

2008



Election Information

Donna M. Eldridge

Jefferson County Auditor

This 23rd issue of our Election Information Booklet was compiled by:

Karen Cartmel
Chief Deputy Auditor/
Elections Coordinator

This booklet is for informational purposes only and does not take the place of local, state or federal laws. RCW and WAC notations are offered as a reference only for additional research.

June 2008

Dear Candidates, Media, and Public:

We are pleased to offer you a copy of Jefferson County's Year 2008 Election Information Booklet. This contains helpful information for those of you running for office, helping someone run for office and those in charge of running a campaign.

Our Election Information Booklet was designed to use as a guide and reference in the preparation for candidate campaigns and ballot measure campaigns. As noted throughout this booklet, the information does not take the place of local, state or federal laws. We sincerely hope this information is of value and help to you in your upcoming campaign endeavors.

Please feel free to contact me personally or the Elections Division if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Eldridge
Jefferson County Auditor

DME:

For more information on the **2008 Top Two Primary**, visit our web site at www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor/elections or the Office of the Secretary of State's website at www.secstate.wa.gov

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Introduction

The Jefferson County Elections Division regarding the conduct of elections in Jefferson County prepared this 2008 Election Information booklet.

The information and calendar contained in this edition are provided as a service by the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. All information provided is subject to change due to legislation, judicial determination, or further office vacancies. Should the reader find an error or omission, please notify the Elections Division. Questions or inquiries should be directed to the division at the numbers listed below:

360.385.9117 – Candidate / Election Information

360.385.9119 – Voter Registration Information

JEFFERSON COUNTY ELECTIONS DIVISION

Jefferson County Auditor's Office

1820 Jefferson St.

P O Box 563

Port Townsend WA 98368

Office hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.



Donna M. Eldridge
Jefferson County Auditor
Certified Election Administrator
(Serving 4th term as County Auditor)
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Who We Are

Elections Division



Karen Carmel, Chief Deputy Auditor /
Elections Coordinator
Certified Election Administrator



Brenda Huntingford, Administrative Assistant
Certified Election Administrator



Betty Johnson, Elections Specialist
Certified Election Administrator

Licensing Division



Jessie Graves, Licensing Agent



Courtney Roberts, Licensing Agent

Who We Are – Continued Licensing Division



Sandi Eldridge, Licensing Agent

Recording Division



Bonnie Eissinger, Recorder

Accounting / Payroll Division



Karen Bednarski, Accountant



Kari Binns, Payroll Specialist



Ann Knox, Auditing Specialist

What We Do

Jefferson County Elections Division

The Jefferson County Elections Department is a division of the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. The Elections Division has three areas of responsibility: Administration of County Elections, Voter Registration, and Voter Outreach.

Administration of Elections

The county auditor is the ex officio of all primaries and elections, general or special, and it's the auditor's duty to provide polling locations and appointment of precinct election officers. The auditor accepts declarations of candidacy, maintains, and provides voting equipment and ballots, publishes all notices required by law calling for such primaries and elections and certifies the election results.

The auditor also serves as a filing officer for the State Public Disclosure Commission for all required reporting by candidates and committees.

Voter Registration

The county auditor has the overall responsibility to maintain voter registrations as chief registrar for the county. This includes transmitting all new voter registrations to the office of The Secretary of State on a weekly basis. Additional functions include maintenance and revision of all precinct and special purpose district boundaries.

Voter Outreach

As an educational agency on voter registration and the election process, the Elections Division posts the Election Information Booklet on our web site and is available to speak to community organizations and at schools encouraging voter registration and participation.

2008 Election Calendar

June

6/2/2008

First day for all candidates to file for office ([RCW 29A.24.050](#) & [RCW 29A.20.201](#))

6/2/2008

Last day a void in candidacy or vacancy in a nonpartisan office will reopen for a three-day filing period to appear on the primary ballot ([RCW 29A.24.171](#) & [RCW 29A.24.211](#))

6/3/2008

First day a void in candidacy or vacancy in nonpartisan office (other than Superintendent of Public Instruction or judge of the Supreme Court) will reopen for a three-day filing period to appear only on the General Election ballot ([RCW 29A.24.181](#))

6/4/2008

County Canvassing Board to certify the May 20 Special Election returns ([RCW 29A.60.190](#))

6/6/2008

Final day for all candidates to file for office ([RCW 29A.24.050](#) & [RCW 29A.20.201](#))

6/7/2008

First day of alternate nominating conventions held by minor party or independent candidates for president and vice-president of the United States ([RCW 29A.20.121](#))

6/10/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

6/12/2008

Last day for partisan office candidates to withdraw ([RCW 29A.24.131](#))

6/12/2008 1:00:00 AM

Last day to submit referendum petitions ([RCW 29A.72.160](#))

6/13/2008

Last day for major political parties to fill vacancies on a major party ticket ([RCW 29A.28.011](#))

6/14/2008

Last day for the Secretary of State to certify candidates to auditors ([RCW 29A.36.011](#))

July

7/3/2008

Last day to file petition signatures for Initiatives to the People ([RCW 29A.72.030](#))

7/4/2008

Legal Holiday - Independence Day ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

7/15/2008

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.08.140](#))

7/19/2008

Last day for mail in and online voter registrations and transfers for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.08.140](#))

7/20/2008

Overseas and military ballots mailed for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.40.070](#))

7/26/2008

Last day of alternate nominating conventions held by minor party or independent candidates for president and vice-president of the United States ([RCW 29A.20.121](#))

7/29/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

7/30/2008

Absentee ballots available for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.40.070](#))

August

8/1/2008

Absentee ballots mailed for the August 19 Primary ([RCW29A.40.070](#))

8/4/2008

Last day of in-person registration for voters not currently registered in Washington State for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.08.145](#))

8/6/2008

First day to apply for an absentee ballot for November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.40.020](#))

8/9/2008

First day to publish notice of the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.52.311](#))

8/12/2008

Last day to file a resolution for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.04.330](#))

8/12/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

8/16/2008

Last day to publish notice of the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.52.311](#))

8/18/2008

Last day a void in candidacy or vacancy in nonpartisan office (other than Superintendent of Public Instruction or judge of the Supreme Court) will cause filings to be reopened for a three-day filing period for which the names will appear only on the General Election ballot ([RCW 29A.24.181](#))

8/18/2008

Last day to apply for an absentee ballot for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.40.020](#))

8/18/2008

Final day to file as a write in candidate for the August 19 Primary ([RCW 29A.24.311](#))

8/19/2008

PRIMARY ([RCW 29A.04.311](#))

September

9/1/2008

Legal Holiday - Labor Day ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

9/3/2008

County Canvassing Board to certify the August 19 Primary returns ([RCW 29A.60.190](#))

9/4/2008

Last day for county to mail abstract of Primary returns to state ([RCW 29A.60.230](#))

9/9/2008

Final day for the Secretary of State to certify the August 19 Primary returns ([RCW 29A.60.240](#))

9/10/2008

PDC Form C-4 due

9/30/2008

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.08.140](#))

October

10/4/2008

Last day for mail in and online voter registrations and transfers for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.08.140](#))

10/5/2008

Overseas and military ballots mailed for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.40.070](#))

10/14/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

10/15/2008

Absentee ballots available for November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.40.070](#))

10/17/2008

Absentee ballots mailed for November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.40.070](#))

10/20/2008

Last day of in-person registration for voters not currently registered in Washington State for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.08.145](#))

10/25/2008

First day to publish notice of the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.52.351](#))

10/28/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

November

11/1/2008

Last day to publish notice of the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.52.351](#))

11/3/2008

Last day to apply for an absentee ballot for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.40.020](#))

11/3/2008

Final day to file as a write in candidate for the November 4 General Election ([RCW 29A.24.311](#))

11/4/2008

GENERAL ELECTION ([RCW 29A.04.321](#))

11/5/2008

First day to apply for an absentee ballot for February 3, 2009 Special Election ([RCW 29A.40.020](#))

11/11/2008

Legal Holiday - Veterans' Day ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

11/25/2008

County Canvassing Board to certify the November 4 General Election returns ([RCW 29A.60.190](#))

11/26/2008

Last day for counties to mail abstract of General Election returns to state ([RCW 29A.60.230](#))

11/27/2008

Legal Holiday - Thanksgiving ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

11/28/2008

Legal Holiday - Day after Thanksgiving ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

December

12/4/2008

Final day for Secretary of State to certify November 4 General Election returns ([RCW 29A.60.250](#))

12/10/2008

PDC Form C-4 due.

12/13/2008

Last day to file a resolution for the February 3, 2009 Special Election ([RCW 29A.04.330](#))

12/25/2008

Legal Holiday - Christmas Day ([RCW 1.16.050](#))

12/30/2008

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the February 3, 2009 Special Election ([RCW 29A.08.140](#))

Information and Statistics

Total Registered Voters By Precinct

Precinct	Total "Active" Voters
101	165
102	79
103	60
104	1348
105	848
106	310
107	61
108	166
109	102
110	137
200	172
201	724
203	99
204	954
206	69
301	787
302	703
303	1466
304	1038
305	710
401	708
501	1687
502	1350
503	569
600	134
601	105
701	1109
702	1558
703	1222
704	954
705	1674
Total	21,068
Total In-Active Voters	1,643
Total Active and In-Active Voters	22,711

Total Active Registered Voters by District

District	Total Active Voters
County, Port of P.T. and Public Utility District	
Commissioner District No. 1	6,827
Commissioner District No. 2	6,905
Commissioner District No. 3	7,336
Hospital Districts	
Hospital District No. 1 – Forks (West End of Jeffco)	239
Hospital District No. 2 – East End of Jeffco	20,829
City	
City of Port Townsend	6,517
Schools	
Queets-Clearwater School Dist. No. 20	105
Brinnon School Dist. No. 46	954
Quilcene School Dist. No. 48	1,237
Chimacum School Dist. No. 49	7,999
Port Townsend School Dist. No. 50	10,395
Sequim School Dist. No. 323	244
Quillyute Valley School Dist. No. 402	134
Fire Protection Districts	
Fire District No. 1- Chimacum & Cape George	7,808
Fire District No. 2 -Quilcene	1,337
Fire District No. 3 -Port Ludlow	3,609
Fire District No. 4 -Brinnon	954
Fire District No. 5 -Gardiner	602
Fire District No. 7 -Queets	30
Cemetery Districts	
Cemetery District No. 1 - Brinnon	954
Cemetery District No. 2 - Quilcene	1,237
Cemetery District No. 3 - Gardiner	292
Water Districts	
Water District No. 1 - Paradise Bay	110
Water District No. 2 - Brinnon	7
Water District No. 3 - Coyle	40

Total Active Registered Voters by District –
Continued

District	Total Active Voters
Library	
Library District No. 1	14,551
Parks & Recreation District	
Parks & Rec District No. 1 – Coyle & Thorndyke	340

2008 Validation Requirements And Voter Statistics by District

(Simple majority is all that's needed for schools running an M & O Levy)

District Validation Report				
2007 General Election - 11/06/2007				
District	Total Registration	Total Voted	40% Validation	60% Validation
D-D County of Jefferson				
D-D County of Jefferson	20,922	13,005	5,202	3,122
CON 6-D Congressional Districts				
CON 6-D Congressional Districts	20,922	13,005	5,202	3,122
LEG 24-D Legislative District 24				
LEG 24-D Legislative District 24	20,922	13,005	5,202	3,122
COM 1-D Commissioner District 1				
COM 1-D Commissioner District 1	6,714	4,128	1,652	992
COM 2-D Commissioner District 2				
COM 2-D Commissioner District 2	6,822	4,043	1,618	971
COM 3-D Commissioner District 3				
COM 3-D Commissioner District 3	7,386	4,834	1,934	1,161
PTOWN-D City of Port Townsend				
PTOWN-D City of Port Townsend	6,404	3,943	1,578	947
CEM 1-D Cemetery District 1				
CEM 1-D Cemetery District 1	965	651	261	157
CEM 2-D Cemetery District 2				
CEM 2-D Cemetery District 2	1,232	745	298	179
CEM 3-D Cemetery District 3				
CEM 3-D Cemetery District 3	303	193	78	47
SCH 20-D School District 20				
SCH 20-D School District 20	99	50	20	12
SCH 46-D School District 46				
SCH 46-D School District 46	965	651	261	157
SCH 48-D School District 48				
SCH 48-D School District 48	1,232	745	298	179
SCH 49-D School District 49				
SCH 49-D School District 49	7,996	4,964	1,986	1,192
SCH 50-D School District 50				
SCH 50-D School District 50	10,237	6,375	2,550	1,530
SCH 323-D School District 323				
SCH 323-D School District 323	256	169	68	41
SCH 402-D School District 402				
SCH 402-D School District 402	137	51	21	13
WTR 1-D Water District 1				
WTR 1-D Water District 1	115	73	30	18
WTR 2-D Water District 2				
WTR 2-D Water District 2	7	6	3	2
WTR 3-D Water District 3				
WTR 3-D Water District 3	56	48	20	12
PORT-1 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr				
PORT-1 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	6,714	4,128	1,652	992
PORT-2 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr				
PORT-2 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	6,822	4,043	1,618	971
PORT-3 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr				
PORT-3 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	7,386	4,834	1,934	1,161
PUD 1-1 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl				
PUD 1-1 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl	6,714	4,128	1,652	992
PUD 1-2 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl				
PUD 1-2 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl	6,822	4,043	1,618	971
PUD 1-3 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl				
PUD 1-3 Public Utility District No. 1 - Comm Isl	7,386	4,834	1,934	1,161
HSP 1-D Hospital District 1				
HSP 1-D Hospital District 1	236	101	41	25
HSP 2-D Hospital District 2				
HSP 2-D Hospital District 2	20,686	12,904	5,162	3,098
FIR 1-D Fire District 1				
FIR 1-D Fire District 1	7,722	4,564	1,826	1,096
FIR 2-D Fire District 2				
FIR 2-D Fire District 2	1,333	805	322	194
FIR 3-D Fire District 3				
FIR 3-D Fire District 3	3,643	2,556	1,023	614
FIR 4-D Fire District 4				
FIR 4-D Fire District 4	965	651	261	157
FIR 5-D Fire District 5				
FIR 5-D Fire District 5	617	383	154	93
FIR 7-D Fire District 7				
FIR 7-D Fire District 7	29	23	10	6
LIB 1-D Library District 1				
LIB 1-D Library District 1	14,518	9,062	3,625	2,175
PRK 1-D Park & Recreation District 1				
PRK 1-D Park & Recreation District 1	331	242	97	59

EWINGRD1 - District Validation Report
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District	Total Registration	Total Voted	40% Validation	60% Validation
ROD 1-D Road District 1	14,605	9,844	3,938	2,363
CSV 1-D Conservation District 1	14,605	9,844	3,938	2,363

Validating Special Elections (Does not apply to schools running M&O Levies)

Levy / Bond Election Validations:

Passing a levy or bond issue isn't a simple matter of majority rules. State law makes levy and bond issues tougher to pass by requiring a "super majority".

To validate, levies must pass with a 60% favorable majority. They must also win a minimum number of YES votes based on the number of people who voted in the previous November General Election within the district. That minimum number of YES votes is determined by taking 60% of 40% of the people who voted in the most recent General Election.

Bond issues must validate two ways. They must pass with a 60% favorable majority, or 60% of ballots cast are "Yes" votes. In addition, they have a voter turnout requirement that levies don't have. The turnout must equal 40% of the voters who cast ballots in the last General Election. So, a bond measure could get the required number of YES votes, but could still fail if not enough people vote in the election.

Voter Turnout for Jefferson County

VOTER TURNOUT						
PRIMARY & GENERAL ELECTIONS -- 1987 – 2008						
Election Year	Registered Voters	Turnout	% Turnout	Absentees Issued	% Abs Issued (of TRV)	% Abs Returned (of # issued)
Primary-'87	5,042	1426	28%	191	4.00%	
General-'87	11,109	6075	55%	979	9.00%	
Primary-'88	11,860	6043	51%	962	8.00%	
General-'88	12,312	9960	81%	2,457	20.00%	
Primary-'89	4,152	1316	32%	197	5.00%	
General-'89	11,413	6398	56%	1,087	10.00%	94.00%
Primary-'90	11,582	4155	36%	958	8.00%	87.00%
General-'90	11,779	8279	70%	1,814	15.00%	94.00%
Primary-'91	11,801	3792	32%	645	5.00%	89.00%
General-'91	12,519	9,718	78%	2,146	17.00%	97.00%
Pres.Pri-'92	13,282	5796	44%	1,186	9.00%	92.00%
Primary-'92	14,343	8177	57%	1,976	14.00%	88.00%
General-'92	15,136	13,050	86%	3,953	26.00%	96.13%
Primary-'93	14,656	2,268	15%	1,308	9.00%	75.00%
General-'93	15,114	10,047	66%	2,865	19.00%	91.00%
Primary-'94	15,676	7,667	49%	4,143	26.00%	75.00%
General-'94	15,970	11,270	71%	5,404	34.00%	88.00%
Primary-'95	16,168	4,112	25%	3,336	20.63%	63.52%
General-'95	16,457	10,563	64%	4,303	26.15%	89.33%
Pres.Pri-'96	17,050	4,103	24%	3,852	22.59%	31.78%
Primary-'96	17,603	9,227	52%	4,803	27.29%	82.47%
General-'96	18,087	14,271	79%	6,301	34.84%	94.25%
Primary-97	12,132	2,768	26%**	3,442	28.37%	57.03%
General-97	18,379	11,181	68%**	5,922	32.22%	87.36%

VOTER TURNOUT						
PRIMARY & GENERAL ELECTIONS -- 1987 – 2008 - Continued						
Election Year	Registered Voters	Turnout	% Turnout	Absentees Issued	% Abs Issued (of TRV)	% Abs Returned (of # issued)
Primary-98	17,080	8,984	52.6%**	6,533	38.25%	81.43%
General-98	17,247	12,900	74.8%**	7,415	42.99%	90.56%
Primary-99	9,342	4,088	44.77%	8,566	91.69%	47.72%
General-99	18,687	11,654	67.24%	7,649	40.93%	86.86%
Pres Primary '00	18,830	9,505	57.47%**	7,806	41.46%	79.85%
Primary '00	19,715	11,609	63.75%**	9,084	46.08%	82.44%
General '00	20,325	15,976	84.58%**	10,681	52.55%	93.43%
Primary '01	7,998	4,616	61.32%**	7,537	94.24%	61.24%
General '01	19,993	11,306	61.09%**	10,435	52.19%	76.84%
Primary '02	18,381	10,757	58.52%**	10,729	58.37%	76.06%
General '02	18,561	13,746	74.06%**	11,228	60.49%	84.68%
Primary '03	12,921	6,135	47.48%**	7,940	61.45%	65.77%
General '03	19,268	11,333	58.82%**	11,619	60.30%	74.45%
Primary '04	20,073	11,362	56.60%**	12,926	64.39%	68.68%
General '04	21,165	18,772	88.69%**	14,691	69.41%	93.41%
Primary 05	21,128	10,174	48.15%	21,128	100.00%	48.15%
General 05	21,298	14,395	67.59%	21,298	100.00%	67.59%
Primary 06	20,848	11,640	55.83%	20,948	100.00%	55.83%
General 06	20,973	16,259	77.52%	20,973	100.00%	77.52%
Primary 07	14,223	5,306	37.31%	14,223	100.00%	37.31%
General 07	20,928	13,013	62.18%	20,928	100.00%	62.18%
Pres Primary '08	20,838	10,751	51.59%	20,838	100.00%	51.59%

**Turnout Determined From Active Voters Only.

VOTER TURNOUT						
SPECIAL ELECTIONS – 1990 - 2008						
Election Date	Registered Voters	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout At Polls	Absentees Issued	% Absentees Issued	% Absentees Returned
February 6, 1990	7,107	70.75%	2,246	327	4%	85%
May 22, 1990	7,156	35.36%	2,253	305	4%	26%
February 5, 1991	Vbm - 213	52.11%	111	213	100%	52%
April 2, 1991	841	56.24%	415	68	8%	58%
February 4, 1992	12,424	44.23%	4,886	672	5%	92%
April 7, 1992	6,772	34.08%	1,790	557	8%	93%
May 19, 1992	13,382	44%	9,017	1,186	8%	91%
April 6, 1993	781	55.19%	328	107	13%	96%
May 18, 1993	14,334	48.32%	5,784	1,530	10%	90%
February 8, 1994	13,920	48.75%	3,876	1,377	9%	85%
May 17, 1994	1,882	53.39%	792	522	27%	40%
February 7, 1995	Vbm - 253	66.40%	168	253	100%	66%
February 6, 1996	16,629	39.79%	4,135	3,556	21%	83%
April 23, 1996	15,684	44.97%	4,471	3,221	20%	80%
February 4, 1997	1,369	60.92%	198	847	61%	75%
May 20, 1997 (all mail)	6,570	65.16%	1,250	1,441 Active	21%	82%
June 17, 1997	18,238	63.76%	11,629	17,019	93%	68%
February 3, 1998	17,222	41.17%	3,786	4,823	28%	68%
February 2, 1999	5,961	65.56%	3,908	5,963	100%	65%
April 27, 1999	1,005	59.20%	122	622	61%	76%

