2010

Election Information

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Jefferson County Auditor

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This 25th issue of our Election Information Booklet was compiled by:

Karen Cartmel
Chief Deputy Auditor/
Elections Coordinator

June 2010

Dear Candidates, Media, and Public:

We are pleased to offer you a copy of Jefferson County's Year 2010 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:

Table of Contents

Introduction…… 9 – 12

Who We Are…… 10 – 11

What We Do…… 12

Services & Assistance for voters with Disabilities…… 13 – 14

2010 Election Calendar…… 15 – 18

Information & Statistics…… 19 – 38

Total Registered Voters by Precinct…… 19

Voter Registration Transactions for – Year 2009…… 20

Total Active Voters by District…… 21 – 22

Simple & Super Majority Validation…… 23

Voter Turnout for Jefferson County…… 25 – 28

Statewide Voter Turnout-Presidential Primary Feb 2008…… 29 – 30

Statewide Voter Turnout-Presidential Election Nov 2008…… 31 – 32

Demographic Information for WA State-November 2008…… 33

Dates to Remember…… 34 – 36

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration for Years 2010 & 2011…… 34

Cutoff Dates Calling for a Special Election for 2010 & 2011…… 35

Dates Ballots Become Available for 2010 & 2011…… 36

Election Year 2010…… 37 – 53

Local Offices up for Re-Election & Filing Fees…… 37 – 39

State & Federal Offices up for Re-Election & Filing Fees…… 40

Ballot Measures (to date) for November 2010…… 41

Descriptions of Offices up for Re-Election…… 42 – 53

Public Disclosure Commission…… 54 – 68

Questions? Contact Information…… 54

Political Party Abbreviations…… 54

Starting Off on the Right Foot…… 55 – 59

PDC Interpretation…… 60 – 63
2010 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates…… 64 – 65
2010 Key Reporting Dates for Political Parties…… 66 - 67
Additional PDC Information…… 68
Political Sign Information…… 69 – 72
For City of Port Townsend…… 69
For Jefferson County…… 70
For State Highways…… 71 – 72
Elections – General Information…… 73 – 78
Where & When to File Declaration of Candidacy…… 73
Residency Requirement…… 73 – 74
Desired Name on the Ballot…… 75
Withdrawal of Filing…… 75
Order Offices Appear on the Ballot…… 76
When Nonpartisan Offices Appear on the Ballot…… 77 – 78
Definitions Relating to Filing for Elective Office…… 79 – 82
Top 2 Primary…… 83 – 88
What is a Top 2 Primary…… 83
What Does the Candidates Party Preference Mean…… 83
How Did the Top 2 Primary Become Law…… 83
Could a Race in the General Include Two Candidates of the Same Party…… 83
What Offices Are Affected…… 83
Can the Political Parties Prevent a Candidate from Expressing a Preference for their Party…… 84
Can Political Parties Still Nominate Candidates…… 84
Now That Candidate Filing Week is Over…… 85
How do Candidates Place Information in the State Voters' Pamphlet…… 86
Important Points for Candidate Filing…… 87
Special Ballot Instructions & Inserts…… 88

Additional Information for Campaigns..... 89 – 92
Public Access..... 89
Unofficial Election Returns..... 89
After Election Day..... 90
Recounts..... 90 – 91
Ballot Drop Box Sites..... 92
Election Observers..... 93 - 96
Duties & Responsibilities..... 93
Definitions Relating to an Official Observer..... 94
Observer Guidelines..... 95 – 96
Oaths of Office – Form of Delivery..... 97 – 98
Who Can Administer Oaths..... 97
When to Take Your Oath..... 97
Exceptions to When to Take Your Oath..... 98
Persons Specifically Authorized to Administer Oaths..... 98
When Newly Elected Officials Assume Office..... 99
Our Elected Officials..... 100 – 111
Jefferson County Elected Officials..... 100 – 103
Statewide Elected Officials..... 104 – 106
Ours In Olympia..... 107 – 108
Ours In Congress..... 109 - 111
Becoming a Washington State Resident..... 112 – 114
Examples of Actions You Can Take..... 112
Residency & Voting Rights..... 112
What Are The Penalties if Ineligible..... 113
Challenging Another Persons Voter Registration..... 113
Additional Resources Regarding Residency..... 114
Voter Registration & All Mail Ballot Information..... 115 – 128
To Register to Vote in the State of Washington You Must Be..... 115

