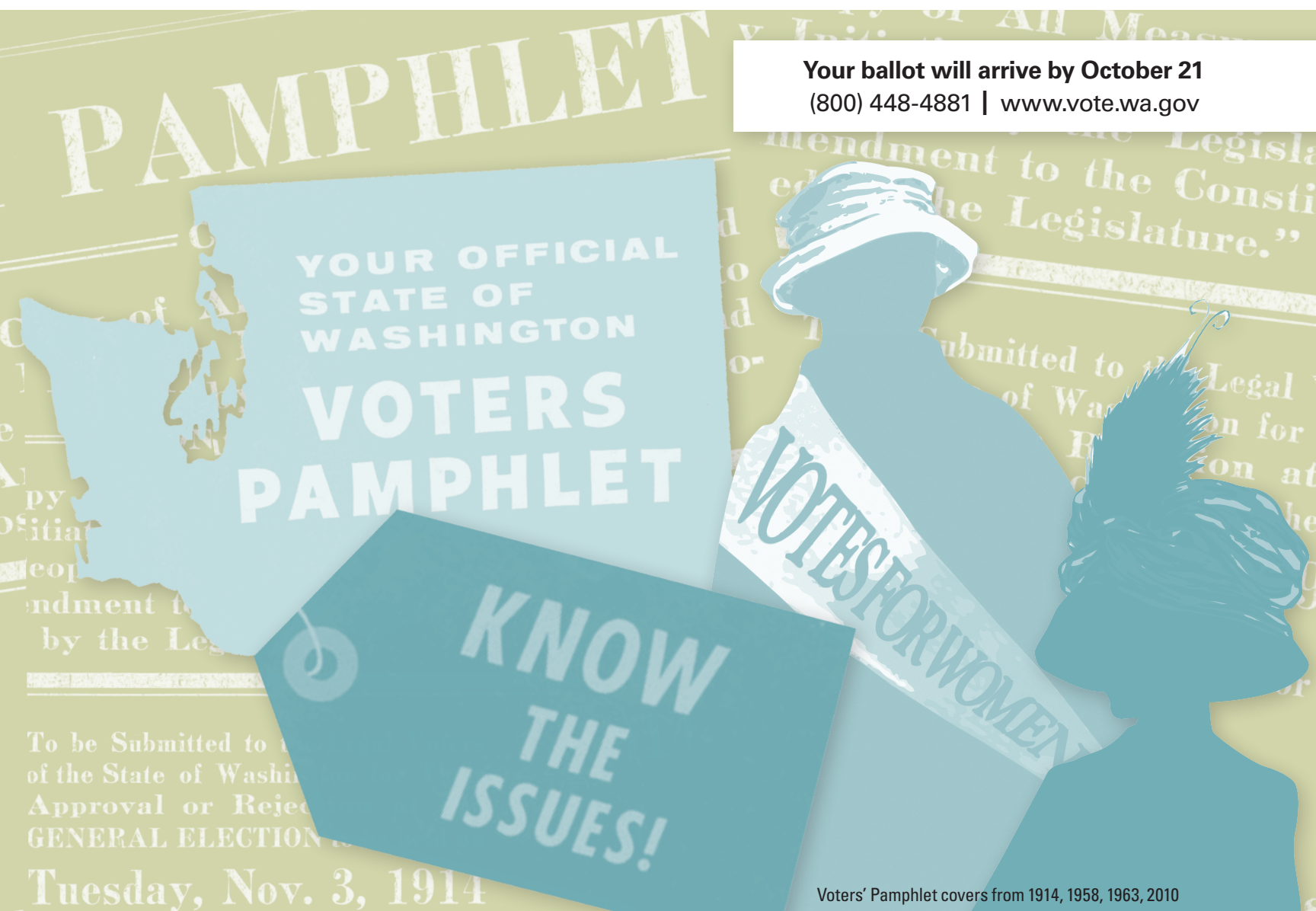


State of Washington  
& Pend Oreille County

# Voters' Pamphlet

November 4, 2014 General Election

Your ballot will arrive by October 21  
(800) 448-4881 | [www.vote.wa.gov](http://www.vote.wa.gov)



Voters' Pamphlet covers from 1914, 1958, 1963, 2010



**IN CELEBRATION**

100 years of the Voters' Pamphlet

## Message from Secretary of State Kim Wyman

Welcome to your 2014 General Election Voters' Pamphlet.

This fall marks two special anniversaries for Washington: On November 11, we celebrate our 125th anniversary of becoming the 42nd state. A festive event is planned that day in the Capitol Rotunda in Olympia. Join us at this great occasion!

We're also celebrating the centennial of our statewide Voters' Pamphlet and the first initiative to appear before Washington voters. For 100 years, citizens have cherished the initiative and referendum process because it gives us a chance to directly enact state laws or block laws recently enacted by the Legislature. Over the past century, the Voters' Pamphlet has provided voters with valuable information about these ballot measures.

While this November is about celebrating Washington's past, it's also about shaping our future. You can make a difference by voting in the election. This election features all 10 of Washington's congressional seats, as well as all 98 state House seats and 25 of the 49 Senate seats in the Legislature. Voters also will decide three initiatives. Two deal with gun sales and ownership, and the other with class sizes in schools. Voters will also consider two non-binding tax Advisory Votes.

I encourage you to take a moment to read through this Voters' Pamphlet, then fill out your ballot and return it by November 4. Your vote will help choose the leaders in your community, in Olympia, and "the other Washington." Make your voice heard by voting this fall.



Kim Wyman  
Secretary of State

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### About the cover

The 100th anniversary edition of the Voters' Pamphlet highlights Washington's tradition of populism and a well-informed electorate. Voters in 1912 approved a constitutional amendment establishing initiatives and referenda, as well as a pamphlet with arguments for and against proposed laws (candidates were added in 1966). The first initiative, sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League in 1914, banned the sale of alcohol. Archived voters' pamphlets since 1914 can be read online at [www.vote.wa.gov/VotersPamphlets](http://www.vote.wa.gov/VotersPamphlets).

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## November 4, 2014 General Election

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#### Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for candidates and measures:

#### Public Disclosure Commission

[www.pdc.wa.gov](http://www.pdc.wa.gov)  
Toll Free (877) 601-2828

# HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WASHINGTON!

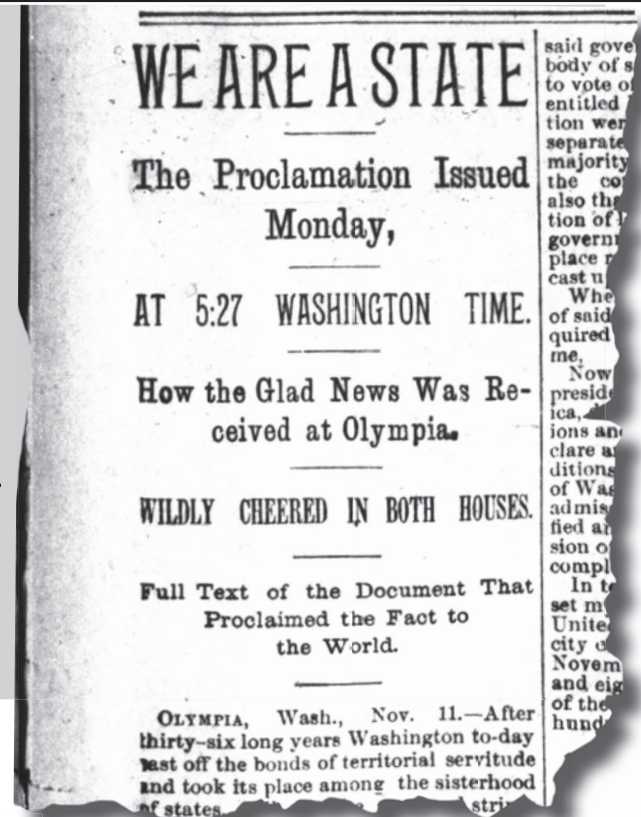
## YOU'RE INVITED!

**November 11 (Veterans Day)**  
**Noon - 5 p.m.**  
**Free admission & parking**

Celebrate 125 years of Washington statehood at the Capitol Rotunda in Olympia! Enjoy cultural and heritage displays, including:

- A re-enactment of the arrival of the telegram.
- Tribal and square dancing.
- A rare George Washington portrait by Gilbert Stuart.
- Hands-on children's activities.
- Birthday cake, and more!

► [www.WA125.org](http://www.WA125.org)



In 1853, a new territory was proposed for northern Oregon. Residents favored the name "Columbia" but Congress chose "Washington" in honor of our first president. Upon statehood in 1889, a state seal featuring President Washington replaced the territorial "Alki" seal.



On November 11, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison signed the proclamation admitting Washington as the 42nd state in the Union. This telegram (right) notified Governor Ferry.

With statehood, Washington residents could vote for President and had full congressional representation.

Voters ratified the Washington State Constitution in October 1889; voters have since approved more than 100 amendments, including giving citizens the power to propose initiatives and referenda in 1912.

Form No. 1.

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on condition limiting its liability, which have been assumed to be known by the sender of the message. It will not be responsible for any loss or damage to property or for any delay in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of such past charges, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after receipt of the message.

You have an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
Ym	Wm	a	29 Collect-61c

Received at Olympia Executive Mansion Washington Nov 11 1889

To Gov Eliza P. Ferry

*The president signed the proclamation declaring Washington to be a state in the union at five o'clock and twenty seven minutes this afternoon*

*Jack Blaine*

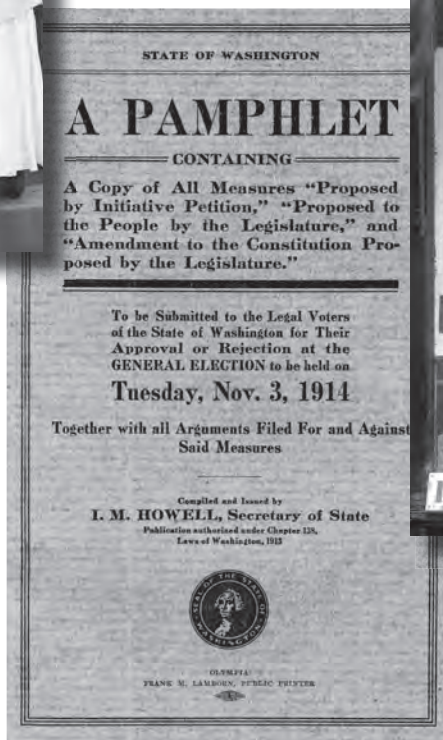




After 100 years, the Secretary of State still provides a pamphlet so that each voter may cast a well-informed ballot.

Prohibition was controversial in Washington's territorial days and the early years of statehood. Women, seen as sympathetic to the cause, finally achieved suffrage in 1910. Tired of waiting for the Legislature to take action, voters adopted initiatives and referenda in 1912.

Washington's first initiative in 1914 banned alcohol sales; a pamphlet (below) provided arguments for and against the measure.



Images from Washington State Archives and PEMCO Webster & Stevens Collection, Museum of History & Industry, Seattle



## TIME CAPSULE UPDATE

Kids can write a "message to the future" at the statehood celebration in Olympia on November 11!

This is the first update to the 1989 Centennial Time Capsule. Updates will occur every 25 years until our state's 500th anniversary in 2389.

The original Capsule Keepers (left), sworn in as 10-year-olds in 1989, will inaugurate a new generation of kids who will pledge to preserve the time capsule and pass on the chain of stewardship.

► [www.CapsuleKeepers.org](http://www.CapsuleKeepers.org)

## VOTING IN WASHINGTON STATE

### Qualifications

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

### Register to vote & update your address

The voter registration and address update deadline has passed. Submit your registration or address update to [www.myvote.wa.gov](http://www.myvote.wa.gov) so you can vote in 2015.

**New voters** may register in person until October 27 at your county elections department.

**Military voters** are exempt from new voter registration deadlines.

## CAST YOUR BALLOT

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



- 2 Vote your ballot and sign your return envelope...



- 3 ... then return it by mail or to an official ballot drop box by **8 p.m.** on November 4.



### Ballots arrive by October 21

If your ballot is lost or damaged, contact your county elections department listed at the end of this pamphlet.

**VIEW  
ELECTION RESULTS**  
[WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV](http://WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV)

or get the mobile app  
WA State Election Results





## Accessible pamphlets



Audio and plain text voters' pamphlets  
available at **[www.vote.wa.gov/accessible](http://www.vote.wa.gov/accessible)**.

Subscribe to receive a copy on CD  
or USB drive at **(800) 448-4881**.

## THE BALLOT MEASURE PROCESS

### The Initiative

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

#### Initiatives to the People

are proposed laws submitted directly to voters.

#### Initiatives to the Legislature

are proposed laws submitted to the Legislature.

### The Referendum

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

#### Referendum Bills

are proposed laws the Legislature has referred to voters.

#### Referendum Measures

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

## LAWS BY THE PEOPLE

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



**246,372**

**VOTERS'  
SIGNATURES**

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

Before a **Referendum Measure** can appear on the ballot, the sponsor must collect...



**123,186**

**VOTERS'  
SIGNATURES**

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

**Initiatives & referenda  
BECOME LAW**  
with a simple  
**MAJORITY VOTE**



Initiative Measure No.

# 1351

## concerns K-12 education.

This measure would direct the legislature to allocate funds to reduce class sizes and increase staffing support for students in all K-12 grades, with additional class-size reductions and staffing increases in high-poverty schools.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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

## Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

### The Law as it Presently Exists

Current school funding law requires the legislature to provide state funding to support basic education in public schools. The legislature defines the program of basic education that each school district must provide its students. The amount of state funding to be given to each school district each year is based on funding formulas. In 2009, the legislature revised its statutory funding formulas to be phased in by 2018. The Washington Supreme Court has held that by 2018 the state must provide sufficient funding to fully implement the revised formulas.

Under the current school funding law, the legislature first determines what minimum costs, including minimum staffing costs, are necessary to operate prototypical elementary, middle, and high schools. Funding for each school district is then adjusted depending on how much a district's schools vary from the prototypical schools. Nothing in the current funding law requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom-teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio, or to use state

funds to pay for particular types or classifications of staff. Thus, school districts have discretion to use their state funding to support different class sizes if they so choose.

A prototypical high school has 600 full-time students, a prototypical middle school has 432 full-time students, and a prototypical elementary school has 400 full-time students. The minimum funding for each prototypical school must be based in part on the number of full-time classroom teachers needed to provide the minimum number of instruction hours, plus at least one teacher planning period per day. The current school funding law assumes general education average class sizes ranging from 25.23 students for grades K-3, to 28.74 students for grades 9-12.

Current law requires that beginning with high poverty schools (meaning schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals), the general education average class size for grades K-3 will be reduced, for funding purposes, to no more than 17 full-time students per teacher by the 2017-18 school year. In the 2013-14 budget, the legislature provided funding for reduced general education average class sizes in high poverty schools ranging from 20.85 students in grades K-1 for the 2013-14 school year, to 28.74 students in grades 9-12. For the 2014-15 school year, the legislature has also budgeted for increased funding for class size reduction in high poverty schools in grades K-1. High poverty schools will receive additional funding if they can demonstrate reduced actual average class sizes in grades K-1, down to a limit of 20.30 full time students per teacher.

In 2014, the legislature added a requirement, effective in September 2014, that the minimum funding for a prototypical high school must also assume smaller class sizes for two laboratory science classes in grades 9-12. The minimum funding calculation must assume an average of 19.98 full time students for these laboratory classes. Separate funding calculations also assume average class sizes of 22.76 in skill centers and 26.57 for career and technical education in middle school and high school.

Current law also calculates minimum allocations assuming certain additional staff for each prototypical school. These staff include administrators, like principals and assistant principals, librarians, school nurses, guidance counselors, psychologists, and other support staff. While the current funding law does not require any funding for parent involvement coordinators at any level, the legislature has budgeted 0.0825 for elementary school parent involvement coordinators for the 2014-15 school year. Current law also requires funding for staff providing

district-wide services like technology support, maintenance, and mechanics to be set according to a statutory number of staff per thousand students.

Finally, in addition to calculating minimum funding necessary for teachers and staff, current school funding law also sets minimum allocations per student for materials, supplies, and operating costs. The current budget provides for an increase in these allocations for all students for the 2014-15 school year, with an extra increase for high school students. The current school funding law also requires an additional increase in these allocations for the 2015-16 school year for all students.

### The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

This measure would direct the legislature to allocate funds to reduce class sizes and increase staffing support for students in all K-12 grades, with additional class size reductions and staffing increases in high poverty schools. Funding increases would be phased in over a four-year period. The measure would increase the state's financial obligation to amply fund basic education by changing the formula for determining what basic education funds will be given to each school district each year.

The measure would leave intact the statement in the school funding law that nothing in that law requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom-teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio, or to use state funds to pay for particular types or classifications of staff.

The measure would require minimum funding based on the school district's demonstrated actual average class size, down to certain limits for each grade level. The following chart shows minimum average class size assumptions under current law, followed by the lower limits of general education average class sizes that could be funded under the initiative:

Table 1.1 General Education Average Class Size		
Grade Level	Current General Education Average Class Size	Measure's General Education Average Class Size
Grades K-3	25.23	17
Grades 4-6	27.00	25
Grades 7-8	28.53	25
Grades 9-12	28.74	25

The measure would allow funding for the following class size reductions for high poverty schools:

Table 1.2 Average Class Size for High Poverty Schools		
Grade Level	Current General Education Average Class Size High Poverty Schools	Measure's General Education Average Class Size High Poverty Schools
Grades K-1 (2013-2014 school year)	20.85	15
Grades K-1 (2014-2015 school year)	24.10 average; funding allowed to 20.30, if demonstrated	15
Grades 2-3	24.10	15
Grade 4	27.00	22
Grades 5-6	27.00	23
Grades 7-8	28.53	23
Grades 9-12	28.74	23

All school districts that demonstrate space restrictions that prevent them from reducing actual class sizes to funded levels could use the funding for school-based staff who provide direct services to students.

The measure would also allow funding for the following average class size reductions for career and technical education in middle school and high school:

Table 1.3 Average Class Size for Career and Technical Education		
	Current Average Class Size	Measure's Average Class Size
Career and Technical Education Classes	26.57	19
Skill Center Programs	22.76	16

The measure would also change minimum allocations for additional staff for each level of prototypical school as follows:

<b>Table 1.4 Staff per Elementary School (400 students)</b>		
<b>Staff Type</b>	<b>Currently Funded</b>	<b>Measure</b>
Principals, Assistant Principals, and other building administrators	1.253	1.3
Teacher Librarians	0.663	1.0
School Nurses	0.076	0.585
Social Workers	0.042	0.311
Psychologists	0.017	0.104
Guidance Counselors	0.493	0.50
Teaching assistance	0.936	2.0
Office support and other non-instructional aides	2.012	3.0
Custodians	1.657	1.7
Classified staff for student and staff safety	0.079	0.0
Parent Involvement Coordinators	0.00	1.0

<b>Table 1.5 Staff per Middle School (432 students)</b>		
<b>Staff Type</b>	<b>Currently Funded</b>	<b>Measure</b>
Principals, Assistant Principals, and other building administrators	1.353	1.4
Teacher Librarians	0.519	1.0
School Nurses	0.060	0.888
Social Workers	0.006	0.088
Psychologists	0.002	0.024
Guidance Counselors	1.116	2.0
Teaching assistance	0.700	1.0
Office support and other non-instructional aides	2.325	3.5
Custodians	1.942	2.0
Classified staff for student and staff safety	0.092	0.7
Parent Involvement Coordinators	0.00	1.0

<b>Table 1.6 Staff per High School (600 students)</b>		
<b>Staff Type</b>	<b>Currently Funded</b>	<b>Measure</b>
Principals, Assistant Principals, and other building administrators	1.880	1.9
Teacher Librarians	0.523	1.0
School Nurses	0.096	0.824
Social Workers	0.015	0.127
Psychologists	0.007	0.049
Guidance Counselors	2.539	3.5
Teaching assistance	0.652	1.0
Office support and other non-instructional aides	3.269	3.5
Custodians	2.965	3.0
Classified staff for student and staff safety	0.141	1.3
Parent Involvement Coordinators	0.00	1.0

The measure would require funding for staff providing district-wide services to be increased to support the following staffing levels:

<b>Table 1.7 District-Wide Service Staff per 1,000 K-12 students</b>		
	<b>Currently Funded</b>	<b>Measure</b>
Technology	0.628	2.8
Facilities, maintenance, and grounds	1.813	4.0
Warehouse, laborers, and mechanics	0.332	1.9

All other aspects of the funding formula, including the minimum allocations for maintenance, supplies, and operating costs would remain the same.

