend</td>
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<td>King</td>
<td>500 4th Ave, Rm 553</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kittap</td>
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<td>Kittitas</td>
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<td>Pierce</td>
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<td>Tacoma</td>
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<td>Everett</td>
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<td>509.477.2320</td>
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<td>Colville</td>
<td>99114</td>
<td>509.684.7514</td>
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<td>Thurston</td>
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<td>Olympia</td>
<td>98502</td>
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<td>Wahkiakum</td>
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<td>Cathlamet</td>
<td>98612</td>
<td>509.795.3219</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Walla Walla</td>
<td>99362</td>
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<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>311 Grand Ave, Ste 103</td>
<td>Bellingham</td>
<td>98225</td>
<td>509.676.6742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitman</td>
<td>400 N Main</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>99311</td>
<td>509.907.6270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>128 N 2nd St, Ste 117</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>98801</td>
<td>509.574.1340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

### Absentee Ballot Application

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

**To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.**

- **Registered Name:**
- **Street Address:**
- **City:**
- **ZIP Code:**
- **Telephone:**
- **(Day) (Eve.)**
- **For identification purposes only (optional):** Voter registration number, if known:
- **Birth Date:**
- **Have you recently registered to vote?**
- **Yes ☐ No ☐

**I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.**

**Date:**

**Signature ☒**

To be valid, your signature must be included.

**Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):**
- **Mailing Address:**
- **State:**
- **ZIP Code:**
- **Country:**

---

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**To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.**

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- **City:**
- **ZIP Code:**
- **Telephone:**
- **(Day) (Eve.)**
- **For identification purposes only (optional):** Voter registration number, if known:
- **Birth Date:**
- **Have you recently registered to vote?**
- **Yes ☐ No ☐

**I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.**

**Date:**

**Signature ☒**

To be valid, your signature must be included.

**Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):**
- **Mailing Address:**
- **State:**
- **ZIP Code:**
- **Country:**

---

**Mail this absentee ballot request form to your county auditor or elections department. See previous page for your county’s mailing address.**

**This application is for:**
- **General Election only November 2, 2004 ☐**
- **Permanent Request All future elections ☐**

**For office use only:**
- **Precinct Code:**
- **Leroy Code:**
- **Ballot Code:**
- **Ballot Mailed:**

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