VOTER TURNOUT						
SPECIAL ELECTIONS – 1990 - 2008 - Continued						
Election Date	Registered Voters	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout At Polls	Absentees Issued	% Absentees Issued	% Absentees Returned
May 18, 1999	983	58.80%	175	611	62%	76%
February 29 2000	1,161	61%	479	957	88%	58%
April 25, 2000	6,481	43.47%	718	2,705	41%	78%
February 6, 2001	10,400	48.11%	1,410	5,366	51%	72%
May 15, 2001	9,260	40.32%	801	4,547	49%	68%
February 5, 2002	8,064	56.37%	1,389	4,692	58%	76%
May 21, 2002	9,962	48.46%	953	4,743	47.61%	72.08%
February 4, 2003	2,166	46.26%	110	1,494	68.97%	60.75%
May 20, 2003	105	48.57%	-0-	105	100%	48.57%
February 3, 2004	18,200	50.21%	1,582	10,738	59.65%	80.56%
May 18, 2004	220	70.90%	-0-	220	100%	70.90%
February 8, 2005	145	31.72%	-0-	145	100%	31.72%
March 8, 2005	1,051	59.94%	630	828	78.78%	68.96%
May 17, 2005	109	35.77%	-0-	109	100%	35.77%
February 7, 2006	8,261	53.88%	-0-	8,261	100%	53.88%
March 14, 2006	949	64.28%	-0-	949	100%	64.28%
February 6, 2007	20,809	60.27%	-0-	20,809	100%	60.27%
March 13, 2007	99	43.43%	-0-	99	100%	43.43%
May 15, 2007	98	56.12%	-0-	98	100%	56.12%
March 11, 2008	2,180	55.37%	-0-	2,180	100.0%	55.37%
**May 20, 2008 (not yet certified)	10,374	57.36%	-0-	10,374	100%	57.36%

State Wide Voter Turnout Presidential Primary Election – February 19, 2008

County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted
Total	6,685	6,685	100%	3,311,503	1,386,701	41.88%	691,381	529,932
<u>Adams</u>	31	31	100%	5,795	3,268	56.39%	1,011	1,748
<u>Asotin</u>	26	26	100%	11,439	5,716	49.97%	2,729	2,740
<u>Benton</u>	175	175	100%	78,251	42,825	54.73%	11,988	20,912
<u>Chelan</u>	85	85	100%	36,386	14,449	39.71%	5,572	7,632
<u>Clallam</u>	95	95	100%	43,463	19,695	45.31%	9,998	9,259
<u>Clark</u>	179	179	100%	190,979	82,077	42.98%	42,592	38,114
<u>Columbia</u>	13	13	100%	2,427	1,596	65.76%	499	840
<u>Cowlitz</u>	92	92	100%	52,343	21,740	41.53%	12,371	8,673
<u>Douglas</u>	45	45	100%	17,514	7,496	42.80%	2,831	4,206
<u>Ferry</u>	36	36	100%	3,970	2,051	51.66%	819	1,114
<u>Franklin</u>	93	93	100%	20,484	11,892	58.06%	3,856	5,866
<u>Garfield</u>	12	12	100%	1,465	710	48.46%	259	455
<u>Grant</u>	65	65	100%	30,153	14,260	47.29%	5,003	8,148
<u>Grays Harbor</u>	68	68	100%	34,499	18,318	53.10%	9,128	5,083
<u>Island</u>	65	65	100%	42,922	25,027	58.31%	11,871	10,439
<u>Jefferson</u>	31	31	100%	20,838	10,751	51.59%	7,153	3,565
<u>King</u>	2,547	2,547	100%	1,008,189	337,447	33.47%	180,176	89,576
<u>Kitsap</u>	185	185	100%	133,977	55,048	41.09%	30,887	23,831
<u>Kittitas</u>	61	61	100%	18,581	10,193	54.86%	4,388	4,818
<u>Klickitat</u>	30	30	100%	11,488	6,934	60.36%	3,066	2,915
<u>Lewis</u>	83	83	100%	39,260	21,604	55.03%	7,352	9,236
<u>Lincoln</u>	46	46	100%	6,616	3,233	48.87%	1,264	1,991
<u>Mason</u>	57	57	100%	30,151	17,535	58.16%	8,980	6,510
<u>Okanogan</u>	220	220	100%	19,551	9,855	50.41%	4,492	4,918
<u>Pacific</u>	37	37	100%	12,449	8,195	65.83%	4,320	2,555
<u>Pend Oreille</u>	27	27	100%	7,314	4,408	60.27%	1,555	2,050
<u>Pierce</u>	377	377	100%	378,551	140,005	36.98%	80,826	58,519

County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted
<u>San Juan</u>	17	17	100%	10,858	7,025	64.70%	4,187	1,889
<u>Skagit</u>	118	118	100%	59,600	37,025	62.12%	12,938	10,276
<u>Skamania</u>	25	25	100%	6,504	2,479	38.12%	1,228	1,186
<u>Snohomish</u>	713	713	100%	336,812	130,716	38.81%	68,499	47,865
<u>Spokane</u>	285	285	100%	236,667	113,839	48.10%	57,572	55,203
<u>Stevens</u>	55	55	100%	24,265	11,976	49.36%	4,703	7,174
<u>Thurston</u>	299	299	100%	134,160	70,544	52.58%	36,480	22,129
<u>Wahkiakum</u>	11	11	100%	2,683	1,223	44.95%	615	522
<u>Walla Walla</u>	59	59	100%	29,177	16,128	55.28%	6,025	7,601
<u>Whatcom</u>	119	119	100%	102,274	42,267	41.33%	24,424	17,789
<u>Whitman</u>	56	56	100%	17,809	8,620	48.40%	3,959	3,665
<u>Yakima</u>	147	147	100%	91,639	48,531	52.96%	15,765	18,920
Total	6,685	6,685	100%	3,311,503	1,386,701	41.88%	691,381	529,932
County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted

Voter Participation Statistics

Presidential Elections

Year	*Estimated Voting Age Population	Registered	Percentage of Voting Age Population Registered	Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Voters Voting	Percent of Voting Age Population Voting
1952	1533500	1392594	90.81%	1116414	80.17%	72.8%
1956	1622500	1451375	89.45%	1164104	80.21%	71.75%
1960	1753700	1527510	87.1%	1257952	82.35%	71.73%
1964	1857900	1582046	85.15%	1276956	80.72%	68.73%
1968	1975000	1649734	83.53%	1310942	79.46%	66.38%
1972	2306000	1974849	85.64%	1519771	76.96%	65.91%
1976	2546000	2065378	81.12%	1584590	76.72%	62.24%
1980	2992000	2236603	74.75%	1722904	77.03%	57.58%
1984	3182000	2457667	77.24%	1931546	78.59%	60.7%
1988	3417000	2499309	73.14%	1923043	76.94%	56.28%
1992	3818000	2814680	73.72%	2324907	82.6%	60.89%
1996	4122000	3078208	74.68%	2293895	74.52%	55.65%
2000	4368000	3335714	76.37%	2517028	75.46%	57.62%
2004	4220000	3508208	83.13%	2884783	82.23%	68.36%

Voter Participation Statistics- Continued

Mid-Term Elections

Year	*Estimated Voting Age Population	Registered	Percentage of Voting Age Population Registered	Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Voters Voting	Percent of Voting Age Population Voting
1958	1703200	1375035	80.73%	978400	71.15%	57.44%
1962	1813500	1446593	79.77%	971706	67.17%	53.58%
1966	1869400	1472054	78.74%	987134	67.06%	52.8%
1970	2078000	1562916	75.21%	1123000	71.85%	54.04%
1974	2419000	1896214	78.39%	1044425	55.08%	43.18%
1978	2651000	1960900	73.97%	1028854	52.47%	38.81%
1982	3119000	2105563	67.51%	1404831	66.72%	45.04%
1986	3307000	2230354	67.44%	1358160	60.89%	41.07%
1990	3650000	2225101	60.96%	1362651	61.24%	37.33%
1994	4000000	2896519	72.41%	1733471	59.85%	43.34%
1998	4257000	3119562	73.28%	1939421	62.17%	45.56%
2002	4536596	3209648	70.75%	1808720	56.35%	39.87%

**Statistics obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau*

Dates to Remember

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For Years 2008 & 2009

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration for 2008 Elections

Election Date	30-Day Closing Last day for new registrations and transfers	15-Day Closing Last day for new registrations in Washington State (must be done in person)
August 19, 2008	July 19, 2008	August 4, 2008
November 4, 2008	October 4, 2008	October 20, 2008

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For 2009 Elections

Election Date	30-Day Closing Last day for new registrations and transfers	15-Day Closing Last day for new registrations in Washington State (must be done in person)
February 3, 2009	January 3, 2009	January 19, 2009
March 10, 2009	February 7, 2009	February 23, 2009
April 28, 2009	March 28, 2009	April 13, 2009
May 19, 2009	April 18, 2009	May 4, 2009
August 18, 2009	July 18, 2009	August 3, 2009
November 3, 2009	October 3, 2009	October 19, 2009

More “Important Dates”
for
2008 & 2009

Year 2008

52 / 84 Day Cutoff Date to Submit Resolutions calling for a Special Election	Type of Election	Date of Election
May 27, 2008	Top Two Primary	August 19, 2008
August 12, 2008	General	November 4, 2008

Year 2009

52 / 84 Day Cutoff Date to Submit Resolutions calling for a Special Election	Type of Election	Date of Election
December 13, 2008	Special Election	February 3, 2009
January 17, 2009	Special Election	March 10, 2009
March 7, 2009	Special Election	April 28, 2009
March 28, 2009	Special Election	May 19, 2009
May 26, 2009	Primary Election	August 18, 2009
August 11, 2009	General Election	November 3, 2009

More “Important Dates” for 2008 & 2009

Years 2008 & 2009		
Dates of Election	Dates All Mail Ballots Become Available	Dates of Certification

Election Date	Date of Mailing for All Mail Ballots	Date of Mailing for Military / Overseas	Certification Date
August 19, 2008	July 30, 2008	July 18, 2008	September 3, 2008
November 4, 2008	October 15, 2008	October 3, 2008	November 25, 2008
February 3, 2009	January 14, 2009	January 2, 2009	February 18, 2009
March 10, 2009	February 18, 2009	February 6, 2009	March 25, 2009
April 28, 2009	April 8, 2009	March 27, 2009	May 13, 2009
May 19, 2009	April 29, 2009	April 17, 2009	June 3, 2009
August 18, 2009	July 29, 2009	July 17, 2009	September 2, 2009
November 3, 2009	October 14, 2009	October 2, 2009	November 24, 2009

**Primary and Other Election Date Changes
Effective January 1, 2007
(and with the 2008 Top Two Primary)
(Laws of 2006)**

Event	Old Law	New Law
Regular Events		
Primary Date	3rd Tuesday in September, or 7th Tuesday before General	3rd Tuesday in August
Filing Week	4th Monday in July	1st Monday in June
Certification of a Primary or Special Election	10 days after Election	15 days after Election
Deadline for Filing a Resolution	45 days before Election	52 days before a Special Election & 84 days before a Primary or General
Minor Party Nominating Conventions	1st Saturday in May - 2nd Saturday in May	Effective with the Top Two Primary – 2008; no nominating conventions for partisan congressional, state or county offices.
UOCAVA Ballots Must be Mailed	18 days before the Election	30 days before the Election
Vacancies Triggering a Special Filing Period	6th Tuesday before the Primary or General	11th Tuesday before the Primary or General
Void in Candidacy		There is no void in vacancy as long as there is at least one candidate.
Campaign Finance Freeze - End	30 days after the Regular Leg. Session Ends	End of the Regular Leg. Session
Less Regular Events		
Presidential Primary - Petition Due	39 days before the PPP	60 days before the PPP
Minor Party Presidential Nominating Conventions	1st Sunday in July - 70 days before the General	1st Saturday in June - 4th Saturday in July
Special Filing Period for Late Congressional Vacancies - Closing Date	3rd Tuesday before the Primary	6th Tuesday before the Primary

2008 Elections Legislation

HB 3200

Brief Description: Establishing a cemetery district in a county.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Revises cemetery district petition requirements used in counties by allowing no less than 10 percent of registered voters residing in the proposed district to sign the petition.
- Allows county legislative authorities to provide a ballot proposition creating the proposed cemetery district.

SSB 6181

Title: An act relating to county canvassing board membership.

Brief Description: Providing an employee of the county legislative authority may be appointed to the county canvassing board.

2008 Top 2 Primary

Candidate Filing and the Top 2 Primary

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision to uphold I-872 will result in Washington State's first Top Two Primary. The impact of this new system involves some important points for prospective candidates. These changes only apply to partisan offices. These rules do not apply to nonpartisan offices, Precinct Committee Officers, or the office of President.

Filing

- File the Declaration of Candidacy form and pay the filing fee as usual.
- Candidates may indicate a political party preference on the Declaration of Candidacy, or select no party preference; a candidate's preference will apply to both the primary and general elections.
- No nomination or endorsement by a party either before or after filing is required.
- Major political parties may not prevent a candidate from expressing a preference for their party.
- Minor party candidates and candidates without a party preference do not need to conduct conventions nor gather signatures; candidates need only to file a Declaration of Candidacy and pay a filing fee, if applicable.
- If no one files for a particular race, then that race will be re-opened for a special three-day filing period.
- If only one or two candidates file, that race will still appear on the primary election ballot. Filing will not be reopened if only one candidate files.
- The ballot will have two lines for every candidate. The candidate's name will appear on the first line. The second line will contain a statement regarding the candidate's preference. This statement will appear on both the primary and general election ballots.
- The two candidates who receive the most votes in the primary qualify for the general election. Candidates must also receive at least 1% of the votes cast for that race in order to advance to the general.

(State) Voters' Pamphlets and Ballots

- Voters' Pamphlets and ballots will explain that each candidate for partisan office may state a political party that he or she prefers, and that a candidate's preference does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate.
- The law does not allow nominations or endorsements by interest groups, political action committees, political parties, labor unions, editorial boards, or other private organizations to be printed on the ballot. Candidates may

- choose to mention an endorsement or nomination in their Voters' Pamphlet statement.
- The deadline for candidates to submit statements for the Primary Voters' Pamphlet is within seven days of filing for office.

Additional details about getting information into the State Voters' Pamphlet will be forthcoming.

Please note: Jefferson County does not publish a local Voters' Pamphlet



Frequently Asked Questions

What does this mean for voters?

In August 2008, the State will conduct a Top 2 Primary. Voters will not have to pick a party and will be able to choose among all candidates for each office. In each race, the two candidates with the most votes will advance to the General Election.

What is a Top 2 Primary?

A Top 2 Primary allows voters to choose among all candidates running for each office. Voters do not have to declare a party affiliation in order to vote in the primary.

Candidates for partisan office may state a preference for a political party, which is listed on the ballot. Candidates do not have to be supported, nominated or endorsed by that party. The two candidates who receive the most votes in the Primary Election qualify for the General Election. Candidates must also receive at least 1% of the votes cast in that race in order to advance to the General Election.

What does the candidate's "party preference" mean in a Top 2 Primary?

Each candidate for partisan office may state a political party that he or she prefers. A candidate's preference does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party, or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate.

How did the Top 2 Primary become law?

The Top 2 Primary was passed by the people in 2004 as an initiative. I-872 passed by almost 60%.

What happened after I-872 passed?

In May 2005, the state Democratic, Republican and Libertarian parties sued in federal court to prevent its implementation. The political parties argued that the Top 2 Primary system violated their right to free association.

The federal District Court agreed with them and issued an order in July 2005 prohibiting the State from implementing the Top 2 Primary. The State appealed, but the Court of Appeals also agreed with the parties in an order issued in 2006. The State appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

What did the U.S. Supreme Court decide?

The court upheld the constitutionality of I-872. The Supreme Court reasoned that, since this form of primary has never been used, the political parties' challenge was based on assumptions. The Court decided that it would not nullify the vote of the people based on speculation. Click [here](#) to read the Supreme Court's opinion.

Could a race in the General Election include two candidates who prefer the same party?

Yes. The candidates in each race who advance to the General Election will be the two who receive the most votes in the Primary. It is possible that both candidates who advance to the General Election prefer the same party.

Can a voter still write-in a candidate?

Yes. Each race on the ballot will still have a write-in line and you can write in the name of a candidate.

What offices are affected?

The Top 2 Primary applies to elections for partisan office. This includes the U.S Senate and House of Representatives, the State Legislature, partisan statewide offices such as Governor, and partisan county offices such as County Commissioner.

The Top 2 Primary does not apply to elections for President and Vice President, or nonpartisan office such as judicial office, municipal office, or a junior taxing district such as fire district or school board.

The Top 2 Primary does not apply to an election for county office if the county has a charter and the charter specifies a different election system for county offices. This is the case for county offices in Pierce County.

Does the U.S. Supreme Court opinion impact the Presidential Primary?

No. The Top 2 Primary is for local, state and Congressional races. The Presidential Primary is a separate system that only applies to nominating candidates for President, and how the major parties allocate their delegates to the national conventions. The relevant statutes are RCW 29A.56.010 through RCW 29A.56.060.

Where can I find more information about the Top 2 Primary?

The Secretary of State's Office posts information about Initiative 872, the administrative rules to implement Initiative 872, and the court documents in the legal challenge on its website at:

<http://www.secstate.wa.gov/elections/toptwo.aspx>

Questions from Candidates:

What does this mean for candidates?

Candidates must still file a declaration of candidacy with the County Auditor or the Secretary of State, depending on the office. Candidates will be allowed to state on the declaration of candidacy which political party they prefer, and that information will be listed on the ballot.

This is strictly an expression of that candidate's preference. It does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party, or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate. For purposes of conducting elections, people running for office are not members of a particular party or candidates of a particular party. Rather, they are candidates running for office, and are provided the opportunity to express a preference for a political party.

When is the filing period?

The regular filing period is the first week of June. This year, that is June 2-6, 2008. Candidates may file in person, by mail or, if filing with the Secretary of State's Office, online. Declarations of Candidacy filed by mail may be received beginning May 19, 2008.

Are minor party candidates still required to conduct conventions and collect signatures in order to run for office?

No. All candidates use the same procedures to file for office and appear on the Primary Election ballot. The Top 2 Primary evens the playing field for candidates. Candidates may list any party as the party that they prefer.

Minor party and independent candidates for President and Vice President are an exception. They must still collect signatures and obtain the consent of the candidates.

Can the political parties prevent a candidate from expressing a preference for their party?

No. Candidates are permitted to express a preference for any political party. The court ruled that the ability of candidates to express a preference for a party does not severely burden the rights of the party.

Can the political parties still nominate candidates?

Yes. State law no longer dictates how political parties conduct their nominations. Now, the state and local parties decide how to conduct their nominations. The rules for party-run nominations vary party to party, and even between the state and local parties. Political parties can nominate multiple candidates for the same race. The Court stated:

Whether parties nominate their own candidates outside the state-run primary is simply irrelevant. In fact, parties may now nominate candidates by whatever mechanism they choose because I-872 repealed Washington's prior regulations governing party nominations.

Can the political parties demand that their nominees be distinguished on the ballot?

No. The law does not allow nominations or endorsements by interest groups, political action committees, political parties, labor unions, editorial boards, or other private organizations to be printed on the ballot.

The Supreme Court ruled the political parties do not have a constitutional right to have their nominees distinguished on the ballot. The Supreme Court said:

It is true that parties may no longer indicate their nominees on the ballot, but that is unexceptionable:

The First Amendment does not give political parties a right to have their nominees designated as such on the ballot. ... Parties do not gain such a right simply because the State affords candidates the opportunity to indicate their party preference on the ballot. "Ballots serve primarily to elect candidates, not as forums for political expression."

Can candidates advertise themselves as nominees of a political party?

Yes. Candidates can promote themselves in voters' pamphlets, advertisements, and other forums as the nominees of a political party.

After candidate filing week, can a major party fill vacancies on the major party ticket?

No. This process was specifically repealed in I-872 because there is no major party ticket in a Top 2 Primary. All candidates are treated the same.

A race will only be reopened for a special filing period if there is a void in candidacy, meaning no candidates filed during the regular filing period.

If only one or two candidates file, will that race skip the Primary and only appear on the General Election ballot?

No. Even if only one or two candidates file for a partisan office, that race will still appear in the Primary Election. It is only in nonpartisan elections that the race skips the Primary when just one or two candidates file. The relevant statute is RCW 29A.52.220.

If a candidate for partisan office who was one of the top two vote-getters in the Primary dies or is disqualified before the General Election, will the party be allowed to name a replacement?

No. In a Top 2 Primary, a candidate's party preference is purely for informational purposes and does not play any role in the administration of the election. Because the candidates are not representatives or nominees of a political party, a party is not allowed to name a replacement candidate. The laws that previously allowed the political parties to replace deceased or disqualified candidates were repealed in I-872.

Special Ballot Instructions and Inserts For the 2008 Top 2 Primary

Ballot Instructions: WAC 434-230-015 (4)

For a primary or general election with a partisan office:

This notice must be printed on the ballot (in addition to our standard instructions).