The measure would require that these changes be fully implemented by the end of the 2017-19 biennium. The measure would also require that for the 2015-17 biennium, the legislature must find funding for and allocate no less than fifty percent of the difference between the funding that was necessary to meet the funding requirements as of September 1, 2013, and the funding necessary to fully implement this measure. In meeting this benchmark, priority for additional funding must be given to the highest poverty schools and school districts.

Finally, local school districts have the authority to levy local property taxes, and the maximum amount is set by statute. In addition, levy equalization provides extra state funding to support school districts with higher-than-average property tax rates as a result of lower assessed property values. Levy authority and levy equalization payments change if state school funding levels change. For example, if state funding to school districts increases in one school year, levy authority and levy equalization payments increase for the following calendar year. Because this measure would increase state funding to school districts, it would also result in an increase in local levy authority and in levy equalization payments.

## Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management  
For more information visit [www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot)

Initiative 1351 (I-1351) will not increase or decrease state revenues. State expenditures will increase — through distributions to local school districts — by an estimated \$4.7 billion through 2019 based on changes to the statutory funding formulas for K-12 class sizes and staffing levels, and through increases in state levy equalization payments directed by current law. Under current law, I-1351 will increase school districts' authority to levy additional property taxes. It is unknown if districts would exercise this authority, but it could generate up to an estimated \$1.9 billion in additional local revenues through 2019.

## General Assumptions

- The effective date for section 1, the intent section, and section 3, the phase-in schedule, is December 4, 2014.
- The effective date for section 2, which changes staffing formulas for basic education, is September 1, 2018.
- State estimates are described using the state's fiscal year of July 1 through June 30. For example, state fiscal year 2015 is July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.
- School district estimates are described using the school fiscal year of September 1 through August 31. For example, school year 2014–15 is September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015.
- I-1351 has no fiscal impact on school year 2014–15 or on state fiscal year 2015.
- Due to current law, the changes in I-1351 will have the effect of increasing local levy authority and levy equalization payments. Changes to local levy au-

thority are described on a calendar-year basis.

- The Office of Financial Management assumes the school year 2014–15 funding formulas continue into the future, except where stated.
- Public school enrollment is forecast to grow annually between now and 2019. This fiscal impact statement incorporates higher student enrollments for its calculations as forecast by the Washington State Caseload Forecast Council.
- State and local salaries will increase annually by the Initiative 732 cost-of-living adjustment as forecast by the Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council.
- Pension rates are as adopted by the state Select Committee on Pension Policy, July 2014.
- Enrollment in high-poverty schools is projected by using free and reduced-price lunch eligibility for the 2013–14 school year.
- Chapter 236, Laws of 2010 (Substitute House Bill 2776), requires the state's funding formulas to support class sizes of 17 for kindergarten through grade three (K-3) and 100 percent enrollment in state-funded, full-day kindergarten by school year 2017–18. Since current law does not specify what additional funding will be put into class size or full-day kindergarten for the 2015–17 biennium, baseline K-3 class sizes and full-day kindergarten enrollment are assumed to be the same as for school year 2014–15.

## State Revenues

I-1351 does not increase or decrease state revenue collections.

## State Expenditures

As shown in Table 2.1, state expenditures will increase by \$4.7 billion through 2019 due to:

1. The phase-in schedule and changes to state formulas, affecting the number of teachers and staff funded to meet the smaller class size and other conditions of the initiative.
2. Increases in state levy equalization payments.

(See Table 2.1 on page 14)

I-1351 new staffing formulas are not fully implemented until midway through the 2017–19 biennium. Full biennial costs are projected to be \$3.8 billion for the 2019–21 biennium.

## 2015–17 Biennium

I-1351, section 3(1) requires that “[f]or the 2015–17 biennium, funding allocations shall be no less than



fifty percent of the difference between the funding necessary to support the numerical values under RCW 28A.150.260 as of September 1, 2013, and the funding necessary to support the numerical values" under I-1351, section 2, effective September 1, 2018.

The fiscal impact of this section is \$2 billion for the 2015–17 biennium.

The 2015–17 biennium refers to school years 2015–16 and 2016–17. Using updated enrollments, salaries and benefits for the 2015–16 and 2016–17 school years, the fiscal impact was calculated by finding, for the respective school years:

1. The cost of the changes to state staffing formulas in I-1351, section 2
2. The cost of the state staffing formulas in place as of September 1, 2013
3. The difference in costs between the two formulas, by school year
4. The amount of that difference divided by half
5. That amount adjusted from a school fiscal year to the state fiscal year schedule

I-1351 places priority for additional funding provided during the 2015–17 biennium for the highest-poverty schools and school districts. For the purpose of this estimate, it is assumed the state will appropriate the minimum amounts stated in I-1351.

### **2017–19 Biennium**

I-1351 requires that by the end of the 2017–19 biennium, funding allocations be no less than the funding necessary to support the formulas stated in the initiative at that time.

The fiscal impact of this section is \$2.7 billion for the 2017–19 biennium.

The 2017–19 biennium refers to school years 2017–18 and 2018–19. It is assumed the funding required by I-1351 in the 2015–17 biennium will continue for school year 2017–18 and that the initiative will be fully implemented in school year 2018–19.

The state will need to provide \$1.3 billion more in the 2017–19 biennium to implement the requirements of Chapter 236, Laws of 2010 (SHB 2776) in school year 2017–18. However, this amount is separate from the fiscal impact of I-1351, as these class sizes and enrollments are already authorized under state law.

Consistent with current law, it is assumed that as of school year 2017–18, the state will provide funding for class sizes of 17 for grades K-3 and funding to support full-day kindergarten for all kindergarten students statewide.

### **Basic Education Formula Changes Effective September 1, 2018 (school year 2018–19)**

I-1351, section 2 amends RCW 28A.150.260, the state's basic education formulas for general student class size and school staffing, effective September 1, 2018. It lowers the class-size ratios and increases staffing for both school-based and district-wide staff. This will increase the state general student rate provided to districts. And because I-1351 increases the state general rate, it will also increase the state's funding for special education. Schools now receiving a small school factor will receive more funding through the funding formula and, consequently, will receive less funding under the small school factor.

Table 2.2 is a summary of the staffing changes under I-1351. It shows, for school year 2018–19, the new state-funded staff positions and their cost. These projections assume that class sizes of 17 for grades K-3 will have already been implemented under current law in school year 2017–18. All other costs compare the staffing formulas authorized for school year 2014–15.

(See Table 2.2 on page 15)

### **Increase of Levy Equalization Payments to Districts**

As state formula funding increases under I-1351, under current law, so does districts' local levy authority and state levy equalization payments. Table 2.3 shows the impact from I-1351 on state levy equalization payments.

(See Table 2.3 on page 15)

### **Local Revenues**

#### **Revenue Received from the State**

I-1351 increases revenues districts receive from the state by \$4.7 billion over five years.

Table 2.4 summarizes the district revenues received from the state. (Please see the state expenditure information and Table 2.1 for an explanation of how district revenues received from the state will increase under I-1351.)

**Note:** This funding is received on a school-year basis, which is different from the state fiscal year. As a result, the figures in Table 2.1 and Table 2.4 may not match.

(See Table 2.4 on page 15)

#### **Revenues from School District Property Tax Levies**

Since I-1351 increases the state K-12 funding to districts under RCW 84.52.0531(3), it also increases local levy authority.

It is unknown how many districts will exercise this authority. Further, voters must approve school district levies and school boards must annually certify the

(See Table 2.5 on page 15)

L-1351's staffing directive does not apply to the school-based or district-based staffing allocations. It is unknown how districts will spend this funding. For the purpose of this cost estimate, it is assumed districts will staff to the formulas provided in the initiative.

(See Table 2.6 on page 15)

I-1351 does not mandate an increase in state or local capital facilities. It is unknown how districts will implement I-1351 or how it will affect their facility choices. Districts may propose a bond measure to build new facilities or remodel existing facilities. All bonds are subject to voter approval. Some voter-approved bonds may be eligible for state construction assistance.

Example:  $1 = 1,000,000$

\*The requirements of I-1351 do not start until after fiscal year 2015 is completed.

**Table 2.2 New Staff and Related Costs for Implementing I-1351 on Sept. 1, 2018\* (dollars in millions)**

<b>School Year 2018–19</b>			
<b>Class Size/Position</b>	<b>New State-Funded Staff Positions (full-time equivalent employees)</b>	<b>New State Expenditures</b>	<b>New School District Expenditures</b>
Additional teachers to meet class-size changes	7,453	\$510	\$590
Additional school-based staff	17,081	\$810	\$980
Additional district/central staff	1,027	\$370	\$450
Special education funds**	n/a	\$140	\$170
Reduction in small school factor	-237	-\$20	-\$20

\*Changes refer to I-1351 compared to continuing school year 2014–15 apportioned formula, with the exception of K-3 class size of 17 and statewide full-day kindergarten, which are scheduled to be implemented by school year 2017–18, pursuant to Chapter 236, Laws of 2010. As of Sept. 1, 2013, these class sizes were authorized under RCW 28A.150.220, though they were not funded as of Sept. 1, 2013.

\*\*Special education is distributed as a percentage of the general student rate. The state formula does not allocate staffing positions for special education.

**Note:** Once current law (Chapter 236, Laws of 2010) is implemented, the state will fund 7,396 additional teachers and 909 other staff to meet class sizes of 17 for K-3.

**Table 2.3 State Levy Equalization Payments (dollars in millions)**

<b>State Fiscal Years</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>	n/a	n/a	\$60	\$80	\$70	<b>\$210</b>

**Table 2.4 Estimated School District Revenues from State Funds (dollars in millions)**

<b>School Years</b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016–17</b>	<b>2017–18</b>	<b>2018–19</b>	<b>Total</b>
State formulas	n/a	\$1,110	\$1,100	\$850	\$1,810	<b>\$4,870</b>
State levy equalization	n/a	\$0	\$60	\$80	\$70	<b>\$210</b>
<b>Total State Funds</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$1,110</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>	<b>\$930</b>	<b>\$1,880</b>	<b>\$5,080</b>

**Table 2.5 Estimated School District Levy Authority Increases (dollars in millions)**

<b>Calendar Years</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
Local levy authority	n/a	n/a	\$750	\$660	\$520	<b>\$1,930</b>

**Table 2.6 Estimated School District Expenditures (dollars in millions)**

<b>School Years</b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016–17</b>	<b>2017–18</b>	<b>2018–19</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expenditures	\$0	\$1,320	\$1,380	\$1,100	\$2,240	<b>\$6,040</b>

## Argument For Initiative Measure 1351

### Yes on I-1351: Every Child Deserves an Uncrowded Classroom

Every Washington child, regardless of family income, race, or where they live, deserves a quality education in an uncrowded classroom. Currently, Washington ranks 47th out of 50 states for class size. This is unacceptable.

### Smaller Class Sizes at Every Grade Level

Independent research – and common sense – tell us that students perform better with more individual attention. This is true in elementary, middle school and high school where the rigors of science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) programs demand more from students – and teachers. Fostering lifelong science and math skills is key to future jobs. Packing 30 kids in chemistry or computer labs designed for 25 shortchanges their futures.

### Four-Year Phase-In for All Schools

I-1351 gives the state four years to phase in statewide class size reduction for all our kids. Recognizing that class sizes are often highest – and most detrimental to student achievement – in high-poverty communities, I-1351 prioritizes these schools first.

### 47th In the Nation is Unacceptable

The state Supreme Court recently ruled that the Legislature is failing to meet constitutional requirements to fund our schools – one reason we rank 47th in class size. I-1351 is part of the solution, following class size limits set by a bipartisan commission as part of the effort to comply with the court. I-1351 gives every child the opportunity to succeed.

*Endorsed:* Broad coalition of parents, teachers, education staff, PTA leaders and organizations, superintendents, State Labor Council, community and human service leaders.

### Rebuttal of Argument Against

I-1351 is about one thing: giving every Washington child the opportunity to learn and thrive in an uncrowded classroom. I-1351 meets the Supreme Court's four-year school funding timeline and follows the state's bipartisan class-size reduction recommendations. More individual attention requires additional teachers, counselors and librarians – not the "bureaucracy" opponents claim. The real cost of overcrowded classrooms is our kids' future; 47th in the nation is unacceptable. We must do better. Please vote "Yes."

### Argument Prepared by

**Mary Howes**, public school parent and former teacher, Kent; **Desi Saylor**, middle school science teacher, North Thurston; **Shelley Redinger**, Spokane Schools Superintendent; **Darren Campbell**, Tacoma PTA President; **Estela Ortega**, El Centro de la Raza Executive Director; **Randy Dom**, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

**Contact:** [info@classsizecountswa.com](mailto:info@classsizecountswa.com);  
[www.ClassSizeCountsWA.com](http://www.ClassSizeCountsWA.com)

## Argument Against Initiative Measure 1351

### This \$4 Billion Budget Buster is Not What It Claims

Don't be fooled: this is a budget-busting initiative, costing \$4 billion at full implementation without a revenue source.

Put \$4 billion in context: Washington spends less on higher education, nursing homes, cancer research and state parks *combined* than I-1351 requires! Politicians could eliminate funding for them all and still have to raise your taxes.

### Mostly Funds More Bureaucracy, Not Smaller Class Sizes

Read the fine print. Only 1/3rd of the proposed spending, above what current law requires, is for reducing class sizes. The remaining 2/3rds goes to hire over 17,000 people who are not classroom teachers – including social workers, psychologists, and administrative staff.

### I-1351 equals a \$2,300 Tax Increase on Every Homeowner

Make no mistake – this will force an enormous tax increase! Politicians could increase the state property tax by 75%, raise the gas tax by 10 cents, and substantially raise higher education tuition on our families – and still come up short of \$4 billion.

### Class Sizes Will Decrease Substantially Even Without I-1351

Class sizes will become smaller in the next four years. Current law – and Supreme Court order – already requires the state to hire thousands more teachers, costing \$1 billion. I-1351's costs are on top of this, devoting the money mostly to employees who are not classroom teachers. Taxpayers, teachers, and students don't need billions more in "overhead." We can do better. Vote "No" on I-1351!

### Rebuttal of Argument For

The supporters' class-size argument is deceptive and misleading. Washington is already required to reduce class sizes dramatically in coming years through a law that directs more spending to classrooms. In comparison, I-1351 sinks 2/3rds of its spending (\$4 billion) into administration and non-teaching positions. The truth: I-1351 is a budget-buster that will require massive tax increases and major cuts to vital services for seniors, vulnerable children, and the disabled. Please vote no.

### Argument Prepared by

**John E. Braun**, State Senator; **Mary Lou Evans**, Former PTA President, Mill Creek; **Dave Powell**, Stand for Children Executive Director; **Roger A. Miller**, Retired Washington State Public School Teacher; **Connie Gerlitz**, Parent and Grandparent; **Ron Averill**, US Army, retired Colonel

**Contact:** No information submitted



Initiative Measure No.

# 591

## concerns firearms.

This measure would prohibit government agencies from confiscating guns or other firearms from citizens without due process, or from requiring background checks on firearm recipients unless a uniform national standard is required.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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



The explanatory statements for initiatives 591 and 594 begin similarly because both describe current firearms law. This is not an error. The effects of the proposed measures are different.

## Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

### The Law as it Presently Exists

Both state and federal laws require that certain sellers of firearms conduct background checks of buyers before selling firearms to determine whether the buyer can legally possess a firearm. Washington law makes it illegal for convicted felons to possess firearms. It also makes it illegal for certain others to possess firearms, including people who: (1) have been convicted of certain misdemeanors; (2) have been issued certain types of restraining orders; (3) have been found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity; (4) have been found mentally incompetent; or (5) have certain criminal charges pending. It is a felony to deliver any firearm to any person reasonably believed to be prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm.

State laws governing background checks vary from state to state. In Washington, a background check is only required to buy a pistol, and only if the seller is a firearms dealer. Washington law also provides an

exception to the background check requirement for certain sales of pistols from dealers. If the buyer has already been issued a concealed pistol license, then no further background check is required. Also, a firearms dealer can complete a sale if the sheriff or police chief fails to provide the results of a background check within five business days. That five day period can be extended if the buyer does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or identification card, or has lived in Washington for less than ninety days.

Washington law allows Washington residents to buy rifles and shotguns in other states. And it allows residents of other states to buy rifles and shotguns in Washington. In both cases, the sale must comply with federal law. The sale must also be legal under the laws of both Washington and the other state.

Federal law also requires background checks on potential buyers of firearms. This federal requirement applies only when the seller is a firearms dealer. Unlike Washington law, the federal requirement applies to all types of firearms, not just pistols. Federal law does not require a background check if the buyer holds a concealed pistol license. Also, federal law allows a firearms dealer to complete a sale if the results of a background check are not returned within three business days.

The federal and state constitutions prohibit governments from confiscating private property, including firearms, without providing due process of law. In general, due process requires a lawful basis for taking the property, notice of the government's action, and an opportunity to explain why property should not be forfeited. Court proceedings are examples of ways in which due process is provided. Washington law authorizes the forfeiture of firearms in a number of situations. Washington courts may order forfeiture of firearms found in the possession of people who cannot legally possess firearms or who have criminal proceedings pending. Courts may also order forfeiture of firearms that have been found concealed on a person who does not have a permit to carry a concealed pistol. Firearms used in the commission of certain crimes may also be forfeited. And firearms can be forfeited if found in the possession of a person arrested for a felony in which the firearm was used or displayed.

### The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

This measure would prohibit government agencies from requiring background checks on the recipient of a firearm unless a uniform national standard is required.

This measure would also state that government agencies may not confiscate firearms from citizens without due process.

## Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management  
For more information visit [www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot)

Initiative 591 would have no direct impact on state and local revenues, costs, expenditures or indebtedness.

### General Assumptions

- The federal and state constitutions prohibit governments from confiscating private property, including firearms, without due process of law. Therefore, it is currently unlawful for any government agency to confiscate guns or other firearms from citizens without due process.
- The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 (Brady Act), Public Law 103-159, is a required uniform national standard for a background check on the recipient of a firearm.
- Current state law regarding a background check on the recipient of a firearm would remain in effect.
- The effective date of the initiative is December 4, 2014.

## Election results mobile app

**Free! Available for iPhone and Android.**

Search for **"WA State Election Results"** in the app store on iTunes or Google Play.

Results are announced after 8 p.m. on Election Day and are updated frequently.

*Results are not final or official until certified.*



## Argument For Initiative Measure 591

### Protect your rights, vote yes on 591

Initiative 591 protects against *illegal* search and seizure, preventing politicians and bureaucrats driven by an anti-rights agenda from depriving citizens of their property without due process.

The gun prohibition lobby responsible for draconian anti-civil rights and self-defense laws in New York, Washington, D.C. and Chicago, is now targeting Washington citizens, using money and resources from out of state.

### No gun confiscation without due process

We saw firearms confiscated without due process in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Some people never got their property back. We are seeing confiscation of firearms in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and California.

### This affects you if you own a gun, or not

In Washington State, we have already seen legislation proposed to allow police to enter *your home* and search *your bedroom* for lawfully owned firearms without a warrant or court order. Government agencies are collecting record amounts of *your personal data*, raising grave privacy concerns.

### 591 does not prevent background checks

591 protects background check uniformity and prevents unwarranted intrusion by the state into temporary firearm loans to friends or in-laws. It stops the state from creating a universal gun registry that could enable future confiscation. Maintaining balance between privacy rights and public safety is what 591 is about. It is supported by a diverse bipartisan coalition of law enforcement professionals, collectors, competitors, and sportsmen and women who believe that nobody's privacy should be for sale to the gun prohibition lobby.