Acceptable Forms of I.D…….. 115
When to Register to Vote……... 116
Where to Register to Vote…….. 116
New Residents to Jefferson County…… 117
Moving Within Jefferson County……... 117
Changed Your Name…….. 117
On-Line Voter Guide "For Candidates"…….. 118
Your Personalized Voting Information "For Voters"…….. 118
What Does it Mean When a Voter is In-Active……... 118
Cancellations Due to Non Voting…….. 118
Felony Convictions…… 119
Voter Registration Data Order Form…… 120
List & Labels Price List……... 121
Title 29A.08.740 RCW – Violations…… 122
Washington State Voter Registration Database (VRDB)…… 123 – 128
Election Legislation……... 129 – 133
Introduced or Re-Introduced in 2010……... 129 – 131
Auditor Tracked Bills – "Passed"…….. 132 – 133
2012 Redistricting Preparation…… 134 – 137
Time Line……... 135
Shifting Boundaries – The 1950's…… 136
2009 Population Estimates for Jefferson County……... 137
History of Washington State Primary System……... 138 – 141
Resources Used & Additional Services…….. 142 - 143
Contacting the "Local" Political Parties…… 144
Maps…….. 145 – 148

Introduction

The Jefferson County Elections Division regarding the conduct of elections in Jefferson County prepared this 2010 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

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Jefferson County Auditor's Office
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P O Box 563
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Jefferson County Auditor
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Who We Are

Elections Division

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

Brenda Huntingford, Administrative Assistant
Certified Election Administrator

Betty Johnson, Voter Registration Coordinator
Certified Election Administrator

Licensing Division

Jessie Graves, Licensing Agent

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Who We Are – Continued

Licensing Division

Sandi Eldridge, Licensing Agent

Recording Division

Bonnie Swafford, Recorder

Accounting / Payroll Division

Karen Bednarski, Accountant

Ann Knox, Auditing Specialist

Kari Binns, Payroll Services Manager

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.

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Services & Assistance for Voters with Disabilities

State and federal laws provide a number of requirements and standards regarding accessibility in polling places and assistance for disabled voters. The following is a summary of polling place accessibility standards and the types of assistance available in Washington State.

Accessibility Standards:

Election administrators are required, wherever possible, to designate and use polling places which are accessible to all voters (Washington state has one of the highest polling place accessibility rates in the nation). In instances where a polling place does not meet accessibility standards, additional assistance must be available to voters assigned to that polling place.

The Accessibility Standards Require:

1. A signed disabled parking space for available off-street parking;
2. Signs identifying an accessible route of travel to the polling place if it is different than the primary route;
3. An unobstructed route of travel to the polling place;
4. Level, firm, stable and slip-resistant surfaces;
5. At least one voting booth with a maximum height of 30 inches and a minimum knee clearance of 27 inches;
6. Sufficient lighting along the accessible route of travel and within the polling place.

Types of Assistance Available:

Both the Secretary of State and local election departments provide specific types of assistance to voters with disabilities.

County Auditor's Provide:

- DAU (Disability Access Unit) is available to voters at the County Auditor's Office 20 days prior to each election.

- Notice of accessibility of a polling place in the notice of election published before each election;

- Registration instructions printed in bold type at each voter registration facility;

- Parties or a person of the voter's choice for any voter unable to record his or her vote;

Services Provided by the Secretary of State:

- Braille, large-print, and cassette-tape versions of the official State Voters Pamphlet;

- Toll-free TDD Voter information Hotline (1-800-422-8683).

In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed ESHB 2479 (effective date June 7, 2006). This bill requires Washington Counties to establish advisory committees composed of persons with a diverse range of disabilities who have expertise in disability accommodation. The advisory committees assist election officials in creating and implementing a plan that makes voting more accessible to persons with disabilities that gives them an equal opportunity to vote independently and privately.