“READ: Each candidate for partisan office may state a political party that he or she prefers. A candidate’s preference does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party, or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate.”

Separate Instructions as their own insert for the Top 2 Primary – August 19, 2008: WAC 434-250-040

Washington has a new Primary!

You do not have to pick a party. In each race, you may vote for any candidate listed. The two candidates who receive the most votes in the August Primary will advance to the November General Election. Each candidate for partisan office may state a political party that he or she prefers. A candidate's preference does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party, or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate.

**Precinct Committee Officers – Unique Office Format:
WAC 434-230-100 (5) (b) and (c)**

1. The heading must state, **“Election of Political Party Precinct Committee Officer”**
2. This explanation must appear before the list of candidates, **“Precinct Committee Officer is a position in each major political party. For this office only: If you consider yourself a Democrat or Republican, you may vote for a candidate of that party.”**

History of Washington State Primary Systems

1807 – 1907

Nominees for partisan offices are chosen either by convention or by petition.

1907 – 1934

In 1907, the Washington State Legislature establishes the first direct primary system for partisan candidates, requiring political parties to choose their nominees through a public primary. In this system, separate ballots are printed for each political party and voters may only cast ballots in one party's primary.

1935 – 2003

Washington State's "blanket primary" system is established in 1935. Except for presidential primaries, all properly registered voters can vote for their choice at any primary for "any candidate for each office, regardless of political part of the voter." Under the blanket primary system, citizens may vote for a candidate of one party for one office, and then vote for a candidate of another party for the next office, and engage in cross-over voting or "ticket splitting."

June 26, 2000

The U.S. Supreme Court rules California's blanket primary unconstitutional as violating the political parties' freedom of association. *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567 (2000). Following this U.S. Supreme Court case, the constitutionality of Washington's blanket primary is challenged by the state Democratic, Republican and Libertarian parties in United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Tacoma.

July 20, 2000

Following a week of negotiations, attorneys for the State and the political parties agree to leave 2000's September primary unchanged.

September 2000

Secretary of State Ralph Munro begins a series of hearings around the state to gather public input on potential changes to the blanket primary system.

January 12, 2001

The new Secretary of State, Sam Reed, releases a report on the blanket primary hearings. The report shows Washington voters strongly favor retaining the blanket primary system - or at least as many features of the blanket primary as possible. The report, which summarizes public input from 11 hearings around the state, notes that "most of the voters (in Washington) are independent and want to

continue to participate in the primary without having to affiliate with a political party and without being restricted to the candidates of only one party in the primary." According to the report, voters particularly object to any requirement that they publicly declare party affiliation, either by party registration or by making a choice at the polls.

March 8, 2002

The Federal District Court in Tacoma upholds Washington's blanket primary as constitutional. *Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed* (W.D. Wash. 2002). The political parties appeal the decision.

September 15, 2003

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holds Washington's blanket primary system unconstitutional because it violates the political parties' right of free association. *Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed*, 343 F.3d 1198 (9th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 540 U.S. 1213 (2004).

November 25, 2003

The State of Washington and the Grange petition the United States Supreme Court to review the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision declaring the blanket primary unconstitutional.

January 8, 2004

The Grange files Initiative 872 with the Office of the Secretary of State. Initiative 872 proposes a "top two" primary system in which a voter has "the right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation of either the voter or the candidate." The primary is not intended to act as a nominating system. Instead, the two candidates with the most votes advance to the general election, regardless of political party preference.

February 23, 2004

The United States Supreme Court denies the State's request to review the Ninth Circuit decision. Consequently, the Ninth Circuit opinion declaring Washington's blanket primary unconstitutional stands. *Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed*, 540 U.S. 1213 (2004).

March 10, 2004

The Washington State Legislature enacts a bill which provides for two alternative primary systems. The bill establishes a Top Two style primary system. Under the Top Two approach, the voter does not declare a party affiliation and may vote for any candidate in each race, regardless of the candidate's party preference. The top two candidates in each race advance to the general election, regardless of political party. If the Top Two system is declared unconstitutional, a pick-a-party nominating primary is implemented. Under the pick-a-party primary, also referred to as a Montana-style primary, the voter affiliates with one of the major parties and votes only for candidates of that party. This is a traditional nominating primary in which one candidate from each party advances to the general election.

There is no party registration, but the voter is required to momentarily affiliate with a party and only vote for candidates of that party. The voter's party affiliation is confidential. Minor party and independent candidates do not appear in the primary. Minor party and independent candidates hold nominating conventions in the spring and then advance directly to the general election.

April 1, 2004

Governor Gary Locke vetoes the portions of the bill that establish the Top Two primary. As a result, the pick-a-party primary takes effect.

September 2004

The pick-a-party primary is in effect for the September 2004 primary election. By early September, the Office of the Secretary of State receives more than 14,000 calls and letters from voters opposed to the pick-a-party primary. Following the primary election, surveys reveal that only 21% of voters supported the pick-a-party primary.

November 2, 2004

Initiative 872 appears on the general election ballot and is approved by the voters by nearly 60 percent.

May 19, 2005

The Washington State Republican Party files a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Seattle, against Dean Logan, King County Records and Elections Division Manager, and the County Auditors of eight other counties holding partisan elections in 2005. The Washington State Democratic Central Committee and the Washington State Libertarian Party intervene as Plaintiffs. The State of Washington and the Washington State Grange intervene as Defendants. The lawsuit challenges Initiative 872 on the basis that it violates the political parties' right to free association, in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

July 15, 2005

The federal court issues its opinion in the lawsuit challenging the Top Two Primary. *Washington State Republican Party v. Logan*, 377 F. Supp. 2d 907 (W.D. Wash. 2005). The Court concludes that the Top Two Primary violates the political parties' First Amendment right of free association by allowing any voter, regardless of his or her affiliation to the party, to choose the party's nominee, and allowing any candidate, regardless of party affiliation or relationship to the party, to self-identify as a member of that party and appear on the primary and general election ballot as a candidate for that party. The Court strikes down Initiative 872 in its entirety and specifically states that Washington returns to the pick-a-party primary used in 2004.

August 22, 2006

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirms that Initiative 872 is unconstitutional. *Washington State Republican Party v. Washington*, 460 F.3d 1108 (9th Cir. 2006).

February 26, 2007

The United States Supreme Court grants the petitions for writ of certiorari filed by the State and the Grange. *Washington v. Washington State Republican Party*, 127 S. Ct. 1373 (2007). Oral argument is expected for October 2007.

October 1, 2007

The United States Supreme Court hears oral arguments on the constitutionality of a Top Two Primary in the appeal filed by the State and the Washington State Grange. *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al. and State of Washington v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, Nos. 06-713 and 06-730 respectively.

March 18, 2008

The United States Supreme Court overturns the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision, and upholds the constitutionality of Initiative 872. The Court rules that, on its face, I-872 does not impose a severe burden on the political parties' associational rights and that the parties' arguments that voters will be confused can only be evaluated once the primary is implemented. *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al.*, 552 U.S. ___ (2008).

The Electoral College

How did the terms "Elector" and "Electoral College" come into usage?

The term "electoral college" does not appear in the Constitution. Article II of the Constitution and the 12th Amendment refer to "electors," but not to the "electoral college." In the Federalist Papers (No. 68), Alexander Hamilton refers to the process of selecting the Executive, and refers to "the people of each State (who) shall choose a number of persons as electors," but he does not use the term "electoral college."

The founders appropriated the concept of electors from the Holy Roman Empire (962 - 1806). An elector was one of a number of princes of the various German states within the Holy Roman Empire who had a right to participate in the election of the German king (who generally was crowned as emperor). The term "college" (from the Latin collegium), refers to a body of persons that act as a unit, as in the college of cardinals who advise the Pope and vote in papal elections. In the early 1800's, the term "electoral college" came into general usage as the unofficial designation for the group of citizens selected to cast votes for President and Vice President. It was first written into Federal law in 1845, and today the term appears in 3 U.S.C. section 4, in the section heading and in the text as "college of electors."

Who selects the Electors?

The process for selecting electors varies throughout the United States. Generally, the political parties nominate electors at their State party conventions or by a vote of the party's central committee in each State. Electors are often selected to recognize their service and dedication to their political party. They may be State elected officials, party leaders, or persons who have a personal or political affiliation with the Presidential candidate. Then the voters in each State choose the electors on the day of the general election. The electors' names may or may not appear on the ballot below the name of the candidates running for President, depending on the procedure in each State.

What are the qualifications to be an elector?

The [U.S. Constitution](#) contains very few provisions relating to the qualifications of electors. Article II, section 1, clause 2 provides that no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. As a historical matter, the 14th Amendment provides that State officials who have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies are

disqualified from serving as electors. This prohibition relates to the post-Civil War era.

A State's certification of electors on its Certificates of Ascertainment is generally sufficient to establish the qualifications of electors.

How does the Electoral College elect the President?

- For a complete explanation, please review [A Procedural Guide to the Electoral College](#)

How does the Electoral College process work in my State?

For information on the electoral process in your State, you may wish to contact the Secretary of State of your State.

Is my vote for President and Vice President meaningful in the Electoral College system?

Yes, within your State your vote has a great deal of significance. Under the Electoral College system, we do not elect the President and Vice President through a direct nation-wide vote. The Presidential election is decided by the combined results of 51 State elections (in this context, the term "State" includes DC). It is possible that an elector could ignore the results of the popular vote, but that occurs very rarely. Your vote helps decide which candidate receives your State's electoral votes.

The founders of the nation devised the Electoral College system as part of their plan to share power between the States and the national government. Under the Federal system adopted in the [U.S. Constitution](#), the nation-wide popular vote has no legal significance. As a result, it is possible that the electoral votes awarded on the basis of State elections could produce a different result than the nation-wide popular vote. Nevertheless, the individual citizen's vote is important to the outcome of each State election.

What Federal laws govern the Electoral College system?

- Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution
- 12th Amendment to the Constitution

For more information, see:

- [A Procedural Guide to the Electoral College \(www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/procedural_guide\)](http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/procedural_guide)

Must electors vote for the candidate who won their State's popular vote?

There is no Constitutional provision or Federal law that requires electors to vote according to the results of the popular vote in their States. Some States, however, require electors to cast their votes according to the popular vote. These pledges fall into two categories -- electors bound by State law and those bound by pledges to political parties.

Which States bind electors to popular vote results? Refer to Electors Bound by State Law and Pledges (www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/laws) to find out.

The Supreme Court has held that the Constitution does not require that electors be completely free to act as they choose and therefore, political parties may extract pledges from electors to vote for the parties' nominees. Some State laws provide that so-called "faithless electors" may be subject to fines or may be disqualified for casting an invalid vote and be replaced by a substitute elector. The Supreme Court has not specifically ruled on the question of whether pledges and penalties for failure to vote as pledged may be enforced under the Constitution. No elector has ever been prosecuted for failing to vote as pledged.

Today, it is rare for electors to disregard the popular vote by casting their electoral vote for someone other than their party's candidate. Electors generally hold a leadership position in their party or were chosen to recognize years of loyal service to the party. Throughout our history as a nation, more than 99 percent of electors have voted as pledged.

Where do I find the names of the 2004 Presidential electors??

- The [2004 Certificates of Ascertainment](http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/2004/certificates_of_ascertainment) list the approved electors for the 2004 Presidential election. (www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/2004/certificates_of_ascertainment)

May I attend the meeting of my State's electors to watch them vote?

Generally, each State's electors vote at their respective State capitols. Each State determines whether or not the voting is open to the public.

To find out if your [State's Meeting of Electors](#) is open to the public and if so, what the process is to view the vote, contact the:

- [Governor's Office](#)
- [Secretary of State](#)

How is it possible for the electoral vote to produce a different result than the nation-wide popular vote?

It is important to remember that the President is not chosen by a nation-wide popular vote. The electoral vote totals determine the winner, not the statistical plurality or majority a candidate may have in the nation-wide vote totals. Electoral votes are awarded on the basis of the popular vote in each State.

Note that 48 out of the 50 States award electoral votes on a winner-takes-all basis (as does DC). For example, all 55 of California's electoral votes go to the winner of that State election, even if the margin of victory is only 50.1 percent to 49.9 percent.

In a multi-candidate race where candidates have strong regional appeal, as in 1824, it is quite possible that a candidate who collects the most votes on a nation-wide basis will not win the electoral vote. In a two-candidate race, that is less likely to occur. But it did occur in the Hayes/Tilden election of 1876 and the Harrison/Cleveland election of 1888 due to the statistical disparity between vote totals in individual State elections and the national vote totals. This also occurred in the 2000 presidential election, where George W. Bush received fewer popular votes than Albert Gore Jr., but received a majority of electoral votes.

What happens if no presidential candidate gets 270 electoral votes?

If no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, the House of Representatives elects the President from the 3 Presidential candidates who received the most electoral votes. Each State delegation has one vote. The Senate would elect the Vice President from the 2 Vice Presidential candidates with the most electoral votes. Each Senator would cast one vote for Vice President. If the House of Representatives fails to elect a President by Inauguration Day, the Vice-President Elect serves as acting President until the deadlock is resolved in the House.

For more information see:

-  [History of the Electoral College](#) on the Federal Election Commission's web site.

What impact does a candidate's concession speech have on the Electoral College process?

None. A candidate's concession speech does not impact the States' duties and responsibilities related to the Electoral College system.

Why do we still have the Electoral College?

The Electoral College process is part of the original design of the U.S. Constitution. It would be necessary to pass a Constitutional amendment to change this system.

Note that the 12th Amendment, the expansion of voting rights, and the use of the popular vote in the States as the vehicle for selecting electors has substantially changed the process.

Many different proposals to alter the Presidential election process have been offered over the years, such as direct nation-wide election by the People, but none have been passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification. Under the most common method for amending the Constitution, an amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the States.

What proposals have been made to change the Electoral College system?

Reference sources indicate that over the past 200 years, over 700 proposals have been introduced in Congress to reform or eliminate the Electoral College. There have been more proposals for Constitutional amendments on changing the Electoral College than on any other subject. The American Bar Association has criticized the Electoral College as "archaic" and "ambiguous" and its polling showed 69 percent of lawyers favored abolishing it in 1987. But surveys of political scientists have supported continuation of the Electoral College. Public opinion polls have shown Americans favored abolishing it by majorities of 58 percent in 1967; 81 percent in 1968; and 75 percent in 1981.

Opinions on the viability of the Electoral College system may be affected by attitudes toward third parties. Third parties have not fared well in the Electoral College system. Candidates with regional appeal such as Governor Thurmond in 1948 and Governor Wallace in 1968 won blocs of electoral votes in the South, which may have affected the outcome, but did not come close to seriously challenging the major party winner. The last third party or splinter party candidate to make a strong showing was Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 (Progressive, also known as the Bull Moose Party). He finished a distant second in electoral and popular votes (taking 88 of the 266 electoral votes needed to win). Although Ross Perot won 19 percent of the popular vote nationwide in 1992, he did not win any electoral votes since he was not particularly strong in any one or several states. Any candidate who wins a majority or plurality of the popular vote has a

good chance of winning in the Electoral College, but there are no guarantees (see the [results of 1824, 1876, 1888 and 2000 elections](#)).

Were any measures introduced in Congress to change the Electoral College process by amending the Constitution?

Yes, several joint resolutions were introduced in the current Congress and were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The proposals, all introduced in the House of Representatives, include the following:

- Voting rights for residents of United States territories and commonwealths [H.J.RES.101.IH]
- Direct election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote [H.J.RES.109.IH]
- Right to vote amendment [H.J.RES.28.IH]
- Every Vote Counts amendment [H.J.RES.103.IH]

To find these Resolutions, go to the [Library of Congress' THOMAS web site](#).

- See Also: [What proposals have been made to change the Electoral College system?](#)

How do the 538 electoral votes get divided among the States?

The number of electoral votes allotted to each State corresponds to the number of Representatives and Senators that each State sends to Congress. The distribution of electoral votes among the States can vary every 10 years depending on the results of the United States Census.

One of the primary functions of the Census is to reapportion the 435 members of the House of Representatives among the States, based on the current population. The reapportionment of the House determines the division of electoral votes among the States. In the Electoral College, each State gets one electoral vote for each of its Representatives in the House, and one electoral vote for each of its two Senators.

Thus, every state has at least 3 electoral votes, because the Constitution grants each State two Senators and at least one Representative. In addition to the 535 electoral votes divided among the States, the District of Columbia has three electoral votes because the 23rd Amendment granted it the same number of votes as the least populated State.

If a State gains or loses a Congressional district, it will also gain or lose an electoral vote. As a result of the Census conducted in 2000, the number of

electoral votes allotted to certain States changed for the 2004 election. See, [Allocation of Electoral Votes based on the 1990 Census](#) and [Allocation of Electoral Votes based on the 2000 Census](#). (www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/2004/allocation)

There are 538 members of the Electoral College. How could that number change without amending the Constitution?

The number of electoral votes is set at 538, based on 435 members of the House of Representatives and 100 members of the Senate, plus 3 electoral votes for the District of Columbia under the [23rd Amendment](#). The Electoral College could become larger if a new State were admitted into the union (adding two new Senators and one or more Representatives until the next redistricting), or if the House of Representatives expanded. The size of the House is set by law, not by the Constitution ([2 U.S.C. 2](#)).

What is the difference between the winner-takes-all rule and proportional voting, and which States follow which rule?

There are 48 States that have a winner-takes-all rule for the Electoral College. In these States, whichever candidate receives a majority of the vote, or a plurality of the popular vote (less than 50 percent but more than any other candidate) takes all of the State's electoral votes.

Only two States, Nebraska and Maine, do not follow the winner-takes-all rule. In those States, there could be a split of electoral votes among candidates through the State's system for proportional allocation of votes. For example, Maine has four electoral votes and two Congressional districts. It awards one electoral vote per Congressional district and two by the state-wide, "at-large" vote. It is possible for Candidate A to win the first district and receive one electoral vote, Candidate B to win the second district and receive one electoral vote, and Candidate C, who finished a close second in both the first and second districts, to win the two at-large electoral votes. Although this is a possible scenario, it has not actually occurred in recent elections.

Can citizens in U.S. Territories vote for President?

No, the Electoral College system does not provide for residents of U.S. Territories, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa to vote for President. Unless citizens in U.S. Territories have official residency (domicile) in a U.S. State or the District of Columbia (and vote by absentee ballot or travel to their State to vote), they cannot vote in the Presidential election. Note that prior to the adoption of the 23rd Amendment, DC residents could not vote in the Presidential election.

The political parties may authorize voters in primary elections in Territories to select delegates to represent them at the political party conventions. But that process does not affect the Electoral College system.

What would happen if two candidates tied in a State's popular vote, or there was a dispute as to the winner?

A tie is a statistically remote possibility even in smaller States. But if a State's popular vote were to come out as a tie between candidates, State law would govern as to what procedure would be followed in breaking the tie. A tie would not be known of until late November or early December, after a recount and after the Secretary of State had certified the election results. Federal law would allow a State to hold a run-off election.

A very close finish could also result in a run-off election or legal action to decide the winner. Under Federal law (3 U.S.C. section 5), State law governs on this issue, and would be conclusive in determining the selection of Electors. The law provides that if States have laws to determine controversies or contests as to the selection of Electors, those determinations must be completed six days prior to the day the Electors meet.

Is there an online source listing the names and voting records of presidential electors for all previous presidential elections back to 1789?

We are not aware of a centralized, comprehensive source. This web site has the information for the past three elections:

- [1992 Electoral College Votes](#)
- [1996 Electoral College Votes](#)
- [2000 Electoral College Votes](#)

This web site also offers [links to State web sites \(www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-collge/state_links\)](#) relating to the Electoral College. Indiana and Maryland have posted the names and voting records of their electors on their respective web sites.

How many times has the Vice President been chosen by the U.S. Senate?

Once. In the Presidential election of 1836, the election for Vice President was decided in the Senate. Martin Van Buren's running mate, Richard M. Johnson, fell one vote short of a majority in the Electoral College. Vice Presidential candidates Francis Granger and Johnson had a "run-off" in the Senate under the 12th Amendment, where Johnson was elected 33 votes to 17.

How can I check the county by county results of the Presidential election in Ohio?

Check the Ohio Secretary of State's web site at <http://www.sos.state.oh.us/sos/results/11-02-04.htm>

What is the difference between Colorado's proposal to proportionally allocate electoral votes and the current way that Nebraska and Maine proportionally allocate electoral votes?

Both Maine and Nebraska allocate their electors by a district system. For example, Maine has four electoral votes. Two electors are selected on the basis of the statewide vote and two are selected according to outcome of the vote in each of Maine's two Congressional districts. Nebraska's five electoral votes are distributed in the same manner: two based on the statewide vote, and three based on the results in Congressional districts.

Since these States have adopted a proportional system of allocating electoral votes, all the States' electoral votes have gone to only one of the Presidential candidates.

If passed, Colorado's initiative would proportionally allocate electoral votes based on the percentage of votes that each presidential candidate receives. For example, if candidate A gets 55% of the vote and candidate B gets 45%, then candidate A gets 5 electoral votes and candidate B gets 4 electoral votes. If candidate A gets 67%, then candidate A gets 6 electoral votes and candidate B gets 3 electoral votes.