### Rebuttal of Argument Against

The most telling thing is *what opponents don't rebut*. They ignore the fact that 591 stops firearms confiscation without due process of law. Why? Because due process led to a unanimous court reversal of *the Seattle gun ban they supported!* Instead, *they falsely claim* that 591 weakens current background checks. *But they can't cite an example because there isn't one.* We need a strong uniform national standard background check law *because criminals cross state lines.*

### Argument Prepared by

**Alan Gottlieb**, Chair, Protect Our Gun Rights Coalition; **Bill Burris**, Spokesman, Washington State Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors Association; **Brian Blake**, State Representative, Democrat, six term veteran legislator; **John Rodabaugh**, President, Washington Arms Collectors; **Julianne Versnel**, Publisher, Second Amendment Foundation's Woman & Guns Magazine; **Phil Shave**, Retired Chief, Law Enforcement State Parks

**Contact:** (425) 454-4911; info@YesOn591.org;  
www.YesOn591.org

## Argument Against Initiative Measure 591

Initiative 591 will make it easier for guns to fall into the wrong hands by weakening our criminal background check system on gun sales.

### No on 591: We Need Stronger, Not Weaker, Criminal Background Checks on Gun Sales

591 would roll back Washington's existing - and already inadequate - background check laws to conform to weak federal standards. 591 is a dangerous step backward. It locks in loopholes that allow criminals, domestic abusers and other dangerous individuals to buy guns without a criminal background check. Washington voters have a choice this election: close loopholes that allow criminals and people with severe mental illnesses to buy guns without criminal background checks, or roll back standards.

### No on 591: Trust Washington Voters, Not Congress

591 ties the hands of Washington voters and locks us into a federal standard. Washington voters should not hand over our ability to protect our lives and property to a Congress who has failed to act.

### No on 591: Protect Safety, Not Criminals

No one wants to see criminals and other dangerous people continue to have easy access to firearms. Criminal background checks work. Since its inception, the background check system has blocked 2.2 million gun sales to prohibited people. We should be strengthening the system, but 591 does the opposite. It makes it easier for dangerous individuals to get guns.

This is why a broad coalition of law enforcement, gun violence survivors, domestic violence survivors and faith leaders encourage you to vote *No on Initiative 591*.

### Rebuttal of Argument For

Current federal background check laws are weaker than Washington state standards. 591 would roll back our laws and tie the hands of voters - and law enforcement - giving criminals easy access to guns. Background checks work. States that have weakened background checks standards have seen an increase in murder rates and gun violence overall. Let's close loopholes and make it harder for criminals to access guns. Vote No on 591.

### Argument Prepared by

**Cheryl Stumbo**, Jewish Federation Shooting Survivor; **Jolaine Marr**, Domestic Violence Survivor; **Faith Ireland**, retired State Supreme Court Justice; **Robert Brauer**, Lifetime Member of NRA, Gun Owner; **Kim Abel**, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; **Becky Roe**, former prosecutor, past Washington Association of Justice President

**Contact:** (206) 659-6737; info@wagunresponsibility.org;  
www.NoOn591.com

Initiative Measure No.

# 594

## concerns background checks for firearm sales and transfers.

This measure would apply currently used criminal and public safety background checks by licensed dealers to all firearm sales and transfers, including gun show and online sales, with specific exceptions.

Should this measure be enacted into law?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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



The explanatory statements for initiatives 591 and 594 begin similarly because both describe current firearms law. This is not an error. The effects of the proposed measures are different.

## Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

### The Law as it Presently Exists

Both state and federal laws require that certain sellers of firearms conduct background checks of buyers before selling firearms to determine whether the buyer can legally possess a firearm. Washington law makes it illegal for convicted felons to possess firearms. It also makes it illegal for certain others to possess firearms, including people who: (1) have been convicted of certain misdemeanors; (2) have been issued certain types of restraining orders; (3) have been found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity; (4) have been found mentally incompetent; or (5) have certain criminal charges pending. It is a felony to deliver any firearm to any person reasonably believed to be prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm.

State laws governing background checks vary from state to state. In Washington, a background check is only required to buy a pistol, and only if the seller is a firearms dealer. Washington law also provides an

exception to the background check requirement for certain sales of pistols from dealers. If the buyer has already been issued a concealed pistol license, then no further background check is required. Also, a firearms dealer can complete a sale if the sheriff or police chief fails to provide the results of a background check within five business days. That five day period can be extended if the buyer does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or identification card, or has lived in Washington for less than ninety days.

Washington law allows Washington residents to buy rifles and shotguns in other states. And it allows residents of other states to buy rifles and shotguns in Washington. In both cases, the sale must comply with federal law. The sale must also be legal under the laws of both Washington and the other state.

Federal law also requires background checks on potential buyers of firearms. This federal requirement applies only when the seller is a firearms dealer. Unlike Washington law, the federal requirement applies to all types of firearms, not just pistols. Federal law does not require a background check if the buyer holds a concealed pistol license. Also, federal law allows a firearms dealer to complete a sale if the results of a background check are not returned within three business days.

Washington's sales tax and use tax generally apply to sales of firearms. Sales tax does not apply to casual and isolated sales by sellers who are not engaged in business. This means, for example, that a sale of a firearm by a private individual who is not engaged in business is not subject to sales tax. Sales by firearms dealers or other businesses are subject to tax.

### The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

This measure would apply the background check requirements currently used for firearm sales by licensed dealers to all firearm sales and transfers where at least one party is in Washington. Background checks would thus be required not only for sales and transfers of firearms through firearms dealers, but also at gun shows, online, and between unlicensed private individuals. Background checks would be required for any sale or transfer of a firearm, whether for money or as a gift or loan, with specific exceptions described below. Background checks would be required whether the firearm involved is a pistol or another type of firearm. Violations of these requirements would be crimes.

The measure would establish a number of exceptions to the background check requirement. A background check would not be required to transfer a firearm by gift between family members. The background check



requirement also would not apply to the sale or transfer of antique firearms. It also would not apply to certain temporary transfers of a firearm when needed to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. Background checks would not be required for certain public agencies or officers acting in their official capacity, including law enforcement or corrections agencies or officers, members of the military, and federal officials. Federally licensed gunsmiths who receive firearms solely to service or repair them would not be required to undergo background checks.

Certain other temporary transfers of a firearm would also not require a background check. These include temporary transfers between spouses, and temporary transfers for use at a shooting range, in a competition, or for performances. A temporary transfer to a person under age eighteen for hunting, sporting, or education would not require a background check. Other temporary transfers for lawful hunting also would not require a background check.

A person who inherited a firearm other than a pistol upon the death of its former owner would not be required to undergo a background check. A person who inherited a pistol would either have to lawfully transfer the pistol within 60 days or inform the department of licensing that he or she intended to keep the pistol.

Firearms could only be sold or transferred through licensed firearms dealers. If neither party to the sale or transfer of a firearm was a firearms dealer, then a firearms dealer would have to assist in the sale or transfer. Before a sale or transfer could be completed, a firearms dealer would perform the background check on the buyer or recipient of the firearm. If the background check determined that the buyer or recipient of the firearm was ineligible to possess a firearm, the firearms dealer would return the firearm to the seller or transferor. The firearms dealer could charge a fee for these services.

Firearms dealers could not deliver any firearm to a buyer or recipient until receiving background check results showing that the buyer or recipient can legally possess the firearm. But a firearms dealer could deliver a firearm if background check results were not received within ten business days (as opposed to the five business days currently allowed to conduct the check). If the buyer or recipient did not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or identification card, or had been a Washington resident for less than 90 days, then the time period for delivery of a pistol would be extended from ten days to 60 days, the same as under current law.

If a firearms dealer violates this measure, his or her license could be revoked. The violation would also be reported to federal authorities.

Sales tax would not apply to the sale or transfer of firearms between people who are not licensed firearms dealers, so long as they comply with all background check requirements. Using a licensed firearms dealer to assist with such sales or transfers would not result in sales or use tax.

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## **Fiscal Impact Statement**

Written by the Office of Financial Management  
For more information visit [www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot)

Initiative 594 is expected to have minimal impact on state and local revenues. The net change cannot be estimated because the impact depends upon optional fees that may be charged by licensed firearms dealers. State expenditures for the Department of Licensing may total an estimated \$921,000 over the next five years, which includes one-time implementation costs, ongoing expenses related to complying with current state pistol transfer laws and new license oversight requirements. State expenditures for enforcing the measure are estimated to be less than \$50,000 per year. Local government expenditures are estimated to be less than \$50,000 per year.

### **General Assumptions**

- The effective date of the initiative is December 4, 2014.
- Estimates are described using the state's fiscal year (FY) of July 1 through June 30. FY 2015 is July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.

### **State Revenue Assumptions**

- Licensed firearms dealers may charge a fee for the administrative costs of facilitating the background check and private sale or transfer of a firearm.
- Licensed firearms dealers would be required to pay the state business and occupation tax on any fees charged.
- Licensed firearms dealers would not be required to collect sales or use tax when facilitating a private sale or transfer of a firearm.
- Consistent with current law, a person would continue to be required to pay state use tax when purchasing or transferring a firearm in a private transaction.

## State Revenues

Current law requires licensed firearms dealers to collect use tax from the Washington buyer in an interstate firearm sale or transfer. Under Initiative 594 (I-594) licensed dealers would no longer be required to collect use taxes on interstate sales or transfers. State revenues would be decreased minimally by the loss of use taxes on interstate sales or transfers no longer collected by licensed dealers.

I-594 authorizes licensed dealers to charge a fee to cover the administrative cost of facilitating background checks and private firearm sales and transfers. State revenues would be increased by the business and occupation taxes due on any fees charged by licensed firearms dealers. It is unknown how many licensed dealers will charge a fee or what any particular licensed dealer may set as the fee.

Therefore, I-594 would have a minimal impact on state revenues. The change in revenues cannot be estimated without information on whether licensed dealers would charge administrative fees, at what amount fees might be set, how many licensed dealers may charge administrative fees or the number of firearm purchases made each year where use taxes would be due.

## State Expenditure Assumptions

- All private pistol sales and transfers would be reported to the Department of Licensing (DOL).
- Private sales or transfers of firearms other than pistols would not be reported to DOL.
- DOL would process more pistol sales and transfer reports each year than it currently does.
- DOL would print more pistol sales and transfer forms each year than it currently does.
- DOL would modify the Business and Professions Firearm Database System to account for private pistol sales and transfers reported by licensed firearms dealers.
- DOL would need additional staff for the increased pistol transfer workload and program administration, and to develop and manage new reporting requirements and license revocation authority.
- About 90 percent of all licensed firearms dealers would report private pistol sales and transfers using paper forms.
- Based on historical pistol sales and transfer data from DOL, the number of pistol sales and transfers reported to the agency would increase an average of 20 percent annually.

## State Expenditures

### Licensing and Record Keeping

Current law requires licensed firearms dealers to record all pistol sales or transfers with DOL. Firearms dealers may use a paper form or an electronic system to report the sale or transfer. In 2013, 89 percent of all licensed dealers used only paper forms.

Under I-594, licensed firearms dealers would continue to be required to report pistol sales and transfers to DOL. In addition, licensed firearms dealers would be required to report all private pistol sales and transfers they facilitate. The initiative includes exceptions to this requirement, such as transfers between certain family members. Private sales or transfers of firearms other than pistols would not be reported to DOL by a licensed firearms dealer.

Currently, a person who privately sells or transfers a pistol to another person may voluntarily record the change of ownership with DOL. The seller or transferor reports the change of ownership to DOL on a paper form. In August 2013, DOL began tracking the number of reported private pistol sales and transfers. From August 2013 to May 2014, DOL received 1,684 private sales and transfer reports.

Under I-594, the majority of private pistol sales and transfers would be reported to DOL through licensed firearms dealers. In an attempt to estimate the fiscal impact of this change, DOL reviewed data in Colorado on the number of private sales and transfers of pistols through licensed dealers. In 2014, Colorado implemented a law requiring all private pistol sales and transfers be processed through a licensed firearms dealer. The dealer must also conduct a background check on the buyer. Based on data from Colorado, DOL could receive about 12,900 private pistol sales and transfer reports in 2015.

DOL would experience increased expenditures and costs for printing and distributing more pistol sales and transfer forms, modifying the Business and Professions Firearm Database System, hiring a minimal number of staff to handle the additional paper forms submitted by dealers, hiring minimal program administration staff for developing and managing new reporting requirements and license revocation authority, and for rule making. The estimated total cost for these activities over the next five years is \$921,000. Table 3.1 shows DOL estimated costs over the next five fiscal years. (See Table 3.1 on next page.)

### Law Enforcement

I-594 would create two new crimes. A person who knowingly violates Section 3 of the initiative could be subject to a gross misdemeanor, punishable under

Chapter 9A.20 RCW. A person who knowingly violates Section 3 a second time, or more, is subject to a class C felony, punishable under Chapter 9A.20 RCW.

The sentence for the class C felony created in the initiative has a standard range of 0 to 12 months. Sentences of fewer than 12 months are typically served in county jail facilities. There would be no increase in state expenditures in cases where the sentence is served in a county facility.

Depending on the circumstances of the case, a judge may impose an aggravated exceptional sentence. If this results in a sentence that exceeds 12 months, the time would be served in a state prison facility and the state would experience increased costs. Assuming the number of cases where an aggravated exceptional sentence would be imposed does not exceed four per year, the Department of Corrections estimates the cost to be less than \$50,000 a year.

### Local Government Revenue Assumptions

- Forty cities currently impose a local business and occupation tax. Licensed firearms dealers located in these cities would be required to pay a local business and occupation tax on any fees charged to facilitate a private firearm sale or transfer.
- Licensed firearms dealers would not be required to collect sales or use tax when facilitating a private sale or transfer of a firearm.
- Consistent with current law, a person would continue to be required to pay state use tax when purchasing or transferring a firearm in a private transaction.

### Local Government Revenues

Local government revenues would be increased by the business and occupation taxes owed on any fees charged by a licensed firearms dealer facilitating background checks and firearms transfers in the 40 cities currently imposing a local business and occupation tax. Licensed dealers are not required to charge a fee. If

there is a fee, it is set by the dealer. It is unknown how many dealers would charge a fee or what a particular dealer might set as the fee. Local government revenues would be decreased by the loss of use taxes no longer required to be collected by licensed firearms dealers.

Therefore, I-594 would have a minimal impact on local government revenues. The change in revenues cannot be estimated without information on whether licensed dealers would charge administrative fees, at what amount fees might be set, how many licensed dealers may charge administrative fees or the number of firearm purchases made each year where use taxes are due.

### Local Government Expenditure Assumptions

- No data are available to estimate the number of potential cases that would be investigated and charged for violations of I-594.
- Other criminal justice cost data are available. These data were used to set a maximum number of cases that could occur statewide before local governments experience significant cost increases.
  - The maximum number of gross misdemeanor cases is 400 each year.
  - The maximum number of felony cases is 65 each year.

### Local Government Expenditures

District and municipal courts (counties and cities) may experience increased costs for hearing additional gross misdemeanor cases. Superior courts (counties) may experience similar increased costs for hearing additional felony cases. The Administrative Office of the Courts estimates the fiscal impact of these cases to be less than \$50,000 per fiscal year if there are fewer than 400 additional gross misdemeanor cases statewide each year and fewer than 65 additional felony cases statewide each year.

**Table 3.1 Department of Licensing Estimated Costs by Fiscal Year**

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Cost	\$191,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$921,000

## Argument For Initiative Measure 594

Initiative 594 will ensure everyone in Washington State passes the same background check, no matter where they buy the gun and no matter whom they buy it from.

### Initiative 594: Criminal Background Checks Save Lives

Criminal background checks reduce access to guns for criminals, domestic abusers and people with severe mental illnesses. But current law only requires background checks for gun sales at licensed dealers. This means that anyone - including dangerous criminals - can purchase guns at gun shows or online with no background check. 594 closes this loophole by requiring *all* gun sales - including those at gun shows or over the internet - go through a criminal background check.

### Initiative 594: Simple and Effective

594 prevents dangerous people from having easy access to guns. It strengthens existing law by ensuring private gun sales go through the same process people use when buying from a licensed gun dealer. Since its inception, the background check system has blocked 2.2 million gun sales to prohibited people. In states that require background checks on all gun sales, 38% fewer women are shot to death by their partners and 39% fewer police officers are killed with handguns.

### Initiative 594: Reasonable Exceptions

Gifts between family members, antique sales, and loans for self-defense, hunting or sporting are exempt from background checks.

### Initiative 594: Broad Support

Endorsed by law enforcement officers, Republican and Democratic prosecutors, League of Women Voters of Washington, National Physicians Alliance Washington Chapter, Washington Federation of Teachers and newspapers across the state.

### Rebuttal of Argument Against

Initiative 594 is simple: it applies the existing background check system to all gun sales - including at gun shows or over the internet where criminals can easily get guns. We know background checks work; states with similar laws see fewer domestic violence murders and fewer police officers killed. 594 is supported by gun owners and contains clear exemptions for law enforcement, family members, hunting and self-defense. It is supported by a statewide bipartisan coalition.

### Argument Prepared by

**Dan Satterberg**, King County Prosecutor, Republican; **Mark Roe**, Snohomish County Prosecutor, Democrat; **John Lovick**, Snohomish County Executive, former Snohomish County Sheriff; **Faith Ireland**, retired State Supreme Court Justice; **Cheryl Stumbo**, Jewish Federation Shooting Survivor; **Robert Brauer**, Lifetime Member of NRA, Gun Owner

**Contact:** (206) 659-6737; info@wagunresponsibility.org; www.wagunresponsibility.org

## Argument Against Initiative Measure 594

### Rank and file law enforcement oppose 594

Initiative 594 is an *unfunded mandate* that diverts scarce law enforcement resources away from keeping violent criminals off our streets *making us all less safe*. Do you want sex offenders released from crowded prisons to make room for people convicted of family-firearm transfer violations?

### 594 is 18 pages of costly and confusing regulatory excess

594 is punitive to lawful firearms owners. Proponents want you to "pass it so you can find out what's in it." Before you vote, *consult your attorney* to see how it criminalizes your behavior. Want to lend your sister-in-law a gun to protect herself? *594 makes you a criminal!* A police officer who loans a personal firearm to a fellow officer would face criminal prosecution.

### Criminals will violate 594 like they break other laws

Criminals will still acquire firearms where they do now: the black market, straw purchasers, theft and illicit sources like drug dealers.

594 creates a "universal" *government database of all lawful handgun owners*. We deserve the protection of a well-written background check law that protects the right of privacy for lawful firearms owners.

### Don't be fooled by emotional and false statements

We all want guns out of the hands of violent criminals and the dangerously unstable who are a threat to people like us. But this is not the way to do it. *You can't change criminal behavior by criminalizing lawful behavior.*

### Rebuttal of Argument For

Dishonesty! Bait and switch! 594 is *not* just about gun *sales*. It regulates *transfers*, defined so broadly that virtually every time a firearm changes hands it is subject to bureaucracy, fees, taxes and registration. Exceptions are drafted so narrowly they're meaningless. *594 will not prevent crime as proponents claim*; rarely are criminals prosecuted. 594 is "feel good" legislation that *doesn't* help law enforcement. 594 is a poorly-written, unfunded mandate. Visit our website for details.

### Argument Prepared by

**Craig Bulkley**, President, Washington Council of Police and Sheriffs (WACOPS); **Christopher Hurst**, State Representative, Democrat, 25-year veteran Police Commander; **Mark Pidgeon**, President, Hunters Heritage Council; **Alan Gottlieb**, Founder, Second Amendment Foundation; **Anette Wachter**, Member, Medal Winner, United States National Rifle Team; **Ozzie Knezovich**, Sheriff, Spokane County

**Contact:** (425) 454-4911; info@WeCare2014.org; www.WeCare2014.org



# Language assistance

## Se habla español

Todos los votantes del estado de Washington tienen acceso al folleto electoral y a los formularios de inscripción en español por internet en **[www.vote.wa.gov](http://www.vote.wa.gov)**.

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

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

## 中國口語

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

此外，金郡選民也可登記在每次選舉前自動獲取中文選票和選民手冊。

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

## Việt Nam được nói

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

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

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

## ADVISORY VOTES

### What's an advisory vote?

Advisory votes are non-binding. The results will **not** change the law.

### Repeal or maintain?

You are advising the Legislature to repeal or maintain a tax increase.

**Repeal** - you *don't favor* the tax increase.

**Maintain** - you *favor* the tax increase.

### Want more info?

Call the Legislative Hotline at  
**(800) 562-6000.**

View the complete text of the bill at  
**[www.vote.wa.gov/completetext](http://www.vote.wa.gov/completetext).**

View additional cost information at  
**[www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot).**



Advisory votes are the result of Initiative 960, approved by voters in 2007.