Jefferson County Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee members represent the Auditor's Office, D.A.S.H. (Disability Awareness Starts Here), Washington Council of the Blind and Washington Talking Book and Braille.

The goal of our committee is to increase voter participation in the disability community.

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2010 Election Calendar

May

05/08/2010	Deadline for filing officer to assign position numbers RCW 29A.24.010
05/08/2010	First day to publish notice of the May 18 Special Election
05/10/2010	Deadline for in-person registration for the May 18 Election
05/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
05/12/2010	Certification of the April 27 Election
05/15/2010	Last day to publish notice of the May 18 Special Election
05/18/2010	SPECIAL ELECTION
05/21/2010	First day candidate filings may be submitted by mail RCW 29A.24.081
05/25/2010	Deadline to file a resolution for the August 17 Primary RCW 29A.04.321; RCW 29A.04.330
05/31/2010	MEMORIAL DAY
05/31/2010	Latest that a vacancy in office may trigger a special three-day filing period for the Primary RCW 29A.24.171; RCW 29A.24.210; RCW 29A.24.211

June

06/01/2010	First day a vacancy in office or void in candidacy triggers a three-day filing period for the General Election RCW 29A.24.181; RCW 29A.24.210; RCW29A.24.211; RCW 42.12.040
06/02/2010	Certification of the May 18 Election
06/07/2010	First day for candidates to file for office RCW 29A.24.050
06/09/2010	Deadline to submit referendum petitions from regular legislative session Article II Sec. 1 Washington State Constitution

06/10/2010	Effective date for laws enacted in regular legislative session Article II Sec. 41 Washington State Constitution
06/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
06/11/2010	Last day for candidates to file for office RCW 29A.24.050
06/17/2010	Last day for candidates to withdraw RCW 29A.24.131
06/19/2010	Last day for Secretary of State to certify candidates to the counties RCW 29A.36.010

July

07/02/2010	Deadline to submit petitions for Initiatives to the People Article II Sec. 1 Washington State Constitution
07/04/2010	INDEPENDENCE DAY
07/05/2010	LEGAL HOLIDAY
07/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
07/13/2010	Last day to publish registration deadlines for the August 17 Primary
07/16/2010	Overseas and military ballots mailed for the August 17 Primary
07/19/2010	Deadline for mail and online voter registrations and transfers for the August 17 Primary
07/28/2010	Ballots available and mail for the August 17 Primary
07/30/2010	Election Observer Training 10:00 – 12:00 – 1st Floor Conference Room

August

08/07/2010	First day to publish notice of the August 17 Primary
08/09/2010	Deadline for in-person registration for the August 17 Primary
08/10/2010	Deadline to file a resolution for the November 2 General Election

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08/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
08/14/2010	Last day to publish notice of the August 17 Primary
08/16/2010	Last day a vacancy in office or void in candidacy triggers a three-day filing period for the General Election RCW 29A. 24.181; RCW 29A.24.210; RCW 29A.24.211; RCW 42.12.040
08/16/2010	Final day to file as a write in candidate for the August 17 Primary
08/17/2010	PRIMARY RCW 29A.04.311

September

09/01/2010	County Certification of the August 17 Primary
09/06/2010	LABOR DAY
09/07/2010	State Certification of the August 17 Primary
09/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
09/28/2010	Last day to publish registration deadlines for the November 2 General Election

October

10/01/2010	Overseas and military ballots mailed for the November 2 General Election
10/04/2010	Deadline for mail and online voter registrations and transfers for the November 2 General Election
10/12/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
10/13/2010	Ballots available and mailed for the November 2 General Election
10/23/2010	First day to publish notice of the November 2 General Election
10/25/2010	Deadline for in-person registration for the November 2 General Election

10/26/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
10/30/2010	Last day to publish notice of the November 2 General Election