References:

Read the Federalist Papers at:

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/histdox/fedpapers.html> for the founders' views on the Electoral College:

- Alexander Hamilton's design for the Electoral College in Federalist No. 68
- James Madison's views on the republican form of government in Federalist No. 10

Search the writings of Thomas Jefferson for his views on the Presidency (especially, Letter to George Hay, August 17, 1823) at:

<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/jefferson/quotations/>

Visit our [U.S. Election & Voting Resources](#)

Often cited reference sources:

- Walter Berns (ed.), "After the People Vote: Steps in Choosing the President," American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1983;
- Michael J. Glennon, "When No Majority Rules: The Electoral College and Presidential Succession," Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1992;
- Pierce and Longley, "The People's President" (1981);
- William Peters, "A More Perfect Union" (1937);
- Max Ferrand, "The Framing of the Constitution" (1913, reprinted 1987).

Electoral College by State

States	Votes
Alabama	9
Alaska	3
Arizona	10
Arkansas	6
California	55
Colorado	9
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
District of Columbia	3
Florida	27
Georgia	15
Hawaii	4
Idaho	4
Illinois	21
Indiana	11
Iowa	7
Kansas	6
Kentucky	8
Louisiana	9
Maine	4
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	17
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	6
Missouri	11

Montana	3
Nebraska	5
Nevada	5
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	15
New Mexico	5
New York	31
North Carolina	15
North Dakota	3
Ohio	20
Oklahoma	7
Oregon	7
Pennsylvania	21
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	11
Texas	34
Utah	5
Vermont	3
Virginia	13
Washington	11
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	3
Total	538



**ELECTED OFFICIALS
for
JEFFERSON COUNTY
STATE OF WASHINGTON**

OFFICE	NAME	PARTY	MAILING ADDRESS	TERM
Assessor	Jack Westerman III	D	1452 Lincoln St., P.T.	2010
Auditor	Donna M Eldridge	R	285 Adelma Beach Rd., P.T.	2010
Clerk	Ruth Gordon	D	525 Benton St. P. T.	2010
Commissioner 1	Phil Johnson	D	1110 Willow St., P.T.	2008
Commissioner 2	David Sullivan	D	51 Fir Pl., P.T.	2008
Commissioner 3	John Austin	D	31 Seafarer Ln., P. Ludlow	2010
Dist Crt Judge	Jill Landes	NP	2023 E Sims Way, P.T.	2010
Pros & Coroner	Juelie Dalzell	D	P O Box 672, P.T.	2010
Sheriff	Mike Brasfield	D	641 Olele Point Rd., P.Ludlow	2010
Sup Crt Judge	Craddock Verser	NP	4302 Holcomb St., P.T.	2008
Treasurer	Judi Morris	R	66 Laurel St., Pt. Had.	2010

School District No. 50 – 4 Year Terms 379-4502

Dir. No. 1	John Eissigner	1310 Clay St., P.T.	2009
Dir. No. 2	Rita E Beebe	906 Madison St., P.T.	2009
Dir. No. 3	Bobby DeBois	2680 Hancock St., P.T.	2011
Dir. No. 4	Elisabeth Young	630 Jolie Way, P.T.	2011
Dir. No. 5	Anne Burkart	151 Windship Dr., P.T.	2011

School District No. 49 – 4 Year Terms 385-3922

Dir. No. 1	Ted Friedrich	40 Upland Ct., P.H.	2009
Dir. No. 2	Anna (Cammy) Brown	44 4 th Ave., Pt. Had	2009
Dir. No. 3	David Robocker	261 N Beach Dr., P.L.	2011
Dir. No. 4	Quentin Goodrich	70 Keefe Ln., P.L.	2011
Dir. No. 5	Kevin Miller	191 Disney Rd., Nordland	2009

School District No. 48 – 4 Year Terms (new director dist's. effect. 03/25/03) 765-3363

Dir. No. 1	Shona Davis	P O Box 357, Quilcene	2011
Dir. No. 2	Kit Siemion	P O Box 95, Quilcene	2009
Dir. No. 3	Zoe Durham	P O Box 65470, P.L.	2011
Dir. No. 4 at-large	Lorna J Ward	P O Box 65, Quil	2011
Dir. No. 5 at-large	Ken Dressler	P O Box 396, Quil	2009

School District No. 46 – 4 Year Terms 796-4646

Dir. No. 1	Valerie Schindler	270 Rhododendron Ln., B	2009
Dir. No. 2	James M Watson	P O Box 808, B	2011
Dir. No. 3	**Wendy Ryan Hogan	411 Pleasant Harbor Rd., B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11

Dir. No. 4	Gloria M Allingham	163 Weather N Heights, B	2011
Dir. No. 5	Robert Cemper	120 Seamount Dr, B	2009

School District No. 20 – 4 Year Terms 962-2395

Dir. No. 1	Lyle Pfeifle	154568 Hwy 101, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 2	Clifford Hay	2503 Clearwater R., Forks	2009
Dir. No. 3	David Atkinson	2172 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Rowland Mason	HC80 Box 1414, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 5	Sinead E Banks- (she moved prior 11/6) Capoeman	73 School Lane, Forks	2009

School District No. 323 – 4 Year Terms 683-3336

Dir. No. 1	Sarah Bedinger	227 W Nelson Rd., Seq	2011
Dir. No. 2	Virginia O'Neil	P O Box 3566, Seq	2009
Dir. No. 3	June Robinson	941 E Alder, Seq	2011
Dir. No. 4 At Large	Beverly Horan	1290 Gardiner Bch., Seq	2009
Dir. No. 5 At Large	Walter L Johnson	310 Spath Rd., Seq	2011

School District No. 402 – 4 Year Terms 374-6262

Dir. No. 1	David Dickson	9772 Oil City Rd., Forks	2011
Dir. No. 2	Rick Gale	P.O. Box 2405, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 3	Bill Rohde	251 Lupine, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Sharon Penn	4504 Quillayute Rd., Forks	2009
Dir. No. 5	Samuel K McElravy	P O Box 2181, Forks	2011

Fire Protection District No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 732-4533

Comm. Pos. #1	Zane Wyll	43 Coleman Pl., P.T.	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Richard A Stapf Jr.	211 Jacob Miller Rd, P.T.	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Jess L Bondurant, JR	2021 Egg & I Rd., Chim	2009

Fire Protection District No. 2 – 6 Year Terms 765-3333

Comm. Pos. #1	David Ward	P O Box 130, Quil	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Michael K Whittaker	P O Box 220, Quil	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Julie McClanahan	P O Box 92, Quil	2011

Fire Protection District No. 3 – 6 Year Terms 437-2899

Comm. Pos. #1	Bob Pontius	400 Belfrage Rd., P.L.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	David L Wheeler	93 Sea Vista Pl., P.L.	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Mike Porter	85 Conifer Court, P.L.	2009
Comm. Pos. #4	Eugene Q Carmody, JR	4 Phinney Ln., P.L.	2013
Comm. Pos. #5	William E Hansen	571 Rainier Ln., P.L.	2011

Fire Protection District No. 4 – 6 Year Terms 796-4450

Comm. Pos. #1	Ronald D Garrison	P O Box 325, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Ken McEdwards	P O Box 15, Brinnon	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Meril Smith	P O Box 445, Brinnon	2013

Fire Protection District No. 5 – 6 Year Terms 797-7711

Comm. Pos. #1	**Linda Hanel	1451 Old Gardiner Rd. Sequim	2009 for a 2 yr unexp term to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	George Eims	481 Daisy King Rd., Seq	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Barbara Knoepfle	114 Moe Hill Rd., P.T.	2013

Fire Protection District No. 7 – 6 Year Terms 962-2133

Comm. Pos. #1	Raymond E Rorberg	2242 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	James R (Jim) Stehn	3922 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Steve Martin	2852 Clearwater Rd, Forks	2009

Water District No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 437-9492

Comm. Pos. #1	Calvin (Cal) White	121 Shore Dr., P. L.	2009
Comm. Pos. #2	Roy Carlson	170 W Spruce, P.L.	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Raelene Rossart	51 E Alder, P. L.	2013

Water District No. 2 – 6 Year Terms 796-4684 / 796-4847

Comm. Pos. #1	Fred R Stern	66 Rocky Pt Rd, Brinnon	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Barbara Schurman	P O Box 196, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Wayne E Schlaefli	P O Box 130, Brinnon	2009

Water District No. 3 – 6 Year Terms (360) 765-4195

Comm. Pos. #1	Michael Hayward	211 Bear Rd., Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	William Thomas	14500 Coyle Rd., Quilcene	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Troy Breitenfeldt	P O Box 3240, Silverdale	2009

Cemetery District No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 796-4585

Comm. Pos. #1	Karl Springer	P.O. Box 100, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Mary Lou Holtgeerts	221 Tog Rd, Brinnon	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Myrtle Corey	4931 Dosewallips Rd., Brinnon	2009

Cemetery District No .2 – 6 Year Terms 765-3336

Comm. Pos. #1	Jacqueline A Bancroft	P O Box 204, Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #2	Ann Knox	P O Box 701, Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Donald L Ward	P O Box 65, Quilcene	2013

Cemetery District No .3 – 6 Year Terms (Voted and Created November2006)

Comm. Pos. #1	Jim Hueter	470 Craig Rd., Gardiner	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Diane (Movius) Martin	225 Orchard View Ln., Gardiner	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Bob Minty	99 Nebel Dr., Gardiner	2011

Parks & Recreation District No. 1 – 4 Year Terms 765-5060

Comm. Pos. #1	**Laron Williams	108 th St SE, Everett	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	Jillian Greenwood	P O Box 236 Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Larry Robinson	10 McKee Dr., Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #4	Karen Alls	34 Thousand Trails Rd., Quil	2011
Comm. Pos. #5	**Richard Hull	551 Donald Rd., Quilcene	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr to '11

Public Hospital District No. 1 - 6 Year Terms (360)374-6054

Comm. Pos. #1	Kathy Dickson	9772 Oil City Rd., Forks	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Nikki Hay	2503 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Carol Jean Young	1623 Oil City Rd., Forks	2009

Public Hospital District No. 2 – 6 Year Terms 385-2200

Comm. Pos. #1	Anthony F DeLeo	P O Box 1534, P.H.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Chuck Russell	1460 E Marrowstone R.,Nrd	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Marc Mauney	2133 Oak Bay Rd, P.H.	2013
Comm. Pos. #4	Kathy J Hill	P O Box 733, P.T.	2009
Comm. Pos. #5	Jill Buhler	440 Adelma Bch Rd., P.T.	2013

Public Utility District No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 385-5800

Comm. Pos. #1	Dana Roberts	438 22 nd St., P.T.	2010
Comm. Pos. #2	Kelly Hays	2290 E Marrowstone Rd., Nord	2008
Comm. Pos. #3	Wayne King	751 Gardiner Bch Rd., Seq	2012

Port of Port Townsend - 4 Year Terms 385-2355

Comm. Pos. #1	John Collins	4790 Willamette St., P.T.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Dave Thompson	2700 Jefferson Rd., P.T.	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Herbert F Beck	250 Frank Beck Rd., Quil	2009

Port Ludlow Drainage District – 6 Year Terms 437-0766 / 437-9686 / 437-5153

Comm. Pos. #1	Walter L Cairns	72 Tyee Ln., P. L.	2014 (Feb)
Comm. Pos. #2	James L Laker	612 Rainier Ln., P.L.	2012 (Feb)
Comm. Pos. #3	Leland (Lee) Amundson	32 Navigator Ln., P.L.	2010 (Feb)

City of Port Townsend Council Members – 4 Year Terms 379-5045

Council Pos. #1	Michelle Sandoval	686 Roosevelt St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #2	Catharine Robinson	1070 Tremont St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #3	Laurie Medicott	1633 Water St. #7, P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #4	George D Randals	P O Box 1873, P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #5	Mark Welch	310 Lincoln St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #6	David King	1005 Fir St., P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #7	Brent A Butler	P O Box 961, Chimacum	2011

U.S. SENATORS FOR WASHINGTON STATE

MARIA CANTWELL

Website: cantwell.senate.gov

Email: maria_cantwell@cantwell.senate.gov

Washington, D.C.

717 Hart Senate Office Building
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Spokane

U.S. Federal Courthouse
W. 920 Riverside, Suite 697
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: (509) 353-2507

NW Washington

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Everett, WA 98201
Phone: (425) 303-0114
Fax: (425) 303-8351

Seattle

915 Second Avenue, Suite 3206
Seattle, WA 98174
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SW Washington

Marshall House
1313 Officers Row
Vancouver, WA 98661
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Fax: (360) 696-7844

Central Washington

825 Jadwin Avenue, 204/204A
Richland, WA 99352
Phone: (509) 946-8106
Fax: (509) 946-6937

Tacoma

950 Pacific Avenue, Suite 615
Tacoma, WA 98402
Phone: (253) 572-2281
Fax: (253) 572-5879

PATTY MURRAY

Website: murray.senate.gov

Email: <http://murray.senate.gov/email/index.cfm>

Washington, D.C. Office

173 Russell Senate Office
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Phone: (202) 224-2621
Fax: (202) 224-0238

Bellevue Office

1611 116th Ave. NE, Ste. 214
Bellevue, WA 98004
Phone: (425) 462-4460
Fax: (425) 462-4436

Everett Office

2930 Wetmore Avenue, Ste.
903
Everett, Washington 98201
Phone: (425) 259-6515
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Seattle Office

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Spokane Office

601 West Main Avenue, Ste.
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Tacoma Office

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Vancouver Office

The Marshall House
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Fax: (360) 696-7798

Yakima Office

402 E. Yakima Ave, Suite 390
Yakima, Washington 98901
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U.S. REPRESENTATIVE (6th Congressional) FOR WASHINGTON STATE

6TH DISTRICT NORMAN DICKS

Website: www.house.gov/dicks

Email: <http://www.house.gov/dicks/contact.html>

Washington, D.C.

2467 Rayburn House Office
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Washington, D.C. 20515

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Kitsap County

Norm Dicks Government
Center

345 6th Street, Suite 500

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Fax: (360) 479-2126

Olympic Peninsula

332 East 5th Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3207

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Fax: (360) 452-3502

Toll Free Number

(800) 947-NORM (947-
6676)

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Website: <http://www.governor.wa.gov>

Email: <http://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/govemail.htm>

Office of the Governor

PO Box 40002

Olympia, WA 98504-0002

Phone: (360) 902-4111

Fax: (360) 753-4110

LT. GOVERNOR BRAD OWEN

Website: <http://www.ltgov.wa.gov>

Email: <http://www.ltgov.wa.gov/contactLG.htm>

Office of Lieutenant Governor Owen

220 Legislative Building

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**SECRETARY OF STATE
SAM REED**

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**STATE TREASURER
MICHAEL MURPHY**

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Office of the State Treasurer
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P.O. Box 40200
Olympia, WA 98504-0200
Phone: (360) 902-9000
TDD: (360) 902-8963
Fax – General: (360) 902-9044
Fax – Debt: (360) 902-9045

**STATE AUDITOR
BRIAN SONNTAG**

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Temporary Location: Sunset Building
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Toll-Free: (866) 902-3900

**ATTORNEY GENERAL
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1125 Washington ST SE
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**COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS
DOUG SUTHERLAND**

Website: <http://www.dnr.gov>

Email: cplwa@dnr.gov

Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 47001
Olympia WA 98504-7001
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**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
TERRY BERGESON**

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Email: feedback@ospi.wednet.edu

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Olympia WA 98504-7200
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TTY: (360) 664-3631

**INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
MIKE KREIDLER**

Website: <http://www.insurance.wa.gov>

Email: mikek@oic.wa.gov

5000 Capitol Boulevard
Tumwater WA 98501
PO Box 40255
Olympia WA 98504-0255
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TDD: (360) 664-3154
Fax: (360) 586-3535



Senator James Hargrove

(D) [24th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT](#)

Olympia Office:

411 Legislative Building
PO Box 40424
Olympia, WA 98504-0424
(360) 786-7646
Fax: (360) 786-1323

Port Angeles Office:

PO Box 2496
535 East 1st St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 457-2520

Hoquiam Office:

PO Box 427
311 7th St.
Hoquiam, WA 98550
(360) 533-9477
(360) 533-9477



Rep. Kevin Van De Wege, Assistant Majority Whip

(D) [24th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT – POSITION NO. 1](#)

Olympia Office:

316 John L. O'Brien Building
PO Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504-0600
(360) 786-7916

District Office:

311 7th Street
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 427
Hoquiam, WA 98550
(360) 533-9229



Rep. Lynn Kessler, Majority Leader

(D) [24th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT – POSITION NO. 2](#)

Olympia Office:

339A Legislative Building
PO Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504-0600
(360) 786-7904

District Office:

535 East 1st Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 457-2520



Offices up for Re-Election
For Year 2008
(Annual Salary and Filing Fee)

OFFICE	ANNUAL SALARY	FILING FEE	TERMS OF OFFICE
COUNTY OFFICES			
County Commissioner, Dist. 1	\$ 58,032.40	\$ 580.32	4 Years
County Commissioner, Dist. 2	\$ 58,032.40	\$ 580.32	4 Years
PUD Commissioner, Dist. 2	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 84.00	6 Years
PCO	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.00	2 Years
FEDERAL OFFICES			
U.S. Representative	\$ 165,200.00	\$ 1,652.00	2 Years
STATEWIDE OFFICES			
Governor	\$ 163,618.00	\$ 1,636.18	4 Years
Lt. Governor	\$ 92,106.00	\$ 921.06	4 Years
Secretary of State	\$ 114,657.00	\$ 1,146.57	4 Years
State Treasurer	\$ 114,657.00	\$ 1,146.57	4 Years
State Auditor	\$ 114,657.00	\$ 1,146.57	4 Years
Attorney General	\$ 148,744.00	\$ 1,487.44	4 Years
Commissioner of Public Lands	\$ 119,234.00	\$ 1,192.34	4 Years
Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$ 119,234.00	\$ 1,192.34	4 Years
Insurance Commissioner	\$ 114,657.00	\$ 1,146.57	4 Years
JUDICIAL OFFICES			
State Supreme Court Justice	\$ 155,557.00	\$ 1,555.57	6 Years
Court of Appeals Judge	\$ 148,080.00	\$ 1,480.80	6 Years
Superior Court Judge	\$ 140,979.00	\$ 1,409.79	4 Years
LEGISLATIVE OFFICES			
State Senator	\$ 41,280.00	\$ 412.80	4 Years
State Representative	\$ 41,280.00	\$ 412.80	2 Years

Offices up for Re-Election
For Year 2008
(Incumbent Listing)

	Incumbent	Party	Address	Term
Commissioner District No. 1	Phil Johnson	D	1110 Willow St., Port Townsend	4
Commissioner District No. 2	David Sullivan	D	51 Fir Pl., Port Townsend	4
Superior Court Judge	Crad Verser	NP	4302 Holcomb St., Port Townsend	4
Public Utility Dist. No. 1, Commissioner No. 2	Kelly Hays	NP	2290 E Marrowstone Rd, Nordland	6
PCO – Precinct Committee Officer		D / R		2

Federal	Incumbent	Party	Address	Term
President / Vice President	George Bush / Dick Cheney	R	Statewide	4
U S Rep – 6 th Congressional	Norm Dicks	D	Clallam, Grays Harbor Jefferson, Kitsap*, Mason, Pierce*	2

State	Incumbent	Party	Address	Term
Governor	Christine Gregoire	D	Statewide	4
Lt Governor	Brad Owen	D	Statewide	4
Secretary of State	Sam Reed	R	Statewide	4
State Treasurer	Michael Murphy	D	Statewide	4
State Auditor	Brian Sonntag	D	Statewide	4
Attorney General	Robert McKenna	R	Statewide	4

State	Incumbent	Party		Term
Commissioner of Pubic Lands	Doug Sutherland	R	Statewide	4
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Teresa Bergeson	NP	Statewide	4
Insurance Commissioner	Mike Kreidler	D	Statewide	4

Legislature	Incumbent	Party	24th District	Term
Senator	Jim Hargrove	D	Clallam, Grays Harbor*, Jefferson	4
Representative Pos. 1	Kevin Van De Wege	D	Clallam, Grays Harbor*, Jefferson	2
Representative Pos. 2	Lynn Kessler	D	Clallam, Grays Harbor*, Jefferson	2

Judicial	Incumbent	Party		Term
State Supreme Court Justice Position 3	Mary Fairhurst	NP	Statewide	6
State Supreme Court Justice Position 4	Charles W Johnson	NP	Statewide	6
State Supreme Court Justice Position 7	Debra L Stephens	NP	Statewide	Short & 6 Yr
Court of Appeals, Division II, Dist. 2 Judge, Pos. 1	Joyce (Robin) Hunt	NP	Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Thurston	6

Descriptions of Elective Offices

Federal Offices

President/Vice President

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

The president's functions, powers, and responsibilities are defined by Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution. The chief duty is to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed, and this duty is performed through a system of executive agencies that includes cabinet-level departments. The president appoints all the cabinet heads and most other high-ranking officials of the executive branch of the federal government. The president also nominates all judges of the federal judiciary, including the members of the Supreme Court; nominees are subject to confirmation by the Senate. The president is the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, in times of peace as well as war. The president has the power to make treaties with foreign governments, though the Senate must approve such treaties. Finally, the president has the power to approve or reject (veto) the laws passed by Congress.