Advisory Vote No.

## 8

**Senate Bill 6505**

The legislature eliminated, without a vote of the people, agricultural excise tax preferences for various aspects of the marijuana industry, costing an estimated \$24,903,000 in the first ten years, for government spending.

This tax increase should be:

- ☐ Repealed  
☐ Maintained

**Ten-Year Cost Projection**

Provided by the Office of Financial Management

<b>Senate Bill 6505 (SB 6505)</b>					
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>B&amp;O Tax</b>	<b>Litter Tax</b>	<b>Public Utility Tax</b>	<b>Retail Sales Tax</b>	<b>Total</b>
2014	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2015	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2016	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2017	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2018	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2019	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2020	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2021	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2022	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
2023	\$ 767,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,949,000	\$ 2,767,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,903,000</b>	<b>\$342,000</b>	<b>\$117,000</b>	<b>\$17,541,000</b>	<b>\$24,903,000</b>

**Final Votes Cast by the Legislature**

**Senate:** Yeas, 47; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 2

**House:** Yeas, 55; Nays, 42; Absent, 0; Excused, 1

Advisory Vote No.

## 9

**Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1287**

The legislature imposed, without a vote of the people, the leasehold excise tax on certain leasehold interests in tribal property, costing an estimated \$1,298,000 in the first ten years, for government spending.

This tax increase should be:

- ☐ Repealed  
☐ Maintained

**Ten-Year Cost Projection**

Provided by the Office of Financial Management

<b>Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1287 (ESHB 1287)</b>	
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Leasehold Excise Tax</b>
2014	\$ 0
2015	\$ 48,000
2016	\$ 196,000
2017	\$ 198,000
2018	\$ 204,000
2019	\$ 211,000
2020	\$ 217,000
2021	\$ 224,000
2022	\$ 0
2023	\$ 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,298,000</b>

**Final Votes Cast by the Legislature**

**Senate:** Yeas, 37; Nays, 12; Absent, 0; Excused, 0

**House:** Yeas, 61; Nays, 37; Absent, 0; Excused, 0

## Final Votes Cast by Each Legislator

### District 1

#### **Sen. Rosemary McAuliffe**

(D, Bothell), (360) 786-7600  
[rosemary.mcauliffe@leg.wa.gov](mailto:rosemary.mcauliffe@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Derek Stanford**

(D, Bothell), (360) 786-7928  
[derek.stanford@leg.wa.gov](mailto:derek.stanford@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Luis Moscoso**

(D, Mountlake Terrace), (360) 786-7900  
[luis.moscoso@leg.wa.gov](mailto:luis.moscoso@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

### District 2

#### **Sen. Randi Becker**

(R, Eatonville), (360) 786-7602  
[randi.becker@leg.wa.gov](mailto:randi.becker@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Graham Hunt**

(R, Orting), (360) 786-7824  
[graham.hunt@leg.wa.gov](mailto:graham.hunt@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. J.T. Wilcox**

(R, Yelm), (360) 786-7912  
[jt.wilcox@leg.wa.gov](mailto:jt.wilcox@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 3

#### **Sen. Andy Billig**

(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7604  
[andy.billig@leg.wa.gov](mailto:andy.billig@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Marcus Riccelli**

(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7888  
[marcus.riccelli@leg.wa.gov](mailto:marcus.riccelli@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Timm Ormsby**

(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7946  
[tim.ormsby@leg.wa.gov](mailto:tim.ormsby@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

### District 4

#### **Sen. Mike Padden**

(R, Spokane Valley), (360) 786-7606  
[mike.padden@leg.wa.gov](mailto:mike.padden@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Leonard Christian**

(R, Spokane Valley), (360) 786-7820  
[leonard.christian@leg.wa.gov](mailto:leonard.christian@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Matt Shea**

(R, Spokane Valley), (360) 786-7984  
[matt.shea@leg.wa.gov](mailto:matt.shea@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 5

#### **Sen. Mark Mullet**

(D, Issaquah), (360) 786-7608  
[mark.mullet@leg.wa.gov](mailto:mark.mullet@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Jay Rodne**

(R, Snoqualmie), (360) 786-7852  
[jay.rodne@leg.wa.gov](mailto:jay.rodne@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Chad Magendanz**

(R, Issaquah), (360) 786-7876  
[chad.magendanz@leg.wa.gov](mailto:chad.magendanz@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 6

#### **Sen. Michael Baumgartner**

(R, Spokane), (360) 786-7610  
[michael.baumgartner@leg.wa.gov](mailto:michael.baumgartner@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Kevin Parker**

(R, Spokane), (360) 786-7922  
[kevin.parker@leg.wa.gov](mailto:kevin.parker@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Jeff Holy**

(R, Cheney), (360) 786-7962  
[jeff.holy@leg.wa.gov](mailto:jeff.holy@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 7

#### **Sen. Brian Dansel**

(R, Republic), (360) 786-7612  
[brian.dansel@leg.wa.gov](mailto:brian.dansel@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Shelly Short**

(R, Addy), (360) 786-7908  
[shelly.short@leg.wa.gov](mailto:shelly.short@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Joel Kretz**

(R, Wauconda), (360) 786-7988  
[joel.kretz@leg.wa.gov](mailto:joel.kretz@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 8

#### **Sen. Sharon Brown**

(R, Kennewick), (360) 786-7614  
[sharon.brown@leg.wa.gov](mailto:sharon.brown@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Brad Klippert**

(R, Kennewick), (360) 786-7882  
[brad.klippert@leg.wa.gov](mailto:brad.klippert@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Larry Haler**

(R, Richland), (360) 786-7986  
[larry.haler@leg.wa.gov](mailto:larry.haler@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 9

#### **Sen. Mark Schoesler**

(R, Ritzville), (360) 786-7620  
[mark.schoesler@leg.wa.gov](mailto:mark.schoesler@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Susan Fagan**

(R, Pullman), (360) 786-7942  
[susan.fagan@leg.wa.gov](mailto:susan.fagan@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Joe Schmick**

(R, Colfax), (360) 786-7844  
[joe.schmick@leg.wa.gov](mailto:joe.schmick@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 10

#### **Sen. Barbara Bailey**

(R, Oak Harbor), (360) 786-7618  
[barbara.bailey@leg.wa.gov](mailto:barbara.bailey@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Norma Smith**

(R, Clinton), (360) 786-7884  
[norma.smith@leg.wa.gov](mailto:norma.smith@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Dave Hayes**

(R, Camano Island), (360) 786-7914  
[dave.hayes@leg.wa.gov](mailto:dave.hayes@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

### District 11

#### **Sen. Bob Hasegawa**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7616  
[bob.hasegawa@leg.wa.gov](mailto:bob.hasegawa@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Zack Hudgins**

(D, Tukwila), (360) 786-7956  
[zack.hudgins@leg.wa.gov](mailto:zack.hudgins@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

#### **Rep. Steve Bergquist**

(D, Renton), (360) 786-7862  
[steve.bergquist@leg.wa.gov](mailto:steve.bergquist@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

### District 12

#### **Sen. Linda Evans Parlette**

(R, Wenatchee), (360) 786-7622  
[linda.parlette@leg.wa.gov](mailto:linda.parlette@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Cary Condotta**

(R, East Wenatchee), (360) 786-7954  
[cary.condotta@leg.wa.gov](mailto:cary.condotta@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

#### **Rep. Brad Hawkins**

(R, East Wenatchee), (360) 786-7832  
[brad.hawkins@leg.wa.gov](mailto:brad.hawkins@leg.wa.gov)  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay



Initiative 960, approved by voters in 2007, requires a list of every Legislator, their party preference, hometown, contact information, and how they voted on each bill resulting in an Advisory Vote.



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District 13

**Sen. Janéa Holmquist Newbry**

(R, Moses Lake), (360) 786-7624  
 janea.holmquistnewbry@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Judy Warnick**

(R, Moses Lake), (360) 786-7932  
 judy.warnick@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Matt Manweller**

(R, Ellensburg), (360) 786-7808  
 matt.manweller@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 14

**Sen. Curtis King**

(R, Yakima), (360) 786-7626  
 curtis.king@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Norm Johnson**

(R, Yakima), (360) 786-7810  
 norm.johnson@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Charles Ross**

(R, Naches), (360) 786-7856  
 charles.ross@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 15

**Sen. Jim Honeyford**

(R, Sunnyside), (360) 786-7684  
 jim.honeyford@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Bruce Chandler**

(R, Granger), (360) 786-7960  
 bruce.chandler@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. David Taylor**

(R, Moxee), (360) 786-7874  
 david.taylor@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 16

**Sen. Mike Hewitt**

(R, Walla Walla), (360) 786-7630  
 mike.hewitt@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Maureen Walsh**

(R, Walla Walla), (360) 786-7836  
 maureen.walsh@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Terry Nealey**

(R, Dayton), (360) 786-7828  
 terry.nealey@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 17

**Sen. Don Benton**

(R, Vancouver), (360) 786-7632  
 don.benton@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Monica Stonier**

(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7994  
 monica.stonier@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Paul Harris**

(R, Vancouver), (360) 786-7976  
 paul.harris@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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District 18

**Sen. Ann Rivers**

(R, La Center), (360) 786-7634  
 ann.rivers@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Brandon Vick**

(R, Vancouver), (360) 786-7850  
 brandon.vick@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Liz Pike**

(R, Camas), (360) 786-7812  
 liz.pike@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 19

**Sen. Brian Hatfield**

(D, Raymond), (360) 786-7636  
 brian.hatfield@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Dean Takko**

(D, Longview), (360) 786-7806  
 dean.takko@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Brian Blake**

(D, Aberdeen), (360) 786-7870  
 brian.blake@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 20

**Sen. John Braun**

(R, Centralia), (360) 786-7638  
 john.braun@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Richard DeBolt**

(R, Chehalis), (360) 786-7896  
 richard.debolt@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Ed Orcutt**

(R, Kalama), (360) 786-7990  
 ed.orcutt@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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District 21

**Sen. Marko Liias**

(D, Mukilteo), (360) 786-7640  
 marko.liias@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Mary Helen Roberts**

(D, Lynnwood), (360) 786-7950  
 maryhelen.roberts@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self**

(D, Mukilteo), (360) 786-7972  
 lillian.ortiz-self@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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District 22

**Sen. Karen Fraser**

(D, Olympia), (360) 786-7642  
 karen.fraser@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Chris Reykdal**

(D, Tumwater), (360) 786-7940  
 chris.reykdal@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Sam Hunt**

(D, Olympia), (360) 786-7992  
 sam.hunt@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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District 23

**Sen. Christine Rolfes**

(D, Bainbridge Island), (360) 786-7644  
 christine.rolfes@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Sherry Appleton**

(D, Poulsbo), (360) 786-7934  
 sherry.appleton@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Drew Hansen**

(D, Bainbridge Island), (360) 786-7842  
 drew.hansen@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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District 24

**Sen. James Hargrove**

(D, Hoquiam), (360) 786-7646  
 jim.hargrove@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Kevin Van De Wege**

(D, Sequim), (360) 786-7916  
 kevin.vandewege@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Steve Tharinger**

(D, Sequim), (360) 786-7904  
 steve.tharinger@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 25

**Sen. Bruce Dammeier**

(R, Puyallup), (360) 786-7648  
 bruce.dammeier@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Dawn Morrell**

(D, Puyallup), (360) 786-7948  
 dawn.morrell@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Hans Zeiger**

(R, Puyallup), (360) 786-7968  
 hans.zeiger@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 26

**Sen. Jan Angel**

(R, Port Orchard), (360) 786-7650  
 jan.angel@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Jesse Young**

(R, Gig Harbor), (360) 786-7964  
 jesse.young@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Larry Seaquist**

(D, Gig Harbor), (360) 786-7802  
 larry.seaquist@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 27

**Sen. Jeannie Darneille**

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7652  
 j.darneille@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Laurie Jenkins**

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7930  
 laurie.jenkins@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Jake Fey**

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7974  
 jake.fey@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 28

**Sen. Steve O'Ban**

(R, Tacoma), (360) 786-7654  
 steve.o'ban@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Dick Muri**

(R, Steilacoom), (360) 786-7890  
 dick.muri@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Tami Green**

(D, Lakewood), (360) 786-7958  
 tami.green@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 29

**Sen. Steve Conway**

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7656  
 steve.conway@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. David Sawyer**

(D, Lakewood), (360) 786-7906  
 david.sawyer@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Steve Kirby**

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7996  
 steve.kirby@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 30

**Sen. Tracey Eide**

(D, Federal Way), (360) 786-7658  
 tracey.eide@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Linda Kochmar**

(R, Federal Way), (360) 786-7898  
 linda.kochmar@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Roger Freeman**

(D, Federal Way), (360) 786-7830  
 roger.freeman@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 31

**Sen. Pam Roach**

(R, Auburn), (360) 786-7660  
 pam.roach@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Cathy Dahlquist**

(R, Enumclaw), (360) 786-7846  
 cathy.dahlquist@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Christopher Hurst**

(D, Enumclaw), (360) 786-7866  
 christopher.hurst@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 32

**Sen. Maralyn Chase**

(D, Shoreline), (360) 786-7662  
 maralyn.chase@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Cindy Ryu**

(D, Shoreline), (360) 786-7880  
 cindy.ryu@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Ruth Kagi**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7910  
 ruth.kagi@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 33

**Sen. Karen Keiser**

(D, Kent), (360) 786-7664  
 karen.keiser@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Tina Orwall**

(D, Des Moines), (360) 786-7834  
 tina.orwall@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Mia Gregerson**

(D, SeaTac), (360) 786-7868  
 mia.gregerson@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 34

**Sen. Sharon Nelson**

(D, Maury Island), (360) 786-7667  
 sharon.nelson@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Eileen Cody**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7978  
 eileen.cody@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon**

(D, Burien), (360) 786-7952  
 joe.fitzgibbon@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 35

**Sen. Tim Sheldon**

(D, Potlatch), (360) 786-7668  
 timothy.sheldon@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Kathy Haigh**

(D, Shelton), (360) 786-7966  
 kathy.haigh@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Drew MacEwen**

(R, Union), (360) 786-7902  
 drew.macewen@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

## District 36

**Sen. Jeanne Kohl-Welles**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7670  
 jeanne.kohl-welles@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Reuven Carlyle**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7814  
 reuven.carlyle@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Gael Tarleton**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7860  
 gael.tarleton@leg.wa.gov  
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea  
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea



Initiative 960, approved by voters in 2007, requires a list of every Legislator, their party preference, hometown, contact information, and how they voted on each bill resulting in an Advisory Vote.

District 37

**Sen. Adam Kline**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7688

adam.kline@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7944

sharontomiko.santos@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Eric Pettigrew**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7838

eric.pettigrew@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 38

**Sen. John McCoy**

(D, Tulalip), (360) 786-7674

john.mccoy@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. June Robinson**

(D, Everett), (360) 786-7864

june.robinson@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Mike Sells**

(D, Everett), (360) 786-7840

mike.sells@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 39

**Sen. Kirk Pearson**

(R, Monroe), (360) 786-7676

kirk.pearson@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Dan Kristiansen**

(R, Snohomish), (360) 786-7967

dan.kristiansen@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Elizabeth Scott**

(R, Monroe), (360) 786-7816

elizabeth.scott@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 40

**Sen. Kevin Ranker**

(D, Orcas Island), (360) 786-7678

kevin.ranker@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Kristine Lytton**

(D, Anacortes), (360) 786-7800

kristine.lytton@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Jeff Morris**

(D, Mount Vernon), (360) 786-7970

jeff.morris@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 41

**Sen. Steve Litzow**

(R, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7641

steve.litzow@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Tana Senn**

(D, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7894

tana.senn@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Judy Clibborn**

(D, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7926

judy.clibborn@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 42

**Sen. Doug Ericksen**

(R, Ferndale), (360) 786-7682

doug.ericksen@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Jason Overstreet**

(R, Lynden), (360) 786-7980

jason.overstreet@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Vincent Buys**

(R, Lynden), (360) 786-7854

vincent.buys@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 43

**Sen. Jamie Pedersen**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7628

jamie.pedersen@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Brady Walkinshaw**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7826

brady.walkinshaw@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Frank Chopp**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7920

frank.chopp@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 44

**Sen. Steve Hobbs**

(D, Lake Stevens), (360) 786-7686

steve.hobbs@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Hans Dunshee**

(D, Snohomish), (360) 786-7804

hans.dunshee@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Mike Hope**

(R, Lake Stevens), (360) 786-7892

mike.hope@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 45

**Sen. Andy Hill**

(R, Redmond), (360) 786-7672

andy.hill@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Roger Goodman**

(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7878

roger.goodman@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Larry Springer**

(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7822

larry.springer@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 46

**Sen. David Frockt**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7690

david.frockt@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Gerry Pollet**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7886

gerry.pollet@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Jessyn Farrell**

(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7818

jessyn.farrell@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 47

**Sen. Joe Fain**

(R, Auburn), (360) 786-7692

joe.fain@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Mark Hargrove**

(R, Covington), (360) 786-7918

mark.hargrove@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

**Rep. Pat Sullivan**

(D, Covington), (360) 786-7858

pat.sullivan@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 48

**Sen. Rodney Tom**

(D, Medina), (360) 786-7694

rodney.tom@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Ross Hunter**

(D, Medina), (360) 786-7936

ross.hunter@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Cyrus Habib**

(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7848

cyrus.habib@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 49

**Sen. Annette Cleveland**

(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7696

annette.cleveland@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Sharon Wylie**

(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7924

sharon.wylie@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

**Rep. Jim Moeller**

(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7872

jim.moeller@leg.wa.gov

SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea

ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea



## Political parties

### Washington State Democrats

PO Box 4027

Seattle, WA 98194

(206) 583-0664

info@wa-democrats.org

www.wa-democrats.org

### Washington State Republican Party

11811 NE 1st St, Ste A306

Bellevue, WA 98005

(425) 460-0570

susan@wsrp.org

www.wsrp.org

# Address confidentiality for crime victims

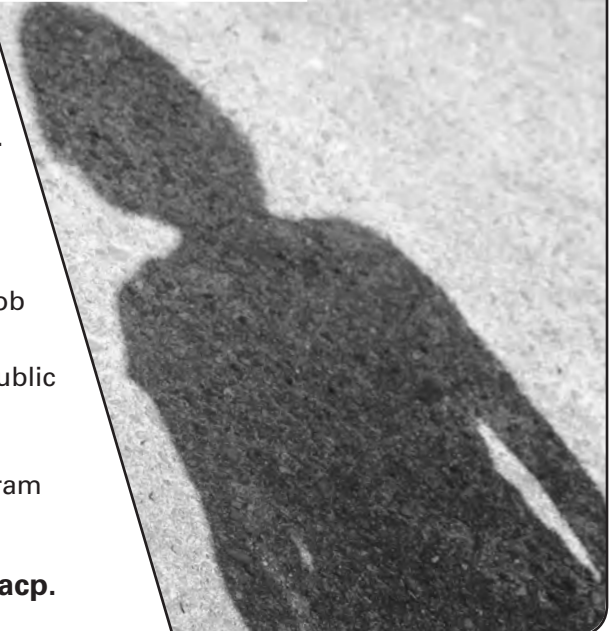
## Keep your voting address confidential

The Address Confidentiality Program can register participants to vote without creating a public record.

To enroll, you must:

- be a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking or stalking, or be employed in criminal justice and a target of felony harassment on the job
- have recently moved to a new location that is unknown to the offender and undocumented in public records
- meet with a victim advocate who can assist with threat assessment, safety planning, and the program application

Call (800) 822-1065 or visit [www.sos.wa.gov/acp](http://www.sos.wa.gov/acp).





# Federal Qualifications & Responsibilities

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

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## Congress

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

### U.S. Representative

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

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



#### Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for federal candidates:

#### Federal Election Commission

[www.fec.gov](http://www.fec.gov)

Toll Free (800) 424-9530



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

## Cathy McMorris Rodgers

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Elected Experience:** Currently serving fifth term as U.S. Representative from 5th Congressional District; Chair of House Republican Conference and highest-ranking House Republican woman. Member, House Energy and Commerce Committee. Previously served in the Washington State House of Representatives; elected House Republican Leader in 2002.