November

11/01/2010	Final day to file as a write in candidate for the November 2 General Election
11/02/2010	GENERAL ELECTION RCW 29A.04.321
11/11/2010	VETERANS DAY
11/23/2010	County Certification of the November 2 General Election
11/25/2010	THANKSGIVING
11/26/2010	LEGAL HOLIDAY

December

12/02/2010	State Certification of the November 2 General Election RCW 29A.60.250
12/10/2010	PDC Form C-4 due
12/24/2010	LEGAL HOLIDAY
12/25/2010	CHRISTMAS DAY
12/25/2010	Deadline to file a resolution for the February 8, 2011 Election RCW 29A.04.321; RCW 29A.04.330
12/31/2010	LEGAL HOLIDAY
12/31/2010	Deadline to submit petitions for Initiatives to the Legislature Article II Sec. 1 Washington State Constitution

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Information and Statistics

Total Registered Voters by Precinct

Precinct	Total "Active" Voters
101	175
102	73
103	66
104	1,404
105	910
106	316
107	71
108	188
109	96
110	133
200	177
201	759
203	100
204	953
206	73
301	806
302	739
303	1,498
304	1,045
305	760
401	723
501	1,746
502	1,360
503	567
600	145
601	102
701	1,141
702	1,625
703	1,219
704	1,008
705	1,757
Total	**21,735**
Total In-Active Voters	**1,934**
Total Active and In-Active Voters	**23,669**

Voter Registration Transactions
For Jefferson County
(January – December 2009)

New Registrations

Source Location	New Adds
Agency Based	14
Federal Card	0
Mail-In	126
Motor Voter	354
Walk-In	59
Registration Drive	0
On-Line Registration	155
Other	1
Unknown	223
Totals	**932**

Voter Registration Cancellations

Reason for Cancellation	Number Cancelled
Generic Cancel	534
Duplicate	40
Felon	2
Deceased	75
Totals	**651**

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Total Active Registered Voters by District

District	Total Active Voters
County, Port of P.T. and Public Utility District	
Commissioner District No. 1	7,066
Commissioner District No. 2	7,146
Commissioner District No. 3	7,523
Hospital Districts	
Hospital District No. 1 – Forks (West End of Jeffco)	247
Hospital District No. 2 – East End of Jeffco	21,488
City	
City of Port Townsend	6,750
Schools	
Queets-Clearwater School Dist. No. 20	102
Brinnon School Dist. No. 46	953
Quilcene School Dist. No. 48	1,280
Chimacum School Dist. No. 49	8,219
Port Townsend School Dist. No. 50	10,788
Sequim School Dist. No. 323	248
Quillyute Valley School Dist. No. 402	145
Fire Protection Districts	
Fire District No. 1 - Chimacum & Cape George	8,093
Fire District No. 2 - Quilcene	1,382
Fire District No. 3 - Port Ludlow	3,677
Fire District No. 4 - Brinnon	953
Fire District No. 5 - Gardiner	325
Fire District No. 7 - Queets	30
Fire District No. 8 - Clallam-Jefferson County Fire	306
Cemetery Districts	
Cemetery District No. 1 - Brinnon	953
Cemetery District No. 2 - Quilcene	1,280
Cemetery District No. 3 - Gardiner	306
Water Districts	
Water District No. 1 - Paradise Bay	120
Water District No. 2 - Brinnon	11
Water District No. 3 - Coyle	55

Total Active Registered Voters by District – Continued

District	Total Active Voters
Library	
Library District No. 1	14,985
Parks & Recreation District	
Parks & Rec District No. 1 – Coyle & Thorndyke	350

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Simple and Super Majority
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.

Levy Lid Lift:

Levy Lid Lift within statutory levy amount need only a simple majority (50% approval). Increase over Levy Lid need 60% super majority approval.