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

U.S. Senator

The U.S. Constitution prescribes that a Senator must be at least 30 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which the he or she is chosen. A Senator's term of office is six years and approximately one-third of the total membership of the Senate is elected every second year. The Senate has 100 members - two from each State.

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

U.S. Representative

The U.S. Constitution prescribes that a Representative must be at least 25 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which the he or she is chosen. A

Representative's term of office is two years; the total membership of the House is elected in even-numbered years.

Under the Constitution, each state is entitled to at least one Representative; additional seats are apportioned on the basis of the state's population. The current size of the House of Representatives - 435 members - was established in 1913.

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

Statewide Offices

Governor

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

The duties and powers of the Governor, outlined in the Washington Constitution and Statutes, consist primarily of the following:

1. to supervise the conduct of all executive and ministerial offices in the execution of the laws;
2. to ensure that all laws are faithfully executed throughout the state;
3. to make appointments to the positions that the Governor is empowered to fill;
4. to remove from office for incompetence, misconduct, or malfeasance in office those state officers appointed by the Governor what are not liable to impeachment;
5. to act as Commander-in-Chief of all state military forces, except when they are called into the service of the United States;
6. to call upon the National Guard to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion;
7. to inform the Legislature of the condition of the state;
8. to sign into law acts of the Legislature which the Governor approves, and veto acts or portions disapproved;
9. to act as the sole official state spokesman for communication between the state and the government of any other state or territory of the United States;
10. to issue or honor requisitions for extraditions of fugitives from justice;
11. to grant commutations of sentences, reprieves, pardons, and conditional pardons;
12. to execute deeds for the sale of state lands;

13. to direct the Attorney General to investigate violations of the criminal law, direct the Attorney General to aid any prosecuting attorney in the discharge of his duties, and direct the Attorney General or any prosecuting attorney to inquire into the affairs or management of any corporation existing under state law;
14. to provide for the post audit of books, accounts, and records of the State Auditor;
15. to commission notaries public; and
16. to serve as member ex-officio of the Capitol Committee, Finance Committee, Toll Bridge Authority, and Board of Natural Resources as well as chairman of the Traffic Safety Commission.

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

Lieutenant Governor

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

The Lieutenant Governor presides as President of the Senate, serves as executive chairman of the Senate Rules Committee and as chairman of the Legislative Committee on Economic Development; as a member of the State Finance Committee, State Capitol Committee, Health Care Facilities Authority, Business License Center Board of Review, Higher Education Facilities Authority, State Medal of Merit Committee, Public Deposit Protection Disclosure Commission.

The office was created pursuant to Article III, Section 10 and 16 of the Washington Constitution. The duties are listed in RCW 43.06.050.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State is the state's chief elections officer, chief corporations officer, and supervisor of the State Archives. The primary functions of the office are to register and license all domestic and foreign profit and non-profit corporations, limited partnerships, and trademarks and to record related filings; conduct elections, verify initiatives and referendums, process requests for absentee ballots, and distribute copies of election laws and regulations; and maintain the state's archives and records management program, including collecting, preserving, and making available for research the historical records of the state and coordinating implementation of the state's records management laws.

The Secretary of State is elected to a four-year term. The office was created by the State Constitution, Article III, Section 17. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.07.

State Treasurer

The State Treasurer is charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing policy for the management of the state treasury and related financial resources of the State of Washington. As the state's fiscal officer his/her principal duties are to manage and disperse all funds and accounts; be responsible for the safekeeping and interest on all state investments; accounting for and making payments of interest and principal on all state bonded indebtedness and maintaining a statewide revenue collection system for the purpose of expediting the deposit of state funds into the Treasury.

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

State Auditor

The State Auditor conducts financial and legal compliance audits of all state agencies and local governments in Washington to determine compliance with the state constitution, state laws, and local ordinances and Government Auditing Standards. Audit results are documented and issued in public reports. The Auditor is granted limited authority to conduct performance audits of state agencies as authorized by the Legislature. Additionally, the Auditor prescribes and installs the Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System for local governments. Also under the Auditor's purview is the administration of the state employee Whistleblower Act.

The State Auditor is elected to a term of four years. The office was created by Article III, Section 20 of the Washington State Constitution and the duties are outlined in RCW 43.09 and 43.88.

Attorney General

The Office of the Attorney General is the largest law firm in Washington State with 435 attorneys and about 650 professional staff. The office is headed by the Attorney General, the state's chief legal officer, and has a broad array of responsibilities unique and necessary to the operations of state government. The Attorney General serves as legal counsel to the Governor, members of the legislature, state officials, and more than 230 state agencies, boards and commissions, colleges and universities. The prosecuting attorneys of the 39 counties can request legal advice, which is usually given in the form of an official letter known as an attorney general opinion. The office also represents the various administrative agencies and schools in court or administrative hearings. The Office of the Attorney General enforces consumer protection statutes and

serves the public directly by providing information on consumer rights and fraudulent business practices.

The Attorney General is elected to office for a four-year term. The office was created pursuant to Article III, Section 21 of the Washington State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.10.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Superintendent of Public Instruction supervises the public schools in the state. The superintendent also acts in an advisory capacity to other areas of public education. The regulatory duties of the office include certification of teaching personnel, approval and accreditation programs, and apportionment of state and local funds. The superintendent also provides assistance to school districts school improvement area; in statistical analysis, accounting, management, assessment, and curriculum development.

The Superintendent is elected to a four-year term of office. The office was created pursuant to Article III, Section 22 of the Washington State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 28A.0300.

Commissioner of Public Lands

The Commissioner of Public Lands is the head of the Department of Natural Resources, overseeing the management of 5 million acres of forest, agricultural, range, tidal and shore lands of the state. Subject to proprietary policies established by the Board of Natural Resources, the Commissioner of Public Lands is responsible for the exercise of all duties and functions of the department. The commissioner also chairs the Board of Natural Resources; Forest Practices Board; Board of Geographic Names; the Harbor Lines Commission; and serves on the Capitol Campus Committee.

The commissioner is elected to a four-year term of office. The office was created pursuant to Article III, Section 23 of the Washington State Constitution. The duties are outlined in RCW 43.12 and RCW 43.30.

Insurance Commissioner

The Office of the Insurance Commissioner regulates insurance companies doing business in Washington, licenses agents and brokers, reviews policies and rates, examines the operations and finances of insurers, and handles inquiries and complaints from the public.

The Insurance Commissioner is elected to a four-year term of office.

The office was created by the Legislature and the duties are listed in RCW 48.02.060

Judicial Offices

Supreme Court Justice

The Washington Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch of state government, co-equal with the legislative and executive branches, and it is the state court of last resort. It consists of nine justices serving six-year terms, with three justices being chosen by the voters from a non-partisan judicial ballot at the general election in November of each even-numbered year.

The goal of the Supreme Court is to provide for the prompt and orderly administration of justice by the judiciary and to announce the law on issues properly brought before it. To accomplish this goal, the Court determines cases, publishes opinions, adopts rules of procedure, provides continuing guidance for the admission and supervision of the members of the Bar, and conducts a continuous program of training and guidance for the judiciary.

Court of Appeals Judge

The Court of Appeals provides appellate review of all lower court decisions, except those excluded by RCW 2.06.030. The Court is organized into Divisions I, II, and III, with headquarters located in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, respectively. Each division is divided into three districts, with a specified number of judges, each of whom is elected to a six-year term by the electorate of the district served.

The Court has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases except: quo warranto, prohibition, injunction, or mandamus directed to state officials; criminal cases where the death penalty has been decreed; cases where the Superior Court has held that a statute, ordinance, or tax was unconstitutional; cases involving fundamental or urgent issues of broad public import; and cases where there is a conflict among prevailing decisions of the divisions or panels with a division.

Superior Court Judge

The Superior Courts are the courts of general jurisdiction in the state judicial system. Pursuant to the Constitution, the Legislature has divided the state into thirty-one judicial districts, each district having one or more judges as authorized by statute. Superior Court Judges are elected to a four-year term by the electorate of the county or counties served.

The Superior Courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over all civil matters involving dollar amounts over \$35,000; title or possession of real property; cases involving legality of any tax, impost, assessment or toll; and probate and domestic matters. They have original jurisdiction over all criminal cases amounting to felony and all other criminal cases not otherwise provided by law; exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters; and orders for protection from

domestic violence. Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction are heard de novo or appealed on the record for error of law.

Legislative Offices

State Senator

The State Constitution prescribes that a Senator must be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the legislative district from which he or she was chosen. A Senator's term of office is four years; the Senate is made up of 49 members, one from each legislative district in the state. One-half of the membership of the Senate is elected at the General Election held in November of each even-numbered year.

During legislative sessions, the Legislature is called upon to: enact or reject legislation affecting public policy in the state; provide for the levy and collection of taxes and other revenue to support state government and assist local government; and appropriate funds for these purposes. The Senate also has the exclusive power to confirm certain gubernatorial appointments. Although laws are enacted only when the Legislature is convened in formal session, policy issues and the general operation of state and local government are under continuous review by legislators serving on permanent and interim study committees.

State Representative

The State Constitution prescribes that a Representative must be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the legislative district from which he or she was chosen. A Representative's term of office is two years; the House is made up of 98 members, two from each legislative district in the state. The total membership of the House is elected at the General Election held in November of each even-numbered year.

During legislative sessions, the Legislature is called upon to: enact or reject legislation affecting public policy in the state; provide for the levy and collection of taxes and other revenue to support state government and assist local government; and appropriate funds for these purposes. The House also has the exclusive power to bring impeachment proceedings. Although laws are enacted only when the Legislature is convened in formal session, policy issues and the general operation of state and local government are under continuous review by legislators serving on permanent and interim study committees.

County Offices

County Commissioner (County Legislative Authority)

RCW 36.

(1) Provide for the erection and repairing of court houses, jails, and other necessary public buildings for the use of the county;

(2) Lay out, discontinue, or alter county roads and highways within their respective counties, and do all other necessary acts relating thereto according to law, except within cities and towns which have jurisdiction over the roads within their limits;

(3) License and fix the rates of ferriage; grant grocery and other licenses authorized by law to be by them granted at fees set by the legislative authorities which shall not exceed the costs of administration and operation of such licensed activities;

(4) Fix the amount of county taxes to be assessed according to the provisions of law, and cause the same to be collected as prescribed by law;

(5) Allow all accounts legally chargeable against the county not otherwise provided for, and audit the accounts of all officers having the care, management, collection, or disbursement of any money belonging to the county or appropriated to its benefit;

(6) Have the care of the county property and the management of the county funds and business and in the name of the county prosecute and defend all actions for and against the county, and such other powers as are or may be conferred by law;

(7) Make and enforce, by appropriate resolutions or ordinances, all such police and sanitary regulations as are not in conflict with state law, and within the unincorporated area of the county may adopt by reference Washington state statutes and recognized codes and/or compilations printed in book form relating to the construction of buildings, the installation of plumbing, the installation of electric wiring, health, or other subjects, and may adopt such codes and/or compilations or portions thereof, together with amendments thereto, or additions thereto: PROVIDED, That except for Washington state statutes, there shall be filed in the county auditor's office one copy of such codes and compilations ten days prior to their adoption by reference, and additional copies may also be filed in library or city offices within the county as deemed necessary by the county legislative authority: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no such regulation, code, compilation, and/or statute shall be effective unless before its adoption, a public hearing has been held thereon by the county legislative authority of which at least ten days' notice has been given. Any violation of such regulations, ordinances, codes, compilations, and/or statutes or resolutions shall constitute a misdemeanor or a civil violation subject to a monetary penalty: PROVIDED

FURTHER, That violation of a regulation, ordinance, code, compilation, and/or statute relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses is a traffic infraction, except that violation of a regulation, ordinance, code, compilation, and/or statute equivalent to those provisions of Title [46](#) RCW set forth in RCW [46.63.020](#) remains a misdemeanor. However, the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime and no act that is a state crime may be made a civil violation. The notice must set out a copy of the proposed regulations or summarize the content of each proposed regulation; or if a code is adopted by reference the notice shall set forth the full official title and a statement describing the general purpose of such code. For purposes of this subsection, a summary shall mean a brief description which succinctly describes the main points of the proposed regulation. When the county publishes a summary, the publication shall include a statement that the full text of the proposed regulation will be mailed upon request. An inadvertent mistake or omission in publishing the text or a summary of the content of a proposed regulation shall not render the regulation invalid if it is adopted. The notice shall also include the day, hour, and place of hearing and must be given by publication in the newspaper in which legal notices of the county are printed;

(8) Have power to compound and release in whole or in part any debt due to the county when in their opinion the interest of their county will not be prejudiced thereby, except in cases where they or any of them are personally interested;

(9) Have power to administer oaths or affirmations necessary in the discharge of their duties and commit for contempt any witness refusing to testify before them with the same power as district judges;

(10) Have power to declare by ordinance what shall be deemed a nuisance within the county, including but not limited to "litter" and "potentially dangerous litter" as defined in RCW [70.93.030](#); to prevent, remove, and abate a nuisance at the expense of the parties creating, causing, or committing the nuisance; and to levy a special assessment on the land or premises on which the nuisance is situated to defray the cost, or to reimburse the county for the cost of abating it. This assessment shall constitute a lien against the property which shall be of equal rank with state, county, and municipal taxes.

Chairman of the board – powers:

The board of county commissioners at their first session after the general election shall elect one of its number to preside at its meetings. He shall sign all documents requiring the signature of the board, and his signature as chairman of the board shall be as legal and binding as if all members had affixed their names. In case the chairman is absent at any meeting of the board, all documents requiring the signature of the board shall be signed by both members present.

**Public Utility District Commissioners
RCW 54.**

A public utility district that is created as provided in RCW 54.08.010 shall be a municipal corporation of the State of Washington .

The powers of the public utility district shall be exercised through a commission consisting of three members in three commissioner districts, and five members in five commissioner districts.

Municipal corporations, to be known as public utility districts, are hereby authorized for the purposes of chapter 1, Laws of 1931 and may be established within the limits of the state of Washington, as provided herein.

Purpose -- 1931 c 1: "The purpose of this act is to authorize the establishment of public utility districts to conserve the water and power resources of the State of Washington for the benefit of the people thereof, and to supply public utility service, including water and electricity for all uses."



**Washington State
Department of Transportation**

Paula J. Hammond, P.E.
Secretary of Transportation

Transportation Building
310 Maple Park Avenue S.E.
P.O. Box 47300
Olympia, WA 98504-7300
360-705-7000
TTY: 1-800-833-6388
www.wsdot.wa.gov

Dear Candidate:

The Washington State Department of Transportation wishes to take this opportunity to advise political candidates about the placement of campaign signs and placards along state highways.

Revised code of Washington (RCW) 47.42, the Highway Advertising Control Act, regulates signing on Interstate highways, Primary highways, and highways that are part of the Scenic and Recreational system. Signs erected on private property adjacent to these highways must comply with the Highway Advertising Control Act, rules contained in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 468-66, and applicable local agency sign codes.

In accordance with WAC 468-66-050, **Sign Classifications**, political campaign signs are considered a Type 3(d) on-premise sign for which no fee or application is necessary. Temporary political campaign signs are signs which express the property owner's endorsement of a political candidate or ballot issue, with the following restrictions:

- 1) Temporary political campaign signs are limited to a maximum size of thirty-two square feet
- 2) Temporary political campaign signs must be removed within ten days following the election
- 3) Temporary political campaign signs are subject to all other applicable provisions of RCW47.42 and WAC 468-66 that pertain to Type 3 on-premise signs

In addition to the above restrictions, **the erection of temporary political campaign signs within the right-of-way of all state highways is prohibited. Accordingly, signs placed within the right-of-way of any state highway will be removed by the Department of Transportation.**

Also, RCW 47.36.180(1) states in part that it is unlawful to erect any structure, sign, or device visible from a city street, county road, or state highway the simulates any directional, warning, or danger sign likely to be mistaken for such a sign. Therefore, a campaign sign cannot be designed in a manner that resembles an official traffic control sign.

If you should have any questions about the placement of campaign signs along state highways, please contact one of the department's regional Outdoor Advertising Representatives. The representative for your area can be determined by reviewing the map and roster attached to this letter.

We sincerely hope that candidates for public office will observe the laws and regulations enacted to protect and preserve the roadside beauty of our state. Thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter,

Washington State Department of Transportation

**WSDOT REGIONAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING
REPRESENTATIVES
SPRING/SUMMER 2008**

Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston and Pierce	Gerald Nelson PO Box 47440 Olympia, WA 98504-7440 (360) 704-3223
Whatcom, San Juan, Island, Skagit, Snohomish, and King	Stephen Chick PO Box 330310 Seattle, WA 98113-9710 (206) 440-4394
Pacific, Lewis, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania and Klickitat	Curtis Knopp PO Box 1709 Vancouver, WA 98668 (360) 905-2115
Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, and Grant	Pat Arnold PO Box 98 Wenatchee, WA 98801 (509) 667-3077
Kittitas, Yakima, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin	Ed Barry PO Box 12560 Yakima, WA 98909-2560 (509) 577-1989
Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Spokane, Adams, and Whitman	Reed Osborn 2714 North Mayfair St. Spokane, WA 99207-2090 (509) 324-6549

Elections

General Information

Where to File Declaration of Candidacy:

Federal Offices	Secretary of State
State Offices	Secretary of State
State Supreme Court	Secretary of State
24th Legislative District	Secretary of State
County Offices	County Auditor
District Court Judge	County Auditor
P.U.D. Commissioner	County Auditor
Precinct Committee Officers	County Auditor

On-line candidate filing is available for some state offices. Please check with the Office of the Secretary of State at 360-902-4180 or 1-800-448-4881 or www.secstate.wa.gov (candidate filing procedures).

When to File:

Filing Period: Monday, June 2, 2008 through Friday, June 6, 2008.

Office Hours are 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Candidate filing closes at 5:00 p.m. on June 6, 2008.

Lot drawings to determine ballot placement will begin at 5:00 p.m. on the last day of filing. All candidates and media are invited to observe.

Candidate Filings are posted daily on the Auditor's Website at www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor

Residency Requirement:

All candidates must be an elector of their district.

Candidates for **County Commissioner, District No. 1** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within County Commissioner, District No. 1 are as follows:

106, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705

Candidates for **County Commissioner, District No. 2** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within County Commissioner, District No. 1 are as follows:

104, 105, 301, 303, 304, 305, 401

Candidates for **Public Utility District No. 1, Commissioner, District No. 2** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within Public Utility District No. 1, Commissioner District No. 2 are as follows:

104, 105, 301, 303, 304, 305, 401

Filing Fees:

No Refund of Filing Fees. (RCW 29A.24.131)

Fee is 1% of salary for yearly salaries over \$1,000.

Fee is \$10.00 for offices with yearly salaries under \$1,000.

Precinct Committee Officer - \$1.00

No salary, No Fee. (RCW 29A.24.091, 29A.80.041)

Indigent Filing Requirements:

Candidates who lack sufficient income to pay the filing fee may submit a filing fee petition with their declaration of candidacy in lieu of the required filing fee. Filing fee petitions must contain valid signatures of registered voters in the district equal in number to the dollars of the required filing fee. Payment and nominating petition cannot be split to equal total filing fee. (29A.24.091)

Mail-In Declarations of Candidacy:

Any candidate may mail-in their declaration of candidacy for an office starting with the 10th business day before the first day of filing.

Declaration of Candidacy filed by mail may be received beginning **May 19, 2008**. Any declaration received prior to May 19th was returned and the candidate is permitted to re-submit their declaration during the regular filing period. (RCW 29A.24.081)

Declaration of Candidacy by FAX:

If a candidate files a declaration by fax **(360) 385-9228**, the original signed document must be received in the Auditor's Office not later than seven (7) calendar days after the receipt of the fax. If there is a filing fee, it must be paid in conjunction with the faxed declaration or it will not be accepted. (WAC 434-208-070,080)

No Double Filings:

Excluding the office of Precinct Committee Officer, a candidate's name shall not appear more than once upon a ballot. (RCW 29A.36.201)

Notarized Declarations of Candidacy:

All declarations must be notarized and include a filing fee if applicable. EXCEPT: Declarations of Candidacy for Precinct Committee Officer are not notarized.

Desired Name on the Ballot:

When filing for office, a candidate may indicate the manner in which he or she desires his or her name to be printed on the ballot. For filing purposes, a candidate may use a nickname by which he or she is commonly known as his or her first name, but the last name shall be the name under which he or she is registered to vote.
(RCW 29A.24.060)

No Candidate May:

- (1) Use a nickname that denotes present or past occupation, including military rank;
- (2) Use a nickname that denotes the candidate's position on issues or political affiliation;
- (3) Use a nickname designed intentionally to mislead voters.
(RCW 29A.24.060)

Withdrawal of Filing:

A candidate for partisan office may withdraw in writing through **Thursday, June 12, 2008**. There shall be no withdrawal period for Declarations of Candidacy filed during special filing periods. Candidates for Precinct Committee Officer may withdraw at any time before absentee ballots have been printed for that precinct or prior to the Primary Election ballots being printed. **Filing fees are not refundable.**
(RCW 29A.24.131)

How Names Appear On The Ballot:

If a Primary is Required:	Determined by lot.
General Election:	
Partisan Office	By most votes from Primary
Non-Partisan Office	By most votes from Primary
If No Primary Required:	Determined by lot.