**Other Professional Experience:** Worked in family-owned orchard for 13 years.

**Education:** Executive MBA University of Washington, BA Pensacola Christian College.

**Community Service:** Strong advocate for military families, veterans, farmers, small business owners, students, and families with special needs.

**Statement:** As a young girl on my family's farm in Kettle Falls, I could never have imagined that one day I would have the opportunity to serve in the U.S. Congress. I have lived the American Dream, and now I am working to ensure that opportunity is there for all Americans, from all backgrounds, and for our children and grandchildren.

During the past two years there have been some successes – passing a reformed Farm bill and enacting my legislation to promote clean, renewable hydropower. We also reduced federal spending two years in a row – for the first time in fifty years – and cut the deficit in half. But there is much more that needs to be done.

The federal government is still spending and borrowing too much. I voted against increased federal borrowing and am fighting for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. I voted against unlimited NSA spying and have voted dozens of times to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

I have sponsored legislation to support our veterans, from the thousands recently returned from war who are looking for work, to those who need quality, affordable medical care. They have earned it.

I am working across the aisle to expand Fairchild Air Force Base, build a medical school in Spokane, complete the North-South freeway, and protect rural health care.

Since first being elected, I have become a wife and a mother, and these are my dearest and proudest accomplishments. In the next two years, I want to work so all children can reach their full potential, with good jobs and opportunity. I love Eastern Washington and America. I ask for your continued confidence and your vote.

**Contact:** (509) 624-1199; [info@cathyforcongress.com](mailto:info@cathyforcongress.com); [www.cathyforcongress.com](http://www.cathyforcongress.com)

## Joseph (Joe) Pakootas

*(Prefers Democratic Party)*



**Elected Experience:** 16 years Colville Indian Tribal Council, 5 as Chair

**Other Professional Experience:** CEO Colville Tribal Federal Corporation, Coulee Dam, employs 500+ people, generating \$100M annual revenues. Joe and wife Cheryl have owned/operated a convenience store in Inchelium, Washington 29 years while raising 4 children.

**Education:** Graduated Inchelium High School; Masters in Business Administration, University of Washington in 2006

**Community Service:** Coached high school sports for 35 years. Received Seattle Seahawk NFL Community Quarterback Award for community service. Appointed by Governor Locke to Digital Learning Commons, program promoting high school internet education. Served on Spokane Native American Public Development Authority & Colville Tribal Enterprise Corporation

**Statement:** Pakootas is a long-time community leader and has real world experience in job creation. Married for 38 years to his wife, Cheryl, they have four children and six grandchildren and have operated a small business since 1985.

Joe is running because this Congress has forgotten about the middle class. The income inequality created by a Congress that favors Wall Street over Main Street has left the majority of Americans behind. Instead of a Government shutdown, Joe will work for government that serves the interests of eastern Washington.

In 2013 the University of Washington awarded Joe the Bradford Award as the top minority business in Washington. As CEO of the Colville Tribal Federal Corporation (CTFC) Joe manages hundreds of employees, more than 1 million acres of land and 13 businesses including timber sales, lumber mills, recreational and retail operations. Using sustainable business practices, Joe rescued the CTFC, which was \$9.1 million in debt, and delivered a secure multi-million dollar revenue stream, which improve the lives of 10,000 taxpayers.

Joe's commitment to a sustainable environment comes from his understanding of the land. He sued a big business winning a landmark decision to clean up heavy metals from the Columbia River. Joe will fight for clean air and water in Congress.

As head of a healthcare advocacy program, his extensive business management practices created a healthy work environment where employees were encouraged and could realize their full potential.

Joe has worked with elected officials at all levels of government putting legislation in place to lift working people. He looks forward to doing the same in Congress for the people of the 5th District.

**Contact:** (509) 675-8020; [japakootas@outlook.com](mailto:japakootas@outlook.com); [www.pakootasforcongress.com](http://www.pakootasforcongress.com)



# Legislative Qualifications & Responsibilities

Legislators must be registered voters of their district.

---

## Legislature

Legislators propose and enact public policy, set a budget, and provide for the collection of taxes to support state and local government.

### State Senator

The Senate has 49 members; one from each legislative district in the state. Senators are elected to four-year terms, and approximately one-half the membership of the Senate is up for election each even-numbered year. The Senate's only exclusive duty is to confirm appointments made by the governor.

### State Representative

The House of Representatives has 98 members; two from each legislative district in the state. Representatives are elected to two-year terms, so the total membership of the House is up for election each even-numbered year.



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



## Brian Dansel

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Elected Experience:** Ferry County Commissioner (2011-2014), Seventh District Senator (2013-14)

**Other Professional Experience:** Former Member Professional Golfer's Association (PGA)

**Education:** A.A. from Walla Walla Community College

**Community Service:** Republic High School Vocational Advisory Committee (2010-current), Republic Public Development Authority Board Member (2009-2011), Ferry County Cattlemen's Association Member

**Statement:** As the Seventh District Senator during the 2014 legislative session, Senator Dansel introduced legislation that helped to improve the lives of those in rural Washington. His victories include a new law that allows counties with less than 20,000 residents to opt out of the Growth Management Act and not be unnecessarily burdened by top-down government mandates. He was also instrumental in getting a budget passed without raising taxes and without going into a special session for the first time in nearly a decade.

As a life-long resident of the Seventh Legislative District and the son of a general contractor from Republic, Dansel understands the challenges small businesses face in Washington State including the oftentimes difficult state regulations and taxation codes. He understands the challenges to our communities including fluctuating employment, creating opportunities for our youth, and the importance of infrastructure to small business. As a father, husband and community leader, he understands how important rural schools are to the district's success and has been an advocate for college-focused as well as vocational education. A vote for Brian Dansel ensures that "old fashioned values and new ideas" will keep Eastern Washington strong and vibrant.

**Contact:** (509) 322-5768; danselforsenate@gmail.com; [www.danselforsenate.com](http://www.danselforsenate.com)

## Tony Booth

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Elected Experience:** Washington State Auto Dealers Association board of directors.

**Other Professional Experience:** Professional business owner for over 12 years and been in the same trade for 24 years. I am currently the President or Executive officer for five retail businesses with over 100 full-time employees. President of the Silverado Express news paper.

**Education:** Enumclaw, WA school, Green River Community College, General Motors University business.

**Community Service:** Chamber of Commerce and Rotary. Town turkey in 2004. Major sponsor of youth sports programs. Major sponsor of the Melody Riders for over 10 years. Raised over \$30,000 for Colville Schools when the Levy failed.

**Statement:** I have always given my highest priority on giving back to the youth and schools. I believe buying and supporting local when ever we can to keep our tax monies in our own communities and to help grow our economy to keep our own local jobs going.

Growing the 7th district has to be one of my highest priorities and building up our jobs and putting people back to work and finally lower our very high unemployment to normal ranges. We need to fill up our empty downtown buildings, not add new box stores.

Balancing our budget without raising any taxes in the 2015 session will be a huge success and we need a professional businessman to handle this. This will be a very tough job and it will mean cuts to government hand outs and stronger policies for people not wanting to grow or get out and get work.

Get a strong program for veterans to get back to work with easy incentives for employers to hire and grow the work force. A strong growth property management system in place for all of District 7, we need to be able to take care of our own property.

**Contact:** (509) 684-1119; [tonybooth4senator@outlook.com](mailto:tonybooth4senator@outlook.com); [www.tonybooth4senator.com](http://www.tonybooth4senator.com)

## Shelly Short

(Prefers Republican Party)



**Elected Experience:** I was first elected to the legislature in 2008. I currently serve in leadership and as ranking member on the House Environment Committee. I have been a leader in fighting against unnecessary and burdensome agency rules and regulations that undermine individual rights and our economic prosperity.

**Other Professional Experience:** Before being elected, I ran legislative offices for former Congressman George Nethercutt, Congresswoman Cathy McMorris-Rodgers and Representative Joel Kretz. Prior to that, I was a paralegal for 10 years.

**Education:** Legislative Energy Horizon Institute's Energy Policy Planning Program; Spokane Community College; Eastern Washington University.

**Community Service:** Mentoring local youth in 4-H.

**Statement:** *Experience we can trust*. For 20 years, I have worked hard for folks in the Seventh District, helping to empower individuals and communities. State government has gone unchecked for too long, continuing to threaten our very livelihoods and ability to be self-sufficient. There is no greater priority to me than promoting private sector jobs and getting folks back to work. I want to change how this state spends your tax dollars and what role state government ought to have.

As your Representative, I will continue to fight for individual rights, our families, small businesses, farms, and rural communities.

**Contact:** (509) 994-7430; shelly@vote4shelly.com; www.vote4shelly.com

## James R. Apker

(Prefers Libertarian Party)



**Elected Experience:** I am not a career politician, no public office's held.

**Other Professional Experience:** I work as an electronics installation and service technician and I also have construction experience as a carpenter and project cost estimator.

**Education:** I graduated from Riverside High School in 1995, attended Spokane Community College from 2001 to 2003, and attended Edmonds Community College from 2009 to 2011. I hold an AAS in Network Engineering, and ATA in Construction Management with a minor in Building Inspection.

**Community Service:** I am a community activist and for two years I mentored young adults on commercial networking installation at the Spokane Skill Center.

**Statement:** It is our duty to protect liberty and ensure that only just laws are enacted. The legislature is falling short of our ancestral vision for a small government to protect individual rights and enable our potential. Reversing the trend of expanding government, more freedom, and keeping personal property is my goal. I will help enable farmers and entrepreneurs to create jobs while guarding individual rights. My litmus test will be this: "Have the people granted government this authority?" and "Does this help or harm the seventh district?" I'm ready to serve and I ask for your vote.

**Contact:** (509) 414-6860; jamesrapker@gmail.com; www.electapker.com

## Joel Kretz

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Elected Experience:** First elected in 2004, I serve on three standing committees including Agriculture and Natural Resources and Rules, and serve as Deputy Minority Leader.

**Other Professional Experience:** Thirty year timber and ranching small business owner.

**Education:** Studied at Green River and Olympic College.

**Community Service:** Active in the Okanogan Farm Bureau and Coalition for Property Rights and longtime member of the NRA.

**Statement:** My top priorities include restoring a healthy economic climate and jobs, reducing tax and regulatory burdens while protecting our schools and essential services. While families and small business prioritize spending, government continues to grow and spend beyond it's means, I'm working to reverse that trend. I've worked hard to build strong working relationships on both sides of the aisle and educate urban legislators on Eastern Washington issues which I believe is essential to getting things done for the people of the 7th District. I'd like to continue providing common sense in Olympia, and I ask for your vote.

**Contact:** (509) 779-4105; kretzranch@gmail.com; [www.joelkretz.com](http://www.joelkretz.com)

## Ronnie Rae

*(Prefers Centralist Party)*



**Elected Experience:** No information submitted

**Other Professional Experience:** Owner of Ronnie Rae & Associates - A law firm; Partner of Diamond Law, LLC - A property management company; Owner Beecomber Farms, LLC - A bee and egg farm

**Education:** Gonzaga University School of Law - Juris Doctorate Gonzaga University - BA Psychology 200+ hours of continued education

**Community Service:** Public Defender- Airway Heights Washington Thousands of hours of pro bono and reduced fee services in Ferry County District and Superior Courts, Stevens County District and Superior Courts, Okanogan County District and Superior Courts, and Spokane Countu Municipal, District and Superior Courts

**Statement:** I am a lawyer, a small business owner, a farmer and I want to be yor trusted representative. I pledge to represent the 7th Legislative District as zealously in Olympia as I have my clients in courtroom for the past ten years. It is time to focus on our children and our infrastructure . We need to deregulate the constraints that keep our builders from building, our miners from mining, our farmers from farming and our loggers from logging. Vote for me and I will do everything I can to help facilitate a more healthy and wealthy 7th Legislative District.

**Contact:** (509) 630-8800; [Ronnie.rae@gmail.com](mailto:Ronnie.rae@gmail.com)



# Judicial Qualifications & Responsibilities

Washington judges are nonpartisan. Judicial candidates must be in good standing to practice law in Washington and are prohibited from statements that appear to commit them on legal issues that may come before them in court. Judges must be registered Washington voters.

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## State Supreme Court Justice

The Washington Supreme Court is the highest judiciary in the state. State Supreme Court justices hear appeals and decide cases from Courts of Appeals and other lower courts. Nine justices are elected statewide to serve six-year terms.

## Court of Appeals Judge

Court of Appeals judges hear appeals from Superior Courts. A total of 22 judges serve three divisions headquartered in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. Each division is further split into three districts. Court of Appeals judges serve six-year terms.

## Superior Court Judge

Superior Courts hear felony criminal cases, civil matters, divorces, juvenile cases, and appeals from the lower courts. Superior Courts are organized by county into 31 districts. Superior Court judges serve four-year terms.



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



## Mary Yu

*(Nonpartisan)*



## Unopposed

**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Current Supreme Court Justice. Fourteen years as a trial court judge. Served as Deputy Chief of Staff to King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng and Deputy in the Civil and Criminal Divisions.

**Other Professional Experience:** Instructor and Distinguished Jurist in Residence, Seattle University School of Law. Director, Office for Ministry of Peace and Justice, Archdiocese of Chicago. Co-Chair, Washington State Minority and Justice Commission.

**Education:** B.A., Dominican University. M.A., Theology, Mundelein of Loyola University. J.D., University of Notre Dame Law School.

**Community Service:** Distinguished speaker on civility in the legal profession and reducing financial barriers to courts. Mentor to minority and disadvantaged students. Boardmember of FareStart.

**Statement:** Justice Yu joined the Supreme Court after serving for fourteen years as a highly respected Superior Court judge, where she presided over both criminal and civil cases, including hundreds of adoptions and other family law matters.

As a trial court judge, she was known for treating everyone with respect and fairness, approaching each case with an open mind, understanding that each decision a judge makes impacts someone's life, and paying careful attention to the law.

Because of her experience, integrity, and impartiality, she has received numerous awards including "Judge of the Year" from the Washington State Association for Justice, King County Washington Women Lawyers, and the Washington State Bar Association; and "Public Official of the Year" from the Municipal League Foundation. Justice Yu received the highest possible rating - Exceptionally Well Qualified - from all six bar associations that rated her.

Justice Yu is dedicated to improving access to justice and protecting individual rights for all. She is endorsed by hundreds of current and former justices and judges, elected leaders, Washington State Patrol Troopers Association, National Women's Political Caucus, Washington State Labor Council, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and thousands of civic leaders, small business owners and community members across the state.

**Contact:** (206) 801-3494; [info@justicemaryyu.com](mailto:info@justicemaryyu.com); [www.JusticeMaryYu.com](http://www.JusticeMaryYu.com)

## Mary E. Fairhurst

*(Nonpartisan)*



## Unopposed

**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Supreme Court Justice, 12 years; Washington Attorney General's Office, 16 years, specializing in revenue, transportation, criminal justice, and personnel; Supreme Court law clerk, 2 years.

**Other Professional Experience:** Judicial Information System Committee, Chair; Judicial Administration Public Trust and Confidence Committee, Chair; Council on Public Legal Education, Member; Washington State Bar Association, past President and Board of Governors; Washington Women Lawyers, past President.

**Education:** Law degree, high honors, BA with honors in Political Science, both Gonzaga University.

**Community Service:** State iCivics Program Chair; We the People Board Member; Thurston County Food Bank Board Member; YMCA Youth and Government volunteer; past Girl Scout Board member.

**Statement:** I am delighted and honored to serve you on our highest court. As a justice, I am a fierce champion of fairness and judicial independence. I respect the dignity and worth of every individual – and the guiding principles of our Constitution and laws. My role is to ensure that your rights are protected and responsibilities to our communities are upheld.

During my tenure, I've worked to enhance your trust and confidence in our judicial system. We have improved access to justice, streamlined operations, promoted technology, and made the court more efficient and transparent.

I was raised in a large, engaged family where I learned at the kitchen table, the values of open debate, honesty, and standing up for each other. I bring these values every day to the Supreme Court. I am passionate about achieving outcomes that make a difference in the lives of real people.

With your vote, I will build upon my record of fairness, impartiality, and independence. I'm proudly endorsed by over 100 current and retired judges, political and civic leaders, business and labor, law enforcement, firefighters, teachers, Democrats, Independents, Republicans and many more.

**Contact:** (360) 216-7388; JusticeFairhurst@gmail.com; [www.JusticeMaryFairhurst.com](http://www.JusticeMaryFairhurst.com)

## Eddie Yoon

(Nonpartisan)



**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Assistant Prosecutor for Tacoma, prosecuted DUI cases. Arbitrator; Pierce County Court. Advisor on international arbitrations.

**Other Professional Experience:** Professor of U.S. Constitutional Law; EWA Women's Law School - Seoul. My Supreme Court Cases: (1) against ex-presidents Chun, Do-whan, and Roh, Tae-woo for massacres in Kwang-ju City, South Korea and (2) against Japanese corporations for slavery during WWII.

**Education:** Lincoln High School, Tacoma 1966 - all city football player. Grays Harbor Junior College. Played football for Jack Elway. Pacific Lutheran University, 1970. University of Washington Law School, 1974. CLEO Legal Fellow.

**Community Service:** Pro bono work for Korean and others.

**Statement:** Unlike most judges, I have had real life experiences. While in college I worked in the logging camps (choker). Before becoming the first Korean-American attorney in the Northwest I also worked as a transportation agent for Northwest Airlines. Although I am currently a professor of U.S. constitutional and criminal law at the elite EWA Women's Law School in Seoul, my wife and I lend a hand at running a small hotel owned by her family in Korea. I believe that my legal ability is evidenced by the fact that I took two cases to the U.S. Supreme Court which is unheard of for a solo attorney. As a Supreme Court Justice, I will try to continue to educate young people regarding the legal systems in Washington and the intrinsic value of our U.S. Constitution. I would be willing to travel throughout the state to do this. I also believe Supreme Court cases should be heard at cities throughout the state so that citizens know the workings of the Supreme Court. Finally, I believe a salary of \$90,000.00 is enough for this job and would donate the balance (\$77,505.00) to charity.

**Contact:** (818) 903-1692; eddieyoon65@naver.com

## Charles W. Johnson

(Nonpartisan)



**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Associate Chief Justice Charles Johnson, the State Supreme Court's most experienced member, has worked 24 years protecting individual rights, balancing the scales of justice for those less privileged, and improving court efficiency. For 15 years he taught Washington Constitutional Law at Seattle University Law School. He remains distinguished jurist in residence at the school.

**Other Professional Experience:** Before joining the court in 1991, Justice Johnson worked 14 years as a lawyer helping people with everyday needs.

**Education:** Seattle University Law School; University of Washington; Curtis High School, Tacoma.

**Community Service:** Washington Trails Association; Pierce County Food Bank; Pierce County Prayer Breakfast; YMCA Youth Programs.

**Statement:** Justice Charles Johnson understands our rights and freedoms. His 24-year record shows his commitment to individual privacy and holding government accountable. He works to deliver fair, accessible, and equal justice for all.

Lawyers' groups rate Justice Johnson "exceptionally well qualified." His proven experience, fairness, intellect, and impartiality are reflected by the diversity of organizations supporting his re-election, including: State Council of Fire Fighters; State Patrol Troopers; King, Pierce, and Snohomish County Democrats; Mainstream Republicans; State Labor Council; State Association of Realtors; Aerospace Machinists 751; Federation of State Employees; and other groups and individuals statewide.

The National Council on Racial and Ethnic Fairness recognized his efforts to improve justice for all persons. He received the McAulay National Legal Educator Award for lifetime dedication to integrity, compassion, courage, and professional service. He received a special commendation for improving legal services to military members.

We need Supreme Court members like Justice Johnson, with proven experience, intelligence, integrity, fairness, and impartiality. Hard work and challenges underscore his life. He worked as a laborer to pay for college and law school, and understands the value of our time and money.

A lifetime Washington resident, Justice Johnson and his wife, Dana, live in Gig Harbor.

**Contact:** (253) 279-2102; charlesjohnson2014@comcast.net; www.charlesjohnsonforjustice.com

## Debra L. Stephens

*(Nonpartisan)*



**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Supreme Court Justice since January 2008. Statewide trial and appellate practice, including 120+ appearances before the Washington Supreme Court. Author and speaker at 100+ legal seminars. Judge of Division Three Court of Appeals before joining the Supreme Court.

