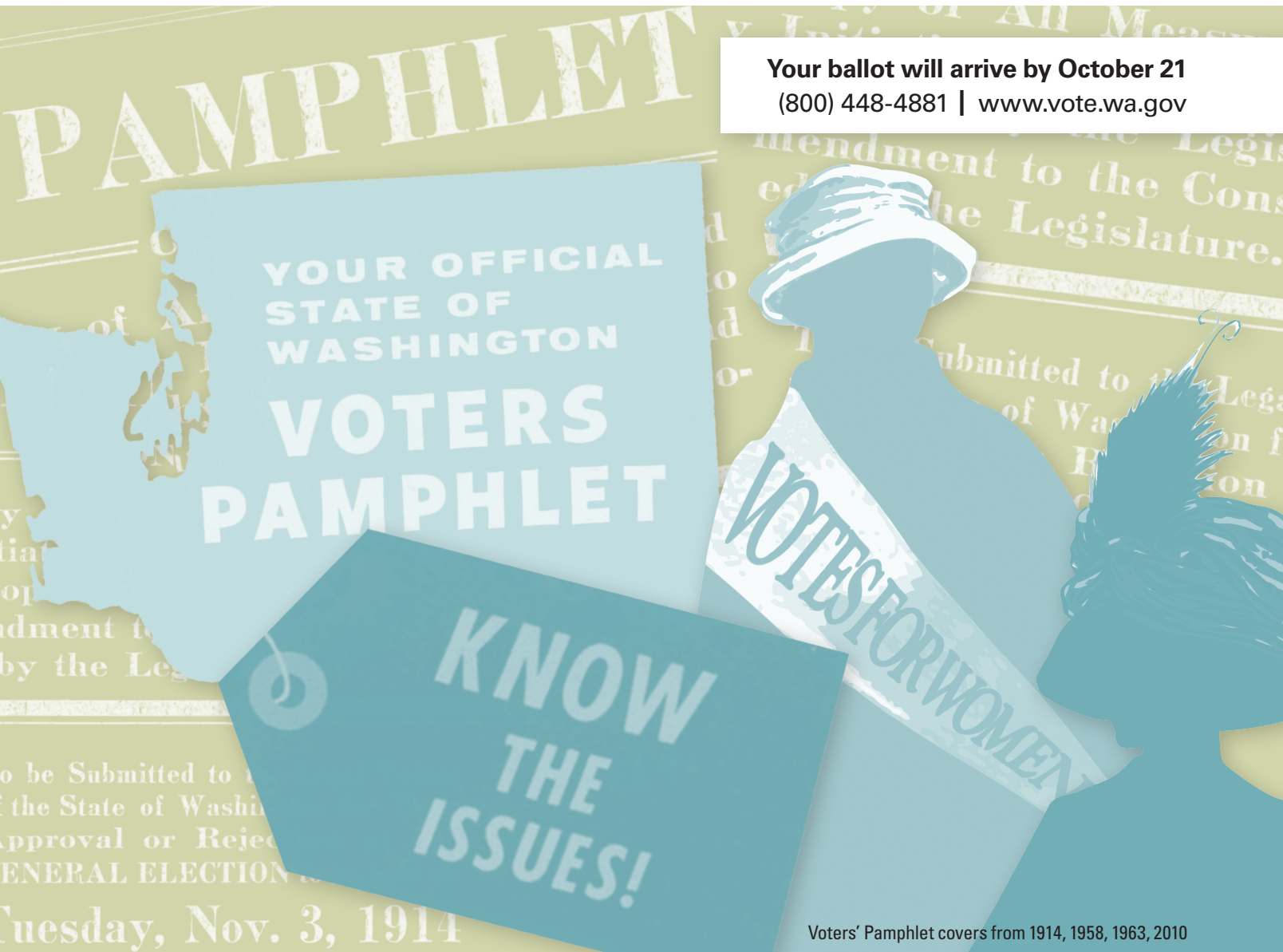


State of Washington
& Clark County

Voters' Pamphlet

November 4, 2014 General Election

Your ballot will arrive by **October 21**
(800) 448-4881 | www.vote.wa.gov



IN CELEBRATION
100 years of the Voters' Pamphlet

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

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

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.

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
Toll Free (877) 601-2828

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WASHINGTON!

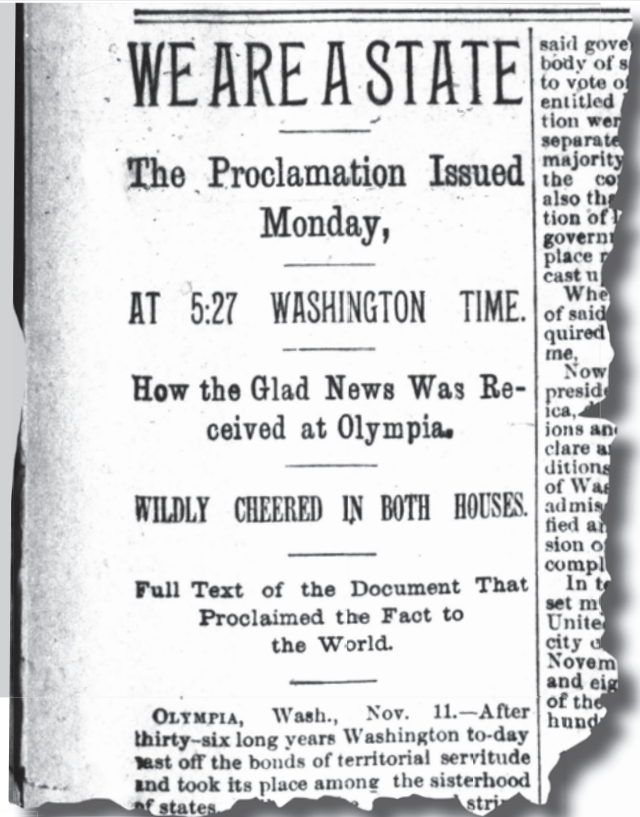
YOU'RE INVITED!

**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



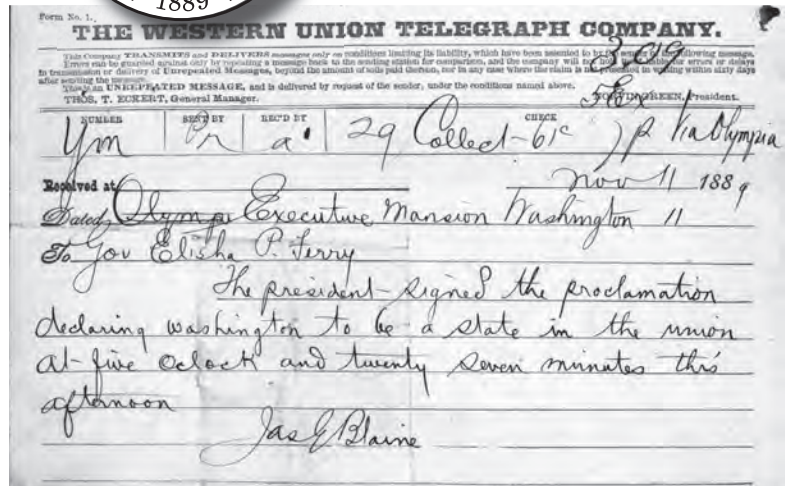
In 1853, a new territory was proposed for northern Oregon. Residents favored the name "Columbia" but Congress chose "Washington" in honor of our first president. Upon statehood in 1889, a state seal featuring President Washington replaced the territorial "Alki" seal.



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.

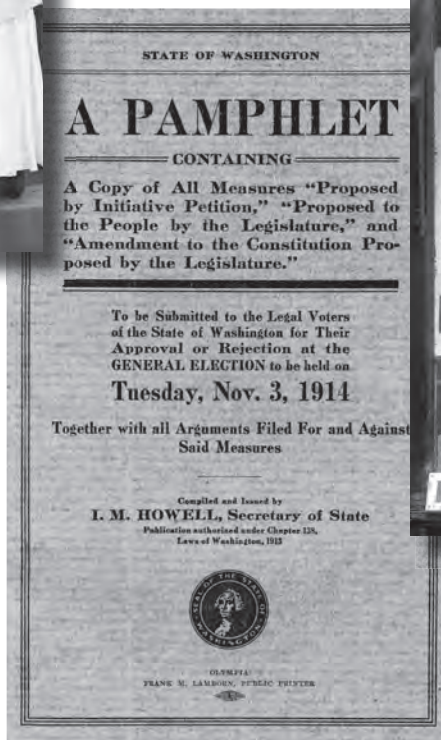




Prohibition was controversial in Washington's territorial days and the early years of statehood. Women, seen as sympathetic to the cause, finally achieved suffrage in 1910. Tired of waiting for the Legislature to take action, voters adopted initiatives and referenda in 1912.

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

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



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

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 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

or get the mobile app
 WA State Election Results





Accessible pamphlets



Audio and plain text voters' pamphlets available at 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:

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:

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:

	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:

Staff Type	Currently Funded	Measure
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

Staff Type	Currently Funded	Measure
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

Staff Type	Currently Funded	Measure
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:

	Currently Funded	Measure
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

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

amount of property taxes to be collected. However, districts opting to exercise this authority could generate up to an additional \$1.9 billion in local revenue from higher property taxes over the next five years.

Table 2.5 shows, on a calendar-year basis, the statewide increase of local levy authority under I-1351.

(See Table 2.5 on page 15)

Local Expenditures

I-1351 increases school district expenditures by \$6.0 billion over five years. See Table 2.6 for detail by school year.

I-1351 requires that state funding for class-size reduction be provided only to the extent districts document they are meeting the funded class-size reductions under the initiative. However, districts with facility needs that prevent them from reducing class sizes may use the funding for school-based personnel who provide direct services to students. It is unknown how many districts will apply for this exemption. It is also unknown what mix of school-based personnel would be employed, such as instructional aides, counselors, principals, etc., instead of classroom teachers. For the purpose of this cost estimate, it is assumed districts will staff for the class sizes stated in I-1351.

I-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.

It is assumed districts will fully spend the allocations received for special education, career and technical education and skill centers on those programs, consistent with current program requirements. It is also assumed that districts will maintain statewide average salary rates as provided in school year 2013–14. Local school district average salaries are higher than funding apportioned by the state.

(See Table 2.6 on page 15)

Facility Costs and Impacts on State and Local Capital Budgets

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.



Tables 2.1 through 2.6

Dollars in Millions
(rounded to 10 millions)

Example: 1 = 1,000,000

Table 2.1 Summary of State Expenditures Under I-1351 (dollars in millions)						
State Fiscal Years	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Phase-in changes to state funding formulas	\$0	\$890	\$1,090	\$890	\$1,620	\$4,490
Higher levy equalization payments	\$0	\$0	\$60	\$80	\$70	\$210
Total	\$0	\$890	\$1,150	\$970	\$1,690	\$4,700

*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)			
School Year 2018–19			
Class Size/Position	New State-Funded Staff Positions (full-time equivalent employees)	New State Expenditures	New School District Expenditures
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)						
State Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Cost	n/a	n/a	\$60	\$80	\$70	\$210

Table 2.4 Estimated School District Revenues from State Funds (dollars in millions)						
School Years	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	Total
State formulas	n/a	\$1,110	\$1,100	\$850	\$1,810	\$4,870
State levy equalization	n/a	\$0	\$60	\$80	\$70	\$210
Total State Funds	n/a	\$1,110	\$1,160	\$930	\$1,880	\$5,080

Table 2.5 Estimated School District Levy Authority Increases (dollars in millions)						
Calendar Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Local levy authority	n/a	n/a	\$750	\$660	\$520	\$1,930

Table 2.6 Estimated School District Expenditures (dollars in millions)						
School Years	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	Total
Expenditures	\$0	\$1,320	\$1,380	\$1,100	\$2,240	\$6,040

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 Dorn**, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Contact: info@classsizecountswa.com;
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

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.

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit 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

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Language assistance

Se habla español

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

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

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

中國口語

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

此外，金郡選民也可登記在每次選舉前自動獲取中文選票和選民手冊。

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

Việt Nam được nói

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

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

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

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.

View additional cost information at
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

Senate Bill 6505 (SB 6505)					
Fiscal Year	B&O Tax	Litter Tax	Public Utility Tax	Retail Sales Tax	Total
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
Total	\$6,903,000	\$342,000	\$117,000	\$17,541,000	\$24,903,000

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

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1287 (ESHB 1287)	
Fiscal Year	Leasehold Excise Tax
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
Total	\$ 1,298,000

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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Derek Stanford

(D, Bothell), (360) 786-7928
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Graham Hunt

(R, Orting), (360) 786-7824
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Marcus Riccelli

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

Rep. Timm Ormsby

(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7946
 timm.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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Leonard Christian

(R, Spokane Valley), (360) 786-7820
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Jay Rodne

(R, Snoqualmie), (360) 786-7852
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Kevin Parker

(R, Spokane), (360) 786-7922
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 7

Sen. Brian Dinsel

(R, Republic), (360) 786-7612
 brian.dinsel@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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Joel Kretz

(R, Wauconda), (360) 786-7988
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Brad Klippert

(R, Kennewick), (360) 786-7882
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Susan Fagan

(R, Pullman), (360) 786-7942
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Norma Smith

(R, Clinton), (360) 786-7884
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Zack Hudgins

(D, Tukwila), (360) 786-7956
 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
 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
 SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
 ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Cary Condotta

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

Rep. Brad Hawkins

(R, EastWenatchee), (360) 786-7832
 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Jinkins

(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7930
laurie.jinkins@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



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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

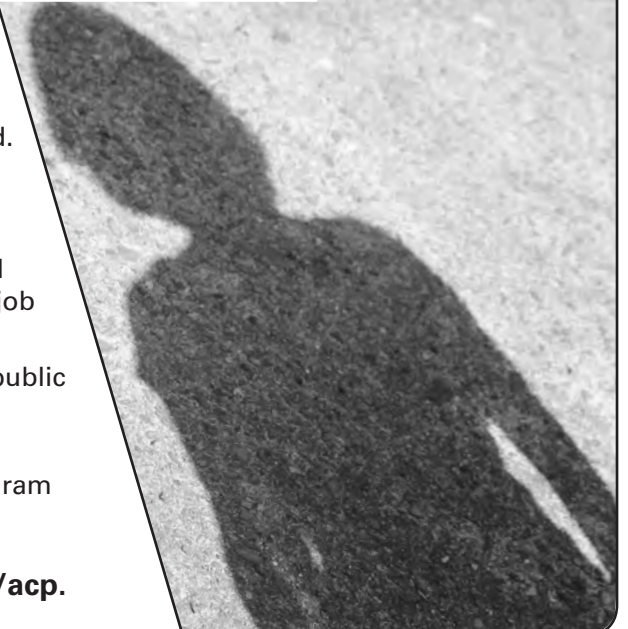
Keep your voting address confidential

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.



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.



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
Toll Free (800) 424-9530



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Jaime Herrera Beutler

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: I've been fighting for Southwest Washington families and small businesses in Congress since 2010. My focus is on economic recovery, protecting seniors, and fighting against government waste and overspending. From 2007-2010, I served in the Washington State House of Representatives.

Other Professional Experience: I was a Senior Legislative Aide to U.S. Congresswoman Cathy McMorris Rodgers. I also worked my way through college, learning the value of hard work.

Education: B.A., University of Washington, Communications

Community Service: I volunteered in New York City following 9/11, and also with the Starbucks' children's literacy program, elderly care facilities, juvenile detention centers, park restorations and after-school programs.

Statement: I ask for your vote so I can keep fighting for you in Congress. From day one as your U.S. Representative, serving the families and communities of Southwest Washington has remained my mission. I've listened to you, and I've stood up to both political parties including my own when it's necessary to put the needs of families and communities here first.

Bringing jobs back to Southwest Washington is priority one. I'm fighting to make job creation easier, removing red tape and barriers to job growth. I've led Congressional efforts to help our wood products industry and protect manufacturing jobs. I've passed legislation to help our ports. I've fought for solutions to empower small businesses to grow and hire. And I won't let up; we must get Southwest Washington's economy growing and people back to work.

I fight to make government accountable to you. I am your watchdog on government bureaucracy. When an agency oversteps its mission or ignores the will of the community, I act to make sure it works as our servant, and not our master.

Saving taxpayer money means standing strong against government overspending. Our national debt is killing jobs now and it threatens future generations. Since my first day in Congress I have hunted down government inefficiency and fought to remove waste from the federal budget. *Seniors have earned Social Security and Medicare.* That's why I've fought to strengthen both vital trust funds for senior citizens who depend on them.

I'm standing up for those who need protection. I am leading the fight in Congress to combat sex trafficking, and to confront the spike in military sexual assaults.

No one will work harder for Southwest Washington than I will. It is an honor to serve you in Congress and I ask for your vote.

Contact: (360) 597-3065; info@votejaime.com; www.votejaime.com

Bob Dingethal

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: None

Other Professional Experience: I worked as an executive for twenty years in the communications industry. I served as Southwest Washington Outreach Director for U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell. Most recently, I worked as the Executive Director of the Gifford Pinchot Task Force.

Education: B.A. in Communications from San Jose State; M.A. in Public Affairs from WSU-Vancouver

Community Service: I served as Co-chair of the Vancouver-Clark County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, Board Member of the Clark County Historical Society. I volunteer with: the Vancouver Police Activities League, the Chkalov Society, the Joy Team and Dream Big Community Center.

Statement: Our Congress is dysfunctional. The people of Southwest Washington need a Representative who will work as hard as they do, who is eager to listen, and willing to reach across the aisle to find solutions to difficult problems. With 35 years experience as a businessman, non-profit leader and community advocate, I am ready to be your voice in Congress.

Career politicians always talk about creating jobs. I have created hundreds of jobs. With experience in hi-tech startups and a family-owned vineyard and winery, I know firsthand what challenges one faces when building a successful business.

Education is the lifeblood of our economy. In Washington, one-fifth of our kids do not finish high school and are not prepared to enter the workforce. You can't build a strong economy with low unemployment when students don't graduate. It's time to stop "teaching the test" and get back to teaching our kids.

We can't have a strong economy without consumers: We need to grow the middle class. With your support I will work to make America a better place for all Americans, work to ensure equal pay for equal work, work to make health care better and more affordable while protecting Social Security and Medicare, and eliminating tax breaks that are only available to the super-wealthy.

I want all voices to be heard. I will return to open Town Hall meetings that are announced in advance so you can plan to attend. Intentionally limiting voter participation through the use of 11th hour invitations inhibits the discussion of important issues.

Working families, veterans and seniors need a voice in Congress that is accountable to them, not to wealthy donors. With your vote, I'll work hard every day to make your voice heard.

Contact: (360) 258-1631; bob@votebob.com; www.votebob.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.



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Norm Johnson

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Councilman, Mabton; Acting Mayor, Mabton; City Councilman, Toppenish; Mayor, Toppenish; Councilman, Yakima; 14th Legislative District State Representative

Other Professional Experience: Mabton School District, teacher, counselor; Toppenish Junior High School, teacher, counselor, vice principal; Eagle High School, Toppenish, principal

Education: Toppenish High School; Washington State College; Central Washington College, BA Education; Administrative credentials; Fort Wright College of the Holy Names, Spokane, MA Counseling and Guidance

Community Service: Convention Center, past board member; Maryhill Museum of Art, board of trustees; Opportunities Industrialization Center of Washington, past board member; Toppenish Providence Hospital, past board chairman; Yakima Chamber of Commerce, member; Yakima Regional Hospital, past trustee Yakima Rotary Club, member

Statement: It is truly an honor to serve the people of the 14th district. I have supported legislation in areas that I feel are most important; agriculture, business, education, public safety and care for the most vulnerable. As a former member of the United States Army, I am proud of a bill I sponsored that designates March 30 each year as "Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans' Day" in Washington. I will continue working hard as Ranking Republican on the Community Development, Housing and Tribal Affairs Committee. I also serve on the Education, Higher Education, Rules and Transportation Committees.

Contact: (509) 314-9668; gales1978@hotmail.com

Michael S. Brumback

(States No Party Preference)



Elected Experience: Precinct Committee Officer (R)

Other Professional Experience: Small business/law firm owner, Yakima/Union Gap; 28+ years Army (active, guard and reserves, enlisted/NCO/commissioned officer, armor/JAG); Yakima County Deputy Prosecutor, Yakima Assistant City Attorney and Yakima County District Court Judge (pro tem).

Education: Michigan State University, BA; CWRU Law School, JD; U.S. Army JAG School, Basic & Advanced courses.

Community Service: VFW, Life Member/Officer; American Legion; Washington State Bar Association; NRA, Life Member; Oath Keepers, Life Member; admitted to state, federal and Yakama tribal courts; Employer supporter, "100 Jobs for 100 Kids"; Southeast Community Center, Yakima.

Statement: Liberty, fiscal responsibility and constitutional principles are critical to prosperity. Government debt undermines prosperity and indentures our children. Public pensions are mismanaged. Excessive laws and regulations hamper businesses. The "good old boy" political system of perpetual government insiders has failed.

We need jobs for working people. My business experience counteracts government mismanagement. I fought Washington forest fires, prosecuted criminals, ran a business and served in the military. Family and faith are at my core. My focus is jobs, lower taxes, veterans' and property rights, strong families, locally-controlled education, 2nd Amendment rights and strong businesses.