Ballot Order:

Placement of offices and measures on the ballot are in the following order:
(RCW 29A.36.111 / WAC 434-230-030)

- Federal Offices and Measures
- State Offices and Measures
- County Offices and Propositions
- State wide Judicial Offices
- County wide Judicial Offices
- Special Purpose Districts, Offices and Local Propositions
- Port of Port Townsend
- Public Utility District No. 1
- Public Hospital Districts
- City of Port Townsend
- School Districts
- Fire Protection Districts
- Water Districts
- Cemetery Districts
- Parks & Recreation
- Precinct Committee Officer

Definitions

Relating to Filing for Elective Office

Ballot means, as the context implies, either:

- (a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or special election;
- (b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine or voting device;
- (c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; or
- (d) The physical document on which the voter's choices are to be recorded.

Canvassing means examining all ballots, subtotals and cumulative totals in order to determine the official returns of and prepare the certification for any primary or election and includes the tabulation of any votes not tabulated from a precinct or counting center on election day.

Counting Center means the facility designated by the County Auditor to count and canvass all ballots.

County Auditor includes the county auditor in a non-charter county or the officer, irrespective of title, having the overall responsibility to maintain voter registration and to conduct state and local elections in a charter county.

Declaration and Affidavit of Candidacy Form is the form used to file for elective office.

Election Jurisdiction is the state or any political subdivision or jurisdiction of the state from which officials are elected.

Elector means any person who possesses all of the qualifications to vote under Article VI of the State Constitution.

Filing Fee Petition is a petition to be signed by individuals who support the candidacy of an indigent candidate. The petition is submitted in lieu of the filing fee for the office sought.

Filing Officer for candidates filing for all federal offices, for all statewide offices, and for joint legislative or joint judicial districts (a district where voters from more than one county vote upon the office) is the Secretary of State.

Candidate filings for all other offices are administered by the County Auditor or elections officer.

General Election is a statewide election held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Independent Candidate is a candidate for partisan political office who does not designate a political party when declaring candidacy.

Indigent Candidate is a candidate who lacks sufficient assets or income at the time of filing to pay the filing fee.

Lapsed Election is an election that is not held and for which no write-in votes are counted.

Local Voters Pamphlet is a publication of a county or city that provides information about ballot measures and/or candidates and other material related to a primary, special election, or general election.

Mail Ballot Precinct also referred to as a Vote-By-Mail (VBM) precinct. They have fewer than two hundred (200) active registered voters and for all primaries and elections the voting in that precinct is by mail ballot only.

Major Political Party is a political party of which at least one nominee for President of the United States, United States Senator, or a statewide office received at least five percent (5%) of the total election vote cast at the last preceding general election held in an even-numbered year.

Minor Political Party is a political party where no candidate for statewide office received at least five percent (5%) of the total election vote at the last general election held in an even-numbered year.

Non-Partisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a non-partisan office.

Non-Partisan Office is an office for which candidates are not required to name their party preference and no party designation appears on the ballot.

On-Going Absentee is a ballot requested by a voter on a permanent basis.

Partisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a partisan office.

Partisan Office is an office which is voted on in an even numbered year.

Presidential Primary means the primary in which voters express their preferences to the major political parties regarding candidates for President of the United States. The major political parties have the option of using the results of the primary for purposes of allocating delegates among the presidential candidates.

Pick-a-Party Primary means the election held for the office of President/Vice President of the United States (Presidential Primary).

Recount means the process of re-tabulating ballots and producing amended election returns based on that tabulation, even if the vote totals have not changed.

Residence for the purpose of registering and voting means a person's permanent address where he physically resides and maintains his abode: PROVIDED, That no person gains residence by reason of his presence or loses his residence by reason of his absence:

- (a) While employed in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States;
- (b) While engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or the United States or the high seas;
- (c) While a student at any institution of learning;
- (d) While confined in any public prison.

Absence from the state on business shall not affect the question of residence of any person unless the right to vote has been claimed or exercised elsewhere.

Sample Ballot means a printed copy of all issues and offices on the ballot in a jurisdiction and is intended to give voters advance notice of the issues, offices and candidates that are to be voted on.

Short term means the brief period of time starting upon the completion of the certification of election returns and ending with the start of the full term. It is applicable only when the officeholder was appointed to fill a vacancy which occurred after the last election at which the office could have been voted upon for an un-expired term. Short term elections must always be held in conjunction with elections for the full term.

Provisional Ballot means a ballot issued to a voter at the polling place on Election Day by the precinct election board (or by the County Auditor in an all mail ballot county, on Election Day) for one of the following reasons:

- (a) The voter's name not appearing in the poll book;
- (b) There is an indication in the poll book that the voter has requested an absentee ballot, and voter wishes to vote at the polling place.

Special Election is any election that is not a general election.

Un-expired Term is a vacancy occurred after certification of election returns and prior to the expiration of that term and before the next election at which that term would be voted on.

Vacancy in Office is the same for Partisan and Non-Partisan office. Vacancy must occur at least 6 weeks prior to the Primary or General Election in order to appear on that ballot. Special three day filing opens..

Void in Candidacy for a partisan and non-partisan office occurs when an election has been scheduled and no valid declaration of candidacy has been filed, or all persons filing declarations of candidacy have died or been disqualified. If only one candidate files, no special filing period.

State Voters Pamphlet is a publication of the Office of the Secretary of State, which provides information about candidates and ballot measures, or both, and other material related to the general election.

Top Two Primary is where voters do not have to pick a party and will be able to choose among all candidates for each office. In each race, the two candidates with the most votes will advance to the General Election.

Additional Information for Campaigns

Public Access:

To observe some of the procedures within the Elections Division, citizens may monitor the all mail ballot process anytime during the workday. Observers are also welcome to observe the central count process on Election Day. (RCW 29A.60.170)

The all mail ballot process at central count is always held in the office of the County Auditor.

2005 Legislation... ESSB 5499 The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin ((on or after the tenth day before the primary or election)) upon receipt. The tabulation of all mail ballots must not commence until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election.

Jefferson County Auditor
Jefferson County Courthouse - First Floor
1820 Jefferson St.
Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Election Day Hours: 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Election Day Returns:

Election Day Returns may be obtained beginning at 8:05 p.m. on election night at the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. Campaign Committees and the Public are welcome to come in to obtain immediate results of the Unofficial Election Returns. (WAC 434-261-105, RCW 29A.40.120)

Election Returns Are Released At:

8:05 p.m. Unofficial Returns from all mail ballots returned up through Monday, the day prior to election.

After Election Day:

Elections staff, with the political party representatives present continue with the Initial Processing, Final Processing and Tabulation of the all mail ballots until certification. Updated unofficial election returns are released each time ballots are tabulated. (If there are no political party representatives present, elections

staff continue as usual with all functions necessary to prepare and tabulate ballots.)

It's important that candidates feel comfortable about all aspects of the election process, but must be aware that this is a very busy time for the Elections Staff.

Please feel free to direct any questions to the Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor.

Official Observers:

By law, the County Auditor shall request in writing, to each major political party, the number of representatives needed to observe all aspects of the counting center proceedings. This includes the following: (WAC 434-261-020)

- Testing of the ballot tabulator for accuracy of the program
- All Mail Ballot process.
- Central Count process.
- Recounts.
- Election Certification.

Recounts:

An automatic recount applies to candidates and statewide measures and will occur if returns for any office at any primary or election reveals that the difference in the number of votes cast for a candidate apparently nominated or elected to any office and the number of votes cast for the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than two thousand votes and also less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates.

The recount will tally only votes for the position or measure in question and will be conducted without charge to any candidate.

For Statewide Elections: If the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than 1,000 votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually.

For Local Elections: If the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than 150 votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually.

An alternative counting method may be employed if both candidates agree in writing and the procedure is suited to the ballot system that was used for casting the votes for the office.

An application for a recount shall state the office for which a recount is requested and whether the request is for all or only a portion of the votes cast in that jurisdiction of that office. The person filing an application for a manual recount shall, at the same time, deposit with the county canvassing board or secretary of state, in cash or by certified check, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each ballot cast in the jurisdiction or portion of the jurisdiction for which the recount is requested as security for the payment of any costs of conducting the recount. If the application is for a machine recount, the deposit must be equal to fifteen cents for each ballot.

The county canvassing board shall determine a time and a place or places at which the recount will be conducted. This time shall be less than three business days after the day upon which: the application was filed with the board; the request for a recount or directive ordering a recount was received by the board from the secretary of state; or the returns are certified which indicate that a recount is required under RCW 29A.64.030 for an issue or office voted upon only within the county. (County Canvassing Boards now have the authority to decide when to begin a Recount.)

Not less than two days before the date of the recount, the county auditor shall mail a notice of the time and place of the recount to the applicant or affected parties and, if the recount involves an office, to any person for whom votes were cast for that office. The county auditor shall also notify the affected parties by telephone, fax, e-mail, or other electronic means at the time of mailing. At least three attempts must be made over a two-day period to notify the affected parties or until the affected parties have received the notification. Each attempt to notify affected parties must request a return response indicating that the notice has been received. Each person entitled to receive notice of the recount may attend, witness the recount, and be accompanied by counsel.

Limitation on Recounts:

After the original count, canvass, and certification of results, the votes cast in any single precinct may not be recounted and the results re-certified more than twice.

Original Oaths of Office -- Form of Delivery

U.S. Senator	Verbal
U.S. Representative	Verbal Oath on convening of Congress
State Legislators/State Office	Verbal Oath on convening of Legislature State Constitution Art. 111, Sec. 4
Supreme Court Justice	Secretary of State State Constitution Art. IV, Sec. 28
Superior Court	Secretary of State & County Auditor State Constitution Art. IV, Sec. 28
County Officials	County Auditor RCW 36.16
Precinct Committee Officer	No Oath required

Who Can Administer Oaths:

An officer (Judge or Auditor) or notary public authorized to administer oaths, without charge. (RCW 29A.04.133)

When to Take your Oath:

For elective offices, the oath of office must be taken as the last step of qualification, but maybe taken either:

- a. Up to 10 days prior to the scheduled date of assuming office; or
- b. At the last regular meeting of the governing body before the winner is to assume office.

Exceptions to When to Take your Oath:

School Board Directors, anyone elected to an unexpired term or a short and full term. Oaths of Office are taken upon certification of the General Election and prior to the winner assuming office.

Persons Specifically Authorized by Statute to Administer Oaths Include:

Notary Public	RCW 5.28.010; 42.44.010
Court Commissioner	RCW 2.24.040
Court of Justice, Judicial Officer	RCW 2.28.010
Every Judicial Officer	RCW 2.28.060
Every Court, Judge, Clerk of the Court, Justice of the Peace	RCW 3.54.020
District Court Clerks	RCW 3.54.020
Municipal Court Clerk or Deputy Clerk in Cities over 400,000	RCW 35.20.210
County Auditor or Deputy Auditor	RCW 36.22.030
County Commissioner or Council Member	RCW 36.32.120
Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore of a Second Class City	RCW 35.23.191
Mayor of a Town	RCW 35.27.160
Clerk of a City operating under commission form of government	RCW 35.17.105
Clerk of Town and Deputy Clerk	RCW 35.27.220

State Measures:

State ballot measures receiving a favorable majority vote are declared law by the Governor unless an effective date is contained within the text of the measure. (RCW 29A.60.260)

Legislature Convenes:

The regular session of the Legislature is held annually commencing on the second Monday of January. (RCW 44.04.010)

During each odd-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than one hundred five consecutive days. During each even-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than sixty consecutive days. (State Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 12.)

When Newly Elected Officials Assume Office

President/Vice President	12 noon, January 20th U.S. Constitution Amendment XX, Section 1
US Senator	12 noon, January 3rd U.S. Constitution Amendment XX, Section 1
US Representative	12 noon, January 3rd U.S. Constitution Amendment XX, Section 1
State Legislators/State Offices	2nd Monday in January RCW 44.04 State Constitution, Art III, Sec. 4
Supreme Court Justice	2nd Monday in January, RCW 2.04
Court of Appeals	2nd Monday in January, RCW 2.06
Superior Court	2nd Monday in January, RCW 2.08
County Offices	January 1st, after elected & qualified (RCW 29A.20.040)
City Offices	January 1st, after elected & qualified (RCW 29A.20.040)
School Districts	First meeting after Certification of General Election (RCW 28A.315)
Special Purpose Districts:, Fire Protection, Parks & Rec, Water, Cemetery Districts	January 1st, after elected & qualified (RCW 29A.20.040)
Precinct Committee Officer	First day of December following the PRIMARY Election (RCW 29A.80)

**Successful candidates filling an un-expired or short term assume office upon certification.

Becoming a Washington State Resident

It's easy to become a Washington state resident. Just say you want to be a resident and then take some action that proves that you intend to stay.

Examples of actions you can take:

- Obtain a Washington state driver's license
- Register to vote

Residency and Voting Rights

To be eligible to register to vote in Washington, you must be a resident of the state. The term residence is used differently for a variety of legal situations. For example, residency for tuition at a state college is defined by statutes dealing with state institutions of higher education. Residency for unemployment benefits or financial assistance is defined by statutes dealing with those topics. Similarly, for the purposes of voting, residency is defined in the State Constitution and in election statutes.

The Washington State Constitution states:

All persons of the age of eighteen years or over who are citizens of the United States and who have lived in the state, county, and precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote, except those disqualified by [a felony conviction or mental incompetence], shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

Article VI, section 1. For the purpose of registering and voting, a person's residence is a person's permanent address where he or she physically resides and maintains his or her abode. A voter who lacks a traditional residential address, such as a person who resides in a shelter, park, motor home or marina, is assigned a precinct based on the voter's physical location. For voting purposes, you may not have more than one residence.

State laws regarding voting residency include [Article VI, sections 1 and 4](#) of the State Constitution, [RCW 29A.04.151](#), and [RCW 29A.08.112](#).

When does my residence change?

Once a residence is established, it exists until a new residence is established. A voter does not lose his or her voting residency if absent due to state or federal employment, military service, school attendance, confinement in a public prison, out-of-state business, or navigation at sea. You must physically leave the previous residence with the intention of establishing a new residence at another location. Intention to reside in a particular place - permanently or for an

unspecified period of time - is an important factor in determining your residence for voting purposes.

Is it legal for someone else to use my address for voter registration even though the person does not live here anymore?

Yes. In many circumstances, it is the only address the person can use for voter registration. For example, a member of the military stationed overseas or out of state who formerly resided at your address may continue to use that address for voter registration purposes.

What are the penalties for voting or registering to vote if I am ineligible?

These crimes are class C felonies punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. [RCW 29A.84.130](#) governs registering to vote when unqualified, and [RCW 29A.84.660](#) governs voting when unqualified.

What can I do if I know someone is not eligible to vote but is still registered to vote?

Suggest to the person that he or she contact the [county elections department](#) right away to have his or her registration canceled.

What should I do if I want to challenge another person's voter registration?

You must file a [voter challenge](#) with the [county elections department](#) in the county where the voter is registered to vote.

Social and Health Services:

There may be additional residency requirements in order to be eligible for certain social services and/or health services. See the Residency Requirements section of Department of Social and Health Services Web site for more information.

College Tuition:

To qualify for resident tuition, state law requires that you be a state resident for 12 months. The University of Washington has a guide to help determine eligibility at <http://www.washington.edu/students/reg/residency.html>. More information about residency requirements that apply to students in the state of Washington is available at the Higher Education Coordinating Board's Student Residency Web site.

Taxes:

The Department of Revenue has also established a definition of residency for sales and use tax purposes which can be viewed at http://dor.wa.gov/content/contactus/con_residdef.aspx.

Voter Registration & All Mail Ballot Information

To register to vote in the State of Washington, you must be:

- A Citizen of the United States
- At least 18 years of age at the time of voting
- Have lived at current address within County for thirty days immediately before the next election
- Show proof of Identity.

Federal & State Law require, if registering for the first time, that you provide your WA State Drivers' License or WA State identification card. If you do not have a WA license or identification card, provide the last four digits of your social security number.

Other acceptable forms of identification include:

- Current photo identification
- Current utility bill
- Bank statement
- Government check
- Paycheck
- Other government document that shows your name and address.

If you are in the military, a dependent or a citizen living overseas and you want to register in the State of Washington:

- Submit a Registration and Absentee Ballot request form, also known as the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)
- Registering to vote in this state will change your home of record to Washington; once registered you are considered a resident of Washington and must obtain a Washington State's Drivers License and license your automobile(s) in this state
- Forms and information are available online by going to one of the following links: www.fvap.gov or www.overseasvotefoundation.org. Forms may also be obtained from your registration officer; for further assistance

please contact the Elections Division at (360) 385-9117 or (360) 385-9119 during regular business hours or by email: bettyj@co.jefferson.wa.us.

When to register?

- Anytime! But at least 30 days in advance of an election to be eligible to vote in that election.
- If you register by mail, your application must be postmarked by the 30 day cutoff or it will not become effective until after the upcoming election.
- 15 to 30 day special registration: If you miss the 30 day deadline, you may still register in person at the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. The special 15 day registration period begins after the 30th day cut-off and ends on the 15th day prior to an election.
- The special 15 day in-person late registration period is only available to individuals who are not currently registered to vote in Washington State.

Where to register:

- If you wish to register in person, you may appear at the Jefferson County Auditor's office during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
- If you register by mail a mail-in voter registration form can be obtained on the web, www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor or www.secstate.wa.gov/elections or



To register to vote using the **online program**, you must have either a valid Washington State:

- driver's license; or
- state identification (ID) card.

If you do not have either of these documents, you may still register to vote by using the paper voter registration form.

If you are already a registered voter in Washington State and you want to change your name on your voter registration record, you must use the paper voter registration form.

To vote in the next election, you must register at least 30 days before Election Day.

Below are the steps you must take to complete the Online Voter Registration process.

- Verify your voting eligibility.
- Enter your identification information.
- Enter your personal information.
- Print your voter registration acknowledgment.

For Mail-In Voter Registration Forms

Call the Elections Division for a form(s) to be mailed (360) 385-9117 or (360) 385-9119

Mail-in voter registration forms are available at most public locations throughout the county including: Gardiner Community Center, Brinnon Senior Center, Quilcene Community Center, Tri-Area Community Center, Jefferson County Library, Port Ludlow Post Office, Nordland Post Office, Port Townsend City Hall, Port Townsend Library, Jefferson County Permit Center, Public Schools, and Fire Departments.

Persons wishing to distribute Mail-in voter registration forms may contact the Elections Division to make arrangements.

New residents to Jefferson County:

- Must submit a new registration form
- Voter registrations are not transferable from state to state.

Moving within Jefferson County:

- Notify the Elections Division of the address change at least 30 days prior to an election, to be eligible to vote in your new precinct and district in the upcoming election
- Address changes within Jefferson County can be completed in person or by calling the Elections Division at (360)385-9117 or (360) 385-9119, during regular business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., or the Auditor's website, by submitting a mail-in registration form, or by emailing Betty Johnson at bettyj@co.jefferson.wa.us .

Changed your name?

- To be registered with your new name, complete a mail-in voter registration form including previous name and signature.

What does it mean when a voter is listed as In-Active?

- Effective January 1, 1995, if a voter registration identification card, vote-by-mail ballot, absentee ballot, jury notification, or any miscellaneous mail from the Jefferson County Elections Division is returned as "Undeliverable" from the U.S. Post Office; the voter is placed in the "In-Active" file and sent a confirmation notice. The voter is "re-activated" if he/she votes, signs a petition, and/or notifies the Elections Division of their current address within the county.

Cancellations due to non-voting:

- Your registration will be cancelled if you remain in an inactive status for two consecutive Federal Elections
- In order to be eligible to vote, you must re-register by submitting a new voter registration form.

You may not register to vote if you are:

- Presently denied your civil rights due to a felony conviction
- Declared mentally incompetent and ineligible to vote by the courts.

LIST AND LABELS PRICE LIST

VOTER FILE

List / Paper	\$ 0.15 / page
List / Electronic text file (emailed)	<u>*No Charge</u>
Labels / Sheets	\$ 0.25 / sheet

ELECTION FILE

List of Ballots Returned / Electronic (emailed)	<u>*No Charge</u>
List of Ballots NOT Returned / Electronic (emailed)	<u>*No Charge</u>
List of Ballots Returned / Paper	\$0.15 / page
List of Ballots NOT Returned / Paper	\$0.15 / page

* There is a \$5.00 charge if the information is requested on a CD

Title 29A RCW: Elections

29A.08.740 Violations of restricted use of registered voter data – Penalties – Liabilities.