2010 Validation Requirements
And Voter Statistics by District

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

District Validation Report
Nov 3 2009 General Election - 11/03/2009

District	Total Registration	Total Voted	40% Validation	60% Validation
0-0 County of Jefferson	21,984	14,222	5,689	3,414
CON 6-0 Congressional District 6	21,984	14,222	5,689	3,414
LEG 24-0 Legislative District 24	21,984	14,222	5,689	3,414
COM 1-0 County Commissioner District 1	7,330	4,690	1,876	1,126
COM 2-0 County Commissioner District 2	7,117	4,469	1,788	1,073
COM 3-0 County Commissioner District 3	7,537	5,063	2,026	1,216
PTOWN-0 City of Port Townsend	7,008	4,478	1,792	1,076
CEM 1-0 Brinnon Cemetery District No. 1	942	683	274	165
CEM 2-0 Quilcene Cemetery District No. 2	1,288	783	314	189
CEM 3-0 Gardiner Cemetery District No. 3	315	221	89	54
SCH 20-0 Queets / Clearwater School District No.	104	45	18	11
SCH 46-0 Brinnon School District No. 46	942	683	274	165
SCH 48-0 Quilcene School District No. 48	1,288	783	314	189
SCH 49-0 Chimacum School District No. 49	8,238	5,339	2,136	1,282
SCH 50-0 Port Townsend School District No. 50	11,008	7,139	2,856	1,714
SCH323-0 Sequim School District No. 323	257	190	76	46
SCH402-0 Quillayute Valley School District No. 40	147	43	18	11
WTR 1-0 Paradise Bay Water District No. 1	120	74	30	18
WTR 2-0 Brinnon Water District No. 2	9	8	4	3
WTR 3-0 Coyle Water District No. 3	49	21	9	6
PORT 1-0 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	7,330	4,690	1,876	1,126
PORT 2-0 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	7,117	4,469	1,788	1,073
PORT 3-0 Port of Port Townsend Commissioner Distr	7,537	5,063	2,026	1,216
PPT-0 Port of Port Townsend	21,984	14,222	5,689	3,414
PUD 1-0 Public Utility District - Commissioner	7,330	4,690	1,876	1,126
PUD 2-0 Public Utility District- Commissioner N	7,117	4,469	1,788	1,073
PUD 3-0 Public Utility District- Commissioner N	7,537	5,063	2,026	1,216
PUDALL-0 Public Utility District All	21,984	14,222	5,689	3,414
HSP 1-0 West (Forks) Jefferson County Hospital D	251	88	36	22
HSP 2-0 East Jefferson County Hospital District	21,733	14,134	5,654	3,393
FIR 1-0 Chimacum / Cape George Fire District No.	8,070	5,039	2,016	1,210
FIR 2-0 Quilcene Fire District No. 2	1,394	842	337	203
FIR 3-0 Port Ludlow Fire District No. 3	3,678	2,674	1,070	642
FIR 4-0 Brinnon Fire District No. 4	942	683	274	165
FIR 5-0 Gardiner Fire District No. 5	324	195	78	47
FIR 7-0 Queets Fire District No. 7	30	21	9	6
FIR 8-0 Clallam -Jefferson Fire Protection Distr	315	221	89	54

EW MR071 - District Validation Report
Printed: 2/19/2010 11:44:13AM

Page 1 of 2

District	Total Registration	Total Voted	40% Validation	60% Validation
LIB 1-0 Library District 1	14,976	9,744	3,898	2,339
PRK 1-0 Coyle / Thorndyke Parks & Recreation Dis	346	221	89	54
ROD 1-0 Road District 1	14,976	9,744	3,898	2,339
CSV 1-0 Conservation District 1	14,976	9,744	3,898	2,339

Page 2 of 2

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Voter Turnout for Jefferson County

Voter Turnout Primary & General Elections -- 1988 – 2009						
Election Year	**Registered Voters**	**Turnout**	**% Turnout**	**Absentees Issued**	**% Abs Issued (of TRV)**	**% Abs Returned (of # issued)**
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%
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%

Voter Turnout
Primary & General Elections -- 1988 – 2009 - Continued

Election Year	Registered Voters	Turnout	% Turnout	Absentees Issued	% Abs Issued (of TRV)	% Abs Returned (of # issued)
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 Prim-'08	20,838	10,751	51.59%	20,838	100.00%	51.59%
Primary-'08	21,296	13,631	64.01%	21,296	100.00%	64.01%
General-'08	22,160	20,225	91.27%	22,160	100.00%	91.27%
Primary-'09	14,902	4,949	33.21%	14,902	100.00%	33.21%
General-'09	21,983	14,224	64.70%	21,983	100.00%	64.70%