**Other Professional Experience:** Minority and Justice Commission Member. National Courts Science Institute Advisory Board Chair. Adjunct Professor, Gonzaga Law School since 1995 (taught Constitutional Law, Community Property and Appellate Advocacy). Former community college instructor.

**Education:** B.A. and J.D., Gonzaga University; West Valley High, Spokane.

**Community Service:** Former school board director. Sacred Heart Children's Hospital fundraising volunteer. Rotary Board member.

**Statement:** Since becoming a Justice in 2008, I have dedicated myself to serving the people of this state and upholding the rule of law. As the only current Justice from Eastern Washington, I bring an important perspective to the Court. As a longtime constitutional law professor, I respect legal traditions. And as a mom, former school board member, and community volunteer, I understand how court decisions impact Washington families.

Our courts are a critical branch of government, where every person – regardless of circumstance – is treated fairly, with dignity, and free from bias and politics. I work every day to maintain the independence of our judiciary, and trust the people of Washington to elect judges who support our values and respect the law.

I am proud to have support of people across the state: prominent leaders in government, education, and business; law enforcement, firefighters, labor unions, judges, and lawyers. Rated "exceptionally well qualified," by statewide organizations, I strive to write clear opinions that uphold our values and build trust in the integrity of our justice system. I ask for the opportunity to serve you for another 6 years, and appreciate your vote.

**Contact:** (360) 313-6913;  
JusticeDebraStephens@gmail.com;  
www.JusticeDebraStephens.com

## John (Zamboni) Scannell

*(Nonpartisan)*



**Legal/Judicial Experience:** John Scannell organized and filed a class action lawsuit which won millions of dollars for City of Seattle employees. He blocked/delayed the building of sports stadiums by challenging their public financing. He was elected employee representative by the City of Seattle employees on the Civil Service Commission.

**Other Professional Experience:** No information submitted

**Education:** Graduated with honors at Renton High School. Graduated with honors University of Washington with major in Physics, minor in mathematics. Became the second person to complete the State of Washington Law Clerk program in the minimum of four years.

**Community Service:** Performed pro bono legal work for low income clients and prisoners.

**Statement:** Zamboni John Scannell has been one of the few attorneys in the State that has actively been supporting the American Bar Associations long standing criticism of the Washington attorney disciplinary system. He has filed a federal RICO lawsuit citing the problems the Washington State Bar Association has created by administering the system.

The Washington State Supreme Court is in charge of the system, but the court has come under sharp criticism for 40 years for its practice of delegating its responsibility to the Washington State Bar Association. The ABA rightly likens this to the practice of putting the fox in charge of the henhouse, with Washington being one of the few state that still continue this practice.

The practice of putting a politically elected bar leadership in charge of attorney discipline has resulted in low charging rates, discipline directed at attorney who represent unpopular clients, as well as discipline directed at minority attorneys in disproportionate numbers. John Scannell appears to be the only candidate that advocates taking the bar association out of the disciplinary process.

Scannell will protect the rights of Washington citizens with decisions that are intelligent, just and ethical.

**Contact:** (206) 624-3685; zamboni\_john@hotmail.com;  
www.actionlaw.net

## Kevin M. Korsmo

*(Nonpartisan)*



## Unopposed

**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Judge, Washington Court of Appeals, since February, 2008. Private practice 1982-1984. Worked as deputy prosecuting attorney 1984-2008.

**Other Professional Experience:** 20 years as appellate attorney; argued several hundred cases in the Court of Appeals and 53 cases in the Washington Supreme Court, including two death penalty cases.

**Education:** J.D. with Honors, University of Washington School of Law (1982); B.S. North Dakota State University (1979); Gonzaga University (1975-1976).

**Community Service:** Out of many community service efforts, Kevin is proudest of being a longtime volunteer chess coach at two area high schools.

**Statement:** Judge Kevin Korsmo is currently serving as the Presiding Chief Judge for the Court of Appeals, having just completed a two year term as Chief Judge of Division Three. Judge Korsmo was appointed to the Court in February, 2008, and elected to a full six year term later that year. He also serves as the chair of the court's Rules Committee. Judge Korsmo joined the Court of Appeals after a distinguished career as an appellate attorney in which he appeared before Division Three more often than any other attorney in history.

Prior to his service on the Court, he served as a senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Spokane County from 1990 to 2008. There Kevin managed or argued over 2000 cases in the Court of Appeals and Washington Supreme Court.

Kevin met his wife, Barbara, at the freshman ice cream social at Gonzaga University in 1975. Married since 1980, they have four children.

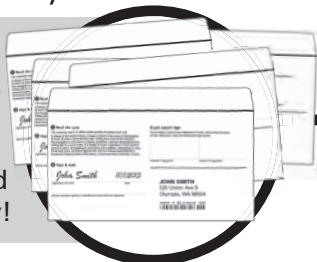
**Contact:** (509) 280-2003;  
campaign@JudgeKevinKorsmo.org;  
www.judgekevinkorsmo.org



## COUNTING YOUR BALLOT

### 1 Your county receives your ballot

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



### 2 Your ballot is sorted

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



### 3 Your signature is verified

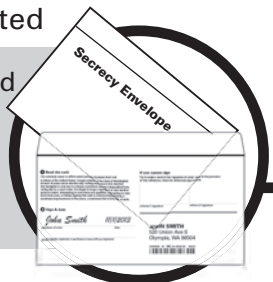
The signature on your ballot is compared to the signature on your voter registration record. If the signature matches, you are credited for voting to ensure only one ballot is counted for you.



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

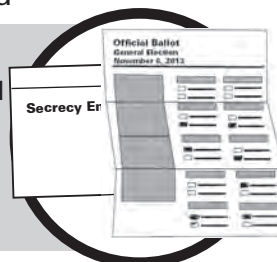
### 4 Envelopes are separated

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



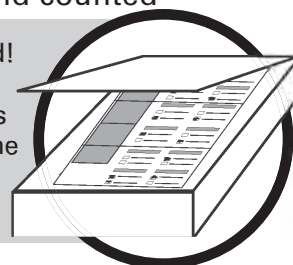
### 5 Your ballot is reviewed

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



### 6 Your ballot is scanned and counted

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



**IN THE 2013  
GENERAL ELECTION**

**1,772,290**

ballots were counted in Washington State

# Pend Oreille County Official Local **Voters' Pamphlet**

November 4, 2014 General Election



Published by the Pend Oreille County Auditor  
Artwork by Hedy Seeber, 2011

**James W. McCroskey***(Prefers Republican Party)***Unopposed**

**Elected Experience:** 2008 and 2010, Elected Pend Oreille County Assessor; 2006, Elected City Council Member for the City of Newport; 2005, Appointed to City Council for the City of Newport; 2004, Appointed to City of Newport Civil Service Commission

**Other Experience:** 2002-2008, Appraiser for the Pend Oreille County Assessor's Office; 1996-2002, Carried a commercial pesticide license for weed control, employed by Pend Oreille County; 2001-2002, School bus driver for Newport Schools; 1988-2000, Self-employed, diversified ranching operation in Central Montana; 1986-1988, Grocery Management in Spokane.

**Education:** 1982 Graduate from Mead High School; 1996, Acquired Commercial Applicator Pesticide License; 2003, Acquired and have maintained ever since a Washington State Department of Revenue Appraiser Accreditation.

**Statement:** It has been a privilege and an honor to serve Pend Oreille County as Assessor these last 6 years. Through this time we have moved into the 21st century. With the transition into an updated and modern computer system and software, this office has been able to meet and satisfy the requirements of the Washington State Department of Revenue and the Laws of the State of Washington for valuation and taxation purposes, assuring fair and equitable valuation and tax distribution for the property owners, residents, and taxing districts of this fine county.

Implementation of the Assessor's Website has been very beneficial in helping people with information they are seeking without having to take the time and expense to travel to the office for that information.

As your Assessor, I will continue to serve the people in Pend Oreille County to the best of my ability. My goal is continue to be fair and uphold the laws of the State of Washington for valuation, tax distribution, senior/disability exemptions, and current use programs administered by this office for the Department of Revenue.

I very much appreciate your support and look forward to another four years as your County Assessor.

**Marianne Nichols***(Prefers Republican Party)***Unopposed**

**Elected Experience:** Pend Oreille County Auditor, 2007 – present

**Other Professional Experience:** Limited Practice Officer for State of Washington, 1995 – 2007, Washington State Association of County Auditors; Legislative Committee Chair 2011 -2012, Elections Committee CO-Chair 2012, 2013 and 2015

**Education:** Graduate, Trend Business College; Certified Elections Administrator, State of Washington; Certified Licensing Operator, Department of Licensing

**Community Service:** Newport Hospital and Health Services Foundation Board Member, Newport First Baptist worship team member and youth group leader, Hopeline Christian Society Board Member, Pend Oreille County Republican Party.

**Statement:** It has been an honor to serve as your County Auditor for the past 8 years. I'm proud to have created an office that focuses on outstanding public service in Vehicle Licensing, Recording, Elections and Financial Services. My staff and I have worked hard to improve our processes and software systems keeping up with the ever-changing technological and legislative demands in order to provide the citizens of Pend Oreille County with the service they deserve. I look forward to continue serving the citizens of Pend Oreille County.

**Contact:** [jmnichols1@yahoo.com](mailto:jmnichols1@yahoo.com)

**Tammie A. Ownbey***(Prefers Republican Party)***Unopposed**

**Elected Experience:** Pend Oreille County Clerk, 2007-present

**Education:** Bachelor of Science from Eastern Washington University

**Statement:** It's an honor being your County Clerk. I love my job and the people I serve. I was born and raised in Newport. Forrest, my husband of 21 years, and I have chosen to raise our two boys in this beautiful county.

The Clerk's Office keeps all of the Superior Court records along with collecting any money that is due to the court. We handle nine different case types ranging from felony criminal matters to family law and probate to juvenile matters. We serve the Court, law and justice community and the public with protection orders, jury service, legal financial obligations and passports.

I set the leadership tone for my office but it is my staff that carries out the day to day work with compassion and knowledge. Together we make a great team, ready to help those who find themselves in a traumatic circumstance. I continue to be appreciative of your great support over the last 8 years and I look forward to serving you for another four. Thank you for your vote.

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**Contact:** ownbey4@yahoo.com



## Mike Manus

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



Mike Manus is asking for your vote to re-elect him as Pend Oreille County Commissioner, District 2. Mike is actively involved in the community and serves as a board member to Pend Oreille County Economic Development Council, Vice Chair Tricounty Economic Development District and Pend Oreille River Tourism Alliance. He is a member of Ducks Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Newport Hospital Foundation Golf Tournament Steering Committee, and the National Rifle Association.

Mike is a small business owner and past Newport Safeway Manager. With 32 years corporate management experience, corporate leadership training, and 9 years as a small business owner, Mike has all the necessary leadership qualifications, people skills, and common sense for the job. Mike is a 29 year resident of Pend Oreille County and has already proven his abilities as your Commissioner.

As your County Commissioner, Mike will continue his work with Economic Development; forest management to protect our forests from fire; protect our watersheds and wildlife; add living wage, family jobs to our community and reducing local and State regulation to promote business growth and prosperity. As a strong proponent of your property and 2nd amendment rights, Mike is the right choice. Let's keep the momentum!

**Contact:** (509) 671-1434;

mikemanusforpocc@gmail.com

## Mark Zorica

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Elected Experience:** Newport City Councilman, (successfully reelected), Past Newport Civil Service Board Chair.

**Other Professional Experience:** United States Navy-Desert Storm and Desert Shield Veteran. Owner/Operator of Country Lane Inc. in Newport, Washington

**Education:** 1990 Newport High School Graduate, Naval Air Machinist School Graduate 1990

**Community Service:** Newport City Council, Greater Newport Area Chamber of Commerce. Past Newport Civil Service Chair. Eagles #3443 member, Newport Youth Athletic Association board member, Pend Oreille Youth Soccer Association Board Member

**Statement:** We recognize growth is a major concern for Pend Oreille County residents. As our County Commissioner I will work to preserve the quality of life we are all used to. At the same time, I will commit to balance the need for jobs and economic development with our fragile environment. As I am in Newport, I will bring fiscal responsibility to the Pend Oreille Commission, and spend your dollars where they make the most sense.

Like you, I want the best quality of life in our neighborhoods and community. Our County is rapidly growing, and the challenges of development are upon us.

As a Pend Oreille County Commissioner I will work hard for the people and the county. I believe taking care of our county employees will be one of my strongest pushes as they are what makes this county a smooth running machine.

In the past years we have boosted our quality of life; improved our roads, strengthened our business community and found a balance between our traditional neighborhoods and the needs of economic development.

I'm ready to put my experience to work for you as your next County Commissioner. It will take your support to achieve this feat, but together we can build a foundation to allow Pend Oreille County to prosper. As your County Commissioner I will work hard to diversify the economic development of our County, improve our quality of life, and balance the preservation of our environment with the needs of new development.

## Dolly Hunt

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Legal/Judicial Experience:** Dolly Hunt joined the Pend Oreille County Prosecutor's Office in 2006, after serving three years as a deputy prosecutor in Okanogan County. She also served as a special deputy prosecutor for Lincoln County.

**Other Professional Experience:** Dolly Hunt serves on the Washington State Bar's Judicial Recommendation Committee, the Equal Justice Leadership Academy Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors for Columbia Legal Services.

**Education:** Newport High School (1995); Gonzaga University, B.A. (1999); Santa Clara University School of Law, J.D. (2002).

**Community Service:** Dolly Hunt has served her community in many different areas. Please see [www.dollyhunt.com](http://www.dollyhunt.com) for a complete biography.

**Statement:** A deputy prosecutor for over 10 years, I have served with integrity and a strong commitment to protecting the rights of all citizens. I was raised in Pend Oreille County and share the values of the people who live here.

I bring proven experience, a strong work ethic and dedication to this position. I will make certain that individual rights provided by our State and Federal Constitutions are protected and will hold those found to have violated the law accountable for their actions.

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**Contact:** (509) 850-9319  
[votefordollyhunt@outlook.com](mailto:votefordollyhunt@outlook.com)  
[www.dollyhunt.com](http://www.dollyhunt.com)

## Robin McCroskey

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



My name is Robin McCroskey and I am seeking your support in my campaign for Pend Oreille County Prosecutor. I have developed a successful law practice here in Pend Oreille County with a focus on public service. I have been a public defender for the County for over twelve years. My dedication to the people of Pend Oreille County led me to seek this position. Honesty and integrity have been the backbone of my career.

I have been a member of the Republican Party in this County since 1999, receiving the Eagle award for my volunteer services in 2009. I have strong conservative values which I know are shared by many of you. I am honored to be able to give back to my community through support of the Newport School District, Newport Rodeo Association, Eagles Aerie #3443, and as a Board member of the Newport Area Chamber of Commerce. My husband, Jim, and I raised our two daughters, Raeanna and Jacklin here and this is where we plan on retiring. I am truly vested in Pend Oreille County.

Thank you in advance for your support by casting your vote for Robin McCroskey, for Pend Oreille County Prosecutor.

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**Contact:** (509) 447-3867  
[mccroskey4prosecutor@msn.com](mailto:mccroskey4prosecutor@msn.com)

## Alan Botzheim

*(Prefers Republican Party)*



**Unopposed**

**Elected Experience:** Sheriff, Pend Oreille County 2011 to Present

**Other Professional Experience:** Peace Officer, Pend Oreille County Sheriff's Office, 1987 to Present

Education: FBI National Academy Session # 219, Northwest Law Enforcement Command College, National Sheriff's Institute, Rural Executive Management Institute, Career Level Certification Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission in: Executive Leadership, Mid-Level Management and First Level Supervision, Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy.

**Statement:** I feel blessed everyday by the opportunities that Pend Oreille County has afforded me and it has been an honor for me to serve our citizens the past 27 years, the last four as your Sheriff.

I was born and raised here in Pend Oreille County and I'm committed to protecting your rights and keeping this a great place to live and raise a family. I have been married to my lovely wife Tracey, for the past 26 years. We have two grown daughters, a son-in-law and two beautiful granddaughters.

Our Sheriff's Office is fortunate to have some of the most dedicated and caring employees in the State of Washington. Together we provide the following services: Patrol, Corrections, Dispatch, Civil, Emergency Management, Court Security and we assist with several volunteer organizations to include Search and Rescue. We are also excited about our partnerships throughout the County and are anxious to implement our first School Resource Deputy in many years.

I love working for the people of Pend Oreille County and I'm humbled by the tremendous support that I have received over my career. I am proud of the accomplishments that we have made at the Sheriff's Office during the last four years and I look forward to serving as your Sheriff for another term. Thank you for your support and vote!

**Contact:** (509) 442-3326; botz@potc.net

**Terri Miller***(Prefers Democratic Party)***Unopposed**

**Elected Experience:** Current County Treasurer, Finance Committee Chair, Washington State Association of County Treasurers, Washington Finance Officers Association, National Association of County Collectors, Treasurers, and Finance Officers, Washington Association of County Officials.

**Other Professional Experience:** 24 years in the County Treasurer's office-eleven as Assistant Treasurer/Financial Supervisor. Previously owned two businesses and also provided accounting services, software training and customer service for Time Management Corporation in Minneapolis, MN.

**Education:** A.A. from SFCC, attended Eastern Washington University and University of Phoenix studying financial and organizational management, Certified Public Official.

**Community Service:** Soroptimist, Relay for Life, Diamond Lake Improvement Association, Citizens Actively Promoting Schools, Newport United Church of Christ.

**Statement:** I am dedicated to excellent customer service, wise management of public funds, and accountable to you. I continually evaluate options to improve services to citizens and our districts that are beneficial and cost effective. We have completed the upgrade of the financial and tax systems in the treasurer's office. Mortgage companies now receive the tax rolls electronically, paperless options are in place for taxpayers, and financial reports can be sent electronically, all of which reduces costs of postage and supplies. Bank costs have also been reduced. I love working for you. I have the knowledge, experience and integrity to serve you well. I am honored to be your county treasurer and would appreciate your continued support.

**Contact:** [terrifortreasurer@gmail.com](mailto:terrifortreasurer@gmail.com)

## Curt Knapp

*(Nonpartisan Office)*



**Elected Experience:** Appointed PUD Commissioner in 2001, elected 2002, Re-elected 2008

**Other Professional Experience:** Past president of Washington PUD Association, Energy Northwest Nuclear Power board member, NOA Net Board Member, Secretary of Public Utilities Risk Management Service.

**Education:** 1975 graduate, class president of Sumner High School, BA in Psychology with Business Minor from Central Washington University in 1980, Mortuary Science Degree from Mount Hood Community College in 1985.

**Community Service:** Past and current memberships include, Kiwanis, Newport Civil Service Board, Pend Oreille County Cemetery Commissioner, Newport-Oldtown Chamber, Newport City Fire Department, Deputy Corner, Owned/Op Sherman-Knapp Funeral Homes in Newport and Priest River.

**Statement:** For twelve years I've been privileged to serve as your PUD commissioner. In 2013, Washington State provided the lowest cost power in all of the US, and our PUD ranked 4th lowest cost power among them.

Quality Service at low cost doesn't come easy. Easy wouldn't be running for office, raising rates or accepting a fiber grant. History proves that taking the easy route is not always best. As commissioner, I will continue to be dedicated, prepared and willing to make tough decisions needed to provide "quality service at low cost."

I'd appreciate your vote this election.

**Contact:** (509) 671-1111; knappcj@gmail.com

## Katherine Brown

*(Nonpartisan Office)*



**Professional Experience:** Asst. EMS Officer for PO Fire District 4; Faculty Member of INHS, Spokane. Board Member for Pend Oreille Fair Ass.; Owner/Operator of Brown Family Greenhouses 1982-92, Treasurer of The Spokane Public Market Association 1986-87. Worked for the US Forest Service, BLM, Washington State and Spokane County. Retired Substitute teacher and bus driver, Cusick Consolidated School District 59, Dec. 2013.