- (1) Any person who uses registered voter data furnished under RCW 29A.08.720 for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value is guilty of a Class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for a period of not more than five years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or both such fine and imprisonment, and is liable to each person provided such advertisement or solicitation, without the person's consent, for the nuisance value of such person having to dispose of it, which value is herein established at five dollars for each item mailed or delivered to the person's residence. However, a person who mails or delivers any advertisement, offer, or solicitation for a political purpose is not liable under this section unless the person is liable under subsection (2) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, two or more attached papers or sheets or two or more papers that are enclosed in the same envelope or container or are folded together are one item. Merely having a mailbox or other receptacle for mail on or near the person's residence is not any indication that the person consented to receive the advertisement or solicitation. A class action may be brought to recover damages under this section, and the court may award a reasonable attorney's fee to any party recovering damages under this section.

- (2) Each person furnished data under RCW 29A.08.720 shall take reasonable precautions designed to assure that the data is not used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the data may be used for any political purpose. Where failure to exercise due care in carrying out this responsibility results in the data being used for such purposes, then such person is jointly and severally liable for damages under subsection (1) of this section along with any other person liable under subsection (1) of this section for the misuse of such data.



Washington State Voter Registration Database System (VRDB)

OVERVIEW

Federal law requires each state to develop a centralized voter registration database (VRDB) that contains the name and registration information of every eligible voter in the state.

Designed to maintain the integrity of Washington's elections, the Secretary of State developed a VRDB that minimizes opportunity for fraud and improves the management of voter registration records. The Office of the Secretary of State does not publicly post voter information on the internet.

This database improves the election process for every voter in our state. The VRDB is designed to comply with applicable federal and state laws. Find out how it works.

Federal law requires each state to develop a centralized voter registration database (VRDB) that contains the name and registration information of every eligible voter in the state.

Designed to maintain the integrity of Washington's elections, the Secretary of State has developed a VRDB that will minimize opportunity for fraud and improve the management of voter registration records.

This database will improve the election process for every voter in our state. The VRDB has been designed to comply with applicable federal and state laws.

The Secretary of State's Office has worked in partnership with the County Auditors, project consultants, election management system (EMS) vendors, Department of Licensing, Washington State Patrol, and Office of the Administrator of the Courts to develop the VRDB. The VRDB will maintain and protect the name and registration information of each valid registered voter.

The VRDB will help clean up the voter registration rolls and diminish opportunities for fraud and mistakes by:

- Verifying the identity of a voter registration applicant by comparing his or her driver license or state ID card with the Department of Licensing or

- comparing the last four digits of his or Social Security number with the Social Security Administration;
- Searching for duplicate voter registration records;
 - Identifying deceased voters by matching registration records with information obtained from the Washington State Department of Health;
 - Identifying potential felons by exchanging information with the Washington State Patrol and the Office of the Administrator of the Courts;
 - Removing invalid registrations quickly; and
 - Interacting with each county's EMS, facilitating the exchange of information in a timely manner.

The VRDB will promote a more efficient government by:

- Allowing county election officials to obtain, compare, and update voter registration information;
- Tracking and reporting changes to voters' records, including voting history
- Assigning voting status to each voter ("active," "inactive," "cancelled/suspended," or "pending"), ensuring eligible voters will have the opportunity to vote; and
- Tracking statistical data about voter registration activity at the state, county, and precinct levels.

The VRDB will:

- Comply with applicable state and federal laws;
 - Be centrally located and maintained; and
 - Provide comprehensive security measures to protect the database and voter registration information.
-

Felon Notification Process

The Office of Secretary of State has sent letters to registered voters who may be ineligible to vote. The notice of pending cancellation was sent to voters who appear to have been convicted of a felony and not had the right to vote restored. These people were identified by screening dates of birth and names of registered voters against information maintained by the Department of Corrections (DOC). The DOC data contained names of felons in prison or under DOC supervision.

All recipients of the letter are encouraged to contact their county elections office in case an error in identity, felon status, or rights restoration has been made. These registrations will be cancelled in 30 days unless the recipients contact their county elections office to dispute the information.

Washington's elections community discovered the registrations through the state's new voter registration database. For the first time, Washington has a single, centralized database allowing election workers to track registered voters and their eligibility more easily.

For more information, see the [Rights Restoration for Felons](http://www.secstate.wa.gov/elections) at www.secstate.wa.gov/elections.

How the VRDB protects you as a voter

If you are registering to vote for the first time, your identity will be verified, making it very difficult to fraudulently register to vote.

1. Your identity will be verified by comparing your name and driver license or state ID card number with the Department of Licensing's driver license database.
2. If you do not have a driver license, the last four digits of your Social Security number will be verified with the federal Social Security Administration.

If you are registered to vote in more than one county, your duplicate registrations will be cancelled, keeping the state's voter registration rolls up to date.

1. All 39 county voter registration databases will be consolidated into one statewide voter registration database (VRDB).
2. New registrations will be checked for duplicates against the VRDB.
3. The VRDB will be periodically checked for duplicate registrations that may have been missed upon entry.
4. Older duplicate registrations will be cancelled.

Felons who have not had their civil rights restored and who attempt to register and vote will be identified and investigated according to state law.

1. The VRDB will be compared to the Washington State Patrol's criminal history database.
2. State court records and the Governor's pardons list will be checked to see if a felon has had his or her civil rights restored.
3. A suspected felon voter will be given a written notice and opportunity to respond (due process) prior to having his or her voter registration cancelled.
4. Note: At this time, there is no database comparison for felons convicted in federal court, other states, or countries.

The VRDB is designed to cancel deceased voters' registrations quickly and flag instances where a deceased voter's ballot has been cast.

1. The VRDB will be compared to the Washington State Department of Health death certificate index database.
2. The VRDB will be compared to the Social Security Death Index, which includes Washington state residents who die in another state.
3. The voter registrations of deceased voters will be cancelled.

4. The voting history of all voters will be stored in the VRDB, and reports will be generated showing if voters have been credited with voting after the date of their death. Each instance will be investigated and resolved by law enforcement.

If you are a voter, your name, address, political jurisdiction, gender, date of birth, voting record, date of registration, and registration number are public information under state law. [RCW 29A.08.710](#)

1. A voter's information may be used for any political purpose. However, a voter's information may not be used for mailing or delivering advertisements or offers for property, establishments, organizations, products, or services. The information may not be used to solicit money, services, or anything of value. [RCW 29A.08.720](#)
2. A person who uses a voter's information illegally is guilty of a class C felony. [RCW 29A.08.740](#)

ORDER CD-ROM



Washington
Secretary of State
SAM REED

You have requested a statewide list of registered voter's for your organization. Included is a copy of Washington State law pertaining to the use of this information.

Please read, sign, and date the lower portion of this letter and fill out the shipping information. Then, along with the \$30.00 fee to cover reproduction costs, return the signed portion to the address below. Once payment and this signed form are received, the CD, with the statewide list of registered voter's in a comma delimited text file, will be sent by FedEx or mail.

If you would prefer, you may order and pay for the CD, by credit card, online by going to the following web site: https://www.secstate.wa.gov/elections/vrdb_order.aspx

If you have any questions regarding the use of this information, please contact our office.

Randy Newton
VRDB Support

Office of the Secretary of State
Attn: VRDB Support
PO Box 40237
Olympia, WA 98504
Phone: 360.902-4194
Fax: 360.664.2971

"The Voter Registration data contained on the electronic media, shall not be used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement of offer for any property, establishment, organization, product or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such data may be used for any political purpose." (RCW 29A.08.730)

I have read and understand the above statement and agree to use this information for political purposes only. I have been given a copy of RCW 29A.08.740 in regards to the penalties and liabilities.

Signed

Date

Print Name

Shipping/Mailing Address

Shipping/Mailing City, State, Zip

Phone number for Fed Ex

Email Address

RCW 29A.08.740
Violations of restricted use of registered voter data — Penalties —
Liabilities. (Effective January 1, 2006.)

(1) Any person who uses registered voter data furnished under RCW [29A.08.720](#) for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value is guilty of a class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for a period of not more than five years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or both such fine and imprisonment, and is liable to each person provided such advertisement or solicitation, without the person's consent, for the nuisance value of such person having to dispose of it, which value is herein established at five dollars for each item mailed or delivered to the person's residence. However, a person who mails or delivers any advertisement, offer, or solicitation for a political purpose is not liable under this section unless the person is liable under subsection (2) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, two or more attached papers or sheets or two or more papers that are enclosed in the same envelope or container or are folded together are one item. Merely having a mailbox or other receptacle for mail on or near the person's residence is not an indication that the person consented to receive the advertisement or solicitation. A class action may be brought to recover damages under this section, and the court may award a reasonable attorney's fee to any party recovering damages under this section.

(2) Each person furnished data under RCW [29A.08.720](#) shall take reasonable precautions designed to assure that the data is not used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the data may be used for any political purpose. Where failure to exercise due care in carrying out this responsibility results in the data being used for such purposes, then such person is jointly and severally liable for damages under subsection (1) of this section along with any other person liable under subsection (1) of this section for the misuse of such data.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For technical questions, contact VRSupport@secstate.wa.gov

Resources Used & Additional Services

Jefferson County Elections

Fax: 360.385.9228

Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Election Day Office Hours: 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Jefferson County Auditor's Internet Home Page

<http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor>

Jefferson County Internet Home Page

<http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us>

Access Washington Internet home page

Washington State Government Information & Services

<http://www.access.wa.gov>

Federal Voting Assistance Program Internet Home Page

<http://www.fvap.ncr.gov>

League of Women Voters

<http://www.lwv.org>

Office of the Secretary of State Internet Home Page

<http://www.secstate.wa.gov>

Voter Hotline: 1.800.448.4881

Hearing Impaired Voter Information: 1.800.422.8683

Public Disclosure Commission Internet Home Page

<http://www.pdc.wa.gov>

Resources Used & Additional Services - Continued

United States House of Representatives

<http://www.house.gov>

United States Senate

<http://www.senate.gov>

U S Census Bureau Voting Internet Home Page

<http://www.census.gov>

Washington State Democratic Party Internet Home Page

<http://www.wa-democrats.org>

Washington State Republican Party Internet Home Page

<http://www.wsrp.org>

Washington Voter

<http://www.washingtonvoter.org>

Washington State Legislature

<http://www1.leg.wa.gov/legislature>

Contacting the “Local” Political Parties

“Jefferson County” Contact Information

Jefferson County Republican
Central Committee
Barbara Bradford, Chair
181 Florence St
Port Townsend Wa 98368

Jefferson County Democratic
Central Committee
Teri Nomura, Chair
380 E Moore St
Port Hadlock Wa 98339

Public Disclosure Commission

PDC Interpretation

APPROVAL DATE: September 28, 2004 **NUMBER:** 04-02
STATUS: Approved **SUPERSEDES:** Interpretation 00-05
REFERENCES: RCW 42.17.130 **APPROVED BY:** The Commission
SEE ALSO: WAC 390-05-271 and WAC 390-05-273

Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns*

Public Disclosure Law Re: Use of Public Facilities in Campaigns
Revised May 31, 2006

USE OF THE GUIDELINES

These Guidelines are meant to aid and assist in compliance with the law.

This document is an educational tool that is an expression of the Commission's view of the meaning of RCW 42.17.130 and relevant administrative rules and case law involving local government and election campaign activity. It is intended to provide guidance regarding the Commission's approach and interpretation of how the statutory prohibition on the use of public facilities for campaigns impacts activities that may be contemplated by government employees and other persons who may seek to utilize those public facilities. Readers are strongly encouraged to review the statute and rules referenced in these Guidelines.

For ease of reference, the majority of this interpretation is in chart form. In part, the chart identifies categories of persons, some possible activities, and some general considerations. These illustrative examples in the columns of the chart are not intended to be exhaustive.

For example, the categories of persons identified are, in many cases, illustrative only and simply identify groups of persons more likely to undertake or consider undertaking the activity mentioned in the adjacent columns. If an activity is described as being viewed as "Permitted," it is viewed as permitted for all agency personnel otherwise having the authority under law or agency policy to undertake that action, not just the persons identified in the chart or in a particular column. The same approach is applied to the "Not Permitted" column. Further, the remarks in the chart's "General Considerations" column have relevance for the entire section and are not limited to the specific bullet point immediately to the left of the general consideration.

As noted in the Basic Principles section below, hard and fast rules are difficult to establish for every fact pattern involving agency facilities that may occur.

*School Districts are directed to Guidelines for School Districts in Election Campaigns, Interpretation 01-03.

Guidelines for Local Government Agencies

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Local Elected Legislative Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May collectively vote to support or oppose a ballot measure at a properly noticed public meeting, where opponents of the measure are given an equal opportunity to express views.⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not pressure or coerce agency management to participate in campaign activities. Shall not explicitly include passage of a ballot measure in the agency's annual goals. 	

⁶ RCW 42.17.130(1) provides that action may be "taken at an open public meeting by members of an elected legislative body or by an elected board, council, or commission of a special purpose district including, but not limited to, fire districts, public hospital districts, library districts, park districts, port districts, public utility districts, school districts, sewer districts, and water districts, to express a collective decision, or to actually vote upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance, or to support or oppose a ballot proposition so long as (a) any required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot proposition, and (b) members of the legislative body, members of the board, council, or commission of the special purpose district, or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of an opposing view."

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Local Government Elected Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May engage in political activities on his or her own time, if no public equipment, vehicle or facility is used. (An elected official may use his or her title, but should clarify that he/she is speaking on his/her own behalf, and not on behalf of the agency. If the elected legislative body has adopted a resolution, the official can then speak on behalf of the agency.) May attend any function or event at any time during the day and voice his or her opinion about a candidate or ballot proposition as long as they are not being compensated and are not using any public equipment, vehicle or other facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not direct agency staff to perform tasks to support or oppose campaign activities or ballot measures. Shall not use public facilities or resources to engage in political activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the elected official using staff time, a public vehicle, or other public resources? Has the agency adopted a resolution? If yes, the elected official can speak on behalf of the agency. If not, has the elected official made it clear that he or she is not speaking on behalf of the agency?

Guidelines for Local Government Agencies - Continued

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Appointed Officials (Boards, Commissions, and similar appointed positions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May engage in political activities on his or her own time, if no public equipment, vehicle or facility is used. An appointed official may use his or her title, but should clarify that he/she is speaking on his/her own behalf, and not on behalf of the agency. May attend any function or event at any time during the day and voice his or her opinion about a candidate or ballot proposition as long as they are not being compensated and are not using any public equipment, vehicle or other facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not direct agency staff to perform tasks to support or oppose campaign activities or ballot measures. Shall not use public facilities or resources to engage in political activities. Shall not use public facilities to express a collective decision or actually vote upon a motion or resolution to support or oppose a ballot proposition. Shall not use public facilities to make a statement at a press conference or responding to an inquiry in support or opposition to any ballot proposition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the appointed official using staff time, a public vehicle, or other public resources? Has the appointed official made it clear that he or she is not speaking on behalf of the agency?
Management Staff or Their Designees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May speak at community forums and clubs to present an objective and fair presentation of the facts on a ballot measure during regular work hours.⁷ May fully participate in campaign activities, including meeting with citizens' campaign committees to plan strategies, during non-work hours and without the use of public resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not use public resources to operate a speakers' bureau in a manner that may be viewed as promoting a ballot measure. Shall not use public resources to promote or defeat a candidate or ballot measure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the management staff using public resources in a manner that promotes or opposes a candidate or a ballot measure? Does the presentation accurately present the costs and other anticipated impacts of a ballot measure?

⁷ Agencies may set the definition of work hours for their employees. For example, to the extent that a agency defines the lunch hour as a non-work hour, activities to support or oppose a candidate or a ballot measure that do not use public resources and that are held away from agency facilities are

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Management Staff or Their Designees (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May inform staff during non-work hours of opportunities to participate in campaign activities. May respond to questions regarding a ballot measure if such activity is consistent with his or her normal and regular duties. May wear campaign buttons or similar items while on the job if the agency's policy generally permits employees to wear political buttons. May place window signs or bumper stickers on their privately-owned cars, even if those cars are parked on government property during working hours. Are encouraged to communicate to staff the difference between acceptable and unacceptable activities related to a ballot measure. May encourage staff and members of the public to vote, as long as such encouragement routinely occurs for other elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not pressure or coerce employees to participate in campaign activities. Shall not use agency resources to organize the distribution of campaign materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency have a policy permitting employees to wear political buttons?

Guidelines for Local Government Agencies - Continued

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Agency Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May speak at community forums and clubs to present an objective and fair presentation of the facts on a ballot measure during regular work hours. • May inform staff during non-work hours of opportunities to participate in campaign activities. • May engage in campaign activities on their own time, during non-work hours and without using public resources. • May respond to questions regarding a ballot measure if such activity is consistent with his or her normal and regular duties. • May wear campaign buttons or similar items while on the job if the agency's policy generally allows employees to wear political buttons. • May, during non-work hours, make available campaign materials to employees in lunchrooms and break rooms that are used only by staff or other authorized individuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall not use work hours or public resources to promote or oppose a candidate or ballot measure (such as gathering signatures, distributing campaign materials, arranging speaking engagements, coordinating phone banks, or fundraising). • Shall not pressure or coerce other employees to participate in campaign activities. • Shall not use agency resources to organize the distribution of campaign materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the presentations accurately present the costs and other anticipated impacts of a ballot measure? • Is the employee acting on his or her own time, during non-work hours? • Is the employee using public resources in a matter that promotes or defeats a candidate or a ballot measure? • Does the agency have a policy permitting employees to wear political buttons?

Public Disclosure Commission Guidelines for Local Government Agencies in Election Campaigns

Persons	Permitted	Not Permitted	General Considerations
Agency Employees (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May place window signs or bumper stickers on their cars, even if those cars are parked on government agency property during working hours. • May encourage staff and members of the public to vote, as long as such encouragement routinely occurs for other elections. 		

2005 – 2006 PDC Law and Rule Change Highlights

[underlining denotes change]

Electioneering Communications. (new) An electioneering communication is political advertising that 1) clearly identifies at least one candidate for state, local, or judicial office; 2) appears within 60 days of an election in the candidate's jurisdiction; 3) is distributed through radio, television, postal mailing, billboard, newspaper or periodical; and 4) either alone, or in combination with other communications by the sponsor identifying the candidate, has a fair market value of \$5,000 or more. Each person sponsoring an electioneering communication, regardless of whether the sponsor acted individually or as part of a group, reports expenditures exceeding \$100 and funding sources giving more than \$250. Electioneering communications are reported on PDC Form C-6 within 24 hours of, or on the first working day after, the date the communication was first broadcast, mailed, erected, or published. The C-6 must be filed electronically. [Effective January 1, 2006, Chapter 445, Laws of 2005.]

Public Inspection of Campaign Records. Candidates and political committees no longer have to make their campaign books available for a specified two-hour inspection period on the eight day before an election. Instead, a candidate's or political committee's books of account must be kept current within one business day and available for public inspection by appointment during the eight days immediately preceding the date of the election (Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays are excluded). Inspection will occur at the address designated on the C-1 or C-1pc. [RCW 42.17.080(5)]

Candidate Registration (PDC C-1 form) was amended to accommodate the change to the public inspection requirement and to include space for the candidate to supply a personal e-mail address. [WAC 390-18-012]

Reporting by Out-of-State Political Committees. An out-of-state political committee, including any committee filing campaign reports with the Federal Election Commission, that is not otherwise required to file campaign disclosure reports in Washington state shall file a statement (C-5 report) with the PDC when it makes an expenditure supporting or opposing Washington state candidates or ballot measures. The statement shall disclose:

- > The committee's name and address, its purpose(s), and the names, addresses and titles of its officers or, if it has no officers, the names, addresses, and the titles of its responsible leaders;
- > The name, office sought, and party affiliation of each candidate in the state of Washington whom the committee is supporting or opposing and the name of the political party if the out-of-state committee is supporting or opposing the entire ticket of any party;
- > Any Washington ballot proposition supported or opposed and whether the committee is supporting or opposing the measure;
- > The name and address of each person residing in the state of Washington or corporation which has a place of business in the state of Washington who has contributed more than \$25 in the aggregate to the out-of-state committee during the current calendar year, together with the amounts of such contributions;
- > The name, address, and employer of each person and the name and address of each corporation residing outside the state of Washington who has contributed more than \$2,500 in the aggregate to the out-of-state committee during the current calendar year, together with the amounts of such contributions;
- > The name and address of each person in the state of Washington to whom an expenditure of \$50 or more was made by the out-of-state committee with respect to a candidate or political committee, the amount, date, purpose of the expenditure, and the total sum of expenditures.

This statement is due on the 10th day of the month following any month in which the contributions are made to or expenditures are made on behalf of Washington state candidates or ballot measures. An out-of-state committee incurring an obligation to file additional statements in a calendar year may satisfy the obligation by timely filing supplemental reports. [SSB 1226, effective 6/7/06]

Candidate Contribution Limits.

OFFICE SOUGHT:

State Executive (Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, etc.)

Legislative (Senator and State Representative)

Judicial [Supreme Court, state Courts of Appeal, Superior, District & Municipal Courts]

County-wide office in a county that has over 200,000 registered voters as of the last

General Election [King, Pierce, Snohomish & Spokane Counties in 2006]

Port Commissioner in a port district that has over 200,000 registered voters as of the last

General Election [Port of Seattle and Port of Tacoma in 2006]

LIMIT

\$1,400 per election*

\$700 per election*

\$1,400 per election

\$700 per election*

\$1,400 per election*

*Contributions made by political party and caucus committees are subject to different limits.