** Turnout determined from active voters only.

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Voter Turnout
Special Elections – 1992 - 2010

Election Date	Registered Voters	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout At Polls	Absentees Issued	% Absentees Issued	% Absentees Returned
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%
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%

Voter Turnout
Special Elections – 1992 - 2010 - Continued

Election Date	Registered Voters	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout At Polls	Absentees Issued	% Absentees Issued	% Absentees Returned
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.%	55.37%
May 20, 2008	10,374	57.70%	-0-	10,374	100%	57.70%
February 3, 2009	8,531	56.71%	-0-	8,531	100%	56.71%
February 9, 2010	1,209	61.87%	-0-	1,209	100%	61.87%
April 27, 2010	14,834	54.25%	-0-	14,834	100%	54.25%

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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
Adams	31	31	100%	5,795	3,268	56.39%	1,011	1,748
Asotin	26	26	100%	11,439	5,716	49.97%	2,729	2,740
Benton	175	175	100%	78,251	42,825	54.73%	11,988	20,912
Chelan	85	85	100%	36,386	14,449	39.71%	5,572	7,632
Clallam	95	95	100%	43,463	19,695	45.31%	9,998	9,259
Clark	179	179	100%	190,979	82,077	42.98%	42,592	38,114
Columbia	13	13	100%	2,427	1,596	65.76%	499	840
Cowlitz	92	92	100%	52,343	21,740	41.53%	12,371	8,673
Douglas	45	45	100%	17,514	7,496	42.80%	2,831	4,206
Ferry	36	36	100%	3,970	2,051	51.66%	819	1,114
Franklin	93	93	100%	20,484	11,892	58.06%	3,856	5,866
Garfield	12	12	100%	1,465	710	48.46%	259	455
Grant	65	65	100%	30,153	14,260	47.29%	5,003	8,148
Grays Harbor	68	68	100%	34,499	18,318	53.10%	9,128	5,083
Island	65	65	100%	42,922	25,027	58.31%	11,871	10,439
Jefferson	**31**	**31**	**100%**	**20,838**	**10,751**	**51.59%**	**7,153**	**3,565**
King	2,547	2,547	100%	1,008,189	337,447	33.47%	180,176	89,576
Kitsap	185	185	100%	133,977	55,048	41.09%	30,887	23,831
Kittitas	61	61	100%	18,581	10,193	54.86%	4,388	4,818
Klickitat	30	30	100%	11,488	6,934	60.36%	3,066	2,915
Lewis	83	83	100%	39,260	21,604	55.03%	7,352	9,236
Lincoln	46	46	100%	6,616	3,233	48.87%	1,264	1,991
Mason	57	57	100%	30,151	17,535	58.16%	8,980	6,510
Okanogan	220	220	100%	19,551	9,855	50.41%	4,492	4,918
Pacific	37	37	100%	12,449	8,195	65.83%	4,320	2,555
Pend Oreille	27	27	100%	7,314	4,408	60.27%	1,555	2,050
Pierce	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
San Juan	17	17	100%	10,858	7,025	64.70%	4,187	1,889
Skagit	118	118	100%	59,600	37,025	62.12%	12,938	10,276
Skamania	25	25	100%	6,504	2,479	38.12%	1,228	1,186
Snohomish	713	713	100%	336,812	130,716	38.81%	68,499	47,865
Spokane	285	285	100%	236,667	113,839	48.10%	57,572	55,203
Stevens	55	55	100%	24,265	11,976	49.36%	4,703	7,174
Thurston	299	299	100%	134,160	70,544	52.58%	36,480	22,129
Wahkiakum	11	11	100%	2,683	1,223	44.95%	615	522
Walla Walla	59	59	100%	29,177	16,128	55.28%	6,025	7,601
Whatcom	119	119	100%	102,274	42,267	41.33%	24,424	17,789
Whitman	56	56	100%	17,809	8,620	48.40%	3,959	3,665
Yakima	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