**Education:** Graduated Mead Senior High School, Mead, WA. Graduated Spokane Falls Community College, 1973; Spokane Community College 1982. Graduated Gonzaga University, Dec. 1994 with BS in Biology. Washington State Certified EMT-B

**Community Service:** Engineer/EMT for Pend Oreille Fire District 4, 6 yrs.; Superintendent for Pend Oreille County Fair Association, 3 yrs.; CPR/First Aid Instructor, 3 yrs. Participant in the Spokane Farmers Market, 10 yrs.

**Statement:** The slogan of this campaign is to "Unplug the Spending" indicating the necessity of the PUD to become accountable for all it's spending whether long term or short. With the rising costs of everyday expenses and the lack of or reduced COLA raises to the rate payer/owners, I feel that the PUD can no longer take a reactive approach to the way it does business. As a public owned entity, it is the PUD's responsibility to positively and aggressively PLAN for the future a number of years in advance instead of crisis management. Cutting the spending would require the close scrutiny of the optic fiber project in which only a fraction of the customer base is served but relying on the all electric rate payers to subsidize. It needs to be pro-active in meeting their obligations in regards to FERC and other federal and regulatory bodies. THE ANSWER IS NOT TO RAISE RATES when an unplanned expenditure comes along as it has in the past. Budgetary planning in advance and incorporation of a five year or more primary budget with planned upgrades for project software and personnel are mandatory in maintaining expenses. When elected, I intend to see that 5 year or more budgetary is plan written and implemented.

**Contact:** (509) 998-7747; katsbrown@yahoo.com



**Philip J. Van de Veer***(Nonpartisan Office)***Unopposed****PEND OREILLE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT  
PRESIDING**

I am seeking your support to continue serving the citizens of Pend Oreille County as district court judge. Since 1999, I have presided over civil, criminal and small claims cases in district court. As superior court commissioner, I hear juvenile criminal cases, truancy petitions, support enforcement actions, and protection order requests.

My wife, Bobbie, and I moved to Pend Oreille County in 1975 to raise a family and make a new start. Since then, I have been involved in the community as a mill worker, homesteader, elementary school teacher, church member, Gideon, lawyer, law school professor, district court judge, and superior court commissioner. I train newly appointed and elected Washington judges as a faculty member of the Washington State Judicial College, and I have served on the Education Committee of the Washington District and Municipal Court Judges' Association.

Significant improvements have been made in district court operations. Probation review hearings insure prompt drug, alcohol and perpetrator treatment, thus reducing recidivism and increasing public safety. The district court digitally records all court proceedings and scans all documents. An online video conferencing system is available for remote court proceedings, and the court website assists court users in all facets of court district operations and online payment of fines. I benefit daily from a skilled and professional court staff.

Special Election Proposition No. 1

## **Sacheen Lake Water & Sewer District One Year Excess Levy for Maintenance and Operation**

Shall the following taxes, in excess of regular, non voted property tax levies, for operation and maintenance purposes be levied for Sacheen Lake Water and Sewer District's General Fund upon all taxable property within the District;

A tax of approximately \$ 0.75 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation (based on true and fair value) to provide \$55,344.00, said levy to be made in 2014 for

collection in 2015.

☐ Yes

☐ No

WHEREAS, Sacheen Lake Water and Sewer District, of Pend Oreille County, Washington (hereinafter referred to as the "District"), is a duly incorporated water and sewer district operating under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, the money in and to be paid into the General Fund of the District during the 2014 calendar year will be insufficient to enable the District to meet all its necessary financial obligations and to properly meet the needs of the residents of the District; and

WHEREAS, in order to properly provide for said financial obligations and needs, it is deemed necessary that a tax of approximately \$0.75 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation (based on true and fair value) to provide \$55,344.00 for the District's General Fund be levied upon all of the taxable property within the District in excess of the maximum annual tax levy permitted by law to be levied for the District without a vote of the electors, such levy to be made in 2014 for collection in 2015; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution and laws of the State of Washington require that the question of whether or not such excess tax may be levied must be submitted to the qualified electors of the District for their ratification or rejection.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY FOUND, DETERMINED AND ORDERED as follows:

Section 1: It is hereby found and declared that the welfare of the residents of the District requires the District to carry out the plans hereinafter provided.

Section 2: The following taxes for the District's General Fund should be levied upon all of the taxable property within the District in excess of the maximum annual tax levy permitted by law to be levied for the district without a vote of the electors:

A tax of approximately \$ 0.75 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation (based on true and fair value) to provide \$55,344.00, said levy to be made in 2014 for collection in 2015.

## **Complete Text**

Written by the Sacheen Lake Water & Sewer District

RESOLUTION NO. 14-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF SACHEEN LAKE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT, PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT AT THE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD THEREIN ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2014 OF A PROPOSITION ON WHETHER OR NOT THE DISTRICT SHOULD LEVY CERTAIN TAXES FOR THE GENERAL EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE DISTRICT FOR COLLECTION IN 2015 AND PROVIDING FOR OTHER MATTERS PROPERLY RELATING THERETO.

SACHEEN LAKE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT  
Pend Oreille County, Washington

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Sacheen Lake Water and Sewer District, of Pend Oreille County, Washington, as follows:

Section 3: Upon approval by the voters of the Proposition hereinafter set forth, the District may use the proceeds of said levies during the 2015 calendar year by incurring an indebtedness by the issuance of warrants against the General Fund of the District, and may expend the proceeds of said levies to pay such part of the general expenses of maintenance and operations of the District as (a) the Board may determine in its discretion to be in the Districts best interests and (b) as may be authorized or allowed by law for the use of such excess levy funds.

Section 4: It is hereby found and declared that an emergency exists due to the Districts inability to meet its obligations as they become due, which emergency requires the submission to the qualified electors of the District of the proposition of whether or not such excess tax should be levied for their ratification or rejection at the general election to be held therein on November 4, 2014.

Section 5: The Pend Oreille Auditor, as ex officio supervisor of elections, is hereby requested to also find the existence of such emergency and to call and conduct said special election to be held within the District on said date and to submit to the qualified electors of the District the proposition hereinafter set forth in the following form:

**PROPOSITION NO. 1**

**SACHEEN LAKE WATER & SEWER DISTRICT ONE YEAR EXCESS LEVY FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION**

Shall the following taxes, in excess of regular, non voted property tax levies, for operation and maintenance purposes be levied for Sacheen Lake Water and Sewer District's General Fund upon all taxable property within the District;

A tax of approximately \$ 0.75 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation (based on true and fair value) to provide \$55,344.00, said levy to be made in 2014 for collection in 2015.

Levy	Yes
Levy	No

Section 6: The Secretary of the Board is directed (a) to certify to the Pend Oreille County Auditor, as ex officio supervisor of elections, at least forty five (45) days prior to the date of the special election provided herein, a copy of this Resolution showing its adoption by the Board; and (b) to perform such other duties as are necessary and required by law to the end that the question of whether or not excess tax levy shall be made, as herein provided for, shall be submitted to the voters of the District at the aforesaid election.

Section 7: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of Sacheen Lake Water and Sewer District at a special public meeting thereof, notice of which was given as required by law, held on July 23, 2014.

**SACHEEN LAKE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT**

## Teach kids to vote



### Mock Election October 27 - 31

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

Voting in the Mock Election is free for students in grades K-12. Ballots and voters' guides are available for all reading levels.

Kids vote at [www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection](http://www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection).

*Photo: student voters at Dayton Elementary*

# 5 WAYS VOTING IS UNIQUE IN WA

1

## Top 2 Primary

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



2

## No party affiliation

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



3

## Online voter registration

Washington offers online voter registration. Register to vote or update your address at [www.myvote.wa.gov](http://www.myvote.wa.gov).



4

## Vote by mail

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



5

## Voters' pamphlet

Only a few states produce a voters' pamphlet like this one. In Washington, a pamphlet is mailed to every household before each General Election.



**Learn more about voting at**

**[WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV](http://WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV)**





### How do I read measure text?

Any language in double parentheses with a line through it is existing state law and will be taken out of the law if this measure is approved by voters.

~~((sample of text to be deleted))~~

Any underlined language does not appear in current state law but will be added to the law if this measure is approved by voters.

sample of text to be added

## Complete Text Initiative Measure 1351

AN ACT Relating to lowering class sizes and increasing school staff to provide all students the opportunity for a quality education; amending RCW 28A.150.260; adding a new section to chapter 28A.150 RCW; creating new sections; and providing an effective date.

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

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** This initiative concerns reducing the number of students per class in grades K-12. Washington ranks forty-seventh out of fifty states in the nation in the number of students per class. The voters understand that reduced class sizes are critical for students especially to learn technical skills such as mathematics, science, technology, and other skills critical for success in the new economy.

It is the intent of the voters that reduction in class sizes be achieved by the legislature funding annual investments to lower class sizes and to increase school staffing in order to provide every student with the opportunities to receive a high quality basic education as well as improve student performance and graduation rates.

A teacher's ability to individualize instruction, provide timely feedback to students and families, and keep students actively engaged in learning activities is substantially increased with smaller class sizes. Students in smaller classes have shown improved attendance, greater academic growth, and higher scores on achievement tests; and students from disadvantaged groups experience two to three times the average gains of their peers. Smaller class sizes will provide an equitable opportunity for all students to reach their potential and will assist in closing the achievement gap.

In order to comply with the constitutional requirement to amply fund basic education and with the Washington supreme court decision in *McCleary v. the State of Washington*, it is the intent of the voters to implement with fidelity chapter 548, Laws of 2009 and chapter 236, Laws of 2010. These laws revised the definition of the program of basic education, established new methods for distributing state funds to school districts to support this program of basic education, and established a process where the quality education council and

technical working groups would make recommendations as to the level of resources that would be required to achieve the state's defined program of basic education by 2018.

This measure would create smaller class sizes for grades K-12 over a four-year period with priority to schools with high levels of student poverty. These annual improvements are to be considered basic education funding that may be used to assist the Washington supreme court to determine the adequacy of progress in addressing the state's paramount duty in accordance with the *McCleary* decision. State funding would be provided based on a reduction of K-3 class size to seventeen and grade 4-12 class size to twenty-five; and for schools with more than fifty percent of students in poverty, that is, more than fifty percent of students were eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year, a reduction of K-3 class size to fifteen, grade 4 to twenty-two, and grade 5-12 class size to twenty-three. The measure would also provide funding for increased school teaching and student support including librarians, counselors, school nurses, teaching assistants, and other critical staff necessary for the safe and effective operation of a school, to meet individual student needs, and to ensure all required school functions can be performed by appropriately trained personnel.

**Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.150.260 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 27 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined as follows:

(1) The governor shall and the superintendent of public instruction may recommend to the legislature a formula for the distribution of a basic education instructional allocation for each common school district.

(2) The distribution formula under this section shall be for allocation purposes only. Except as required for class size reduction funding provided under subsection (4)(f) of this section and as may be required under chapter 28A.155, 28A.165, 28A.180, or 28A.185 RCW, or federal laws and regulations, nothing in this section requires school districts to use basic education instructional funds to implement a particular instructional approach or service. Nothing in this section requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio or to use allocated funds to pay for particular types or classifications of staff. Nothing in this section entitles an individual teacher to a particular teacher planning period.

(3)(a) To the extent the technical details of the formula have been adopted by the legislature and except when specifically provided as a school district allocation, the distribution formula for the basic education instructional allocation shall be based on minimum staffing and nonstaff costs the legislature deems necessary to support instruction and operations in prototypical schools serving high, middle, and elementary school students as provided in this section. The use of prototypical schools for the distribution formula does not constitute legislative intent that schools should be operated or structured in a similar fashion as the prototypes. Prototypical schools illustrate the level of resources needed to operate a school of a particular size with particular types and grade levels

of students using commonly understood terms and inputs, such as class size, hours of instruction, and various categories of school staff. It is the intent that the funding allocations to school districts be adjusted from the school prototypes based on the actual number of annual average full-time equivalent students in each grade level at each school in the district and not based on the grade-level configuration of the school to the extent that data is available. The allocations shall be further adjusted from the school prototypes with minimum allocations for small schools and to reflect other factors identified in the omnibus appropriations act.

(b) For the purposes of this section, prototypical schools are defined as follows:

(i) A prototypical high school has six hundred average annual full-time equivalent students in grades nine through twelve;

(ii) A prototypical middle school has four hundred thirty-two average annual full-time equivalent students in grades seven and eight; and

(iii) A prototypical elementary school has four hundred average annual full-time equivalent students in grades kindergarten through six.

(4)(a) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall be based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required annual instructional hours under RCW 28A.150.220 and provide at least one teacher planning period per school day, and based on the following general education average class size of full-time equivalent students per teacher:

General education average class size	
Grades K-3	((25.23)) 17.0
Grade 4	((27.00)) 25.0
Grades 5-6	((27.00)) 25.0
Grades 7-8	((28.53)) 25.0
Grades 9-12	((28.74)) 25.0

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium and beginning with schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year, the general education average class size for grades K-3 shall be reduced until the average class size funded under this subsection (4) is no more than 17.0 full-time equivalent students per teacher beginning in the 2017-18 school year.

(c) The minimum allocation for each prototypical middle and high school shall also provide for full-time equivalent classroom teachers based on the following number of full-time equivalent students per teacher in career and technical education:

Career and technical education average class size	
Approved career and technical education offered at the middle school and high school level	((26.57)) 19.0
Skill center programs meeting the standards established by the office of the superintendent of public instruction	((22.76)) 16.0

(d) In addition, the omnibus appropriations act shall at a minimum specify((:

—(i) ~~A high-poverty average class size in schools where more than fifty percent of the students are eligible for free and reduced-price meals; and~~

—(ii)) a specialty average class size for laboratory science, advanced placement, and international baccalaureate courses.

(e) For each level of prototypical school at which more than fifty percent of the students were eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year, the superintendent shall allocate funding based on the following average class size of full-time equivalent students per teacher:

General education average class size in high poverty	
Grades K-3	15.0
Grade 4	22.0
Grades 5-6	23.0
Grades 7-8	23.0
Grades 9-12	23.0

(f)(i) Funding for average class sizes in this subsection (4) shall be provided only to the extent of, and proportionate to, the school district's demonstrated actual average class size, up to the funded class sizes.

(ii) Districts that demonstrate capital facility needs that prevent them from reducing actual class sizes to funded levels, may use funding in this subsection (4) for school based-personnel who provide direct services to students. Districts that use this funding for purposes other than reducing actual class sizes must annually report the number and dollar value for each type of personnel funded by school and grade level.

(iii) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules to implement this subsection (4).

(5) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall include allocations necessary for the safe and effective operation of a school, to meet individual student needs, and to ensure all required school functions can be performed by appropriately trained personnel, for the following types of staff in addition to classroom teachers:

	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators	((1.253)) <u>1.3</u>	((1.353)) <u>1.4</u>	((1.880)) <u>1.9</u>
Teacher librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology, and media to support school library media programs	((0.663)) <u>1.0</u>	((0.519)) <u>1.0</u>	((0.523)) <u>1.0</u>
Health and social services:			
School nurses	((0.076)) <u>0.585</u>	((0.060)) <u>0.888</u>	((0.096)) <u>0.824</u>
Social workers	((0.042)) <u>0.311</u>	((0.006)) <u>0.088</u>	((0.015)) <u>0.127</u>
Psychologists	((0.017)) <u>0.104</u>	((0.002)) <u>0.024</u>	((0.007)) <u>0.049</u>
Guidance counselors, a function that includes parent outreach and graduation advising	((0.493)) <u>0.50</u>	((1.116)) <u>2.0</u>	((1.909)) <u>3.5</u>
Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services provided by classified employees	((0.936)) <u>2.0</u>	((0.700)) <u>1.0</u>	((0.652)) <u>1.0</u>
Office support and other noninstructional aides	((2.012)) <u>3.0</u>	((2.325)) <u>3.5</u>	((3.269)) <u>3.5</u>
Custodians	((1.657)) <u>1.7</u>	((1.942)) <u>2.0</u>	((2.965)) <u>3.0</u>
Classified staff providing student and staff safety	((0.079)) <u>0.0</u>	((0.092)) <u>0.7</u>	((0.141)) <u>1.3</u>
Parent involvement coordinators	((0.00)) <u>1.0</u>	((0.00)) <u>1.0</u>	((0.00)) <u>1.0</u>

(6)(a) The minimum staffing allocation for each school district to provide district-wide support services shall be allocated per one thousand annual average full-time equivalent students in grades K-12 as follows:

	Staff per 1,000 K-12 students
Technology	((0.628)) <u>2.8</u>
Facilities, maintenance, and grounds	((1.813)) <u>4.0</u>
Warehouse, laborers, and mechanics	((0.332)) <u>1.9</u>

(b) The minimum allocation of staff units for each school district to support certificated and classified staffing of central administration shall be 5.30 percent of the staff units generated under subsections (4)(a) and (b) and (5) of this section and (a) of this subsection.

(7) The distribution formula shall include staffing allocations to school districts for career and technical education and skill center administrative and other school-level certificated staff, as specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum allocation for each school district shall include allocations per annual average full-time equivalent student for the following materials, supplies, and operating costs, to be adjusted for inflation from the 2008-09 school year:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology	\$54.43
Utilities and insurance	\$147.90
Curriculum and textbooks	\$58.44
Other supplies and library materials	\$124.07
Instructional professional development for certified and classified staff	\$9.04
Facilities maintenance	\$73.27
Security and central office	\$50.76

(b) During the 2011-2013 biennium, the minimum allocation for maintenance, supplies, and operating costs shall be increased as specified in the omnibus appropriations act. The following allocations, adjusted for inflation from the 2007-08 school year, are provided in the 2015-16 school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:

	Per annual average full-time equivalent student in grades K-12
Technology	\$113.80
Utilities and insurance	\$309.21
Curriculum and textbooks	\$122.17
Other supplies and library materials	\$259.39
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff	\$18.89
Facilities maintenance	\$153.18
Security and central office administration	\$106.12

(9) In addition to the amounts provided in subsection (8) of this section, the omnibus appropriations act shall provide an amount based on full-time equivalent student enrollment in each of the following:

(a) Exploratory career and technical education courses for students in grades seven through twelve;

(b) Laboratory science courses for students in grades nine through twelve;

(c) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades nine through twelve offered in a high school; and

(d) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades eleven and twelve offered through a skill center.

(10) In addition to the allocations otherwise provided under this section, amounts shall be provided to support the following programs and services:

(a) To provide supplemental instruction and services for underachieving students through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065, allocations shall be based on the district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1,5156 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher.

(b) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students whose primary language is other than English, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4,7780 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention, as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

(c) To provide additional allocations to support programs for highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030, allocations shall be based on two and three hundred fourteen one-thousandths percent of each school district's full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The minimum allocation for the programs shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 2,1590 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen highly capable program students per teacher.

(11) The allocations under subsections (4)(a) and (b), (5), (6), and (8) of this section shall be enhanced as provided under RCW 28A.150.390 on an excess cost basis to provide supplemental instructional resources for students with disabilities.

(12)(a) For the purposes of allocations for prototypical high schools and middle schools under subsections (4) and (10) of this section that are based on the percent of students in the school who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, the actual percent of such students in a school shall be adjusted by a factor identified in the omnibus appropriations act to re-

flect underreporting of free and reduced-price meal eligibility among middle and high school students.

(b) Allocations or enhancements provided under subsections (4), (7), and (9) of this section for exploratory and preparatory career and technical education courses shall be provided only for courses approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction under chapter 28A.700 RCW.

(13)(a) This formula for distribution of basic education funds shall be reviewed biennially by the superintendent and governor. The recommended formula shall be subject to approval, amendment or rejection by the legislature.

(b) In the event the legislature rejects the distribution formula recommended by the governor, without adopting a new distribution formula, the distribution formula for the previous school year shall remain in effect.

(c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.

(d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.150 RCW to read as follows:

In order to make measurable progress toward implementing the provisions of section 2, chapter ..., Laws of 2015 (section 2 of this act) by September 1, 2017, the legislature shall increase state funding allocations under RCW 28A.150.260 according to the following schedule:

(1) For the 2015-2017 biennium, funding allocations shall be no less than fifty percent of the difference between the funding necessary to support the numerical values under RCW 28A.150.260 as of September 1, 2013, and the funding necessary to support the numerical values under section 2, chapter ..., Laws of 2015 (section 2 of this act), with priority for additional funding provided during this biennium for the highest poverty schools and school districts;

(2) By the end of the 2017-2019 biennium and thereafter, funding allocations shall be no less than the funding necessary to support the numerical values under section 2, chapter ..., Laws of 2015 (section 2 of this act).