Contributions received by judicial, county, and port district candidates that exceed the contribution limit that have not been spent by the recipient by June 7, 2006 must be disposed of in accordance with RCW 42.17.095 except for subsections (6) and (7) of that section. [SSB 1226, effective 6/7/2006]

Session Freeze. Candidates who are subject to the session freeze period may accept contributions received through the mail after the start of the session freeze period if the contribution is postmarked prior to the session freeze start date. [SSB 1226, effective 6/7/2006]

The session freeze will be in effect during the period beginning on the 30th day before the date a regular legislative session convenes and continuing through the date of final adjournment, and during the period beginning on the date a special legislative session convenes and continuing through the date that session adjourns. [ESB 6238, effective 1/1/2007]

Candidates Who Must File Campaign Disclosure Reports ("C" Series). Candidates who seek election to a state- or county-wide office or an office in a jurisdiction that had 5,000 or more registered voters as of the last General Election are subject to all provisions of the state public disclosure law. Candidates who seek election to an office in any political subdivision with less than 5,000 registered voters as of the last General Election are subject to all provisions of the state public disclosure law if they receive or expect to receive campaign contributions totaling \$5,000 or more [including the candidate's own funds]. [SSB 6323, effective 6/7/2006]

Public Disclosure Commission's Penalty Authority. The Commission's penalty authority is \$1,700 for a single violation of law and \$4,200 for multiple violations of law. [ESB 6152, effective 6/7/2006]

Political Advertising: A candidate's party affiliation or independent designation expressed ... on the declaration of candidacy shall be included in all political advertising and independent expenditures supporting or opposing the candidate and electioneering communications identifying the candidate.

(NEW SECTION) In an independent expenditure or electioneering communication transmitted via TV or other medium that includes a visual image, the following statement must be either clearly spoken, or appear in print and be visible for at least 4 seconds, appear in letters greater than 4% of the visual screen height, and have a reasonable color contrast with the background: *"No candidate authorized this ad. Paid for by (name, city, state)."* If the ad or communication is undertaken by a nonindividual other than a party organization, then the following notation must also be included: *"Top Five Contributors" followed by a listing of the names of the five persons or entities making the largest contributions in excess of \$700 reportable under [RCW 42.17] during the 12-month period before the date of the advertisement.* Abbreviations may be used to describe contributing entities if the full name of the entity has been clearly spoken previously during the broadcast advertisement.

(NEW SECTION) The following statement shall be clearly spoken in an independent expenditure or electioneering communication transmitted by a method that does not include a visual image: *"No candidate authorized this ad. Paid for by (name, city, state)."* If the independent expenditure or electioneering communication is undertaken by a nonindividual other than a party organization, then the following statement must also be included: *"Top Five Contributors" followed by a listing of the names of the five persons or entities making the largest contributions in excess of \$700 reportable under [RCW 42.17] during the 12-month period before the date of the advertisement.* Abbreviations may be used to describe contributing entities if the full name of the entity has been clearly spoken previously during the broadcast advertisement. [Effective January 1, 2006, Chapter 445, Laws of 2005.]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION – Frequently Asked Questions

(Answers to Questions Frequently Asked
by First-Time Candidates)



711 CAPITOL WAY RM 206 PO BOX 40908
OLYMPIA WA 98504-0908
(360) 753-1111
FAX (360) 753-1112
TOLL FREE 1-877-601-2828

Which Candidates Must File Disclosure Reports?

Reporting requirements are determined by the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction where the candidate runs for office or, in some cases, the total amount of contributions a candidate expects to receive. File a personal financial affairs statement and campaign disclosure reports if you are:

- any state office candidate
- any county office candidate
- any local or judicial office candidate in a jurisdiction with 5,000 or more registered voters
- a candidate who receives or expects to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate regardless of the number of registered voters

File just a personal financial affairs statement if you are:

- a candidate for local or judicial office in a jurisdiction with 1,000 or more registered voters and you do not expect to receive contributions totaling \$5,000 or more

A candidate seeking election to an office in a jurisdiction with less than 1,000 registered voters and who does not expect to receive contributions totaling \$5,000 or more does not file any reports with the Public Disclosure Commission.

Your county elections officials can tell you how many voters were in each jurisdiction as of last year's general election.

Electronic Filing

Candidate and Political Committees that expect to spend \$10,000 are required to file campaign finance reports electronically. The PDC has developed free software for use in electronic filing of the required disclosure reports and offers free training on the use of the software.

To work properly, campaign data from the start of the election cycle must be entered into the system.

For assistance with electronic filing of campaign finance reports, go to the PDC web page at www.pdc.wa.gov/orca or call toll free at 1-877-601-2828.

What Starts the Whole Process?

Becoming a candidate. And, according to the disclosure law, you become a candidate when you: raise and spend money for your campaign, reserve space or purchase advertising to promote your candidacy, authorize someone else to do any of these activities for you, state publicly that you're seeking office, or file a declaration of candidacy, whichever happens first.

Once I Become a Candidate, Then What?

Within two weeks of the date you become a candidate, do the following: 1) Fill out a Personal Financial Affairs Statement (Form F-1) and mail it to PDC (persons who have a current F-1 on file with PDC need not re-file); and 2) Fill out the Candidate Registration form (Form C-1) and mail the original to PDC and a copy to your county auditor. (In King County, send copy to the Records, Elections and Licensing Services Division.)

Electronically filed reports are not required to be filed with the County Auditor.

Where Do I Get Copies of Blank Forms and Instruction Manuals?

Form templates, brochures and manuals are available on the PDC Web site at www.pdc.wa.gov under Filer Assistance. Contact the PDC at 360-753-1111 or toll-free at 1-877-601-2828. Your County Auditor (King County: Records, Elections and Licensing Services Division) will give you a CD that contains all of the PDC forms, manuals, and brochures as well as instructional videos.

I Suspect There's More to This Reporting . . . Am I Right?

Probably. It depends on how much you're going to raise and spend on your campaign.

If you choose Mini Reporting (because during the course of your campaign you're raising and spending no more than \$3,500 in addition to your filing fee and you won't accept more than \$300 from any contributor besides yourself), the C-1 and the F-1 are the only PDC reports you have to file. Be sure to access and carefully review the Mini Reporting manual found at <http://www.pdc.wa.gov/filerassistance/manuals/>.

If you're going to raise and spend over \$3,500 to get elected (or less than that, but you want to accept more than \$300 from one or more donors), you fall into the Full Reporting category and you'll be filing frequent contribution and expenditure reports (Forms C-3 and C-4, respectively).

The PDC realizes that candidates are not always able to forecast campaign costs accurately, and may need to switch to a different reporting option. So long as this action is taken far enough before the election, permission from the PDC will not be necessary. However, if the change is required within 30 business days of the election, the campaign must receive prior approval from the PDC's executive director before exceeding limits imposed by mini reporting.

The approval to change reporting options from mini to full reporting within 30 business days of the election is not automatic and will only be granted under circumstances outlined in WAC 390-16-125.

When are Contribution and Expenditure Reports Due?

C-3 Contribution Reports: Before July 1, candidates fill out a C-3 report for each bank deposit made and file the reports with their C-4 reports. Beginning July 1, on each Monday, campaigns must file C-3 reports of the bank deposits made during the previous 7 days.

Since contributions must be deposited within 5 business days of receipt, active campaigns will make at least one weekly deposit and, on Mondays, file a C-3 for each deposit.

C-4 Summary Reports: This report, along with its attached schedules, summarizes the campaign's financial activity and shows itemized expenditures; it's due:

From January through July, if a campaign has over \$200 in contribution or expenditure activity during a month, a C-4 report is filed by the 10th of the following month; During August through December, C-4 reports are due 21 and 7 days before the primary and general elections, even if there was little or no activity to report. Primary losers will also file on October 10.

General election candidates will file an additional C-4 on December 11. Obtain the 2006 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates.

All PDC reports are considered filed as of the postmark date or, if filed electronically, on the file transfer date.

Where Do I File PDC Reports?

The personal financial affairs statement (F-1) is, in most cases, filed only with PDC in Olympia. Send the original of all campaign reports (the "C" series) to PDC; provide a copy of these campaign reports to your county auditor. (King County: Records, Elections and Licensing Services Division) By local ordinance, city office candidates may also have to file copies of "C" reports and the F-1 with their city clerk.

NOTE: Electronically filed reports are not required to be filed with the County Auditor.
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Must I Have a Separate Campaign Account?

Yes. By law, candidates must open a separate campaign account in a bank, credit union or savings and loan institution. However, candidates using Mini Reporting have been permitted to use their personal checking or savings account for campaign purposes. They must be prepared, though, to allow anyone to review their checkbook register and bank statements during the eight days before the election when campaign records are open for public inspection.

May I Serve as My Own Treasurer?

Yes. However, candidates using Full Reporting are strongly encouraged to enlist the aid of a treasurer who has the time and energy necessary to keep detailed, accurate records and file frequent reports. Your treasurer does not need to be a professional accountant.

From Whom May I Accept Contributions?

Generally, contributions from individuals, corporations, unions and other organizations are permitted. Candidates for legislative and state executive office have special contributor restrictions. By federal law, no foreign corporations or citizens (unless they have green cards), national banks and corporations organized by authority of Congress and federal government contractors may contribute to or spend funds on behalf of U.S. candidates.

A candidate may personally finance his/her entire campaign. Local restrictions may apply to candidates seeking some county and city offices.

Check with your county auditor (King County: Records Elections and Licensing Services Division) or your city clerk.

Is There a Contribution Limit?

State law sets contribution limits on donations to legislative, state executive, and judicial office candidates, county office and port commissioner candidates in jurisdictions with more than

200,000 registered voters as of the last General Election [that's King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane Counties and Ports of Tacoma and Seattle in 2006] as well as bona fide political party and caucus political committees. See instruction manuals for details.

Also, during the 21 days before the general election, no contributor (except the state committee of a major political party or a minor party) may give more than a total of \$50,000 to a statewide office candidate or \$5,000 to any other candidate or political committee. This restriction also applies to a candidate's contributions to his or her own campaign. Candidates must not accept contributions that exceed their respective limits. Additional local restrictions may apply to candidates seeking local office.

Is There an Expenditure Limit?

Although Mini reporting has an expenditure maximum, no other expenditure limit exists in state law.

Must I Identify All Contributors?

Anyone who gives you more than a total of \$25 during the course of your campaign in monetary and in-kind contributions must be identified by name and full address. Plus, if an individual gives you more than \$100, you must also show this person's occupation and the name, city and state of his or her employer.

May I Be Reimbursed for the Personal Funds I Spend on My Campaign?

A candidate's contributions to his or her own campaign must first be reported as loans in order to be eligible for repayment. If you loan your campaign over \$4,300 per election, however, you may only be repaid up to \$4,300 for primary election loans and \$4,300 for general election loans. If you keep receipts or other detailed records concerning out-of-pocket expenses, the campaign may reimburse you as long as it does so promptly.

Are There Laws Governing Political Ads?

Yes. Details are in PDC's Political Advertising brochure or the Political Advertising section in the instruction manual.

For more information, contact PDC at (360) 753-1111, toll-free 1-877-601-2828, pdc@pdc.wa.gov (e-mail), or visit PDC's Website (<http://www.pdc.wa.gov>).

2008 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates

DATE ACTIVITY C-4 REPORT PERIOD

Within two weeks of File a C-1 (non-incumbents also file an F-1) becoming a candidate

Jan 10 --File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary close of last report thru Dec 31

Feb 11 -- “ “ close of last report thru Jan 31

Mar 10 --“ “ close of last report thru Feb 29

Apr 10 --“ “ close of last report thru Mar 31

May 12 --“ “ close of last report thru Apr 30

June 1 -- Begin filing C-3 reports weekly, each Monday, for deposits made during previous 7 days (Monday thru Sunday)

June 2 – 6 -- Declaration of candidacy filing week

June 10 -- File monthly C-4, if necessary close of last report thru May 31

July 8 -- Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances¹

July 29 -- 21 day pre-primary C-4 due² June 1 thru July 28

Aug 11 – 18 -- Campaign books open for public inspection

Aug 12 -- 7 day pre-primary C-4 due July 29 thru Aug 11

Aug 12 -- 18 Special reports due if candidate receives contributions of \$1,000 or more from one source.³

Aug 19 PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

Sept 10 -- Post-primary C-4 due Aug 12 thru Aug 31

Sept 23 -- Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances¹

Oct 14 -- 21 day pre-general C-4 due Sep 1 thru Oct 13

Oct 14 – Nov 3 -- Special reports due if candidate receives contributions of

\$1,000 or more in the aggregate from one source. Unless the contribution is from the state committee of a major political party or a minor party, a candidate may not now receive from one source contributions totaling over \$5,000 in the aggregate.

Oct 27 – Nov 3 -- Campaign books open for public inspection

Oct 28 -- 7 day pre-general C-4 due Oct 14 thru Oct 27

Nov 4 GENERAL ELECTION DAY

Dec 10 -- Post-general C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary) Oct 28 thru Nov 30

Jan 12 (2009) -- End of election cycle C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary)4 Dec 1 thru Dec 31

1 See WAC 390-16-125.

2 Only required of candidates whose names will appear on the primary election ballot or who are running as write-in candidates in the primary election. Candidates who are only in the general election file monthly reports for June, July, and August – these reports are due on the 10th of the following month.

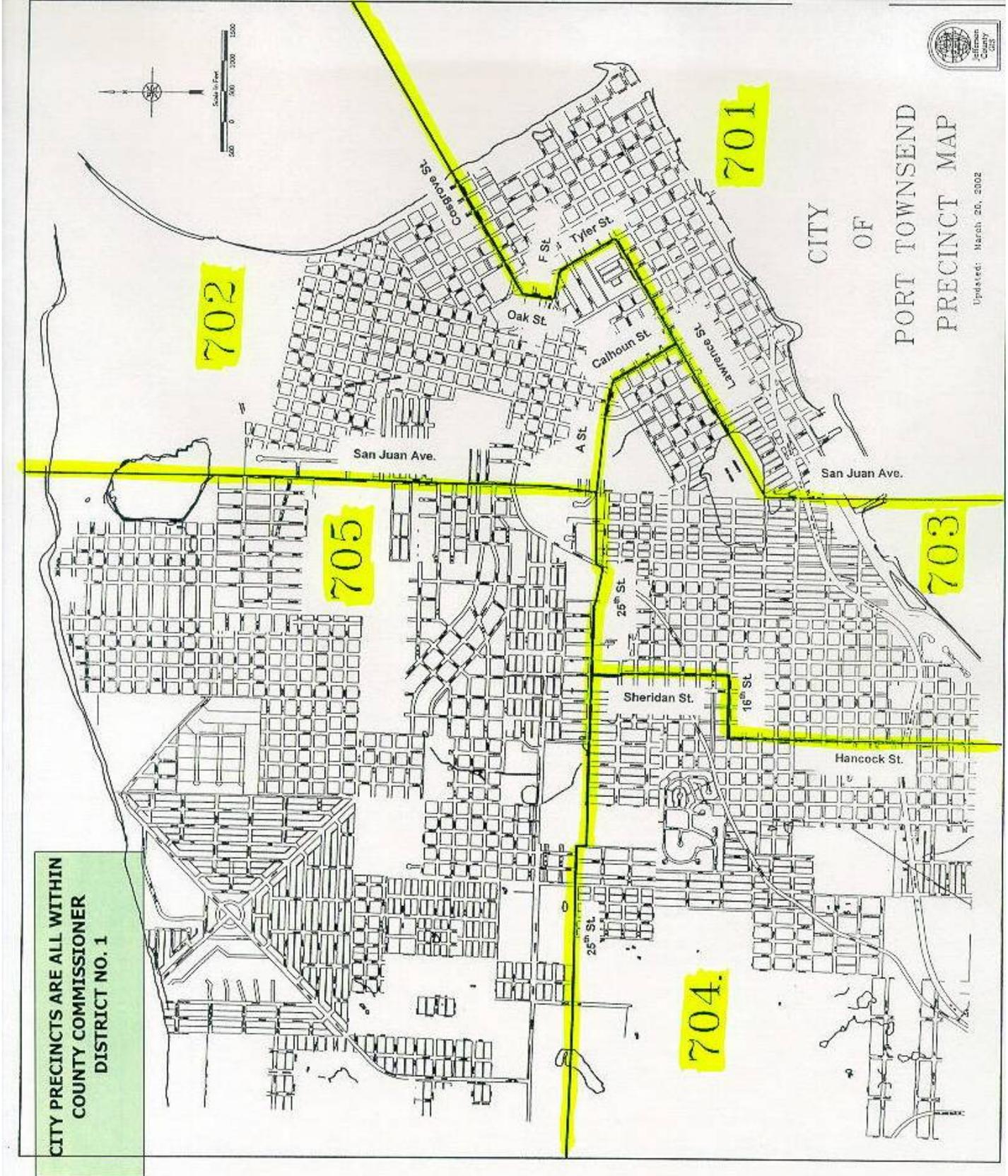
3 Does not constitute authority to exceed any applicable local or state contribution limit.

4 Only required of candidates who deposited contributions or spent campaign funds during December.

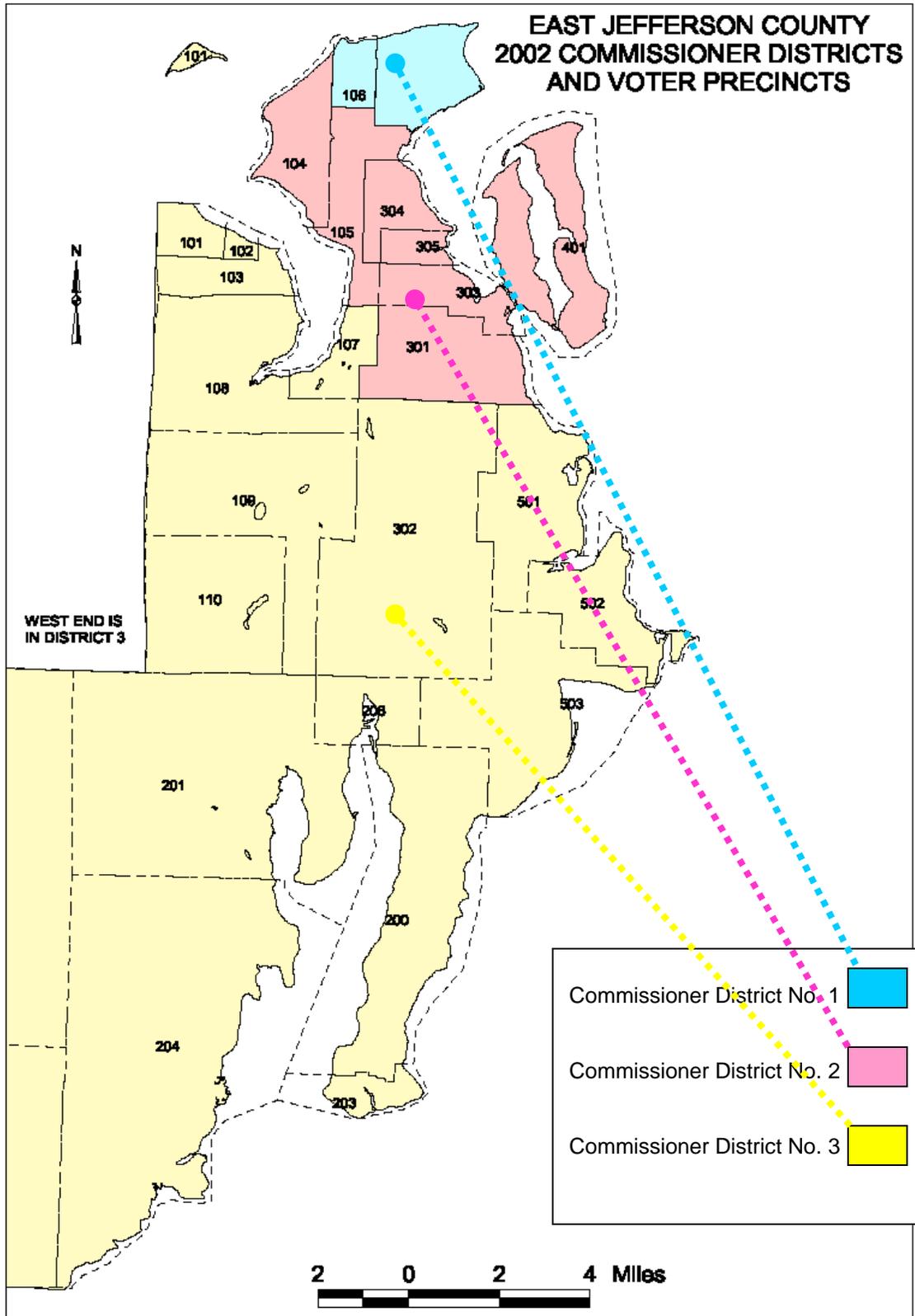
Precinct

Maps

City Precincts



County Precincts & Commissioner Districts County, Port and Public Utility District



Prepared by Jefferson County Central Bureau 198, April 2002 [2/char/gab/pt]

West-End Precincts