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State Wide Voter Turnout November 4, 2008 (Presidential) General Election			
County	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Counted To Date	Voter Turnout %
Total	3,630,118	3,071,587	84.61%
Adams	6,191	4,936	79.73%
Asotin	12,012	9,941	82.76%
Benton	87,059	73,813	84.79%
Chelan	38,650	32,392	83.81%
Clallam	45,766	39,161	85.57%
Clark	216,508	184,698	85.31%
Columbia	2,585	2,287	88.47%
Cowlitz	55,331	45,793	82.76%
Douglas	18,936	15,390	81.27%
Ferry	4,259	3,575	83.94%
Franklin	23,530	20,001	85.00%
Garfield	1,564	1,396	89.26%
Grant	32,910	27,876	84.70%
Grays Harbor	36,702	29,709	80.95%
Island	47,629	42,597	89.44%
Jefferson	22,160	20,225	91.27%
King	1,108,128	930,038	83.93%
Kitsap	144,690	125,881	87.00%
Kittitas	20,631	18,087	87.67%
Klickitat	12,171	10,333	84.90%
Lewis	41,635	35,225	84.60%
Lincoln	6,899	6,058	87.81%

Mason	32,828	28,698	87.42%
Okanogan	20,562	17,134	83.33%
Pacific	13,052	11,145	85.39%
Pend Oreille	7,799	6,652	85.29%
Pierce	411,103	333,824	81.20%
San Juan	11,624	10,635	91.49%
Skagit	65,129	56,632	86.95%
Skamania	6,650	5,567	83.71%
Snohomish	372,636	324,179	87.00%
Spokane	258,952	222,126	85.78%
Stevens	26,875	22,756	84.67%
Thurston	148,911	128,006	85.96%
Wahkiakum	2,733	2,343	85.73%
Walla Walla	31,606	25,062	79.30%
Whatcom	115,314	101,399	87.93%
Whitman	20,542	17,826	86.78%
Yakima	97,856	78,191	79.90%
Total	3,630,118	3,071,587	84.61%

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Demographic Information

November 4, 2008 (Presidential) General Election

(for Washington State)

Age	Gender	Number of Voters
18 - 24 years	Female	62482
18 - 24 years	Male	51255
18 - 24 years	UnKnown	730
18 - 24 years	Total	114467
25 - 34 years	Female	113678
25 - 34 years	Male	95965
25 - 34 years	UnKnown	970
25 - 34 years	Total	210613
35 - 44 years	Female	111677
35 - 44 years	Male	101369
35 - 44 years	UnKnown	823
35 - 44 years	Total	213869
45 - 54 years	Female	113352
45 - 54 years	Male	102952
45 - 54 years	UnKnown	683
45 - 54 years	Total	216987
55 - 64 years	Female	74487
55 - 64 years	Male	69175
55 - 64 years	UnKnown	407
55 - 64 years	Total	144069
65 and over	Female	53528
65 and over	Male	42430
65 and over	UnKnown	241
65 and over	Total	96199
Grand	Total	996204

Dates to Remember

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration
For Years
2010 & 2011

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration for 2010 Elections		
Election Date	29-Day Closing Last day for new registrations and transfers	E-8Day Closing Last day for new registrations in Washington State (must be done in person)
August 17, 2010	July 19, 2010	August 9, 2010
November 2, 2010	October 4, 2010	October 25, 2010

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For 2011 Elections		
Election Date	29-Day Closing Last day for new registrations and transfers	E-8-Day Closing Last day for new registrations in Washington State (must be done in person)
February 8, 2011	January 10, 2011	January 31, 2011
April 26, 2011	March 28, 2011	April 18, 2011
May 17, 2011	April 18, 2011	May 9, 2011
August 16, 2011	July 18, 2011	August 8, 2011
November 8, 2011	October 10, 2011	October 31, 2011