Contact: (509) 823-7764; mbrumback@votebrumback.com; www.votebrumback.com

Gina R. McCabe

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Precinct Chair Officer Klickitat County Republican Party National Board of Directors Choice Hotels Owners Council Regional Advisory Board governing Washington State Chamber of Commerce Board and Vice President Corporate Woman of the Year Finalist

Other Professional Experience: 20+ Years Business Owner Operator Department Head Paralegal Clark College 20+ Years High School Coach Committee Chair on Education, Brand and Marketing, Co-op

Education: Clark College Associate Degree University of Washington Bachelors Degree Studied at Concord University School of Law Hotel Administrator Educational Institute

Community Service: 20+ Years Owner Children's Performing Arts Studio Lung association Biked 120 miles Breast Cancer Walked 60 miles Relay for Life, Heart Association

Statement: I am a "Washington grown" resident asking for your vote to represent you at our Capital. I have lived in this beautiful area for over 30 years. My voice is strong and clear. Born on a Washington State military base, I am family strong. Strengthening our families will result in a resilient community, better education, stronger business and greater public safety. I will fight for jobs, economic development and finding the balance between employment and environmental issues. I have been blessed with my community, friends and family. I look forward giving back. Help me put the "represent", back in Representative.

Contact: (509) 250-0679; electginamccabe@gmail.com; electginamccabe.com

Paul George

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: Yakima City Council 2002-05; Mayor 2004-2005 by vote of Council Members

Other Professional Experience: Appointed to Washington Horse Racing Commission in 2006 and reappointed in 2013; twice elected commission chair.

Education: Graduate St. Martin's College-BA with English minor and journalism major

Community Service: President Yakima Monday Morning Quarterbacks Club three years; various offices over 10 years including director and board chairman of Yakima Valley Visitors & convention Bureau; co-chair PTA Carnival, Hoover Elementary School; dedicated, long-time recycler.

Statement: I came to Yakima as a newspaperman, never dreaming that would become 25 years of community involvement including Mayor, chairman of the start-up Yakima Valley Visitors and Convention Bureau, promotion to sports editor, racetrack manager and a career in the pari-mutuel industry. I am proud to have served on the Advisory Board that broke ground on Yakima's Convention Center and subsequent expansion. Other high points were funding and staffing the Sports Commission and work on the successful cable TV franchise vote. I now desire to serve Yakima in the Legislature and ask for your vote.

Contact: (509) 966-5097; pgeorge@yakima.net

Lynda Wilson

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Chairman Clark County Republican Party, Precinct Committee Officer

Other Professional Experience: Owner Dewils Industries, Leadership Council National Federation of Independent Business, Governmental Affairs Committee Association of Washington Business, Columbia Credit Union Accounting, First Independent Bank Trust Department, Certified NRA Instructor.

Education: Graduate Evergreen High School with Honors, attended Clark College, Graduate Thomas Jefferson Institute of Constitutional Studies, Graduate Jennifer Dunn Leadership Institute.

Community Service: Team Member Southwest Washington Search and Rescue, Must Love Dogs NW-Rescue, C-Tran Citizens Advisory Committee, Sponsor Clark County Veterans Court Board, Building Industry Association, Farm Bureau, Freedom Foundation, Board member SWIFT, Various political campaigns, Parent Teacher Organizations.

Statement: "As a mom, grandmother and small business employer, I am concerned with the direction of our state government. Economic opportunity, job creation and quality of life comes from a strong and vibrant private sector, not from a government that spends too much, taxes too much, and regulates too much. Families need more and better jobs. Parents *deserve* more options in education. Individuals need *real* healthcare solutions of *their* choice, fitting *their* needs, not government's.

Know that I will always represent and work for *you*, not politicians, bureaucrats or "special interests." It will be an honor to serve you." Vote Wilson!

Contact: (360) 608-4519; Lynda@electLyndaWilson.com; www.ElectLyndaWilson.com

Monica Stonier

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: State Representative, 2013-Present

Other Professional Experience: Teacher and Instructional Literacy Coach, Pacific Middle School

Education: Bachelor of Arts in Psychology, Western Washington University; Masters in Education, WSU-Vancouver

Community Service: School Volunteer, Youth Athletics Coach, George C. Marshall Public Leadership Award Nominee 2010

Statement: Government needs to get the basics right: good public schools; safe and healthy communities; streamlined regulations; a partner for business and job creation.

I was one of the only legislators to accept no pay during the special session and support no tax increases. It's your money. We should spend it wisely or give it back. I'm a teacher by training and one of few lawmakers with first-hand experience in the classroom. I fought in my first term to ensure schools are our top priority. We have made progress but there is more to do. I ask for your vote.

Contact: (360) 901-2859; info@votemonicastonier.com; www.votemonicastonier.com

Paul Harris

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Republican House Whip, 2012-2014; State Representative, 2010-2014; Precinct Committee Officer, 2003-2014; Evergreen School Board Director, 1993-2003.

Other Professional Experience: Washington State Sales Manager, Quick Collect, Inc; Business Owner, Cascade Paint & Supply; Owner, Quick Meds; Vice President, Miller Paint Company.

Education: Bachelor of Science, Business Administration with emphasis in Accounting and Economics, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT; Parkrose High School, Portland, OR.

Community Service: Lifelong Boy Scout Leader, Eagle Scout, Rotary Member, Soccer Coach, Basketball Coach.

Statement: Vote Paul Harris and let's "Get Washington Working". Unshackle businesses from excessive regulations, taxes and fees allowing economic progress and job creation. Fund education first and fully with a stand-alone budget. Education is the primary duty of the state and should not be dependent on tax increases. The Affordable Health Care Act is broken. Steps need to be taken to truly make healthcare affordable for everyone. Our state budget is balanced. We need to limit spending and not raise taxes. My proposals will work for you and for Clark County. Vote Paul Harris.

Contact: (360) 553-2748; electpaulharris@gmail.com; electharris.com

Richard McCluskey

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: I've served as a Precinct Committee Officer in this and my previous neighborhood.

Other Professional Experience: I'm a working person with thirty years of experience in maintenance and repair of electronic systems and equipment preceded by fifteen years in sales.

Education: After graduating high school, I studied Theater Arts and Audio Production.

Community Service: I've served on numerous advisory committees and taught basic audio classes at our local community radio station. I taught computer classes to seniors at the Senior Computer Learning Center.

Statement: As your representative I'll work to grow living wage jobs right here at home. The kind of jobs that build great families, successful businesses, a healthy environment, and a vibrant community.

Every child deserves a great education, I'll uphold the highest standards in K-12 education, our greatest responsibility and our most noble endeavor. I'll strive to promote effective and efficient public services that benefit all and assure that our transportation infrastructure is at it's best. I'll remain accessible and responsive to your needs and your requests so that you too have a strong and constant voice in Olympia.

Contact: (360) 896-1717; richard@mccluskey17.com; mccluskey17.com

Mike Briggs

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: No information submitted

Other Professional Experience: Non-commissioned Officer U.S. Navy, Aviation, Viet Nam era, six years, Inventory Control, IRS Auditor, U.S. Veterans Administration, liaison and adjudication divisions. 25 years wood products industry professional. Appointed Washougal Planning Commission. Appointed Washougal Sustainability Committee.

Education: Senior standing at PSU, currently working toward BA Liberal Studies, Political Science, Creative Non-Fiction Writing.

Community Service: Active in community, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Meals on Wheels, Boy Scouts, St. Anne's Episcopal Church outreach, attend Washougal, Camas, Battle Ground, and Ridgefield City Council meetings. Active Democratic 18th Legislative District, Clark County Democratic Central Committee.

Statement: When elected, I will represent *everyone*. Olympia needs new people with business experience, a mature reasonable outlook, who will negotiate across the aisle to move our state *forward*. Education is *not an expense*- it's our investment in the future. We need a realistic transportation plan to enable business and our environment to grow safely and prosper. I'll work hard to make education, transportation, and the environment a priority for our state and future. I proudly served our country in the Navy, retired from a successful career in the lumber industry, and will proudly serve you as your representative.

Contact: (206) 940-3590; briggs4rep@gmail.com; www.briggs4rep.com

Brandon Vick

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Brandon currently serves as State Representative from the 18th Legislative District, serving on six committees: Business & Financial Services, Government Accountability & Oversight, Finance, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, and Technology & Economic Development.

Other Professional Experience: Business leader operating family-owned landscape construction company –employing Washingtonians for over 50 years; Clark County Solid Waste Advisory Commission.

Education: Graduate of Hudson's Bay High School; Associate Degree in communication, Clark College; Attended Washington State University.

Community Service: Graduate of Leadership Clark County; Vancouver Business Journal's "Accomplished Under 40"; Volunteer with Habitat for Humanity and Boy Scouts of America – Eagle Scout.

Statement: Representative Brandon Vick has earned a reputation as an effective legislator who works hard to ensure the voice of the people in the 18th district is heard. Brandon has been recognized for his dedication, trustworthiness, and ability to thrive as a team player earning the responsibility to serve on six committees, more than any other legislator. Brandon is focused on making sure education is funded first, Washington balances its budget, and creating an environment where businesses build and thrive while creating family-wage jobs and putting Washington back to work. Please vote to keep Brandon Vick working for you!

Contact: (360) 609-4363; brandon@electbrandonvick.com; www.ReElectBrandonVick.com

Liz Pike

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: 2012 Elected WA State Representative; 2004 Elected Camas City Council Member; Elected Republican Precinct Committee Officer

Other Professional Experience: Owner, Pike Advertising Agency, Political Director - Building Industry Association, Local bank Divisional Board Member, Farmer/Operator - Shangri-La Farm. HOA Board Member, GOP Board Member, Founder, Country Style Events, a triathlon/running event company.

Education: Graduate Battle Ground High School with Honors; Attended Clark College, graduate, Jennifer Dunn Leadership Institute.

Community Service: Campaign volunteer for numerous candidates, Organizer Washougal Farmers Market, Founder Camas First Friday Art Walk, Camas Wine Art Music Festival, 25+ year marathon runner, Hawaii Ironman Triathlon finisher.

Statement: Stopping the CRC was Job One. Now we must solve our cross-river transportation needs without allowing light rail into Clark County. Additional bridges will do that. We must prioritize and control spending, lower taxes, and reduce job-killing regulations. Our children deserve the best so we must fund education first without raising taxes. Raised on a Washington dairy farm, I know what hard work means. As a business owner, I know job creation is what's needed for a healthy economy. I provide leadership, integrity, courage, and solutions for a brighter future. It's an honor to serve. Vote for Liz!

Contact: (360) 281-8720; ElectLizPike@comcast.net; LizPike.us

Maureen Winningham

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: Maureen Winningham is an active leader in her East Vancouver community, where she has lived for 9 years with her young daughter, Keira, who attends Public School and husband, John.

Other Professional Experience: Currently Head of Global Research & Development and IT Learning at Intel Security Group, various executive leadership roles

Education: B.S. in Marketing (minor in Computer Science) from Franklin University; Stanford University Executive Education - multiple courses

Community Service: Volunteers in Battle Ground and East Vancouver Parent Teacher Organization; those battling substance abuse, teaches about CyberSecurity Awareness, Childrens Book Initiative, neighborhood associations

Statement: A businesswoman, mom of a public school student, and longtime Clark County resident, Maureen will bring independent leadership to a gridlocked legislature. A collaborator with fresh ideas and 20 years executive experience in Fortune 500 companies, Maureen knows what it takes to create a thriving local economy. She will fight for strong business conditions and a skilled and competitive workforce. No stranger to hard work, Maureen understands the struggles that seniors and families face – education, job security and caring for multiple generations. As your legislator, she will move past the politics to fight for a stronger Middle Class!

Contact: (360) 553-1545;
campaign@maureenwinningham.com;
maureenwinningham.com

Richard DeBolt

(Prefers G.O.P. Party)



Elected Experience: Republican Leader, 2004, 2006-2013; Deputy Republican Leader, 2003; Republican Floor Leader, 2001-2002 Asst. Republican Whip, 1997-2000

Other Professional Experience: Director External Relations, TransAlta; Former Director of The Chehalis-Centralia Chamber

Education: BA, International Relations, University of Wyoming; Attended school in Germany and England

Community Service: Fraternal Order of Elks, Member of Lewis County Historical Society; United Way of Lewis County Leadership Chair, Member of Bethel Assembly of God Church; CSG West (Council of State Governments) Executive Committee Member.

Statement: A native of Tacoma, Richard traveled extensively during his youth while his father served in the military. Richard and his wife, Amy, currently live in Chehalis. Amy is an elementary school teacher. They have a daughter, Sophie and a son, Austin. Currently employed at TransAlta as communications and community relations director, Richard DeBolt formerly was the director for the Centralia-Chehalis Chamber of Commerce.

Bringing strong community values to the Legislature, Richard DeBolt exemplifies leadership at our state's highest levels.

Contact: (360) 740-0266; Michal.tankersley@icloud.com; www.richarddebolt.com

Michael Savoca

(States No Party Preference)



Elected Experience: 1995-2005 served as School Board Director from District 1 of The Rainier School District.

Other Professional Experience: Tug-boat Deck Hand, Automotive Mechanic, Security Officer, Adult Correctional Officer, Juvenile Correctional Counselor, Juvenile Offender Case Manager, DNR-JRA Inmate Work Crew Supervisor, Mental Health Unit Supervisor.

Education: Graduate, 1970, Byram Hills High School; Graduate, 1975, S.U.N.Y.-Morrisville Agricultural and Technical College; Graduate, 1978, S.U.N.Y. at Utica/Rome, Bachelors Degree, Criminal Justice. Attended Centralia Community College, 1995, Continuing Adult Education, Economics and Math.

Community Service: Pre-School, Public School, and Girl Scout Parent Volunteer

Statement: If elected I'll donate half my salary to local charities. I will not accept campaign donations from lobbyists, corporations, or unions. No campaign contributions above \$5 will be accepted. We are in the fight of our lives to take back our country from billionaires and multinational corporations, or our children will become serfs in the country our soldiers fought and died for. Sixteen states have voted to overturn the US Supreme Court decision that put government up for sale to the highest bidder. Washington State must be next to demand a constitutional amendment restoring campaign finance reform.

Contact: (360) 446-2255; masavoca@fairpoint.net; michaelsavoca.com

Ed Orcutt

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Serving his sixth two-year term in the House of Representatives, Ed serves on the Transportation Committee; Finance Committee; and Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

Other Professional Experience: Consulting forester/owner: Cascade Forest Management.

Education: B.S. degree in Forest Management, University of Idaho.

Community Service: An active volunteer even before he was elected to the House, Ed has served as president of the Lions Club, chairman of the Highlander Festival, member of the Columbia Theatre Board, and served as a youth bowling coach

Statement: State Representative Ed Orcutt has earned a reputation in Olympia as an effective, independent leader who works hard to make things happen for the families in Southwest Washington. Ed is a leader in protecting natural resource-based jobs, property rights, hunting and fishing opportunities, and the quality of life we all enjoy.

Ed Orcutt's priorities include creating new family-wage jobs, making government agencies more responsive to the citizens they serve, and making government live within its means. That means funding education and vital services using existing revenues. Let's keep Ed Orcutt working for us as our state representative.

Contact: (360) 751-2317; ElectEdOrcutt@kalama.com; repedorcutt.com

John Morgan

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: No information submitted

Other Professional Experience: Over 7 years Professional Insurance Agent \ Field Manager, Mega Life & Health, Aon corp, Combind Insurance co. of America. Life, Health, and Disability Specialist. Over 23 years experience in Transportation, and Owner of John Morgan Trucking, LLC

Education: Antelope Valley High School & Community College, Lancaster, ca; Columbia Basin Job Corps, Moses Lake ,Wa.; Penn Foster, Scraton, pa.

Community Service: Parks & Recreation, Pearblossom, ca Membership Chairman Capitol City Rifle & Pistol Club - CCRPVice president CCRP Range Master 5 years CCRP, Hunter site in and Range Safety Officer, CCRP, Littlerock, Wa Highway Watch & First Observer Usa Volunteer Concern for Animals & Ood fellows

Statement: We need a change in Government to restore our Liberties and our Government to the People. We need to change the people in Government, With the Values that made Our Country great, Courage, Truth, Justus, Liberty; With a firm resolve to make Tomorrow better, not just for Ourselves, but for Our Childrsen. The CAFR Funds should be used to benefit all the People, not just a select few, We must bring these Funds out of the Shadows and into the Light. There ar similarities of Politicians and diapers: They both need to be changed and for the same reason.

Contact: (360) 701-1299; electjohnmorgan@gmail.com; electjohnmorgan.com

Sharon Wylie

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: Was appointed and then elected to current position in 2011 and 2012. Committees include Government Accountability, Economic Development, Technology and Energy and Higher Education. Served two terms in Oregon House in 1993 and 1995.

Other Professional Experience: 30 years of experience in business, management and government relations consulting. As Clark County government relations officer, obtained funding for the Center for Community Health and the Salmon Creek interchange.

Education: B.A Political Science University of California, Riverside. 1975

Community Service: Served on Council for the Homeless, Affordable Community Environments, Art in the Heart Committee, Hough Foundation supporter.

Statement: I am proud to serve as your representative. My family is deeply involved in our community and believe that public service is an honor. Despite challenges, I am proud of progress closing tax loopholes, making higher education more accessible and affordable, and using my management consulting experience to make government more efficient. Another \$1 billion invested in best practices strengthened our commitment to our kids. Together we can create a stronger economy, make our tax system more just, and protect our vulnerable people. Contact me at 1-360-901-8551 or Campaign@sharonfor49th.com

Contact: (360) 901-8551; Campaign@sharonfor49th.com; www.sharonfor49th.com

Anson Service

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: Elected Vice President of the Goldendale Chamber of Commerce providing economic development to create more jobs and increase pay. Elected Senator (ASWSUV) of Washington State University, Vancouver.

Other Professional Experience: Clinical Director and business owner; Author of five published books; Marketing and Sales Manager for multi-million dollar factory and home builder; Music Director for Hough Foundation; Independent building contractor; Worked with children with developmental disorders; Worked on loading docks.

Education: Doctorate of Clinical Psychology, AU Seattle; MA in Clinical Psychology, AU Seattle; BS Psychology, WSU Vancouver; Coursework, Clark College.

Community Service: Hough Foundation, Sexual Assault Advocate (YWCA), LDS, BSA, and more.

Statement: I am a Doctor of Clinical Psychology, leader, educator, business owner, and family man. My expertise in education, research, communication, and negotiation make me the *better, sensible choice* over an incumbent career politician who voted to raise taxes, hurt businesses, and supported wasteful spending. My bipartisan style is vital to eliminate waste, fully fund our schools, and serve all children *without raising taxes*. I created the "100% Vancouver" program to boost businesses to take back millions of our dollars spent on Oregon's economy. I *advocate for elderly and vulnerable* citizens, helping citizens of *all ages and abilities* to thrive.

Contact: (360) 735-7330; anson@electansonservice.com; www.electansonservice.com

Jim Moeller

(Prefers Democratic Party)



Elected Experience: Washington State House of Representatives 49th District. Re-elected to a sixth term in 2012. House Speaker Pro Tempore. Vancouver City Council for two terms.

Other Professional Experience: House Commerce and Workforce Development Committee. Health Care and Wellness Committee. Transportation and Rules Committees.

Education: Washington State University BS in Psychology, Portland State University Graduate School of Social Work, Portland State University Mark Hatfield School of Government.

Community Service: Member of St. Paul Lutheran Church, Vancouver Human Services Council Board Member, Governors Work Group on Behavioral Health (Mental Health CD), Clark County Vulnerable Adult Task Force, Former Washington End of Life Coalition Board Member

Statement: Washington State belongs to us, not the lobbyists. As your state representative I am fighting to shine a light on currently concealed political spending, including from out of state interest groups. The economic recovery must include all citizens. That means attracting new jobs, new investment and new ideas through holding fast to our values: protecting the vulnerable, excellence in education, affordable, local and accessible college, health care, opportunity for all, fiscal discipline and a commitment to a special quality of life we treasure. Together we can build a better Washington and Vancouver for our families and the future.

Contact: (360) 903-5115; electjim@jimmoeller.org; www.jimmoeller.org

Lisa Ross

(Prefers Republican Party)



Elected Experience: 2014 PCO-elect; 2013 candidate - Vancouver School Board; 2012 County, State, and National Delegate Republican National Convention

Other Professional Experience: Certified Public Accountant, worked in the retail grocery, publishing, transportation, non-profit, mental health, vehicle sales/leasing, and government industries. Previous voting, vested member of UFCW Local #1657.

Education: MBA Management and Strategy from WGU-Washington, BS in Accounting from Western Governors University, BA in Philosophy from University of Alabama, minor in accounting, concentrations in English, Biology, and Mathematics

Community Service: Republican Party; MSWalk Fundraiser; Columbia River Mental Health Services; Treasurer, Boots to Boots; Brownie/Daisy Troop leader; Volunteer, Arts Adventures, Vancouver Public Schools

Statement: *The incumbent's divisive platform of increased taxes, destructive business regulations and the lawsuit against us voters has been a drag on the Vancouver community for years now. I will work for just the opposite - a brighter future for both employees and employers - without wasteful projects like the CRC that cannot solve the problem and are too expensive. It is time to vote for someone who will truly represent your family's interests - regardless of what letter is by their name. I am a professional problem solver with integrity. I promise to never break your trust. Allow yourself to choose more.*

Contact: (360) 609-4928; lisa@selectlisaross.com; www.SelectLisaRoss.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.