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 4.** This act may be known and cited as the lower class sizes for a quality education act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 5.** Section 2 of this act takes effect September 1, 2018.

--- END ---



## Complete Text

### Initiative Measure 591

AN ACT Relating to protecting gun and other firearm rights; adding new sections to chapter 9.41 RCW; and creating new sections.

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

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

It is unlawful for any government agency to confiscate guns or other firearms from citizens without due process.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

It is unlawful for any government agency to require background checks on the recipient of a firearm unless a uniform national standard is required.

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

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

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 5.** This act is known and may be cited as the "Protect Our Gun Rights Act."

--- END ---

## Complete Text

### Initiative Measure 594

AN ACT Relating to requiring criminal and public safety background checks for gun sales and transfers; amending RCW 9.41.010, 9.41.090, 9.41.122, 9.41.124, and 82.12.040; adding new sections to chapter 9.41 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.08 RCW; creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.

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

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** There is broad consensus that felons, persons convicted of domestic violence crimes, and persons dangerously mentally ill as determined by a court should not be eligible to possess guns for public safety reasons. Criminal and public safety background checks are an effective and easy mechanism to ensure that guns are not purchased by or transferred to those who are prohibited from possessing them. Criminal and public safety background checks also reduce illegal gun trafficking. Because Washington's current background check requirements apply only to sales or transfers by licensed firearms dealers, many guns are sold or transferred without a criminal and public safety background check, allowing criminals and dangerously mentally ill individuals to gain access to guns.

Conducting criminal and public safety background checks will help ensure that all persons buying guns are legally eligible to do so. The people find that it is in the public interest to strengthen our background check system by extending the requirement for a background check to apply to all gun sales and transfers in the state, except as permitted herein. To encourage compliance with background check requirements, the sales tax imposed by RCW 82.08.020 would not apply to the sale or transfer of any firearms between two unlicensed persons if the unlicensed persons have complied with all background check requirements.

This measure would extend criminal and public safety background checks to all gun sales or transfers. Background checks would not be required for gifts between immediate family members or for antiques.

**Sec. 2.** RCW 9.41.010 and 2013 c 183 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Antique firearm" means a firearm or replica of a firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(2) "Barrel length" means the distance from the bolt face of a closed action down the length of the axis of the bore to the crown of the muzzle, or in the case of a barrel with attachments to the end of any legal device permanently attached to the end of the muzzle.

(3) "Crime of violence" means:

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(a) Any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended: Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony, criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion, kidnapping in the second degree, arson in the second degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, burglary in the second degree, residential burglary, and robbery in the second degree;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, which is comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(4) "Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail who has, or is required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a). A person who does not have, and is not required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a), is not a dealer if that person makes only occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or sells all or part of his or her personal collection of firearms.

(5) "Family or household member" means "family" or "household member" as used in RCW 10.99.020.

(6) "Felony" means any felony offense under the laws of this state or any federal or out-of-state offense comparable to a felony offense under the laws of this state.

(7) "Felony firearm offender" means a person who has previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state of any felony firearm offense. A person is not a felony firearm offender under this chapter if any and all qualifying offenses have been the subject of an expungement, pardon, annulment, certificate, or rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted or a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence.

(8) "Felony firearm offense" means:

(a) Any felony offense that is a violation of this chapter ((9.41 RCW));

(b) A violation of RCW 9A.36.045;

(c) A violation of RCW 9A.56.300;

(d) A violation of RCW 9A.56.310;

(e) Any felony offense if the offender was armed with a firearm in the commission of the offense.

(9) "Firearm" means a weapon or device from which a projectile or projectiles may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

(10) "Gun" has the same meaning as firearm.

(11) "Law enforcement officer" includes a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020, or a specially commissioned Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020. "Law enforcement officer" also includes a limited authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 if such officer is duly authorized by his or her employer to carry a concealed pistol.

((11)) (12) "Lawful permanent resident" has the same meaning afforded a person "lawfully admitted for permanent

residence" in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(20).

((12)) (13) "Licensed dealer" means a person who is federally licensed under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a).

(14) "Loaded" means:

(a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;

(b) Cartridges are in a clip that is locked in place in the firearm;

(c) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver;

(d) There is a cartridge in the tube or magazine that is inserted in the action; or

(e) There is a ball in the barrel and the firearm is capped or primed if the firearm is a muzzle loader.

((13)) (15) "Machine gun" means any firearm known as a machine gun, mechanical rifle, submachine gun, or any other mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir clip, disc, drum, belt, or other separable mechanical device for storing, carrying, or supplying ammunition which can be loaded into the firearm, mechanism, or instrument, and fired therefrom at the rate of five or more shots per second.

((14)) (16) "Nonimmigrant alien" means a person defined as such in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(15).

((15)) (17) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, club, organization, society, joint stock company, or other legal entity.

(18) "Pistol" means any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length, or is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.

((16)) (19) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

((17)) (20) "Sale" and "sell" ((refers to)) mean the actual approval of the delivery of a firearm in consideration of payment or promise of payment ((of a certain price in money)).

((18)) (21) "Serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended:

(a) Any crime of violence;

(b) Any felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, chapter 69.50 RCW, that is classified as a class B felony or that has a maximum term of imprisonment of at least ten years;

(c) Child molestation in the second degree;

(d) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(e) Indecent liberties;

(f) Leading organized crime;

(g) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(h) Rape in the third degree;

(i) Drive-by shooting;

(j) Sexual exploitation;

(k) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(l) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502,

or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(m) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation, as “sexual motivation” is defined under RCW 9.94A.030;

(n) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.825; ~~((or))~~

(o) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, that is comparable to a serious offense, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious offense; or

(p) Any felony conviction under section 9 of this act.

~~((19))~~ (22) “Short-barreled rifle” means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

~~((20))~~ (23) “Short-barreled shotgun” means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

~~((21))~~ (24) “Shotgun” means a weapon with one or more barrels, designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(25) “Transfer” means the intended delivery of a firearm to another person without consideration of payment or promise of payment including, but not limited to, gifts and loans.

(26) “Unlicensed person” means any person who is not a licensed dealer under this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) All firearm sales or transfers, in whole or part in this state including without limitation a sale or transfer where either the purchaser or seller or transferee or transferor is in Washington, shall be subject to background checks unless specifically exempted by state or federal law. The background check requirement applies to all sales or transfers including, but not limited to, sales and transfers through a licensed dealer, at gun shows, online, and between unlicensed persons.

(2) No person shall sell or transfer a firearm unless:

(a) The person is a licensed dealer;

(b) The purchaser or transferee is a licensed dealer; or

(c) The requirements of subsection (3) of this section are met.

(3) Where neither party to a prospective firearms transaction is a licensed dealer, the parties to the transaction shall complete the sale or transfer through a licensed dealer as follows:

(a) The seller or transferor shall deliver the firearm to a licensed dealer to process the sale or transfer as if it is selling or transferring the firearm from its inventory to the purchaser or transferee, except that the unlicensed seller or transferor may remove the firearm from the business premises of the licensed dealer while the background check is being conducted. If the seller or transferor removes the firearm from the business premises of the licensed dealer while the background check is being conducted, the purchaser or transferee and the seller or transferor shall return to the business

premises of the licensed dealer and the seller or transferor shall again deliver the firearm to the licensed dealer prior to completing the sale or transfer.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the licensed dealer shall comply with all requirements of federal and state law that would apply if the licensed dealer were selling or transferring the firearm from its inventory to the purchaser or transferee, including but not limited to conducting a background check on the prospective purchaser or transferee in accordance with federal and state law requirements and fulfilling all federal and state recordkeeping requirements.

(c) The purchaser or transferee must complete, sign, and submit all federal, state, and local forms necessary to process the required background check to the licensed dealer conducting the background check.

(d) If the results of the background check indicate that the purchaser or transferee is ineligible to possess a firearm, then the licensed dealer shall return the firearm to the seller or transferor.

(e) The licensed dealer may charge a fee that reflects the fair market value of the administrative costs and efforts incurred by the licensed dealer for facilitating the sale or transfer of the firearm.

(4) This section does not apply to:

(a) A transfer between immediate family members, which for this subsection shall be limited to spouses, domestic partners, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, first cousins, aunts, and uncles, that is a bona fide gift;

(b) The sale or transfer of an antique firearm;

(c) A temporary transfer of possession of a firearm if such transfer is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to the person to whom the firearm is transferred if:

(i) The temporary transfer only lasts as long as immediately necessary to prevent such imminent death or great bodily harm; and

(ii) The person to whom the firearm is transferred is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law;

(d) Any law enforcement or corrections agency and, to the extent the person is acting within the course and scope of his or her employment or official duties, any law enforcement or corrections officer, United States marshal, member of the armed forces of the United States or the national guard, or federal official;

(e) A federally licensed gunsmith who receives a firearm solely for the purposes of service or repair, or the return of the firearm to its owner by the federally licensed gunsmith;

(f) The temporary transfer of a firearm (i) between spouses or domestic partners; (ii) if the temporary transfer occurs, and the firearm is kept at all times, at an established shooting range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located; (iii) if the temporary transfer occurs and the transferee's possession of the firearm is exclusively at a lawful organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or while participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the performance; (iv) to a person who is under eighteen years of age for lawful hunting, sporting, or educational purposes while under the direct supervision and control of a responsible adult who is not prohibited from possessing firearms;

or (v) while hunting if the hunting is legal in all places where the person to whom the firearm is transferred possesses the firearm and the person to whom the firearm is transferred has completed all training and holds all licenses or permits required for such hunting, provided that any temporary transfer allowed by this subsection is permitted only if the person to whom the firearm is transferred is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law; or

(g) A person who (i) acquired a firearm other than a pistol by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the firearm or (ii) acquired a pistol by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the pistol within the preceding sixty days. At the end of the sixty-day period, the person must either have lawfully transferred the pistol or must have contacted the department of licensing to notify the department that he or she has possession of the pistol and intends to retain possession of the pistol, in compliance with all federal and state laws.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a licensed dealer may not deliver any firearm to a purchaser or transferee until the earlier of:

(1) The results of all required background checks are known and the purchaser or transferee is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under federal or state law; or

(2) Ten business days have elapsed from the date the licensed dealer requested the background check. However, for sales and transfers of pistols if the purchaser or transferee does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, then the time period in this subsection shall be extended from ten business days to sixty days.

**Sec. 5.** RCW 9.41.090 and 1996 c 295 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, no dealer may deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until:

(a) The purchaser produces a valid concealed pistol license and the dealer has recorded the purchaser's name, license number, and issuing agency, such record to be made in triplicate and processed as provided in subsection (5) of this section. For purposes of this subsection (1)(a), a "valid concealed pistol license" does not include a temporary emergency license, and does not include any license issued before July 1, 1996, unless the issuing agency conducted a records search for disqualifying crimes under RCW 9.41.070 at the time of issuance;

(b) The dealer is notified in writing by the chief of police or the sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the purchaser resides that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 and that the application to purchase is approved by the chief of police or sheriff; or

(c) ~~The requirements or time periods in section 4 of this act have been satisfied ((Five business days, meaning days on which state offices are open, have elapsed from the time of receipt of the application for the purchase thereof as provided herein by the chief of police or sheriff designated in subsection (5) of this section, and, when delivered, the pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. However, if~~

~~the purchaser does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the waiting period under this subsection (1)(c) shall be up to sixty days)).~~

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in determining whether the purchaser meets the requirements of RCW 9.41.040, the chief of police or sheriff, or the designee of either, shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(b) Once the system is established, a dealer shall use the state system and national instant criminal background check system, provided for by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.), to make criminal background checks of applicants to purchase firearms. However, a chief of police or sheriff, or a designee of either, shall continue to check the department of social and health services' electronic database and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether applicants are ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(3) In any case under ~~((subsection (1)(c) of))~~ this section where the applicant has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor, the dealer shall hold the delivery of the pistol until the warrant for arrest is served and satisfied by appropriate court appearance. The local jurisdiction for purposes of the sale shall confirm the existence of outstanding warrants within seventy-two hours after notification of the application to purchase a pistol is received. The local jurisdiction shall also immediately confirm the satisfaction of the warrant on request of the dealer so that the hold may be released if the warrant was for an offense other than an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol.

(4) In any case where the chief or sheriff of the local jurisdiction has reasonable grounds based on the following circumstances: (a) Open criminal charges, (b) pending criminal proceedings, (c) pending commitment proceedings, (d) an outstanding warrant for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, or (e) an arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, if the records of disposition have not yet been reported or entered sufficiently to determine eligibility to purchase a pistol, the local jurisdiction may hold the sale and delivery of the pistol ~~((beyond five days))~~ up to thirty days in order to confirm existing records in this state or elsewhere. After thirty days, the hold will be lifted unless an extension of the thirty days is approved by a local district court or municipal court for good cause shown. A dealer shall be notified of each hold placed on the sale by local law enforcement and of any application to the court for additional hold period to confirm records or confirm the identity of the applicant.

(5) At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol, the purchaser shall sign in triplicate and deliver to the dealer an application containing his or her full name, residential address, date and place of birth, race, and gender; the date and hour of the application; the applicant's driver's license number or state identification card number; a description



of the pistol including the make, model, caliber and manufacturer's number if available at the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol. If the manufacturer's number is not available, the application may be processed, but delivery of the pistol to the purchaser may not occur unless the manufacturer's number is recorded on the application by the dealer and transmitted to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county in which the purchaser resides; and a statement that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040.

The application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. State permission to purchase a firearm is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The purchaser shall be given a copy of the department of fish and wildlife pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law.

The dealer shall, by the end of the business day, sign and attach his or her address and deliver a copy of the application and such other documentation as required under subsection (1) of this section to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the purchaser is a resident. The triplicate shall be retained by the dealer for six years. The dealer shall deliver the pistol to the purchaser following the period of time specified in this ((section)) chapter unless the dealer is notified of an investigative hold under subsection (4) of this section in writing by the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county, whichever is applicable, denying the purchaser's application to purchase and the grounds thereof. The application shall not be denied unless the purchaser is not eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045, or federal law.

The chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county shall retain or destroy applications to purchase a pistol in accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922.

(6) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding identity or eligibility requirements on the application to purchase a pistol is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040.

(7) This section does not apply to sales to licensed dealers for resale or to the sale of antique firearms.

**Sec. 6.** RCW 9.41.122 and 1970 ex.s. c 74 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Residents of Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in a state other than Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such purchase is made: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That when any part of the transaction takes place in Washington, including, but not limited to, internet sales,

such residents are subject to the procedures and background checks required by this chapter.

**Sec. 7.** RCW 9.41.124 and 1970 ex.s. c 74 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Residents of a state other than Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such persons reside: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are subject to the procedures and background checks required by this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

The department of licensing shall have the authority to adopt rules for the implementation of this chapter as amended. In addition, the department of licensing shall report any violation of this chapter by a licensed dealer to the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives within the United States department of justice and shall have the authority, after notice and a hearing, to revoke the license of any licensed dealer found to be in violation of this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

Notwithstanding the penalty provisions in this chapter, any person knowingly violating section 3 of this act is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. If a person previously has been found guilty under this section, then the person is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW for each subsequent knowing violation of section 3 of this act. A person is guilty of a separate offense for each and every gun sold or transferred without complying with the background check requirements of section 3 of this act. It is an affirmative defense to any prosecution brought under this section that the sale or transfer satisfied one of the exceptions in section 3(4) of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:

The tax imposed by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to the sale or transfer of any firearms between two unlicensed persons if the unlicensed persons have complied with all background check requirements of chapter 9.41 RCW.

**Sec. 11.** RCW 82.12.040 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 20 s 103 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who maintains in this state a place of business or a stock of goods, or engages in business activities within this state, shall obtain from the department a certificate of registration, and shall, at the time of making sales of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, extended warranties, or sales of any service defined as a retail sale in RCW 82.04.050 (2) (a) or (g), (3)(a), or (6)(b), or making transfers of either possession or title, or both, of tangible personal property for use in this state, collect from the purchasers or transferees the tax imposed under this chapter. The tax to be collected under this section must be in an amount equal to the purchase price multiplied by the rate in effect for the retail sales tax under

RCW 82.08.020. For the purposes of this chapter, the phrase “maintains in this state a place of business” shall include the solicitation of sales and/or taking of orders by sales agents or traveling representatives. For the purposes of this chapter, “engages in business activity within this state” includes every activity which is sufficient under the Constitution of the United States for this state to require collection of tax under this chapter. The department must in rules specify activities which constitute engaging in business activity within this state, and must keep the rules current with future court interpretations of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) Every person who engages in this state in the business of acting as an independent selling agent for persons who do not hold a valid certificate of registration, and who receives compensation by reason of sales of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, extended warranties, or sales of any service defined as a retail sale in RCW 82.04.050 (2) (a) or (g), (3)(a), or (6) (b), of his or her principals for use in this state, must, at the time such sales are made, collect from the purchasers the tax imposed on the purchase price under this chapter, and for that purpose is deemed a retailer as defined in this chapter.

(3) The tax required to be collected by this chapter is deemed to be held in trust by the retailer until paid to the department, and any retailer who appropriates or converts the tax collected to the retailer’s own use or to any use other than the payment of the tax provided herein to the extent that the money required to be collected is not available for payment on the due date as prescribed is guilty of a misdemeanor. In case any seller fails to collect the tax herein imposed or having collected the tax, fails to pay the same to the department in the manner prescribed, whether such failure is the result of the seller’s own acts or the result of acts or conditions beyond the seller’s control, the seller is nevertheless personally liable to the state for the amount of such tax, unless the seller has taken from the buyer a copy of a direct pay permit issued under RCW 82.32.087.

(4) Any retailer who refunds, remits, or rebates to a purchaser, or transferee, either directly or indirectly, and by whatever means, all or any part of the tax levied by this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(5) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if:

(a) The person’s activities in this state, whether conducted directly or through another person, are limited to:

- (i) The storage, dissemination, or display of advertising;
- (ii) The taking of orders; or
- (iii) The processing of payments; and

(b) The activities are conducted electronically via a web site on a server or other computer equipment located in Washington that is not owned or operated by the person making sales into this state nor owned or operated by an affiliated person. “Affiliated persons” has the same meaning as provided in RCW 82.04.424.

(6) Subsection (5) of this section expires when: (a) The United States congress grants individual states the authority to impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers; or (b) it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a judgment not subject to review, that a state can impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers.

(7) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if the person would have been obligated to collect retail sales tax on the sale absent a specific exemption provided in chapter 82.08 RCW, and there is no corresponding use tax exemption in this chapter. Nothing in this subsection (7) may be construed as relieving purchasers from liability for reporting and remitting the tax due under this chapter directly to the department.

(8) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if the state is prohibited under the Constitution or laws of the United States from requiring the person to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.

(9) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any licensed dealer facilitating a firearm sale or transfer between two unlicensed persons by conducting background checks under chapter 9.41 RCW is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 12.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

--- END ---

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(509) 773-4001  
voting@co.klickitat.wa.us

### Lewis County

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

### Lincoln County

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

### Mason County

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

### Okanogan County

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

### Pacific County

PO Box 97  
South Bend, WA 98586-0097  
(360) 875-9317  
pgardner@co.pacific.wa.us

### Pend Oreille County

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

### Pierce County

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

### San Juan County

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

### Skagit County

PO Box 1306  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1306  
(360) 336-9305  
scelections@co.skagit.wa.us

### Skamania County

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

### Snohomish County

3000 Rockefeller Ave, MS 505  
Everett, WA 98201-4061  
(425) 388-3444  
elections@snoco.org

### Spokane County

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

### Stevens County

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

### Thurston County

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

### Wahkiakum County

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

### Walla Walla County

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

### Whatcom County

PO Box 369  
Bellingham, WA 98227-0369  
(360) 676-6742  
elections@co.whatcom.wa.us

### Whitman County

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

### Yakima County

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



### Your county can help you...

- get a replacement ballot
- use an accessible voting unit
- register to vote
- update your address



**You're invited!** Celebrate 125 years of statehood this Nov. 11 in Olympia. (see page 4)



**"Happy Birthday, Washington!"**

by Talia Anderson, age 10 (Port Angeles)



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