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 state-wide 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; 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

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

Rich Melnick

(Nonpartisan)



Unopposed

Legal/Judicial Experience: Rich Melnick has served the public for over thirty years as a judge and a prosecutor. He currently serves as a Judge of the Washington State Court of Appeals after serving as a trial judge in the Superior Court, District Court, and Municipal Court.

Other Professional Experience: Former Dean of Washington's Judicial College and currently a Commissioner on the Supreme Court's Gender and Justice Commission.

Education: JD Lewis and Clark Law School/BA Northwestern University

Community Service: Melnick's community service has led to his receiving WSBA's Local Hero Award, CCBA's Ken Weber Award, and National Football Foundation's Distinguished America Award (Clark County Chapter).

Statement: I am honored to have spent my entire career serving the public. It is a privilege to be a judge and have the public's support. I will continue to decisively resolve cases using common sense, precedent, and my legal knowledge. I promise to always remember my decisions have real impact on people's lives.

Contact: rmelnick@ispllc.net

Bernard F. Veljacic

(Nonpartisan)



Legal/Judicial Experience: Current Clark County Superior Court Judge. In addition to private practice, served over 13 years as a Clark County Deputy Prosecutor, earning criminal and civil trial experience in Clark County's District, Juvenile, and Superior Courts as well as Federal District Courts. Appellate experience at Washington State and Federal Courts of Appeals. Provided advice to various county departments.

Other Professional Experience: Legal lecturer and instructor, founder of legal clinic.

Education: Seattle University School of Law 1998; Whittier College 1994.

Community Service: Youth soccer coach, Leadership Clark County Panelist, Habitat for Humanity, Community Associations Institute, many others. See www.BernardforJudge.com for complete biography.

Statement: Judge Bernard Veljacic has the distinctive experience of having served Clark County as both judge and prosecutor. Judge Veljacic issues firm and knowledgeable rulings; he is known as a fair person who dispenses justice with common sense. "I respect all citizens and lawyers who appear before me. My decisions will continue to be based on the facts and the law after carefully listening to all the parties."

As a public servant, Judge Veljacic believes protecting the public is a top priority. A former prosecutor, he safeguarded our community on hundreds of cases, from misdemeanors to serious felonies. Before joining our Superior Court, Judge Veljacic served on the Washington State Bar's Character and Fitness Board, where he issued rulings with the goal of improving the quality of lawyers in Washington. Judge Veljacic also served as a Commissioner on the state Clemency and Pardons Board, issuing decisions on some of the most serious crimes in Washington.

Judge Veljacic is the only candidate with judicial experience. Judge Veljacic has broad community support and received a "Well Qualified" rating from Washington Women Lawyers. He is endorsed by a majority of the Washington Supreme Court. Please join us in supporting Judge Bernard Veljacic.

Contact: (360) 553-6108; bernardveljacic@gmail.com; www.BernardforJudge.com

Robert Vukanovich

(Nonpartisan)



Legal/Judicial Experience: 26 years as an attorney, focusing on family, criminal, real estate and business law. I have handled a number of criminal cases including major crimes, drug crimes, sex crimes and domestic violence crimes. My family law practice involves various legal cases related to children, parent and family law issues.

Other Professional Experience: President of the Clark County Bar Association, Board of Trustees for the Volunteer Lawyers Program

Education: Southwestern University School of Law; University of Southern California

Community Service: Rotary Club of Vancouver, Clark County Youth Football, Cascade Little League, Clark County Volunteer Lawyers Program, Clark County Mock Trial Program

Statement: This is one of the few times that the citizens of Clark County have an opportunity to elect their Superior Court Judge rather than have their judge appointed for them by Olympia. As a long-time Clark County resident, who has raised 4 children in our community, it is an honor to run for this position.

I am a past president of the Clark County Bar Association, practicing law for 26 years with a focus on family, criminal, real estate and business law. This last April, the Clark County Bar gave me the highest marks for legal ability, legal temperament, integrity and relevant legal experience for the position of judge.

I have conducted numerous family law clinics for those less fortunate individuals in our community. I have coached little league baseball, and served as the president of Cascade Little League. I have also been a coach in the Clark County Youth Football program. As a member of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, I have been active in a number of community activities including the Festival of Trees.

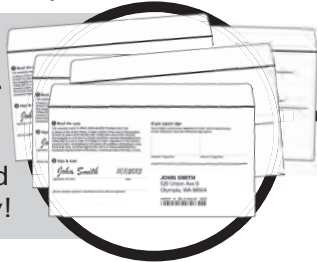
I believe that the citizens of Clark County, rather than politicians, can decide which candidate will best serve this community. Your vote is appreciated.

Contact: (360) 993-0389; bobforsuperiorcourttjudge@gmail.com; bobforjudge.com

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.

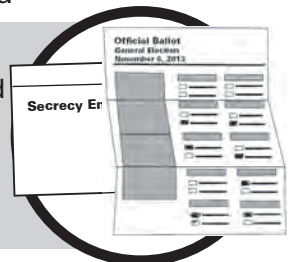
4 Envelopes are separated

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



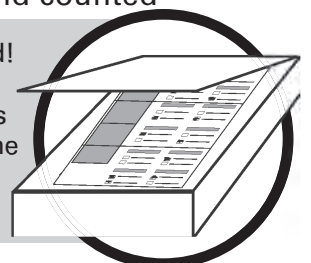
5 Your ballot is reviewed

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

Clark County Official Local

Voters' Pamphlet

November 4, 2014 General Election



Published by the Clark County Auditor's Office

Auditor's letter

To Clark County Voters,

Before the 2013 November general election, the Elections Department received many questions about the Freeholder positions on the ballot. Voters would have benefited had the voters' pamphlet included an explanation of the Board of Freeholders' responsibility to draft a home rule charter.

In spring, the Board of Freeholders requested two pages in the 2014 voters' pamphlet for information about the proposed Clark County Home Rule Charter it wrote. This was an alternative to mailing an informational brochure to each household at a cost of approximately \$37,500. I agreed to that request because, at a cost of approximately \$2,000, voters could make a more informed decision after having access to the proposed charter information. The information can be found on Pages 58-59 of this voters' pamphlet.

Every election, we must disregard hundreds of ballots because they were mailed too late and missed the mailing deadline. If you mail your voted ballot to Elections, please be sure it is postmarked on or before Election Day, Nov. 4, 2014. If not, please take it to one of the 32 ballot drop-off locations throughout the county before 8 p.m. Election Day.

A complete list of the ballot drop boxes can be found on Page 63.

Also, every election we get back thousands of ballots that could not be delivered because voters have moved and not updated their addresses with Elections. We want all registered voters to receive the ballot they are entitled to. If you move, please contact the Elections Department at (360) 397-2345 or email elections@clark.wa.gov to update your address, or update it online at www.clarkvotes.org.

If you are a registered voter and have not received your General Election ballot by Friday, Oct. 24, I urge you to contact the Elections Department to obtain a replacement ballot.

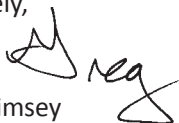
If you make a mistake voting your ballot, please see instructions on Page 62 or contact the Elections Department for a replacement ballot.

Again this year, preliminary election results will be released at Gaiser Hall at Clark College, 1800 E. McLoughlin Blvd., Vancouver, at approximately 8:30 p.m. on Election Day. Results also will be available online at www.clarkvotes.org.

This Local Voters' Pamphlet is designed to help you make important decisions in this year's General Election. You have the opportunity to vote for candidates and on issues that will affect you and your family.

I urge you to read this pamphlet, but also seek more information. The best decisions are made by informed voters.

Sincerely,



Greg Kimsey
Clark County Auditor

Greg.Kimsey@clark.wa.gov (360) 397-2078

Clark County information

A reminder to vote

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Be an informed voter.
Here's how.

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Complete text of measures

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Participating jurisdictions – Clark County; Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County; City of Washougal; Mount Pleasant School District No. 029-93; East County Fire & Rescue

A reminder to vote

Registering to vote

Registering takes only a few minutes, and you may do it by mail or online at <http://clarkvotes.org>. You must complete a voter registration form if you are registering for the first time in Washington or if you moved to a new county. If you have moved within the same county, you may complete a new form or contact the Elections Department by mail, email or phone. Registration forms are available during business hours at public libraries, schools when they are open, city and town halls, and the County Elections Department.

MyVote
register to vote | my voting information

Who is eligible to vote?

The requirements for registering to vote are simple. You must be a United States citizen, 18 years or older on November 4, and live in Clark County 30 days prior to the election.

How to vote

Clark County voters will receive their ballots by mail. If you are a registered voter in Clark County, we will mail you a ballot for every election in which you are entitled to participate.

The page **Voting instructions** (Page 62) in this pamphlet explains how to vote using the Clark County voting process. Please read the instructions in this pamphlet. We want your vote to count!

Lost or damaged ballot?

If you lose your ballot, or it becomes damaged, you can obtain a replacement ballot by contacting the Elections Department.

Phone: (360) 397-2345

Email: elections@clark.wa.gov

Mailing address: PO Box 8815, Vancouver, WA 98666-8815

Street address: 1408 Franklin Street, Vancouver, WA 98660

Speech-to-speech relay: (800) 833-6384

Be an informed voter. Here's how.

There are many sources of information for citizens wishing to know more about candidates, issues, and coverage of the upcoming November 4 election.

Read all about it

- **The Columbian**
www.columbian.com
- **The Oregonian**
www.oregonlive.com/elections/
- **The Camas/Washougal Post Record**
www.camaspostrerecord.com
- **The Reflector**
www.thereflector.com



League of Women Voters

For a schedule of events or candidate forums, see their website at www.washingtonvoter.org or call (360) 693-9966.

Watch cable TV

CVTV Clark-Vancouver Television on Comcast cable channels 21 and 23. Election coverage will include candidate forums and interviews of candidates in various races. See TV listings in *The Columbian*, cable channel 2, and the CVTV website, www.cvtv.org or call (360) 487-8703.

If you do not have cable TV you can obtain video tapes of any program from CVTV.



Look online



- Election coverage can be found on the Clark County Elections Department website at <http://clarkvotes.org>.
- The Fort Vancouver Regional Library has computers with internet connections available for public use.

Proposed Home Rule Charter

Proposed Clark County Home Rule Charter

Information provided by the Clark County Board of Freeholders

Charter Background

Washington's constitution gives local voters the ability to change the structure of their county's government by approving a home rule charter. Six of Washington's 39 counties are Home Rule Charter Counties, representing 56% of the state's population.

In November 2013, Clark County voters elected fifteen people, five from each of three commissioner districts, to serve as a Board of Freeholders. Its sole purpose was to create a home rule charter for voters. The Board of Freeholders met for seven months, from November 2013 through May 2014. After completing the charter for voters, the Board of Freeholders disbanded per the state constitution's directive. That charter is on this year's general election ballot. See the full text of the charter on page 80 of this voters' pamphlet.

Charter Summary

- The charter establishes a council-manager form of government, with five partisan council positions and one manager position. The charter changes the three existing commissioner positions to three council positions, the existing county administrator position to a county manager position and adds two new council positions.
- Council districts elect four of the five council positions, and a county-wide election determines the council chair. The council sets the county budget, enacts ordinances, establishes policy, and hires a manager. The council appoints members of the Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Commission, and Board of Equalization.
- The manager is appointed, and is subject to removal, by the council. This position implements policies established by the council, and handles day-to-day administration of county departments under the council's authority. The manager hires department heads and, subject to county council acceptance or rejection, appoints members of certain commissions, task forces, and boards.
- The four councilor salaries will be \$53,000 per year. The council chair's salary will be 20% higher, at \$63,600. The council members' salaries may be adjusted based on changes established for state legislators by the Washington State Salary Commission. The Salary Commission consists of 17 unpaid citizens. Since 2007, legislator salaries have increased 2%, from \$41,280 to \$42,106.
- The annual salary of the two commissioners currently in office will be \$102,000 for the remaining two years of their term. The 2014 elected commissioner has a four-year term. For the first two years of that term, the commissioner's salary will be \$102,000. For the remaining two years of the term, the salary declines to \$53,000.
- The charter retains the elected, partisan offices of assessor, auditor, clerk, sheriff, and treasurer, with no change of authority or responsibility. The salaries for these positions may be adjusted based on changes established for state legislators by the Salary Commission.
- Voters may change the charter. The three methods by which proposed charter amendments may be placed on the ballot are:
 - 1) Council action
 - 2) Citizen petition
 - 3) Charter Review Commission

- An initiative is a procedure by which voters can, within limits, propose a new law and submit it directly to other voters. A successful initiative petition will place a proposed ordinance on the ballot after gathering signatures equal to 10% of the votes cast in the county's last gubernatorial election. If the proposed ordinance requires additional revenue, it must include a recommended revenue source. All initiatives require the prosecuting attorney to provide an opinion as to whether the initiative's subject matter is within the scope of local initiative powers. Before the subject of an initiative can be passed into law, it must earn a majority vote.
- A mini initiative requires signatures to equal 3% of total votes cast in the county's last gubernatorial election. If the mini initiative gathers enough signatures, the council must hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance.
- A referendum is a procedure by which voters can alter or repeal some council actions by a vote of the people. A referendum requires a minimum of 100 signatures to suspend an ordinance. To place the subject of a referendum on the ballot, signatures must equal 10% of the total votes cast in the county's last gubernatorial election. A simple majority vote will repeal the ordinance.

Charter Frequently Asked Questions

Why increase the number of council members from three commissioners to five councilors?

Adding two council members will increase citizen representation and access, and reduce the concentration of power. With a council of five members, two councilors can meet without forming a quorum.

Why elect four council members by district and one at large?

Electing councilors by district (the same method by which state legislators are elected) gives minority groups with a geographic base a better chance of being represented on the council. Under the current system, where districts nominate commissioner candidates and the county-wide vote elects them, the general election winner may not be the first choice of voters in the district. Electing councilors by district may reduce candidates' campaign costs, because each district has fewer voters than the entire county, and a campaign would need to reach fewer people.

The council chair requires a county-wide nomination and election because this position provides a county-wide view on the council and serves as the face of the county.

Would the charter cost taxpayers more than the current form of county government?

Any increases in county taxes, fees, and expenditures would require approval by the county council. The charter was designed to keep the five-member county council's operational costs comparable to those of the current three-member Board of County Commissioners. By 2017, after a transition period, the salaries of the five council members will essentially be half of what the three commissioners are currently paid.

How were the new council districts created?

The boundaries of the proposed four council districts were established in accordance with the criteria set forth in Washington state law.

If voters approve the charter, when would it take effect?

If approved, the charter would take effect January 1, 2015. The two new council members, including the council chair, would be elected in the 2015 general election.

What percent of voted ballots will be required to approve or reject the charter?

The charter will pass or fail depending on the results of a simple majority vote.

Accessible voting

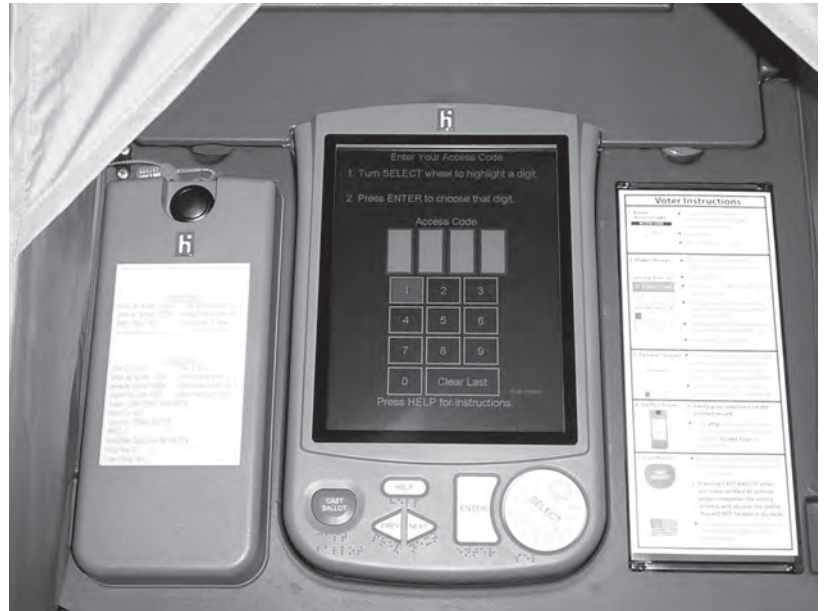
Using the eSlate

Clark County voters with disabilities have the option of casting a truly secret ballot using an accessible voting unit.

The eSlate accessible voting unit is a direct record electronic machine that allows voters with disabilities, including those who are blind, mobility impaired or lack upper-body dexterity, to vote privately and independently. The eSlate is in a booth that is wheelchair-accessible. The photos to the right are of the eSlate, encased in its booth.

Beginning 20 days before each election this accessible voting machine is available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Clark County Elections Office, 1408 Franklin Street, Vancouver.

The elections department may be reached by taking C-Tran bus #25 Fruit Valley Route. You will be let off at Franklin Street and Mill Plain Blvd.



The top photograph shows a close-up of the eSlate. The photograph on the bottom shows the eSlate as part of the wheelchair-accessible booth.



Continued on next page.

Accessible voting

About the accessible eSlate

The eSlate is accessible in six ways, starting 20 days before Election day.

- For those who cannot operate the eSlate using the buttons and wheel, special interface devices are available as shown here.
- For those who are vision-impaired, use the headphones with volume control to hear the ballot.



Accessible features

- Those who are visually impaired or have difficulty reading can listen to the ballot. The SELECT wheel is the trigger to the audio. Turning clockwise moves the listener through the ballot. To hear something repeated, turn the SELECT wheel counterclockwise.

Those using hearing aids with a telecoil mode may use their neckloop rather than the headphones.



- The RED jelly switch is the same as the SELECT wheel. The GREEN jelly switch is the same as the ENTER button.



- Voters with quadriplegia can use their sip-n-puff to move through the ballot. Sip to move through the ballot. Puff to mark your choice.



The accessible eSlate unit is in a wheelchair-accessible booth.

If you are not in a chair but need to sit while voting, a chair can be used with the special booth.

Voting instructions

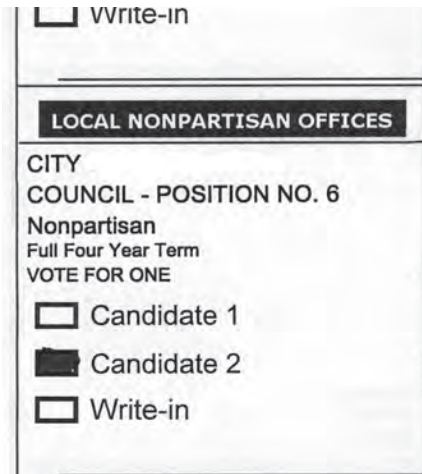
Your ballot packet will be mailed to you about 20 days before the November 4 General. It will contain:

- An instruction sheet that explains the voting process.
- The official ballot where you will mark your choices.
- A yellow secrecy envelope with instructions printed on it.
- A return affidavit envelope with a green stripe that is addressed to the County Auditor.

To make sure your vote is counted, please follow the steps below when you receive your ballot package.

- 1** Read the following instructions that explain how to vote in this election.
- 2** Read the ballot. It contains all the races and ballot measures that you can vote.
- 3** Mark your ballot by completely filling in the box to the left of your choice with a black or blue ink pen.

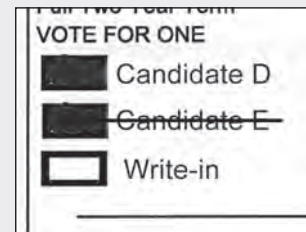
*Example:
Candidate 2 has been chosen in the city council race. One candidate has been marked and the box is filled in completely.*



4 *Optional.* If you want to vote for a candidate not appearing on the ballot, completely fill in the box to the left of the Write-in choice and use the line provided.

5 Check your ballot to be sure you have voted for all the candidates and measures you intended. Make sure you voted for only one candidate in each contest. If you vote for more than one candidate in a contest, or fill in both boxes for a measure, your votes in that contest or measure will be rejected. Your other votes will be counted if they are done correctly.

If you make a mistake marking your ballot, draw a line through the entire candidate's name as shown below. You then have the option of making another choice.



6 Refold the ballot in the same way you received it and place it inside the yellow secrecy envelope. Then seal it. Don't write on this envelope.

7 Place the yellow secrecy envelope into the white affidavit envelope with the green stripe.

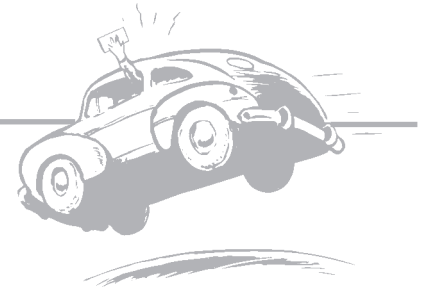
8 Read the declaration on the affidavit envelope, and then sign and date it.

9 Seal the envelope and put a first class stamp (49¢) on the envelope and mail it so it is postmarked no later than November 4.

You may also deliver your envelope in person. Please see page 63 for information about ballot deposit locations.

If you need help, call the Elections Department at (360) 397-2345.

Ballot deposit locations



If you wish to return your voted ballot in person before the General election, starting on October 15, take it to the:

■ **Clark County Elections Department**

1408 Franklin Street, Vancouver, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

If you lose your ballot or it becomes damaged, you can obtain a replacement ballot only at this location.

■ **Red permanent ballot drop box**

West 14th and Esther streets, Vancouver (one-half block east of the Elections Department). *Available 24 hours a day.*

Election Day is Tuesday, November 4, 2014. If you wish to return your voted ballot in person on Election Day, take it to the red ballot drop box before 8 p.m.

In addition, election workers will be present to accept completed ballots **only** on Election Day from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the following locations:

Clark County Elections Department

1408 Franklin Street, Vancouver

Battle Ground City Hall

109 SW 1st Street, Battle Ground

Battle Ground High School

300 W Main Street, Battle Ground

Burton Elementary School

14015 NE 28th Street, Vancouver

Chinook Elementary School

1900 NW Bliss Road, Vancouver

Crestline Elementary School

13003 SE 7th Street, Vancouver

Dorothy Fox Elementary School

2623 NW Sierra Street, Camas

Eleanor Roosevelt Elementary School

2921 Falk Road, Vancouver

Ellsworth Elementary School

512 SE Ellsworth Road, Vancouver

Felida Elementary School

2700 NW 119th Street, Vancouver

Fisher's Landing Elementary School

3800 SE Hiddenbrook Drive, Vancouver

Glenwood Heights Primary School

9716 NE 134th Street, Vancouver

Grace Foursquare Gospel Church

717 SE Everett Road, Camas

Hazel Dell Elementary School

511 NE Anderson Road, Vancouver

Helen Baller Elementary School

1954 NE Garfield Street, Camas

Hockinson Middle School

15916 NE 182nd Avenue, Brush Prairie

Image Elementary School

4400 NE 122nd Avenue, Vancouver

La Center Community Center

1000 E 4th Street, La Center

Lincoln Elementary School

4200 Daniels Street, Vancouver

M.L. King Elementary School

4801 Idaho Street, Vancouver

Mill Plain Elementary School

400 SE 164th Avenue, Vancouver

Minnehaha Elementary School

2800 NE 54th Street, Vancouver

Pleasant Valley School

14320 NE 50th Avenue, Vancouver

Prune Hill Elementary School

1601 NW Tidland Street, Camas

Ridgefield Nazarene Church

747 Pioneer Street, Ridgefield

Riverview Elementary School

12601 SE Riveridge Drive, Vancouver

Salmon Creek Elementary School

1601 NE 129th Street, Vancouver

Sarah J. Anderson Elementary School

2215 NE 104th Street, Vancouver

Sifton Elementary School

7301 NE 137th Avenue, Vancouver

Sunset Elementary School

9001 NE 95th Street, Vancouver

Walnut Grove Elementary School

6103 NE 72nd Avenue, Vancouver

Washougal Community Center

1681 C Street, Washougal

Yacolt Primary School

406 W Yacolt Road, Yacolt

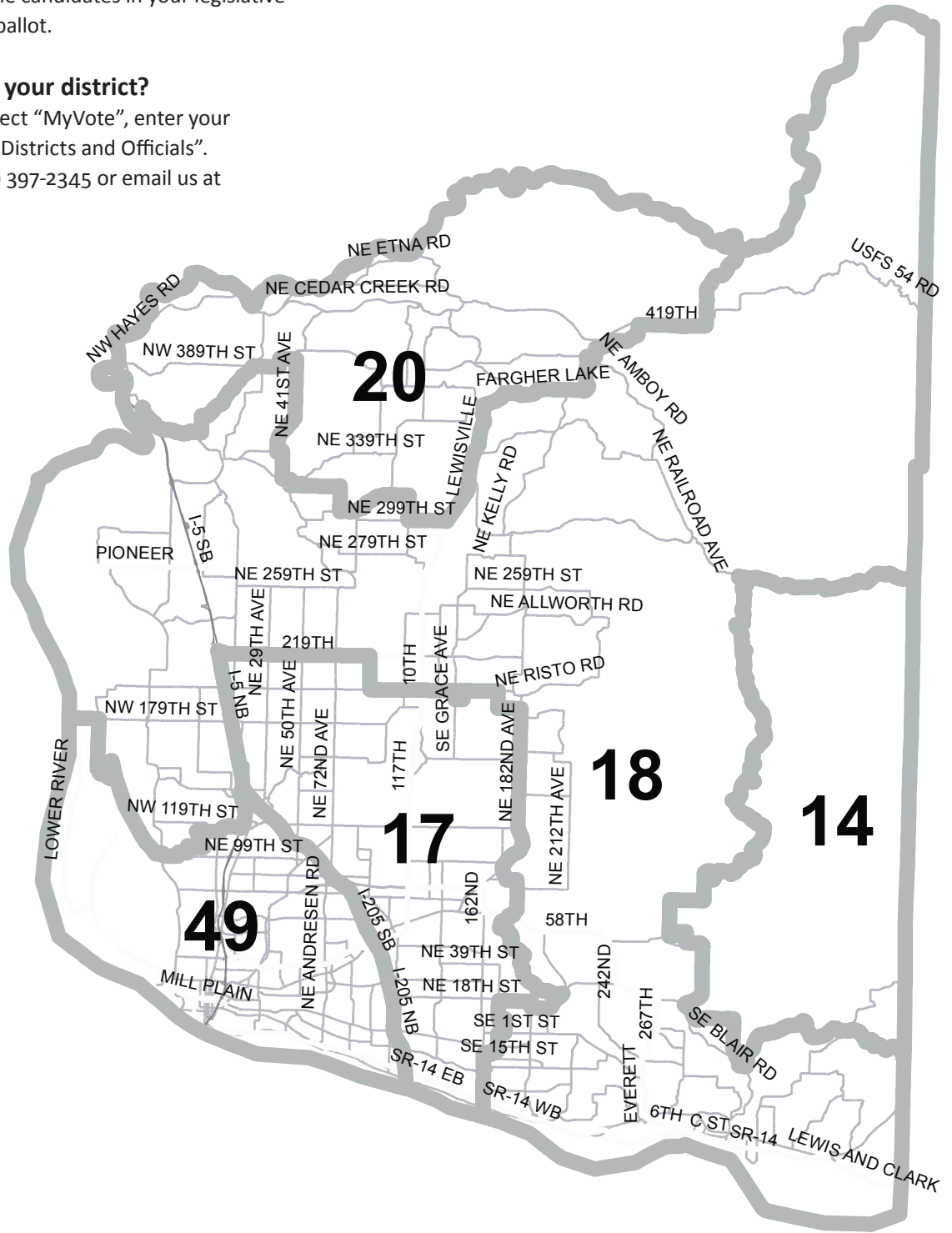
Legislative districts

Legislative districts

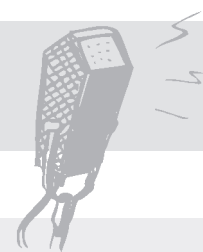
All legislative candidates are included in the state section of this pamphlet, but only the candidates in your legislative district will appear on your ballot.

Need help determining your district?

Go to clarkvotes.org and select "MyVote", enter your information and select "My Districts and Officials". You may also call us at (360) 397-2345 or email us at elections@clark.wa.gov.



Candidate statements



County Partisan Office

Clark County Assessor



Peter Van Nortwick

Prefers Republican Party

It is an honor to be your Assessor. In my term, we introduced a culture of continuous improvement. As a result, we eliminated the office's back logs and began meeting our statutory deadlines.

In addition, we drastically lowered the cost of government reducing our spending by 21% since 2009 and returned \$632,000 to the general fund.

In the current budget, we took a voluntary budget decrease and are on track to return over \$1.2 Million to the general fund. *Better Government, Faster Service* and leaving Clark County financially *Stronger* is my goal. If you like results, vote for a Re-Pete.

Phone: (360) 907-4413

Email: Friendsofpetervannortwick@gmail.com



Darren S. Wertz

States No Party Preference

For the past eleven years I've worked with County Board of Equalization helping property owners get their assessed property values corrected.

I am an army veteran with a master's degree in Economics, was Economist for PUD for 11 years, serve on Ridgefield City Council but most importantly have been a property owner in Clark County for over 30 years and believe strongly in

property rights and fair taxation.

I know State Code and have advanced technical appraisal training through IAAO and AI.

It's time to have an assessor that's for the property owner. Please hire me. Vote *Wertz*.

Thank you.

Address: PO Box 1676, Ridgefield 98642

Email: WertzCares@gmail.com

Website: www.WertzForAssessor.com

County Partisan Office

Clark County Auditor



Greg Kimsey

Prefers Republican Party

It has been a great privilege to serve as your County Auditor these past 16 years.

Accomplishments include: *improved integrity of elections process; conducted numerous performance audits ensuring tax dollars are used efficiently and effectively; Washington State Auditor of the Year; national awards for financial reporting.*

My commitment is to provide the highest possible level of service to "customers" of the Auditor's Office.

I have been, and will continue to be, an advocate for taxpayers in county government.

I appreciate the confidence voters have had in me. I hope you will honor me with your vote this year.

Phone: (360) 521-6685

Email: gkimsey@comcast.net

Website: www.GregKimsey.com

County Partisan Office

Clark County Clerk



Scott G. Weber

Prefers Republican Party

It has been my honor to serve as your Clark County Clerk for the last four years. During my term, our office has made significant positive change, resulting in better, more responsive customer service. We have allowed for real-time public access to documents and electronic filing. Under my leadership, we are continuing this work. Ensuring that Washington State's court records are open and

accessible is the most essential function of the Clerk's Office, and I thank you for your support as we make constant, steady improvement. I am Scott Weber and I ask for your vote.

Address: Scott G. Weber, 15512 NE 87th Street, Vancouver 98682

Phone: (360) 253-3977

Email: friendsofscottweber@gmail.com

Website: Weber4Clerk.com



Deanna Pauli-Hammond

Prefers Democratic Party

The County Clerk's office is an integral part of the superior court system that depends on accurate records. I bring 25 years' experience in Customer Service, Office, and Financial Records Management, with a proven record of passing state and federal audits.

I feel the focus of the Clerk's office is to build on technologies that expedite best practices, make public records accessible, reduce errors, and enable

clerks to provide the best possible service to the courts and the community. I would also work to find ways to help the public with limited resources utilize court services when they're needed.

Address: Deanna for County Clerk, 800 NE Tenney Road #110-425, Vancouver 98685

Phone: (360) 984-0345

Email: deannaforcountyclerk@gmail.com

Website: www.deanna4countyclerk.com

County Partisan Office

Clark County Commissioner District No. 3



Craig Pridemore

Prefers Democratic Party

As a public finance manager, former Clark County Commissioner and State Senator, Craig Pridemore has the knowledge, skills and experience to be an effective champion of the citizens of Clark County from Day One. He has received the support and endorsements of community leaders from across the county. Craig will focus on restoring partnerships with community organizations;

ensuring county employees are working on behalf of citizens, not political ideologies; and on restoring fiscal accountability to county government. A US Army veteran, Craig has devoted his life to public service and to a positive, productive future for our community.

Address: Friends of Craig Pridemore, 1111 Main Street, Suite 400, Vancouver 98661

Website: www.CraigPridemore.com



Jeanne E. Stewart

Prefers Republican Party

Citizens First. – The Number 1 priority! It's what government should be about—above all else.

Let's work to move Clark County forward—demand safer transport of all hazardous materials traveling through our county; improve mental health services; preserve our neighborhoods; keep taxes under control through carefully prioritized spending; work with regional partners to expand economic development to create jobs; work with cities for

mutual benefit; help create an effective regional transportation plan including a third bridge without the financial burden of light rail; actively support C-Tran's flexible, affordable, functional bus service. I will always respectfully represent the Citizens of Clark County.

Address: Stewart for Clark County, PO Box 383, Vancouver 98666

Phone: (360) 695-5154

Email: stwjevanc@aol.com

Website: www.JeanneStewart.org

Clark County Prosecuting Attorney



Tony Golik

Prefers Democratic Party

It's been an honor to serve as your elected Prosecuting Attorney.

I've spent my entire career fighting for victims and families. I've personally prosecuted many of the most dangerous criminals in our community.

A few accomplishments: We opened our state's first Elder Justice Center; brought all local cities together to participate in our Children's Justice

Center; and increased technological efficiency, saving taxpayer dollars. I appreciate the confidence voters have in me. I would be honored to have your vote.

Trusted leaders in law enforcement endorse Tony Golik: Sheriff Garry Lucas, Chief Mitch Lackey, and retired Clark County Prosecutor Art Curtis.

Address: Citizens to Re-Elect Tony Golik for Prosecutor, PO Box 1390, Battle Ground 98604

Phone: (360) 356-6155

Website: www.electgolik.com



Josie Townsend

Prefers Republican Party

Positive Change is needed in the office of the Prosecutor. I have twenty years of experience as a New York State Trooper, thirteen years as a lawyer. I have served five years as a Hearings Officer for the Department of Licensing. I am the former City Prosecutor for the City of Vancouver. Vote for me - I can promise you that the office of the Prosecutor

will treat you with respect – whether you are the victim, the police, the offender, or opposing counsel. It is a privilege to be a public servant and I will remember that – always.

Phone: (360) 694-7601

Email: jctownsend@aol.com

Website: www.electjosie.com

County Partisan Office

Clark County Sheriff



Chuck E. Atkins

Prefers Republican Party

Everyone should feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods while having confidence in those sworn to protect them. I believe in a tough but smart approach to fighting crime, long-term problem solving, and professional service with accountability. I have 35 years of experience as a deputy, K9 handler, sergeant, SWAT commander, precinct commander, assistant chief, and I'm a graduate of the FBI National

Academy. Over 150 public safety professionals endorse me for sheriff because they understand being sheriff is a tough job that requires experience, integrity, and leadership. I ask you to join them in supporting me for sheriff.

Phone: (360) 601-9019

Email: chuck@atkinsforsheriff.com

Website: www.atkinsforsheriff.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/chuckatkinsforsheriff



Shane Gardner

States No Party Preference

I'm Shane Gardner, Sheriff's Office Community Outreach Sergeant. Each day I make life safer and more secure for you while building relationships between the Sheriff's Office and our community – exactly what our Sheriff must do. I'm an Army veteran (Ranger) and hundreds who know my leadership skills endorse me: (www.ShaneGardner.com/endorsements).

As Sheriff, I'll lead our county into a modern, engaging, effective model of law enforcement.

I'm a nonpartisan candidate - when you call 911, we want to know your emergency, not your political affiliation. Partisan politics have no place in law enforcement.

I'm Shane Gardner and ask for your vote.

Address: 2400 SE 133rd Court, Vancouver 98683

Phone: (360) 892-6330

Email: Shane@ShaneGardner.com

Website: www.ShaneGardner.com

Campaign Facebook: [Facebook.com/ShaneGardnerForSheriff](https://www.facebook.com/ShaneGardnerForSheriff)

Personal Facebook: [Facebook.com/TheGardnerFour](https://www.facebook.com/TheGardnerFour)

County Partisan Office

Clark County Treasurer



Doug Lasher

Prefers Democratic Party

The position of County Treasurer is not about political rhetoric. It's about 30 years of hard work administering the law, which has earned Doug a stellar reputation as an innovative administrator, excellent manager, and vigilant caretaker of the public's monies.

Over the years, accomplishments include one-stop service center, shared Remittance Processing Center, electronic REET processing, and treasury web portal. Customer service is Doug's priority.

Next year will be critical implementing a new POS cashiering system and upgrading the remittance processing equipment and software that enhances customer service and internal controls. Doug is honored by your continued trust, support, and vote.

Address: Citizens for Doug Lasher, PO Box 864, Vancouver 98666

Phone: (360) 576-9783

Email: citizensforlasher@msn.com

Website: www.votedouglasher.com



Lauren Colas

Prefers Republican Party

If you deal with government entities, you've likely experienced frustration, delays, inefficiency and complacency. Can government really have reliable, cutting-edge technology, exceptional customer service, streamlined operations, plus cost savings? Absolutely! It depends on the leader. After 30 years, the time for this much needed transformation and new leadership in the Treasurer's office is now.

Lauren will lead as an effective Treasurer using her 25-year business career experience in Fortune 100, public accounting, and private companies. Well-qualified, highly educated, fresh energy and ideas, innovation over status quo – she can and will deliver. Real-world business experience matters.

Vote improvement. Vote Lauren Colas.

Email: Lauren@votelaurencolas.com

Website: www.votelaurencolas.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/LColasCCTreasurer

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 1



Vernon L. Schreiber

Nonpartisan

Judge Schreiber is a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy and Lewis and Clark Law School. In 1987 he assumed the bench in District Court as the Magistrate and was elected to the bench as a District Court Judge in 1998.

He is currently the presiding Judge of District Court. He has presided over the Substance Abuse Court, Mental Health Court, Domestic Violence Court, and will next preside over the Veterans Court. He is a firm believer in rehabilitation and treatment of people charged with crimes to reduce recidivism.

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 2



James Swanger

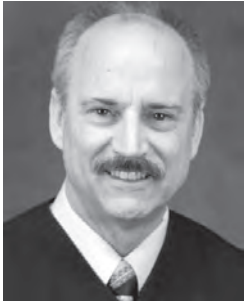
Nonpartisan

Judge Swanger has served in District Court for 16 years, as Court Commissioner and Judge. A third generation resident of Clark County, he's received awards for distinguished service in public legal education and court improvement on the national, state, and local level, and serves on the Washington

Traffic Safety Commission. Jim and Mary, his wife of 40 years, have 3 children and 7 grandchildren.

"It's an honor and a privilege to serve the people of Clark County. I am committed to ensuring fair and equal access to justice in every case, and continuing to work to improve the Court."

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 3



Darvin J. Zimmerman

Nonpartisan

In 2012 Judge Zimmerman was chosen as Access to Justice's Statewide Judge of the Year. In 2013 he was awarded the Local Hero Award by the State Bar Association in recognition for his work in establishing the Clark County Veterans Therapeutic Court. He also was awarded the first ever Star Award by

the Clark County DUI Traffic Safety Task Force for exceptional community leadership in the field of traffic safety.

Community involvement: Boards for the Handicapped and Mental Illness, Hospice, Special Olympics, Scouting and Blind School Volunteer. He has coached and officiated youth sports for more than 30 years.

County Nonpartisan Office

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 4



Sonya Langsdorf

Nonpartisan

Judge Langsdorf graduated from Seattle University Law School and moved to Clark County where she worked as a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for 13 years. Appointed as a District Court Commissioner in 2008 and elected as a District Court Judge in 2010, she has a well-deserved reputation for being

fair, patient and impartial. Judge Langsdorf is known for her work ethic, integrity and knowledge of the law. She has taught at the Washington State Judicial College on District Court Civil and Small Claim.

Sonya is married to Vaughn Langsdorf, a lifelong resident of Clark County. They have two children.

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 5



Kelli Osler

Nonpartisan

Judge Kelli Osler is a dedicated public servant. With over 22 years combined judicial and prosecutorial experience, she has demonstrated a clear ability to make sound legal decisions while being fair and courteous to all participants in her court.

Judge Osler has been active in volunteering for

community events such as the High School Mock Trial competition, teaching Street Law, Vice President and President of Inns of Court, and is the Assistant Presiding Judge of District Court. She is married and has two children.

“I thank you and look forward to continuing to serve as a District Court Judge.”

Clark County District Court Judge – Position No. 6



John P. Hagensen

Nonpartisan

Judge Hagensen brings to the bench the common sense values he learned growing up in Clark County. Hagensen has a proven record of treating court participants fairly and respectfully, while maintaining a no-nonsense approach with criminals.

With prior experience in prosecuting, criminal defense, and civil law, along with 9+ years on the

bench, Hagensen has the broad legal background necessary to make sound decisions.

Judge Hagensen, a Camas High graduate, has served our community as a school board member, port commissioner, youth baseball/basketball coach, and volunteer firefighter. He appreciates your vote.

Married 36 years. Four children. Two grandchildren.



Jane Van Dyke

A proven customer advocate who is an effective, and engaged leader, vote for Jane Van Dyke to continue award-winning customer service, reliable power and water services, and low stable rates. Jane is connected to you through community leadership. Past and current activities: PUD commissioner, Columbia Land Trust founding board/president, Vancouver Sunrise Rotary president, Vancouver Lake Watershed Partnership, Washington State

Bar Association, EOCF-Headstart, and Columbia River Economic Development Council. The utility needs diversified power and an adequate water supply that encourages efficiencies, conservation, and renewables. Let Jane's skills, knowledge, and understanding lead the utility. Vote Jane Van Dyke!

Phone: (360) 904-3974
Email: jane@janevandyke.com
Website: JaneVanDyke.com
Facebook: ElectJaneVanDyke



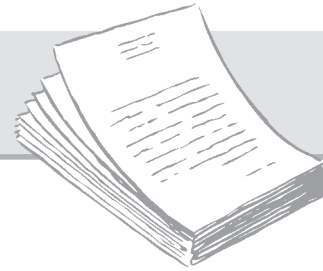
Byron Hanke

During the past twelve years, as your elected representative on the Clark Public Utilities Board of Commissioners, my goal has been to bring knowledge, experience and a common sense approach to the ever increasing complexities of utility governance. With your support, my efforts during this next six year term will continue to be in the best interests of our customers.

I am a longtime supporter of the public power concept and understand the duties and responsibilities of the Commission. Stable rates, reliable service and financial integrity will head my list of priorities.

Address: 1429 SE Columbia Way, Vancouver 98661
Phone: (360) 904-7544 and (360) 694-9414

Ballot measure



Clark County

Proposition No. 1

HOME RULE CHARTER

Proposition No. 1 proposes a Home Rule Charter government for Clark County. This Charter would replace the 3-member Board of Commissioners with a 5-member Council. The Charter would also transfer supervisory authority over county employees, except employees of other elected officials, to an appointed County Manager. Council would be elected by district, except the Chairperson who would be elected at-large. Voters would have the powers of initiative and referendum as provided by law.

Should the Home Rule Charter be approved? YES NO

Statement for:

Vote charter yes!!

We're on the verge of a historic reform in Clark County. For the first time since statehood, this Home Rule Charter puts local control into local hands. This is our opportunity to provide the tools to make our county government work better for *all!*

Your "yes" vote provides important reforms to our current form of government including local initiative and referendum, council elections by district and safeguards to protect taxpayers from one politician or branch of government becoming too powerful. Because politicians' salaries are cut, the Charter increases local representation without increasing the cost of government. As Clark County grows, we need a government that listens and represents us reflecting our values and priorities.

Improves accountability and local control

The Charter gives Clark County voters the power to put local initiatives and referendums on the ballot. The Charter calls for an appointed manager. Rather than three politicians, one person is accountable for implementing the council's decisions, improving efficiency.

Strengthens citizen representation at no more cost

The Charter reforms County governance from 3 commissioners to 5 councilmembers. Four to be elected by district and one elected at-large, the chair. Councilmembers' salaries are reduced to ensure no extra cost to taxpayers.

Protects and empowers taxpayers

The Charter assigns administrative responsibilities to an appointed administrator allowing councilmembers to focus on setting county policies. This separation protects everyone from the potential abuse of power.

Visit www.charteryes.com for an impressive, county-wide and bi-partisan list of supporters.

Pro Statement Committee:

Garry Lucas, Chair
cjwarne@comcast.net

Nan Henriksen
nannow@lycanon.org

John McDonagh
jpmcdonagh324@gmail.com

Rebuttal of statement against:

Home Rule Charter increases citizen representation, improves accountability and leaves budget authority and approval with the council.

By increasing representation to 5 council members, 4 elected by district, we all have better connection and access at no cost increase.

Administrative responsibilities are assigned to the county manager, focusing council members on setting policy.

The council remains accountable by setting and adopting the budget, making key commission appointments, hiring and firing the manager and setting the manager's salary.

Explanatory statement

The State Constitution authorizes elected county Freeholders to propose a Home Rule Charter to the voters. Currently a 3-member Commission adopts county codes and supervises county employees, except employees of elected officials. The proposed charter would replace the Commission with a 5-member Council and transfer supervision of county employees, except employees of other elected officials, to a County Manager appointed by Council. Council would be elected in new districts, except the Chairperson who would be elected countywide. Voters would have the power of initiative and referendum as allowed by law. The Charter may be amended with voter approval.

Statement against:

Promoters of this plan will tout “Consensus” when none exists. Don’t be fooled; this new charter is not needed by, nor beneficial to you, the voter.

This Charter will destroy your commissioner’s ability to effectively work on your behalf. Those who drafted this charter believe that your elected representative should not “Interfere” with how the government bureaucracy is run.

A wall of separation will be erected between the administrative bureaucracy and the duly elected representatives leading to less accountability and transparency in your county government.

Transferring all executive authority to the county manager will provide cover for politicians. They can now say they aren’t responsible. It will also protect bureaucrats who the public will not have direct access to.

The county manager will now make board appointments as well as choose department heads. Staff will be aligned to serve the bureaucracy. They will be insulated from you and your representative’s oversight.

No one has pointed out the increased cost of the County Manager’s salary to compensate for his increased responsibility. They also haven’t accounted for the increased cost of his deputy manager.

The real costs will be long term as government follows its natural course of expansion and growth. It is now being held in check by you and your representatives. Keep it that way.

You want accountability? Keep the 3 elected commissioners who are responsible and accountable to you, the voter. You are the only “Check and Balance” needed to maintain good county government. Vote *no* on this charter.

Votenocharter.com

Peter Silliman
peter@petersilliman.com
(360) 772-2258

Tracy Wilson

Stephen Mosier
GOP613@live.com
(360) 254-0898

Rebuttal of statement for:

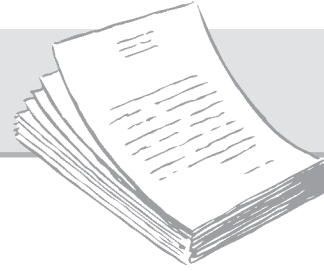
The proposed initiative process is of limited use to the average citizen. The budget, fees, taxes, and county programs are exempt.

Five part-time councilors will not give more representation than three full-time commissioners.

Separating civil servants further from your elected commissioner’s oversight is not the path to increased accountability and will result in more citizen frustration.

Don’t destroy the checks and balance built into our current county government. Vote *no* on this charter.

Advisory vote



Clark County

Advisory Vote #1

TOLL-FREE EAST COUNTY BRIDGE ADVISORY VOTE

The Clark County Board of Commissioners submits to the voters of the County, for their approval or rejection, Resolution 2014-07-27 which supports a proposed toll-free East County Bridge and a community embraced projects policy.

Shall the voters approve proposed Resolution 2014-07-27 for a toll-free East County Bridge?

YES NO

Statement for:

Last November, Clark County citizens voted “yes” to explore a toll-free East County Bridge across the Columbia River and “no” on the CRC Light Rail Tolling project. We now have a beautiful environmentally sound design that meets all voter approved specifications and a commitment to complete all permits and construction within five years upon approval. Our bi-state community can now choose to support or dismiss this opportunity starting with Clark County citizens.

The I-5 Bridge is certified as structurally sound. The CRC required a \$450 million down payment from each state. Tolls were required for additional billions in debt service and to meet local match requirements for federal light rail funds. The East County Bridge total cost is less than the CRC bi-state down payment alone and eliminates all costs that require tolls. A financial firm has committed to back the project with flexible terms if desired.

Congestion relief is provided by adding a third toll-free crossing, not by funneling more traffic into existing congested Portland chokepoints over a light rail toll-bridge-too-low that hinders river navigation and harms our marine freight corridor. We built our second toll-free Columbia River Bridge thirty-one years ago, the I-205. It’s time to build our third toll-free bridge to better connect our fast growing bi-state community with a smarter, less expensive, and faster solution.

Page 97 of this Voters’ Pamphlet shows the resolution that supports this vision. See www.EastCountyBridge.com for the design and information to cast an enthusiastic “yes” vote for our third toll-free bridge.

Website: www.EastCountyBridge.com

Written by:

Jerry Oliver, Chair
gtoliver@umich.edu
(360) 883-9189
2004 SE 125th Ct.
Vancouver, WA 98683

John Ley
pilotjpl@aol.com
(360) 254-6225
444 NW Fremont St.
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David Madore
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www.facebook.com/DavidMadorePublic
www.DavidMadore.com
(360) 601-3056
17401 NE Stoney Meadows Dr.
Vancouver, WA 98682

Rebuttal of statement against:

These same defeatist arguments were made against our toll-free I-205. They claim we can’t afford this, so build the much more expensive CRC.

The billions paid in annual state gas taxes for our roads can build this bridge like they did for our I-205.

The naysayers fear that this project will be too successful and carry too much traffic. Your participation is key to our community’s success.

For full design and financial plans, see www.EastCountyBridge.com

Explanatory statement

The Board of Clark County Commissioners proposes to adopt, by resolution, several guiding principles designed to assure successful construction of a toll-free East County Bridge from SR14 at SE 192nd to Airport Way in Oregon for ultimate connection to I-84. If you want the Commissioners to pursue construction of a toll-free East County Bridge following the guiding principles adopted in Resolution 2014-07-27 you should vote yes, otherwise vote no.

The results of this vote are advisory only.

Statement against:

No real financial plan – this proposed bridge is not free – it requires a new tax

The proposed finance plan is “the states of Oregon and Washington will pay for this.” That’s no finance plan! This violates last year’s advisory vote which said bring it back to voters “once there is a clear project defined, including the financing plan”. And asking you to spend nearly \$1.0 billion but not telling you where the money is coming from is financially irresponsible. We can’t afford the upkeep of our existing roads today – any new bridge will require a new tax.

No fix for any of today’s transportation problems

Adding a third bridge won’t fix any I-5 congestion or long-term safety issues and it does little to help I-205. SR-14 and 192nd Ave. are not designed to accommodate the additional traffic. The proposed four-lane bridge drops into Airport Way, but with *no* connection to Portland’s major highway system. This is like having a bridge end in the middle of East Mill Plain. There will be traffic gridlock at both ends of the bridge.

No public involvement

There have been no public meetings, no discussions with community leaders or citizens of Vancouver, Camas, Washougal, Troutdale, Gresham, or Portland; those most affected by the plan. This is a private plan developed in secrecy by a private individual, then released as a vision on July 25.

No real financial plan. No real fix for our roads. No public involvement. Vote no!

Visit www.NoEastClarkCountyBridge.org to see more.

Written by:

Jack Burkman, Chair
jackburkman@gmail.com
(360) 931-4919

Paul Dennis
pdennis@cascadeplanninggroup.com

Molly Coston
molcoston@gmail.com

Rebuttal of statement for:

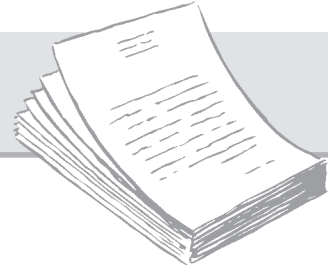
The “Statement for” is filled with false, misleading information. It’s a sales pitch filled with generalities and ‘promises’ that can’t be honored.

There’s no “beautiful environmentally sound design” – only a few incomplete artist drawings. Any financial firm can lend money, but we pay for it – plus interest and profit.

Approving this advisory vote takes the power out of citizens’ hands and says Commissioners don’t need to give you real facts and information.

Vote *no!*

Ballot measure



City of Washougal

Proposition No. 5

REPLACEMENT LEVY FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The City Council of the City of Washougal adopted Resolution 1092 concerning renewing an increase in Washougal’s regular property tax levy for fire and emergency medical services.

To fund fire and emergency medical services, this proposition authorizes an increase in the City of Washougal’s regular tax levy for collection in 2015 of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. If this proposition is approved the City’s total 2015 regular levy rate will not exceed \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Levy amounts in the five years following 2015 will be limited as provided under RCW chapter 84.55. Should this proposition be approved?

YES NO

Explanatory statement

The City of Washougal is asking voters to decide whether to temporarily increase property taxes by a levy rate of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed value to maintain fire, EMS and ambulance services. The proposition would renew the temporary ten cent levy voters approved in 2006 that expired in 2012. Current law restricts the annual increase in the City’s levy to one percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. This proposition would increase the City’s 2015 levy rate by ten cents (\$25 for a home valued at \$250,000) with increases from 2016-2020 limited under current law.

Statement for:

These services are essential and the funding of these services comes from this levy.

Vote yes to support your fire department and paramedic services it provides.

This is a Fire and Emergency Medical Services Levy which has historically supported the improvement of Fire and EMS service levels. The residents of Washougal have clearly seen an increase in the quantity and quality services that the Washougal fire station provides. The most notable changes are paramedics responding on the Washougal fire engine to provide initial advanced medical treatment capability and an advanced life support ambulance which is now co-located at the fire station with the fire engine. Many of the improvements in the services provided can be contributed to the previous passage of this levy.

We, as a city, must have the right resources to respond rapidly and be capable of providing the right skills to save your life or that of your family. The paramedics have the skills and equipment to evaluate and treat heart attacks, strokes, breathing difficulties, diabetic emergencies and the shock of trauma with advanced life support techniques. We must be proactive and make sure the Fire and EMS services for Washougal are ready and waiting to ensure a positive outcome because in a medical emergency every minute counts.

Vote yes to support your fire department and paramedic services because the next call for help could be from you.

Written by:
Adam Brice
Yes on EMS Committee
Email: ems.yes@comcast.net Website: www.EMSyes.org

Rebuttal of statement against:

No statement against was submitted.

Ballot measure



City of Washougal

Proposition No. 6

LEVY FOR PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

The City Council of the City of Washougal adopted Resolution 1093 concerning an increase in Washougal's regular property tax levy for public safety services.

To fund public safety services, this proposition authorizes an increase in the City of Washougal's regular tax levy for collection in 2015 of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. If this proposition is approved the City's total 2015 regular levy rate will not exceed \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Levy amounts in the five years following 2015 will be limited as provided under RCW chapter 84.55. Should this proposition be approved?

YES NO

Explanatory statement

The City of Washougal is asking voters to decide whether to temporarily increase property taxes by a levy rate of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed value to fund public safety services. The proposition would fund response to increased call demand, police presence in neighborhoods, crime prevention and related activities. Current law restricts the annual increase in the City's levy to one percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. This proposition would increase the City's 2015 levy rate by ten cents (\$25 for a home valued at \$250,000) with increases from 2016-2020 limited under current law.

Statement for:

Washougal needs another police officer. City population has grown by eight percent since 2009, but we now have one officer less than in 2009. Rapid police response to an emergency is important to saving lives and property.

Our officers answer more calls per officer than any department in Clark County. In 2009, they answered 8,425 calls - in 2013 10,646 calls. Last year, calls requiring more than one officer increased by 150 percent. Often at night, only two officers are working, leading to delayed response and requiring backup from other departments for our officers responding to calls involving violence.

Current staffing limits drug and traffic enforcement efforts. Officers are continually redirected from such efforts to answer 911 calls. Having the additional officer would ease such problems. It would also increase the opportunity for some officers to take temporary detective assignments that focus on needed crime prevention and enforcement efforts that provide professionally enhancing experience. The additional officer would also contribute to solving an important problem with potentially detrimental effects in the longer term.

Current staffing requires frequent overtime and 12 hour shifts. Continued use of overtime and long shifts has the potential to wear out our officers. That situation affects morale and degrades the effectiveness of our police force in the longer term. Overtime use is also expensive. Another officer would reduce the use of overtime to compensate for staffing shortages.

The Committee for Proposition 6 urges you to vote yes for our safety!

Submitted by:

Dave Shoemaker

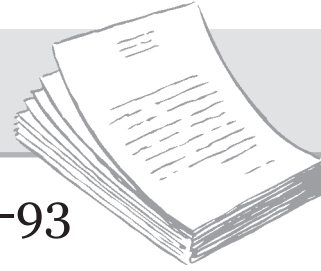
(360) 823-8345

Daveshoemaker2@frontier.com

Rebuttal of statement for:

No statement against was submitted.

Ballot measure



Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93

Proposition No. 1

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS LEVY

The Board of Directors of Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93 approved a proposition for educational levies. This proposition provides for the support of educational programs, facilities, maintenance and operations by authorizing the levy of the following excess taxes on all taxable property within the District, as specified in District Resolution No. 2014-2015-2.,

Collection Years	Approximate Levy Rate Per \$1,000 Assessed Value	Levy Amount
2015	\$3.85	\$155,000
2016	\$3.78	\$155,000

Should this levy be approved? LEVY...YES LEVY...NO

Explanatory statement

The Board of Directors of Mt. Pleasant No. 29-93 approved Resolution No. 2014-2015-2 requesting voter approval of a two-year maintenance and operation levy of \$155,000 in 2015 and \$155,000 in 2016. Passage would allow the levy of property taxes over a two year period to support educational programs and operation costs that are not adequately funded by the State and a reduction in federal forest funds and elimination of levy equalization funds. No property taxes will be collected in 2014.

Statement for:

Until recently federal forest and Washington state levy equalization funds, combined with the state basic education allotment per child allowed Mt. Pleasant School District to adequately fund our school without a Maintenance and Operations Levy. Federal forest and levy equalization funds have been almost eliminated, leaving a shortfall in the budget. We are asking our community to approve a levy that would raise \$155,000 that closes the gap between what the state pays for education and the actual costs of running a school district.

The rate of \$3.85 is well below the WA state average of M/O & capital bonds rate of \$4.77/\$1000.00.

Washington state law requires that all property be incorporated into an educational taxation district. Mt. Pleasant residents have the long-term choice of operating their own school district, or being consolidated into Washougal District, which has a higher total M/O, technical levy and capital bond rates.

The district is asking for this funding because we have lost funds from state and federal sources. We are experiencing increasing Washington state compliance requirements such as adoption of the Common Core State Standards and Teacher Principal Evaluation Program. There was a period where we deferred maintenance because of uncertain funding and are now faced with making these repairs. The district has also experienced rising costs of expenses, including utilities and insurance. Lastly, no levy funds are being collected during 2014.

Vote "yes" to assure quality education and facilities for all kids now and in the future.

Submitted by:

Karl Kanthak, Chair
Karl.k@kanthakkarate.com

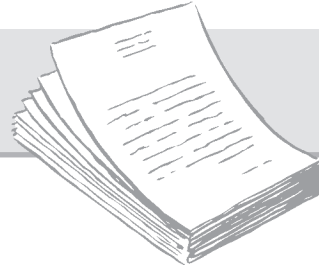
Vicki Prendergast
vsprendergast@gmail.com

Tanis Morris
tanismorris@hotmail.com

Rebuttal of statement against:

*No statement against
was submitted.*

Ballot measure



East County Fire & Rescue

Proposition No. 1

EAST COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE PROPOSITION AUTHORIZING CONTINUING EMS LEVY

The Board of Fire Commissioners of East County Fire & Rescue adopted Resolution 180-07012014 concerning a proposition to continue its emergency medical services property tax levy.

Will East County Fire & Rescue be authorized to continue to fund emergency medical services for its citizens by imposing a regular property tax levy of \$.35 or less per \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation for a period of six consecutive years to be collected beginning in 2015?

YES NO

Explanatory statement

In 2008 East County Fire & Rescue voters approved a 6-year \$.35 Emergency Medical Service "EMS" Levy. The 2008 EMS levy will expire at the end of this year unless the voters approve this measure.

If approved by the voters, this measure will authorize East County Fire & Rescue to continue for another six years its EMS property tax levy at a rate not to exceed \$0.35 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation.

Approval of the levy will allow the District to continue to maintain and improve the level of emergency medical services within the District.

Statement for:

This proposition is to renew the EMS levy which has funded the paramedic ambulance response to the citizens served by East County Fire & Rescue. Similar levies in the cities of Camas and Washougal also fund these services. Without this levy, there is no guarantee that an ambulance will be available when you call 911. Your "yes" vote will simply maintain the service within East County Fire & Rescue. Please vote yes!

Levy history: The EMS program, started in 1978, has provided an enhanced level of emergency medical services for thirty years. The program includes local paramedic ambulance transport, continuous medical training for all emergency response personnel, and community training in CPR and First Aid.

Levy assessment: At thirty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed property value, the levy will provide paramedic responders and the funds necessary to support replacement of ambulances and equipment, offset rising fuel costs, continue mandated training, continue community CPR and First Aid training, and provide training and support to our firefighters and first responders.

Benefits provided: The levy provides funding for dual-function paramedic/firefighters and local low-cost ambulance transport service as compared to private companies. Funds generated will allow East County Fire & Rescue to not bill for EMS response. Rapid response of a local ambulance based within the community improves patient outcomes and keeps our community safe.

Submitted by:

George Hooper, Chair
gnhooper@earthlink.net

Mike Berg
Mikeberg54@yahoo.com

Adam Brice
abrice@iaff2444.org

Rebuttal of statement against:

No statement against was submitted.

Complete text of measures

Clark County

Proposition No. 1

HOME RULE CHARTER

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

WHEREAS, Article 11, Section 4, of the Constitution of the State of Washington allows counties to frame a home rule Charter for their government; and

WHEREAS, on Nov. 5, 2013, Clark County elected 15 county residents to serve as the Board of Freeholders for the purpose of deliberating on a Charter; and

WHEREAS, the Freeholders met regularly and in accordance with the Constitution of the State and their adopted Bylaws; and

WHEREAS, the Freeholders conducted an open and fair process, providing for comments from the public and allowing deliberation by all Freeholders; and

WHEREAS, following deliberations, the Freeholders developed a proposed Charter for the governance of Clark County, which is attached as Exhibit A, and desire to present the proposed Charter to the electorate;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that: The proposed Clark County Home Rule Charter shall be submitted to the Clark County Auditor to arrange for notice and publication of the proposed Charter in the manner required by the Constitution; and the Freeholders direct the Auditor to submit to the electorate of Clark County at the regular election to be held on Nov. 4, 2014, the proposition to adopt the proposed Clark County Home Rule Charter.

We, the undersigned Freeholders of Clark County, Washington, approve this resolution on this 27th day of May 2014.

District 1

s/Garry E. Lucas

Garry Lucas

absent

Ann Rivers

s/Joseph Zarelli

Joseph Zarelli

s/P. M. Silliman

Peter Silliman

s/Randy Mueller

Randy Mueller

District 2

s/Nan A. Henriksen

Nan Henriksen

s/Tracy S. Wilson

Tracy Wilson

s/Liz Pike

Liz Pike

s/Paul Dennis

Paul Dennis

s/Marc Boldt

Marc Boldt

District 3

s/Pat Jollota

Pat Jollota

s/Daniel M. Ogden, Jr.

Dan Ogden

s/Jim Moeller

Jim Moeller

s/E. Temple Lentz

Temple Lentz

s/Jim Mains

Jim Mains

Dated this 27th day of May, 2014.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS, CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Clark County Proposition No. 1

Clark County

Proposition No. 1

A Home Rule Charter

by and for the People of Clark County, Washington

Adopted by the Clark County Board of Freeholders
May 27, 2014

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-

Clark County Proposition No. 1

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Appendix A Voting Precincts for Council Districts

ARTICLE 1 – POWERS OF THE COUNTY

Section 1.1 General powers

The county shall have all powers possible for a home rule county under the state constitution.

Section 1.2 Intergovernmental relations

The county may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions and services, agree by contract or otherwise to participate jointly or in cooperation with any one (1) or more other governments, governmental agencies or municipal corporations, and share the costs and responsibilities of such powers, functions and services.

Section 1.3 Construction

The powers of the county granted by this charter shall be liberally construed, and the specific statement of particular powers shall not be construed as limiting the general powers. Reference to the state constitution and general law in this charter shall be construed as a continuing reference to them as they may be amended from time to time. This charter and ordinances enacted hereunder shall supersede special and general laws which are inconsistent with the charter and ordinances to the extent permitted by the state constitution.

Section 1.4 Name, boundaries, county seat

The corporate name of this county shall remain Clark County, and the boundaries and county seat shall remain as on the date of enactment of this charter until changed.

Section 1.5 Separation of powers and cooperation of branches

On January 1, 2015, the effective date of this charter, the legislative and executive powers shall be separated into two (2) branches of government. Each branch is to dutifully fulfill its responsibilities, and shall not extend its authority into the other branch, as defined in this charter.

ARTICLE 2 – THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 2.1 County council composition

The legislative power of the county not reserved to the people or executive branch shall be vested in a county council. The council shall consist of five (5) members. The voters of each of four (4) districts shall nominate and elect one (1) council member to represent their district. The fifth member shall be nominated and elected by the voters of the entire county.

Section 2.2 Organization

- A. The council member nominated and elected countywide shall be the chair of the council.
 - B. The chair shall preside over council meetings and ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of council meetings. The chair, or his or her designee, will be the county’s spokesperson to articulate council policies, vision, strategies and plans; represent the county before the governor, state legislature and other state and federal agencies; meet and greet important visitors; supervise constituent response processes for the council as a whole; and serve as the county’s lead representative at dedications, ceremonial activities and other public events.
 - C. The council shall annually elect one (1) of its members as vice-chair, who shall act in the absence of the chair.
 - D. The chair of the council shall serve on all boards and commissions that require representation by two (2) or more council members. Otherwise, the council shall vote to appoint its members to boards and commissions.
 - E. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum at all meetings.
 - F. The council shall take action by and pursuant to the vote of at least a majority of its members, except where a different vote is required by this charter. A two-thirds majority of members equals four (4) votes.
-

Section 2.2 Organization (continued)

- G. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the council shall be responsible for its organization and rules of conduct for business.

Section 2.3 Terms of councilmembers

The term of office of each council member shall be four (4) years, and until a successor is elected and qualified.

Section 2.4 Powers of the council

The enumeration of particular legislative powers shall not be construed as limiting the legislative powers of the council. The council shall be the policy-determining body of the county. The council shall exercise its legislative power by adoption and enactment of ordinances, resolutions and motions. Subject to state and federal law, it shall have the power to:

- A. Levy taxes, appropriate revenue, and adopt budgets for the county.
- B. Establish compensation for all county employees and provide for the reimbursement of expenses.
- C. Adopt by ordinance comprehensive plans and land development codes, including improvement plans for present and future development in the county.
- D. Conduct public hearings on matters of public concern to assist in performing its legislative responsibilities.
- E. Carry out other legislative duties as authorized and required by law.
- F. Set collective bargaining guidelines and approve collective bargaining agreements.
- G. Confirm or reject appointments to boards and commissions forwarded by the county manager.
- H. Have concurrent authority with the county manager to nominate members to the following boards and commissions. Members are appointed by the council.
 1. Clark County planning commission.
 2. Clark County historic preservation commission.
 3. Board of equalization of assessment.

Section 2.5 Rules of procedure

- A. Subject to limitations provided by this charter, the council shall adopt by ordinance rules of procedure governing the

time, place and conduct of regular meetings and hearings and the introduction, publication, consideration and adoption of ordinances.

- B. All meetings shall be open to the public, except to the extent executive sessions are authorized by law. A verbatim public record of each public meeting shall be kept. The record shall be retained in the form provided by ordinance and as required by state law for a reasonable period of time. Written minutes shall be promptly recorded and include a summation of actions from each council meeting and a record of votes by each councilmember.
- C. The council shall meet regularly and no fewer than twenty-two (22) times in a calendar year.

Section 2.6 Relationship with other branches

- A. Council members shall not interfere in the administration of the executive branch. They shall not issue orders to or direct, either publicly or privately, any officer, agent, employee, contractor or vendor subject to the direction and supervision of the county manager or other elected official.
- B. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit a council member from:
 1. Referring a citizen complaint or submitting a request for information to the county manager or another elected official.
 2. Submitting a request to the county manager to work with a department head to investigate a constituent issue.
 3. Requesting information or advice pertinent to the legislative deliberations and actions of the council from any officer, agent, employee, contractor or vendor subject to the direction and supervision of the county manager or other elected official.

ARTICLE 3 – THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**Section 3.1 Composition and powers**

The executive branch shall be composed of the county manager, assessor, auditor, clerk, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, treasurer and the officers and employees of administrative departments and elected executive offices

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established by state law or this charter or created by the council. The executive branch shall have all executive powers of the county under this charter.

Section 3.2 The county manager

A. Appointment.

1. Appointment or termination of a county manager shall require a simple majority vote of the council.
2. The county manager shall be selected on the basis of his or her executive experience and professional administrative qualifications.
3. No member of the council shall, during the time for which he or she was elected, be appointed county manager.
4. The county manager shall serve at-will. The council shall establish the county manager's terms of employment, including compensation, by written contract, provided the county manager's employment shall be at-will and terminable in accordance with contract terms and this charter.
5. Employment of a county manager shall not be construed as changing the relationship of the council members or other elected officials to their constituents, or the relationship of the council members to other elected officials.
6. The county manager shall designate a qualified employee of the county as his or her deputy county manager. The deputy county manager shall perform the duties of the county manager during the county manager's extended absence or disability.

B. Powers and Duties.

The county manager shall be the county's chief executive officer and have all executive powers of the county which are not expressly vested in other elected officers by state law or this charter. The county manager shall have the power to:

1. Supervise all administrative departments established by this charter or created by the council.
2. Execute and enforce all ordinances and state statutes not assigned to other elected officials.
3. Present to the council an annual statement of the county's fiscal and governmental affairs, and any other report which he or she may deem necessary.

4. Annually prepare and present to the council a budget and budget message setting forth proposals for the forthcoming fiscal year.
5. Prepare and present to the planning commission comprehensive plans, including capital improvement plans, and development ordinances for present and future development; present the planning commission's recommendations on these matters to the council.
6. Determine the organizational structure of and assign duties to administrative departments which are not specifically assigned by this charter or ordinance.
7. Sign or cause to be signed on behalf of the county all deeds, contracts and instruments not otherwise reserved to others by this charter or state law.
8. Conduct collective bargaining on behalf of the county, subject to state and federal law and budget direction provided by the council and as allowed by state law.
9. Manage properties owned by the county.

The specific statement of particular executive powers shall not be construed as limiting the executive powers of the county manager.

Section 3.3 Appointments by the county manager

- A. The county manager shall appoint the chief officer of each administrative department.
 1. The county manager shall appoint chief officers on the basis of their abilities, qualifications, integrity and experience concerning the duties of the office to which they are appointed.
 2. No time limitation shall be imposed on the term of employment for appointed chief officers of administrative departments.
- B. The county manager shall appoint members of boards, commissions and task forces except as provided by state law, intergovernmental agreement or this charter. Appointments by the county manager shall be presented to the council during a regular council meeting. Within thirty (30) calendar days, the council shall accept or reject the appointment by a majority vote. Failure to act within thirty (30) days constitutes acceptance of the appointment. A rejection applies to that board, commission or task force position only.

Section 3.4 Administrative departments

- A. The administrative departments shall consist of the departments and agencies of the executive branch that are not headed by other elected officials.
- B. The chief officer of each administrative department shall appoint all officers and employees of his or her department. The chief officer shall comply with the county's human resources policies and procedures when appointing officers and employees to positions covered by human resources policies and procedures.

Section 3.5 Other elected officials

Other elected officials include the assessor, auditor, clerk, prosecuting attorney, sheriff and treasurer.

Section 3.6 Appointments by other elected officials

Other elected officials shall appoint all officers and employees of their respective elected executive offices. Other elected officials shall comply with the county's human resources policies when appointing officers and employees unless alternate human resource policies have been adopted by that official. The chief officers shall be appointed on the basis of their abilities, qualifications, integrity and experience concerning the duties of the office to which they are appointed.

ARTICLE 4 – FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION**Section 4.1 Financial administration**

- A. For the purposes of budget preparation, presentation to the council and monitoring, under Chapter 36.40, the county manager is designated as the chief financial officer of the county.
- B. The auditor shall be responsible for financial administration of the county, including reports to the county council on the actual revenues and expenses of the organization, in accordance with RCW 36.22.010 and this charter; provided the auditor is not responsible for those duties assigned by this charter to the treasurer or county manager.
- C. The duties of treasurer are those specified in RCW 36.29.010.

ARTICLE 5 – HUMAN RESOURCES**Section 5.1 Applicability**

Clark County policies shall promote effective human resource practices, create a standardized system for employee management and ensure that human resources actions and decisions comply with federal, state and local laws.

The council shall, by resolution, establish and maintain human resources policies as defined in their authority in this article.

Pursuant to the council's budgetary authority in Article 4, policies concerning employee compensation and benefits are applicable to all county employees, including employees reporting to other elected officials' offices.

Other elected officials may adopt alternate administrative policies for their offices. If alternative policies are not adopted, the policies developed for the departments reporting to the county manager apply.

Section 5.2 Council authority

The county manager shall recommend and approval of the council is required for the policies below:

- A. Overall compensation policies including, but not limited to, base pay, incentive and premium compensation.
- B. Overall design of merit pay and step increase programs.
- C. Overall design of benefits and eligibility.
- D. Overall design of insurance benefit plans eligibility and employee contributions.

Section 5.3 County manager authority

The county manager shall develop, implement and administer human resource policies for administrative departments and other offices subject to those policies.

Human resource policies requiring council approval are presented in Article 5 Section 5.2. Council approval is not required for other human resource policies.

Section 5.4 Exclusions from the human resource policies

Human resource policies shall apply to all county employees except:

- A. Contractors.
- B. Members of boards, commissions and task forces who are not otherwise employees.

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- C. The county manager.
- D. Employees excluded by state law.
- E. Other employees designated by ordinance.
- F. Offices or departments directly subject to civil service rules promulgated by the county's civil service commission to the extent such rules conflict with the county's human resource policies. Otherwise, countywide policies apply to all civil service positions and employees.

Section 5.5 Elected official salaries and compensation

- A. Council Member.
 1. The salary of council members initially shall be fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000), and shall be adjusted based on percentage changes established for state legislators by the Washington State Salary Commission.
 2. The chair of the council shall receive a salary twenty (20) percent higher than other council members in recognition of the additional responsibilities of that position.
- B. Other Elected Officials.
 1. The salary of the sheriff is one hundred six thousand two hundred twenty-four dollars (\$106,224) in 2014, and shall be adjusted based on percentage changes established for state legislators by the Washington State Salary Commission.
 2. The salary of the assessor, auditor, county clerk and treasurer is one hundred thousand nine hundred twenty dollars (\$100,920) in 2014, and shall be adjusted biennially based on percentage changes established for state legislators by the Washington State Salary Commission.
- C. If the Washington State Salary Commission increases legislative salaries to reflect a change from a part-time to full-time legislature, the percent change applied to the Executive Branch of Washington state government shall apply to council members, and other elected officials.
- D. Judges and Prosecuting Attorney.
 1. The terms of this charter do not apply to the salaries of judges or the prosecuting attorney.

Section 5.6 Employment and status as elected official

No county elected official shall hold any other office or employment within county government during a term of office.

Section 5.7 Privilege

County elected officials, appointed officials and employees shall not use their positions to secure employment or special employment privileges for themselves or others.

County elected officials, appointed officials and employees shall not solicit or accept any benefit, compensation, profit or advantage directly or indirectly from or by reason of the discharge of their county responsibilities and duties.

ARTICLE 6 – ELECTIONS AND DISTRICTS

Section 6.1 Election procedures

Except as provided in this charter, nominating primaries and elections shall be conducted in accordance with general law governing the election of partisan county officials.

Section 6.2 Offices designated

The offices of council member, assessor, auditor, clerk, sheriff, treasurer and prosecuting attorney shall be partisan offices. Elections for the offices shall be conducted in the manner provided for partisan local elections under state law.

Section 6.3 Qualifications – Limitations

Each county official holding elected office shall be, at the time of filing for office, appointment or election and at all times while holding office, a citizen of United States, at least eighteen (18) years old and a resident and registered voter of Clark County.

Each district county council member, throughout their term of office, shall be a resident of the district in which he or she files for the primary election.

Section 6.4 District boundaries

The boundary of each council district was established in accordance with the criteria set forth in state law. The initial council districts for the county are set forth in Appendix A.

Section 6.5 Redistricting committee

Within sixty (60) days of receipt of federal decennial census data from the state redistricting commission or its successor, the council shall establish a five (5) member redistricting committee. The council shall appoint four (4) persons to the committee, two (2) from each major political party from a list of five (5) submitted by the party's central committee. The four (4) members of the redistricting committee shall appoint a fifth member who shall be chair. Members of the redistricting committee shall serve without salary but shall be compensated for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. The redistricting committee shall, within thirty (30) calendar days of its appointment, meet and appoint a redistricting master. The redistricting master shall be qualified by education, training and experience to draw a redistricting plan. If the redistricting committee cannot agree on the appointment of a redistricting master within thirty (30) calendar days, the council shall appoint a districting master.

Section 6.6 Redistricting plan

Within two (2) months after appointment, the redistricting master shall draw a redistricting plan for the county and submit the plan to the committee for adoption. The committee shall conduct a public hearing at least one week before proposed adoption. The redistricting committee shall adopt the redistricting plan within thirty (30) days of submission to the committee. The redistricting plan shall be adopted as submitted or as amended by two-thirds majority vote of the redistricting committee. Upon adoption, the plan shall be filed with the council by the redistricting committee. After submission of the plan, the council shall have thirty (30) calendar days to amend the committee's plan. If the council amends the committee's plan, the amendment must be approved by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of councilmembers, and the area amended may not include more than two (2) percent of the population of any council district. No later than eight (8) months after receipt of the census data, the council shall adopt by ordinance a redistricting plan.

ARTICLE 7 – INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**Section 7.1 Direct government**

The people of Clark County reserve the power to make

certain proposals at their option and to approve or reject them at the polls, independent of the council.

Section 7.2 Initiative

The people reserve the power of initiative. An ordinance or amendment to an ordinance, except as limited by state or federal law or court interpretation, may be proposed by filing an initiative petition with the auditor. No ordinance enacted as a result of initiative shall be amended or repealed within two (2) years after enactment, except as a result of a subsequent initiative or referendum or as required by state or federal law.

A. Initiative Limitations.

The following are limited by state or federal law or court interpretations and may not be proposed or adopted by initiative.

1. Ordinances providing for compensation or working conditions of county employees or elected officials.
2. Redistricting council districts.
3. Authorizing or repealing an appropriation of money or any portion of the annual budget.
4. Authorizing or repealing taxes or fees.
5. Authorizing or repealing any provision of a service or program provided by the county.
6. Amending or repealing this charter.

B. Initiative Requirements.

1. Initiatives that require new or additional sources of revenue shall include a recommended revenue source adequate to finance the result of the initiative.

C. Initiative Procedures.

1. Any registered voter of Clark County may file an initiative proposal with the auditor, who shall transmit a copy to the prosecuting attorney. Within ten (10) business days of the filing date, the prosecuting attorney shall formulate a true and impartial ballot title, posed as a positive question not exceeding fifty (50) words.
2. The prosecuting attorney shall transmit the initiative petition to the auditor, who shall give the proposed initiative a number that will be the identifying number. Within an additional five (5) business days, the auditor

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shall confer with the petitioner to review and establish the form and style of the initiative petition as required by the auditor or ordinance. The prosecuting attorney shall evaluate the petition and provide the petitioner and auditor with the following statement: "In the opinion of the Clark County Prosecuting Attorney, the subject of this initiative is within the scope of local initiative powers. Yes [] No [] No opinion at this time []." The prosecuting attorney shall mark the box that reflects his or her opinion. The petitioner may include this statement on the petition.

3. The petitioner shall have one hundred twenty (120) days after conferring with the auditor to collect signatures of registered county voters. Valid signatures collected shall number no less than ten (10) percent of the number of votes cast in the county in the last gubernatorial election. Each petition shall contain the warning clause prescribed by state law, full text of the proposed measure, ordinance or amendment to an ordinance, and ballot title.
4. The auditor shall verify the number of signatures on the petition, and, if a sufficient number of valid signatures has been submitted, place the proposal on the ballot for the next general election.
 - a. Signatures on the petition must be submitted to the auditor no less than one hundred fifty (150) days before the date of the next general election.
 - b. If the council enacts the proposal without change or amendment not less than sixty (60) days prior to said election, the proposal shall be removed from the ballot.
 - c. If the council does not adopt the proposed measure but adopts a substitute measure not more than fifteen (15) days after petition validation, the substitute measure shall be placed on the same ballot with the initiative proposal.
5. When a ballot contains an initiative petition, substitute measure or multiple initiative measures on the same topic, the voters shall be given the choice of rejecting or accepting each initiative.
 - a. If the voters accept more than one (1) initiative on the same topic, and the measures are incompatible, the initiative receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall be approved.
 - b. If there are multiple measures on the same topic, compatible with one another, they may all be approved.
 - c. If the voters reject all initiatives, none shall be approved.
 - d. If the voters approve one (1) initiative and reject the others, the approved initiative shall be approved.

Section 7.3 Mini-initiative

The people reserve the power of mini-initiative, except as limited by state or federal law and subject to Article 7, Section 2(A). Ordinances or amendments to an existing ordinance may be proposed to the council by transmitting the proposal to the auditor. An initiative petition shall bear signatures of qualified voters totaling no less than three (3) percent of the number of votes cast in the county in the last gubernatorial election. The auditor shall have thirty (30) business days to validate signatures. If a sufficient number of signatures is verified, the auditor shall transmit the initiative petition to the county council. The council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance within sixty (60) days, and enact, reject or modify the proposed ordinance within thirty (30) calendar days of the hearing.

Section 7.4 Referendum

The people reserve the power of referendum. Referendum may be ordered on any ordinance, or any part thereof, passed by the council, except as limited by state or federal law or court interpretations.

A. Referendum Limitations.

The following ordinances are limited by state or federal law or court interpretations and are not subject to referendum:

1. Emergency ordinances.
 2. Ordinances providing for compensation or working conditions of county employees or elected officials.
 3. Ordinances authorizing or repealing an appropriation of money or any portion of the annual budget.
 4. Ordinances authorizing or repealing taxes or fees.
 5. Ordinances required by state or federal law.
-

B. Referendum Procedure.

A referendum shall be filed within ten (10) days after the council passes an ordinance. Except as set forth in this section, a referendum may be filed against an ordinance or any portion of an ordinance. Any registered Clark County voter may file with the auditor a referendum petition signed by at least one hundred (100) registered voters of Clark County.

1. The auditor shall verify signatures on the referendum petition within ten (10) calendar days. After one hundred (100) signatures are validated, the ordinance or portion of the ordinance subject to referendum is suspended until:
 - a. Sufficient valid signatures are collected within the time prescribed by this section to place the measure on the ballot and voters have voted on the measure.
 - b. Valid signatures are not collected within the time prescribed by this section to place the measure on the ballot.
2. Filing a referendum petition against a portion of an ordinance shall not delay the remainder of the ordinance from taking effect.
3. Within five (5) business days of filing the referendum petition, the auditor shall confer with the petitioner to review the proposal as to form and style, as required by the auditor or ordinance. The auditor shall give the referendum petition an identifying number and transmit a copy of the petition to the prosecuting attorney. Within ten (10) business days after receipt, the prosecuting attorney shall write a ballot title not to exceed fifty (50) words and posed as a positive question, which shall express a true and impartial statement of the measure. The prosecuting attorney shall transmit the referendum petition to the auditor.
4. The petitioner shall have one hundred twenty (120) calendar days from registration to collect signatures of registered Clark County voters. The number of valid signatures collected shall equal no less than ten (10) percent of the total votes cast in the county in the last gubernatorial election. Each petition shall contain the full text of the referred measure and ballot title. The auditor shall verify the number of signatures on the petition and, if valid, submit the measure to voters at

the next general election. Petition signatures must be submitted to the auditor for verification no less than one hundred fifty (150) calendar days before the date of the next general election.

Section 7.5 Recall

The people reserve the power of recall, as provided in the constitution and laws of the state of Washington.

ARTICLE 8 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**Section 8.1 Form of ordinances**

No ordinance shall contain more than one (1) subject. The subject shall be clearly expressed in the title. Ordinances may, by reference, adopt Washington state statutes or any recognized printed codes or compilations in whole or in part. All county ordinances shall become part of Clark County Code. The council shall establish by ordinance procedures to codify ordinances, correct deficiencies and conflicts, make technical revisions, and remove obsolete provisions.

Section 8.2 Enactment of ordinances

Proposed ordinances may be introduced by any council member or mini-initiative. Every proposed ordinance shall be introduced in its entirety in writing. Brief summaries of proposed ordinances shall be published before consideration. The council shall hold at least one (1) public hearing after due notice to consider the proposed ordinance. A proposed ordinance may be amended by motion at hearing without publication, provided the amendments do not change the scope and object of the proposed ordinance. Final passage by council requires a roll call vote with a minimum of three (3) affirmative votes required for adoption. Ordinances, or summaries of them, shall be published after enactment. Except as otherwise provided by this charter, ordinances shall take effect ten (10) days after enactment, or at a later date if stated in the ordinance.

Section 8.3 Repeal and amendment of ordinances

Amendment of an ordinance requires presentation of the amended section, in writing, at full length. Ordinances repealing provisions of county code shall include ordinance references to the affected code.

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Section 8.4 Emergency ordinances

Any proposed ordinance may be enacted as an emergency ordinance if the council finds as a fact, and states in the ordinance, the ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health or safety or for the support of county government and its existing public institutions. A minimum of four (4) affirmative votes shall be required to enact an emergency ordinance. All emergency ordinances shall be effective immediately upon passage.

Section 8.5 Resolutions

The council may pass resolutions to express its opinion of items of business or administration within its powers. Resolutions shall not have the force of law, and the council, in passing resolutions, needs not comply with procedure requirements for the introduction, consideration and passage of ordinances.

Section 8.6 Motions

The council may pass motions to confirm or reject nominations or appointments, approve inter-fund loans, organize and administer the legislative branch, perform other administrative acts related to their legislative responsibilities, and request information from any other agency of county government. Motions shall not be subject to the requirements for the introduction, consideration and passage of ordinances.

Section 8.7 Nondiscrimination

In the exercise of its powers or performance of its duties, the county shall ensure no person is discriminated against because of age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed or color. No person shall be discriminated against because of national origin, veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, or any other legally protected status, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification. The prohibition against discrimination because of disability shall not apply if the particular disability prevents the proper performance of the particular worker involved. The council shall take whatever action necessary to accomplish this purpose as defined in the state and federal constitutions, laws, regulations and applicable court interpretations.

Section 8.8 Purchasing, contracts, claims and bonds

The council shall by ordinance establish procedures for purchasing supplies, services, materials, equipment, awarding contracts and processing claims and for the sale or refunding of bonds. The ordinance shall provide direction about when bids are required and how invitations for bids are advertised. All purchases, contracts and bonds subject to bid procedures shall be advertised and, unless all bids are rejected, shall be awarded on the basis of sealed bidding to the lowest responsible bidder. Elected or appointed officials and employees shall not directly benefit from contracts made by, through or under their supervision. No county elected official shall accept any employment or compensation from any county contractor during a term of office.

Section 8.9 Franchises

All franchises granted by the council shall be for a fixed term not to exceed twenty-five (25) years. No exclusive franchise shall be granted for the use of any street, road or public place. All franchises shall be subject to the power of eminent domain and right of the council or people acting through initiative or referendum to repeal, amend or modify the franchise in the public's interest. Every ordinance granting a franchise shall contain a reservation of these rights. In a proceeding under eminent domain, the franchise itself shall have no value.

Section 8.10 Public disclosure

Public disclosure of the financial interests of Clark County officials and employees shall be governed by county ordinance and general law.

Section 8.11 Severability

If any section, subsection, clause, word or phrase of this charter is held invalid, unconstitutional or inapplicable to any person by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity, unconstitutionality or inapplicability to any person shall not affect the validity or constitutionality or applicability to all other persons of the remaining portions of this charter.

ARTICLE 9 – CHARTER REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

Section 9.1 Charter review commission

This charter shall be reviewed periodically by a charter review commission (“commission”) as provided in this article.

A. Election and Period of Office.

Five (5) years after adoption of this charter and at least every ten (10) years thereafter, the council shall cause an election of a charter review commission. The commission shall consist of fifteen (15) persons, elected on a nonpartisan basis; three (3) will be from each council district and three (3) will be countywide. These candidates shall file during the regular candidate filing period and pay a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) filing fee. No primary will be held for this election. The election shall be held at the November general election. The member receiving the greatest number of votes shall convene the commission. The term of office for persons elected to the commission shall be one (1) year or until the work of the commission concludes, whichever occurs sooner. The commission may meet at appropriate times and places, as long as meetings are held within the jurisdictional boundaries of Clark County. Public notice of each meeting must be provided in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the county and by a posting on the county’s website at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the meeting.

B. Vacancy.

Vacancies on the commission shall be filled by the remaining members of the commission within thirty (30) calendar days after the chair declares a vacancy provided that within ten (10) days of the declaration, notice shall be given residents of the district in which the vacancy occurs in a manner determined by the commission. The person selected to fill the vacancy shall reside in the district where there is a vacancy. Selection requires a simple majority vote of the commission.

C. Financial Support.

Members of the commission shall serve without salary, but shall be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. The council shall provide the commission with reasonable and necessary money, facilities and services to effectively and efficiently fulfill its purpose.

Section 9.2 Commission responsibility and duty

The commission is bound by responsibility and duty to review

the charter to determine its adequacy and suitability to the needs of the county and propose necessary and appropriate amendments.

Section 9.3 Charter amendments, general provisions

Charter amendments may be proposed by the charter review commission, council or public. All amendments are subject to the general provisions below.

A. Filing Charter Amendments.

Proposed charter amendments shall be transmitted to the auditor. Amendments shall be submitted to the voters at the next November general election occurring at least ninety (90) calendar days after registration of the proposed amendment. If more than one (1) amendment is submitted on the same ballot, amendments shall be submitted so the people may vote for or against them separately. An amendment which embraces a single or interrelated subject may be submitted as a single proposition even though it includes changes to different sections of one (1) or more articles.

B. Approval of Charter Amendments by the Electorate.

1. When there are multiple amendments on the same topic, the voters shall be given the choice of rejecting or accepting each amendment.
 - a. If the voters accept more than one (1) amendment on the same topic, and the measures are incompatible, the amendment receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall be approved.
 - b. If there are multiple amendments on the same topic, compatible with one another, they may all be approved.
 - c. If the voters reject all amendments, none shall be approved.
 - d. If the voters approve one (1) amendment and reject the others, the approved amendment shall be approved.

2. Amendments approved by a majority of the voters shall be effective ten (10) calendar days after the results of the election are certified, unless a later date is specified in the amendment. Implementing ordinances required by a charter amendment shall be enacted by the council within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the charter amendment is effective, unless the charter amendment provides otherwise.

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Section 9.4 Charter amendments proposed by the charter review commission

The commission may propose amendments to the charter by filing proposed amendments with the auditor in conformance with Section 9.3(A) of this article.

Section 9.5 Charter amendments proposed by the public

A. Proposing a Public Charter Amendment.

1. A registered voter of Clark County may file a proposed charter amendment with the auditor, who shall transmit a copy to the prosecuting attorney. Within ten business days of the filing date, the prosecuting attorney shall formulate a ballot title not to exceed fifty (50) words and posed as a positive question, which shall be a true and impartial statement.
2. The prosecuting attorney shall transmit the proposed ballot title to the auditor. The auditor shall give the proposed charter amendment an identifying number.
3. Within ten (10) business days of receiving the proposed ballot title, the auditor shall confer with the petitioner to establish the form and style of the charter amendment petition as required by the auditor or by ordinance.

B. Submission of a Public Charter Amendment.

A proposed charter amendment petition must bear the valid signatures of registered voters of the county equal to at least twenty (20) percent of the number of votes cast in the county's last gubernatorial election. Signatures shall be submitted to the auditor not more than one hundred fifty (150) calendar days following the date of conference with the petitioner to establish the form and style of the petition, and at least one hundred fifty (150) calendar days before the next general election.

Section 9.6 Charter amendments proposed by the council

The council may propose amendments to the charter by enacting an ordinance to submit a proposed amendment to the voters at the next November general election occurring at least ninety (90) days after enactment. A minimum of four (4) affirmative votes of the council shall be required to enact such an ordinance. The amendment shall be submitted to the auditor in compliance with Section 9.3(A) of this article.

Section 9.7 Codification

Amendments to the charter shall be incorporated in the text of the original charter and published. The text of the transition article shall appear only in the initial charter as published.

ARTICLE 10 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 10.1 Purpose of article

Transitions from the existing form of government to the form of government established by this charter are guided by this article. Where this article is inconsistent with other articles of this charter, the provisions of this article shall constitute exceptions.

Section 10.2 Form of government established

The form of government provided in this charter shall be established on January 1, 2015, in accordance with Article XI, Section 4, of the Washington State Constitution. This date shall be known as the "effective date." On the effective date, county commissioners holding office shall become council members.

The board of county commissioners shall become the county council on the effective date. The board of county commissioners' executive authority shall transfer from the board to the county administrator, who shall become the acting county manager on the effective date. The council shall not appoint a permanent county manager until all five (5) council members are elected and sworn into office. If the county administrator position is vacant, the council may appoint a qualified individual to hold the position on an interim basis until a county manager is selected as per the provisions of this transition article.

Section 10.3 Continuation of ordinances and vested rights

All county ordinances, policies and resolutions in force immediately prior to the effective date, to the extent they are consistent with the provisions of this charter, shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed. All contracts, rights, claims, obligations, proceedings and liabilities in favor of or against the county, and all criminal proceedings existing immediately prior to the effective date, are not affected by adoption or effectiveness of this charter and shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 10.4 Boards and commissions

All boards, commissions and task forces existing on the effective date shall continue until modified or abolished by ordinance.

Section 10.5 Budget

The budget approved by the board of county commissioners for 2015-2016 shall remain in effect through the end of the budget period, unless revised by the council.

Section 10.6 Transition to council districts, elections and terms of office

- A. On the effective date, the county council shall be three (3) members, with council districts being the same as existing county commissioner districts. Members shall elect a chair. Transition to a five (5) member council shall occur on January 1, 2016.
- B. On the effective date, each county commissioner whose position was filled by election in 2012 shall continue in office as a county council member for the remainder of the term to which he or she was elected. The person elected in the 2014 general election for Commissioner District 3 shall serve as a county council member until December 31, 2018, when the term of that position shall expire.
- C. In the 2015 primary and general elections, the voters of the county shall elect two (2) council members to take office January 1, 2016. One (1) council member shall be nominated and elected countywide. The council member elected countywide shall be the chair of the council beginning January 2016. The other member shall be elected from either Council District 1 or District 2, whichever is the vacant council seat remaining after the November 2014 election. These two (2) council members shall serve initial terms of three (3) years, which shall expire December 31, 2018. Subsequently, the full term of office for county council members shall be four (4) years.
- D. On January 1, 2016, former county commissioners serving on the three (3) member council shall transition to represent a district established under this charter as follows:
 1. Commissioner District 1 representative shall represent Council District 4.
 2. Commissioner District 2 representative shall represent Council District 3 subject to the exception under 4. of this section.

3. Commissioner District 3 representative shall represent either Council District 1 or District 2, depending on the residence of the candidate winning the November 2014 county commissioner election.
4. If two council members reside in the same district, the council member residing closest to another council district, other than their district in common, shall represent the other district for the remainder of the term for which they are elected. The council member residing further from any other district shall represent the district in which the council member resides.
- E. In the event of a vacancy in a county council position between the effective date and the January 2016 assignments to council districts, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall reside in the same council district as the original council member.

Section 10.7 Salaries of elected officials

The salaries of council members shall be:

- A. County commissioners elected in 2012 and serving through December 2016: one hundred two thousand two hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$102,228).
- B. County commissioner elected in 2014 and serving January 2015 through December 2018: one hundred two thousand two hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$102,228) in 2015 and 2016 and fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000) in 2017-2018.
- C. County council members elected in 2015 and serving January 2016 through December 2018: fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000).
- D. Any person appointed or elected to fill an unexpired term of a council member elected before 2015 shall be paid fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000) per year.

Section 10.8 Code revisions

On or about December 31, 2015, the prosecuting attorney shall propose amendments to the Clark County Code that are necessary to make code consistent with this charter.

Section 10.9 Charter amendments

The county council may not propose amendments to this charter until all five (5) council members are seated.

Clark County Proposition No. 1

APPENDIX A VOTING PRECINCTS FOR COUNCIL DISTRICTS

PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME	PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME	PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME	PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME
102	D1	153	D2	624	D3	525	D4
104	D1	370	D2	626	D3	528	D4
106	D1	390	D2	627	D3	530	D4
108	D1	400	D2	628	D3	535	D4
110	D1	410	D2	629	D3	536	D4
112	D1	415	D2	631	D3	537	D4
113	D1	420	D2	633	D3	538	D4
120	D1	423	D2	634	D3	540	D4
130	D1	424	D2	641	D3	570	D4
147	D1	425	D2	644	D3	572	D4
150	D1	426	D2	645	D3	573	D4
160	D1	430	D2	646	D3	574	D4
170	D1	432	D2	647	D3	575	D4
175	D1	434	D2	648	D3	576	D4
180	D1	435	D2	649	D3	577	D4
190	D1	436	D2	652	D3	578	D4
200	D1	440	D2	653	D3	579	D4
220	D1	441	D2	654	D3	580	D4
225	D1	444	D2	655	D3	581	D4
240	D1	445	D2	656	D3	582	D4
245	D1	446	D2	658	D3	583	D4
250	D1	447	D2	659	D3	584	D4
255	D1	448	D2	662	D3	585	D4
257	D1	449	D2	664	D3	586	D4
290	D1	450	D2	667	D3	587	D4
294	D1	451	D2	668	D3	588	D4
296	D1	452	D2	669	D3	590	D4
298	D1	453	D2	672	D3	591	D4
325	D1	455	D2	674	D3	592	D4
327	D1	456	D2	677	D3	593	D4
330	D1	460	D2	678	D3	594	D4
335	D1	470	D2	679	D3	595	D4
337	D1	480	D2	680	D3	596	D4
338	D1	483	D2	681	D3	597	D4
340	D1	485	D2	682	D3	598	D4
350	D1	487	D2	683	D3	600	D4
360	D1	490	D2	685	D3	603	D4

APPENDIX A
VOTING PRECINCTS FOR COUNCIL DISTRICTS continued

PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME
395	D1
639	D1
640	D1
642	D1
643	D1
650	D1
651	D1
660	D1
663	D1
670	D1
673	D1
675	D1
100	D1

END

PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME
491	D2
500	D2
502	D2
503	D2
505	D2
510	D2
511	D2
515	D2
520	D2
521	D2
522	D2
523	D2
524	D2
527	D2
543	D2
545	D2
550	D2
553	D2
555	D2
560	D2
563	D2
565	D2
566	D2
571	D2
630	D2
632	D2
635	D2
636	D2
638	D2

END

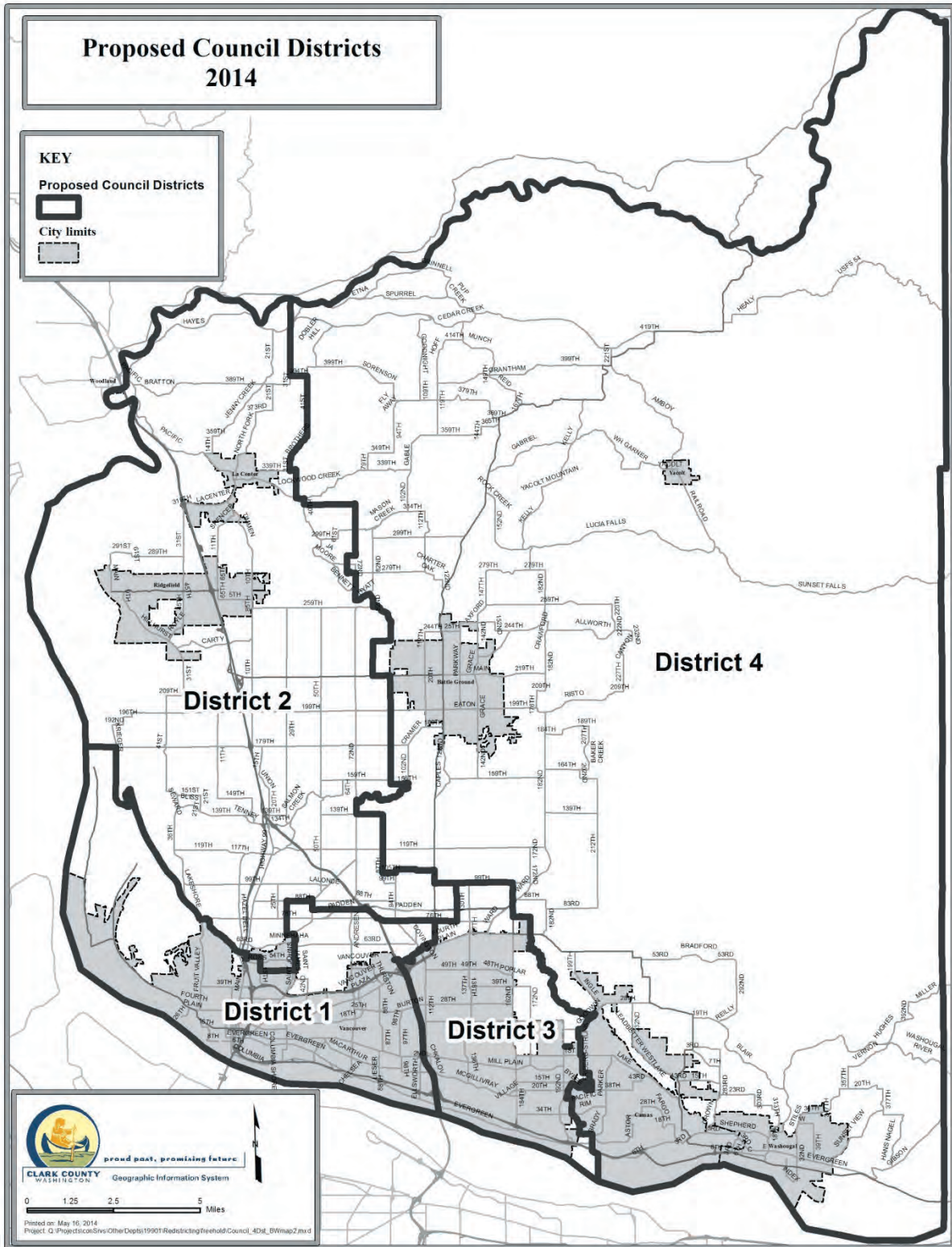
PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME
686	D3
687	D3
688	D3
689	D3
690	D3
691	D3
692	D3
693	D3
694	D3
695	D3
696	D3
697	D3
698	D3
699	D3
700	D3
710	D3
720	D3
957	D3
958	D3
959	D3

END

PRECINCT Number	DISTRICT NAME
605	D4
606	D4
610	D4
613	D4
615	D4
617	D4
618	D4
620	D4
625	D4
900	D4
903	D4
905	D4
910	D4
912	D4
913	D4
914	D4
917	D4
920	D4
925	D4
930	D4
935	D4
940	D4
947	D4
950	D4
951	D4
953	D4
960	D4
961	D4
962	D4
963	D4
964	D4
965	D4
966	D4
967	D4
968	D4
969	D4
985	D4

END

Clark County Proposition No. 1



Clark County Advisory Vote #1

Clark County

Advisory Vote #1

PROPOSED

TOLL-FREE EAST COUNTY BRIDGE RESOLUTION 2014-07-27

A resolution to create a policy of the Clark County Board of Commissioners that defines and supports a toll-free East County Bridge proposal.

Because the Board serves as representatives of the Citizens of Clark County; and

Because the economic wellbeing, public health, safety and welfare of the Citizens are determined by major transportation projects; and

Because the need for this policy is demonstrated by the voter rejected CRC project that consumed \$200 million before it was abandoned for lack of community support; and

Because that loss makes clear that there is a need for the following guiding principles that would better protect the Citizens from inappropriate projects, maximize the benefits, minimize the costs, and ensure project success:

Principle 1 - Protect and enhance the Columbia River navigation channel:

The Columbia River is North America's largest river connected to the Pacific Ocean and serves as our local economy's most important marine freight corridor. Any bridge proposal that would impede the navigation channel would inflict unacceptable harm to present and future businesses essential to Clark County jobs and economic vitality.

Principle 2 - Protect and enhance interstate commerce:

The transportation corridors across the Columbia River work as a system. Any bridge proposal that would employ tolls would divert traffic to the other bridge. Tolling the I-5 Bridge would cause unacceptable congestion on the I-205 Glenn Jackson Bridge, stifle interstate commerce, delay access to Portland International Airport, and harm our local economic vitality.

Principle 3 - Protect and enhance the unity of our bi-state community:

Adding tolls to one Columbia River Bridge would eventually trigger tolls on any alternate bridge and erect a virtual barrier between our bi-state community that would harm our interstate commerce.

Principle 4 - Provide new freight corridors:

New freight corridors are needed to connect our bi-state community to provide redundant and alternate routes, relieve congestion, add additional lane capacity, shorten commute times, reduce air pollution, and improve our quality of life.

Principle 5 - Reserve resources for future bi-state freight corridors:

Avoid all-consuming bridge projects that are so costly that the expectation of ever building any new bi-state bridges would be virtually forfeited. Smaller, simpler and lower cost projects would provide more timely incremental improvements and conserve limited transportation funds for future projects.

Principle 6 - Invite innovative private sector firms to propose, design and build:

Bureaucracies should only do what the private sector cannot do better, faster, cheaper. Local government should welcome unsolicited proposals from capable reputable firms to envision simple, creative, affordable solutions.

Principle 7 - Determine if the proposal is a community embraced project:

Before spending substantial sums on a project, the county should provide Clark County citizens with an upfront advisory vote to determine if the proposal is a community embraced project and respect the results.

Because the previously abandoned CRC project violated all of these guiding principles and was rejected by 223 out of 228 precincts in the November 2013 Advisory Vote #1, it is recognized as the opposite of a community embraced project that would do more harm than good; and

Because an alternate proposal for an East County Bridge consistent with all of the above principles was supported by a majority of the citizens in the November 2013 Advisory Vote #3, it is recognized as a community embraced project; and

Continue on next page

Clark County Advisory Vote #1

Because, in response to that advisory vote, the Board unanimously adopted East County Toll-Free Bridge Resolution 2013-07-21 in a January 21, 2014 public hearing; and

Because item 14 of that Resolution directed the Board to clearly support, provide leadership and champion the proposed bridge project; and

Because the Board received a proposal to design, build and assist with possible multi-year financing for a toll-free East County Bridge that achieves the goals outlined in that Resolution that could be completed in five years; and

Because that proposal was presented to the community in a duly advertised public meeting on July 25, 2014 and published on The Grid of the Clark County website; and

Because that project would increase the number of freight corridor travel lanes across the Columbia River by 28.5% for a cost per lane that is far less than the previously considered CRC project; and

Because the previously considered CRC project required tolls to service billions of dollars in debt above and beyond a \$900 million cash down payment from Oregon and Washington; and

Because the total cost for this proposed project (including everything) is less than the down payment of the previously considered CRC project; and

Because the proposed project is by far, much more affordable than the previous CRC project and can therefore be reasonably expected to receive bi-state funding without requiring tolls; and

Because item 13 of the adopted Resolution directs the Board to present the newly received toll-free East County Bridge proposal to the citizens in a county-wide advisory vote election; and

Because this matter was considered at a duly advertised public hearing, where the Board concluded that adoption of this policy would be in the best interests of the economic wellbeing, public health, safety and welfare of the Citizens, now therefore:

BE IT ORDERED AND RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CLARK COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

The Board shall adopt these findings and guiding principles and support the toll-free East County Bridge proposal as presented in the July 25, 2014 public meeting as defined below:

1. Provide a third free-flowing connection between Oregon and Washington that enhances interstate commerce, relieve traffic congestion across the Glenn Jackson I-205 Bridge and in turn, relieve traffic congestion across the I-5 Columbia River Bridge; and
 2. Connect Clark County at SR-14 at SE 192nd Ave to Airport Way in Oregon with provision for a future non-stop direct connection to I-84 at exit 13; and
 3. Be toll-free, have a total cost less than \$860 million; and
 4. Have two through lanes in each direction plus shoulders for cars, trucks and buses plus paths for bicycles and pedestrians; and
 5. Accommodate express bus service from Clark County Washington to the Portland TriMet Light Rail station about 1.3 miles south of I-84 on 181st Avenue; and
 6. Meet or exceed the navigation clearances of the I-205 Glenn Jackson Columbia River Bridge so as to not impede marine traffic; and
 7. Be a model of integrity, transparency, forthrightness; and
 8. Minimize the work done and the money spent by public agencies; and
 9. Follow financial management and accounting practices recommended by forensic accountants including periodic audits; and
 10. Genuinely seek input from local elected representatives and citizens through open dialog and meaningful two-way interactions to improve the design to best serve the citizens; and
-

City of Washougal Proposition No. 5

11. It shall be the policy of the Clark County Board of Commissioners to clearly support, provide leadership and champion the proposed bridge project and the guiding principles for community embraced projects.

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2014.

ATTEST:

s/Rebecca Tilton

Rebecca Tilton
Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form Only

Anthony F. Golik
Prosecuting Attorney

By s/Christopher Horne

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR CLARK COUNTY,
WASHINGTON

s/Tom Mielke

Tom Mielke, Chair

David Madore, Commissioner

Edward L. Barnes, Commissioner

City of Washougal

Proposition No. 5

REPLACEMENT LEVY FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY
MEDICAL SERVICES

RESOLUTION NO. 1092

A RESOLUTION of the City Council of the City of Washougal providing for the submission to the qualified voters of the City, at the regular municipal general election to be held therein on November 4, 2014, of a proposition authorizing the City to increase its regular property tax levy above the limit established in chapter 84.55.010 RCW for six years to provide funds for fire and emergency medical services; and requesting the Clark County Auditor to place the proposition on such general municipal election ballot.

WHEREAS, the City of Washougal (the "City") provides fire and emergency medical services to its citizens;

AND WHEREAS, the voters of the City approved a levy lid lift of ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation in 2006 covering the years 2007 through 2012 for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing the level of service for emergency medical services in the community;

AND WHEREAS, said levy lid lift expired at the end of 2012;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is desirable to maintain service levels for fire and emergency medical services;

AND WHEREAS, replacing the expired levy lid lift will provide funding to support maintaining service levels for fire and emergency medical services;

AND WHEREAS, with the approval of the City's voters, the City can increase its regular property tax levy to provide for fire and emergency medical services;

AND WHEREAS, using preliminary information provided by the Clark County Assessor's Office the City estimates that its regular property tax levy for 2015 will be approximately \$2.67 per \$1,000 of assessed value (not including the proposed replacement levy lid lift) or \$0.43 below the \$3.10 rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation permitted by statute, providing the potential for a levy lid lift;

Continue on next page

City of Washougal Proposition No. 5

AND WHEREAS, if voters approve the proposed replacement levy lid lift for fire and EMS services the City Council will assess a levy in 2014 for collection in 2015 that will result in a regular levy rate of not more than ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed value higher than the regular levy rate would have been without voter approval of the fire and EMS replacement levy lid lift;

AND WHEREAS, the exact rate for the City's regular property tax levy for 2015 will not be known until later in 2014 and must be estimated for purposes of preparing a proposition for a replacement levy lid lift to be voted on in the November 2014 election and the City has used a maximum levy rate of \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed value in the ballot title to provide a margin of error for potential changes in assessed value prior to the end of 2014;

AND WHEREAS, at Council meetings and workshops held on June 23, 2014, July 14, 2014, and July 28, 2014, the City Council discussed the potential replacement levy lid lift and received presentations regarding the potential increase;

AND WHEREAS, the citizens of Washougal had an opportunity to address Council regarding the proposed replacement levy lid lift;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that the best interests and general welfare of the City would be served by submitting to the qualified voters in the City of Washougal, a proposition authorizing the City to increase its regular property tax levy above the limit established in chapter 84.55.010 RCW for six years to provide funds for fire and emergency medical services;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council desires that the regular municipal general election to be held on November 4, 2014, include on the ballot for qualified voters of the City of Washougal, the proposition of whether the City should increase the regular property tax levy by no more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation for six years to fund fire and emergency medical services, and that in any event this rate will not exceed by more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation the rate which would be assessed if this replacement levy lid lift is not approved;

AND WHEREAS, under a separate resolution the City Council desires to also place on said ballot a separate proposition

regarding a levy lid lift of ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for the purpose of maintaining public safety services;

AND WHEREAS, if both propositions are passed by the voters, the total increase in the regular property tax levy will be no more than twenty cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF WASHOUGAL, WASHINGTON as follows:

Section I

The City Council hereby requests and calls for the Clark County Auditor to include on the ballot for the next regular municipal general election to be held on November 4, 2014, in the City of Washougal for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the City of Washougal the proposition of whether the City should increase the regular property tax levy by no more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation for six years to fund fire and emergency medical services.

Section II

The proposition to be submitted at the election shall be in the form of a ballot title prepared by the City Attorney to read as follows:

Proposition

Replacement Levy for Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The City Council of the City of Washougal adopted Resolution 1092 concerning renewing an increase in Washougal's regular property tax levy for fire and emergency medical services.

To fund fire and emergency medical services, this proposition authorizes an increase in the City of Washougal's regular tax levy for collection in 2015 of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. If this proposition is approved the City's total 2015 regular levy rate will not exceed \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Levy amounts in the five years following 2015 will be limited as provided under RCW chapter 84.55. Should this proposition be approved?

Yes _____

No _____

City of Washougal Proposition No. 6

Section III

The City Clerk is authorized and directed to file a certified copy of this Resolution with the Clark County Auditor.

Section IV

If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution.

PASSED by the Council of the City of Washougal on the **28th** day of **July, 2014**.

City of Washougal, Washington

s/S. Guard

Mayor, Sean Guard

ATTEST:

s/Jennifer Forsburg

Finance Director/City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

s/Donald L. English

City Attorney

City of Washougal

Proposition No. 6

LEVY FOR PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

RESOLUTION NO. 1093

A RESOLUTION of the City Council of the City of Washougal providing for the submission to the qualified voters of the City, at the regular municipal general election to be held therein on November 4, 2014, of a proposition authorizing the City to increase its regular property tax levy above the limit established in chapter 84.55.010 RCW for six years to provide funds for public safety services; and requesting the Clark County Auditor to place the proposition on such general municipal election ballot.

WHEREAS, the City of Washougal (the "City") provides public safety services to its citizens through its police and related programs;

AND WHEREAS, call volume for public safety services has steadily increased over the last several years;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is desirable to maintain service levels for public safety services in the face of this increasing call volume;

AND WHEREAS, the results of the recent Community Survey indicate that Washougal citizens are generally satisfied with public safety services and consider it a priority for the City to maintain police presence in neighborhoods and maintain crime prevention activities;

AND WHEREAS, the results of the recent Community Survey indicate that Washougal citizens are generally dissatisfied with the level of other related public safety services, such as some code enforcement efforts;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that to maintain police presence in neighborhoods and crime prevention activities in the face of increasing call volume, and to enhance other related public safety services, additional resources are needed;

AND WHEREAS, a levy lid lift will provide funding to support maintaining and enhancing public safety service levels;

Continue on next page

City of Washougal Proposition No. 6

AND WHEREAS, with the approval of the City's voters, the City can increase its regular property tax levy to provide for public safety services;

AND WHEREAS, using preliminary information provided by the Clark County Assessor's Office the City estimates that its regular property tax levy for 2015 will be approximately \$2.67 per \$1,000 of assessed value (not including the proposed levy lid lift) or \$0.43 below the \$3.10 rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation permitted by statute, providing the potential for a levy lid lift;

AND WHEREAS, if voters approve the proposed levy lid lift for public safety services the City Council will assess a levy in 2014 for collection in 2015 that will result in a regular levy rate of not more than ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed value higher than the regular levy rate would have been without voter approval of the public safety services levy lid lift;

AND WHEREAS, the exact rate for the City's regular property tax levy for 2015 will not be known until later in 2014 and must be estimated for purposes of preparing a proposition for a levy lid lift to be voted on in the November 2014 election and the City has used a maximum levy rate of \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed value in the proposed ballot title to provide a margin of error for potential changes in assessed value prior to the end of 2014;

AND WHEREAS, at the July 18, 2014, Budget Committee meeting, and at the Council meeting and workshop held on July 28, 2014, the City Council discussed the potential levy lid lift and received presentations regarding the potential increase;

AND WHEREAS, the citizens of Washougal had an opportunity to address Council regarding the proposed levy lid lift;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that the best interests and general welfare of the City would be served by submitting to the qualified voters in the City of Washougal, a proposition authorizing the City to increase its regular property tax levy above the limit established in chapter 84.55.010 RCW for six years to provide funds for public safety services;

AND WHEREAS, the City Council desires that the regular municipal general election to be held on November 4, 2014, include on the ballot for qualified voters of the City of Washougal, the proposition of whether the City should

increase the regular property tax levy by no more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation for six years to fund public safety services, and that in any event this rate will not exceed by more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation the rate which would be assessed if this levy lid lift is not approved;

AND WHEREAS, under a separate resolution the City Council desires to also place on said ballot a separate proposition regarding a replacement levy lid lift of ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for the purpose of maintaining fire and emergency medical services;

AND WHEREAS, if both propositions are passed by the voters, the total increase in the regular property tax levy will be no more than twenty cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF WASHOUGAL, WASHINGTON as follows:

Section I

The City Council hereby requests and calls for the Clark County Auditor to include on the ballot for the next regular municipal general election to be held on November 4, 2014, in the City of Washougal for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the City of Washougal the proposition of whether the City should increase the regular property tax levy by no more than ten cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation for six years to fund public safety services.

Section II

The proposition to be submitted at the election shall be in the form of a ballot title prepared by the City Attorney to read as follows:

Proposition

Levy for Public Safety Services

The City Council of the City of Washougal adopted Resolution 1093 concerning an increase in Washougal's regular property tax levy for public safety services.

To fund public safety services, this proposition authorizes an increase in the City of Washougal's regular tax levy for collection in 2015 of ten cents (\$0.10) per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. If this proposition is approved the City's total 2015 regular levy rate will not exceed \$2.85 per \$1,000 of assessed

Mount Pleasant Proposition No. 1

valuation. Levy amounts in the five years following 2015 will be limited as provided under RCW chapter 84.55. Should this proposition be approved?

Yes _____
 No _____

Section III

The City Clerk is authorized and directed to file a certified copy of this Resolution with the Clark County Auditor.

Section IV

If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution.

PASSED by the Council of the City of Washougal on the **28th** day of **July, 2014**.

City of Washougal, Washington

s/S. Guard

 Mayor, Sean Guard

ATTEST:

s/Jennifer Forsburg

 Finance Director/City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

s/Donald L. English

 City Attorney

Mount Pleasant

Proposition No. 1

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS LEVY

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29-93 BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2014-2015-2

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93, after careful review and discussion and in accordance with RCW 84.52.053, have determined that an excess levy ballot be put to the voters so as to maintain quality educational programs.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the registered voters of the Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93 be asked to approve a two-year excess levy of \$155,000 in 2015 and \$155,000 in 2016 at an estimated \$3.85 per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of assessed valuation to be collected in calendar years 2015 and 2016 for the election to be held on the 4th day of November, 2014. The revenues collected will be used for the general maintenance and operation of the Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93. The Board of Directors thus approves a ballot title in substantially the following form:

Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93

Proposition 1

Maintenance and Operations Levy

The Board of Directors of Mount Pleasant School District No. 29-93 approved a proposition for educational levies. This proposition provides for the support of educational programs, facilities, maintenance and operations by authorizing the levy of the following excess taxes on all taxable property within the District, as specified in District Resolution No. 2014-2015-2.

Collection Years	Approximate Levy Rate Per \$1,000 Assessed Value	Levy Amount
2015	\$3.85	\$155,000
2016	\$3.78	\$155,000

Should this levy be approved? Levy...YES Levy...NO

Continue on next page

Mount Pleasant Proposition No. 1

Action taken this **29th** day of **July, 2014**.

s/Karl Kanthak

Karl Kanthak, Chairman of the Board of Directors

s/Vicki Prendergast

Vicki Prendergast, Secretary to Board of Directors

s/Adele Olsen

Adele Olsen, Board Member

s/Kate Stiles

Kate Stiles, Board Member

East County Fire & Rescue

East County Fire & Rescue

Proposition No. 1

RESOLUTION NO. 180-07012014 (GENERAL ELECTION)

RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT AN EMS LEVY

A resolution of the Board of Commissioners of East County Fire & Rescue providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the District at the Special Election to be held within the District on November 4, 2014 in conjunction with the state General Election to be held on the same date, of a proposition authorizing the continuation of an Emergency Medical Services property tax levy not to exceed \$.35 per \$1,000.00 of true and assessed valuation, in addition to its regular property tax levy, for a period of six consecutive years beginning in 2014 and ending in 2019 and to be collected in each succeeding year to provide funds required by the District to enable the District to provide emergency medical services.

Background: WHEREAS, the District voters approved a six-year \$.35 EMS levy in 2008.

WHEREAS, it is the judgment of the Board of Commissioners of the District that it is essential and necessary for the protection of the health and life of the residents of the District that emergency medical services be provided by the District and that the EMS levy be continued for an additional six years.

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners have determined that such services will necessitate the expenditure of revenues for maintenance, operations, equipment and personnel in excess of those which can be provided by the District's regular tax levy for collection over the next six years;

Resolution: NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of East County Fire & Rescue, Clark County, Washington as follows:

Section 1. In order to provide emergency medical services, it is necessary that the District perform the following functions:

Continue on next page

1.1 Obtain, operate and maintain emergency medical vehicles and facilities manned by properly trained emergency medical technicians and other medically trained personnel.

1.2 Obtain consumable medical supplies and medical appliances to equip such vehicles and facilities.

1.3 Continue to provide the level of service as deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners of the Fire District.

Section 2. In order to provide the revenue adequate to pay the costs of providing adequate emergency medical services and facilities as described in Section 1 and to maintain reserve funds sufficient to assure the continuation of such services, the District shall levy each year for a period of six consecutive years beginning in 2014 and collect each year for a period of six consecutive years, beginning in 2015, a general tax on taxable property within the District, in addition to the regular levy for maintenance and operation costs, in an amount not to exceed \$.35 per \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation of such property.

Section 3. In accordance with RCW 84.52.069 the funds raised by such levy shall be used only for the provision of emergency medical services, including related personnel costs, service contract costs, training for such personnel, and related equipment, supplies, vehicles and structures needed for the provision of emergency medical services.

Section 4. The District electors previously approved a six year \$.35 EMS Levy in 2008.

Section 5. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the District for their ratification or rejection, at the special election on November 4, 2014, in conjunction with the general election to be held on the same date, the question of whether or not such levy for emergency medical services, in addition to the regular levy for maintenance and operation, shall be made each year for a period of six consecutive years, the first levy to be made in 2014 and to be collected in 2015. The Board of Commissioners hereby requests the auditor of Clark County, as ex-officio Supervisor of Elections to call such election and to submit the following proposition at such election, in the form of a ballot title substantially as follows:

Proposition 1
East County Fire & Rescue - Board of Commissioners –
Proposition authorizing and continuing regular emergency
medical services property tax levy.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of East County Fire & Rescue adopted Resolution 180-07012014 concerning a proposition to continue its emergency medical services property tax levy.

Will East County Fire & Rescue be authorized to continue to fund emergency medical services for its citizens by imposing a regular property tax levy of \$.35 or less per \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation for a period of six consecutive years to be collected beginning in 2015?

YES NO

Adoption: ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of East County Fire & Rescue, Clark County, Washington, at a regular open public meeting of such Board on the 1st day of July, 2014, the following commissioners being present and voting:

EAST COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE

by

s/Gary L. Larson

Gary Larson, Chair

s/George F. Hooper

George F. Hooper, Vice-Chair

s/M. Berg

Mike Berg, Commissioner

s/Victor Rasmussen

Victor Rasmussen, Commissioner

s/Martha Martin

Martha Martin, Commissioner

ATTEST:

s/Scott Koehler

Scott Koehler, District Secretary

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.

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.



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

I AM A . . .**Military or overseas voter**

You can register to vote anytime on or before Election Day, regardless of the deadline. You may receive your ballot by mail, email, or fax. Spouses and dependents who are also away from home have the same voting rights.

**New Washington resident**

Welcome to Washington! You can register to vote online, by mail, in person, or when you get your new Washington state driver license or ID at the Department of Licensing. You may not vote in more than one place, so cancel your previous voter registration.

**College student**

You can register to vote using either your home or school address, but you may not register to vote in more than one place. Your ballot can be mailed to you anywhere in the world; however, your residential address must remain in Washington.

**Seasonal resident**

You can vote in Washington even if you're away during an election. To ensure you receive your ballot, update your mailing address online or with your county elections department. Your ballot can be mailed to you anywhere in the world; however, your residential address must remain in Washington. You may not vote in more than one place.

**Convicted felon**

If you were convicted of a felony, your right to vote is restored when you are no longer under Department of Corrections supervision. You must register to vote in order to receive a ballot.



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; ~~((o))~~

(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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