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More "Important Dates"
for
2010 & 2011

(Cutoff dates calling for a Special Election)

Year 2010		
Date of Election	Type of Election	**45 / 84 Day** Cutoff Date to Submit Resolutions calling for a Special Election
August 17, 2010	Primary	May 25, 2010
November 2, 2010	General	August 10, 2010

Year 2011		
Date of Election	Type of Election	**45 / 84 Day** Cutoff Date to Submit Resolutions calling for a Special Election
February 8, 2011	Special	December 24, 2010
April 26, 2011	Special	March 12, 2011
***May 17, 2011	Special	April 2, 2011
August 16, 2011	Primary	May 24, 2011
November 8, 2011	General	August 16, 2011
****May 17th date is for tax levies that have failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues. The 3rd election date set for May expires July 1, 2011*		

More "Important Dates" - Continued
for
2010 & 2011

Years 2010 & 2011		
Dates of Election	Dates All Mail Ballots Become Available	Dates of Certification

Election Date	Date of Mailing for Military / Overseas	Date of Mailing for All Mail Ballot	Certification Date
August 17, 2010	July 16, 2010	July 28, 2010	September 1, 2010
November 2, 2010	October 1, 2010	October 13, 2010	November 23, 2010
February 8, 2011	January 7, 2011	January 19, 2011	February 23, 2011
April 26, 2011	March 25, 2011	April 6, 2011	May 11, 2011
May 17, 2011	April 15, 2011	April 27, 2011	June 1, 2011
August 16, 2011	July 15, 2011	July 27, 2011	August 31, 2011
November 8, 2011	October 7, 2011	October 19, 2011	November 29, 2011

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Election Year - 2010

Offices Up for Re-Election
"Local"

Office	Annual Salary	Filing Fee	Term
Assessor	$ 69,518.88	$ 695.18	4 Yr
Auditor	$ 69,518.88	$ 695.18	4 Yr
Clerk	$ 69,518.88	$ 695.18	4 Yr
Commissioner, Dist. 3	$ 60,195.48	$ 601.95	4 Yr
District Court Judge	$ 141,710.00	$ 1,417.10	4 Yr
Prosecuting Atty/ Coroner	$ 123,572.84	$ 1,235.72	4 Yr
Sheriff	$ 79,788.00	$ 797.88	4 Yr
Treasurer	$ 69,518.88	$ 695.18	4 Yr
PUD No. 1, Commissioner District No. 1	$ 12,000.00	$ 120.00	Short & 6 Yr

Candidate filing period begins Monday, June 7, 2010 through Friday, June 11, 2010 in the Jefferson County Auditor's Office.

Our office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Candidate filing fee can by paid by cash or check. Please make check payable to Jefferson County Auditor.

Precinct Committee Officer
Candidate Filing – June 7 – 11, 2010
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Candidate Filing Fee - $ 0.00

	Maximum # of elected PCO's per precinct
101-Gardiner I	1-Democrat 1-Republican
102- Gardiner II	1-Democrat 1-Republican
103-Gardiner III	1-Democrat 1-Republican
104-Cape George	1-Democrat 1-Republican
105-South Discovery	1-Democrat 1-Republican
106-North Jacob	1-Democrat 1-Republican
107-Eaglemount	1-Democrat 1-Republican
108-Port Discovery	1-Democrat 1-Republican
109-Crocker Lake	1-Democrat 1-Republican
110-Leland	1-Democrat 1-Republican
200-Coyle I	1-Democrat 1-Republican
201-Quilcene	1-Democrat 1-Republican
203-Coyle II	1-Democrat 1-Republican
204-Brinnon	1-Democrat 1-Republican
206-Thorndyke	1-Democrat 1-Republican

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301-Chimacum	1-Democrat 1-Republican
302-Center	1-Democrat 1-Republican
303-Hadlock	1-Democrat 1-Republican
304-Kala Point	1-Democrat 1-Republican
305-Irondale	1-Democrat 1-Republican
401-Nordland	1-Democrat 1-Republican
501-North Port Ludlow	1-Democrat 1-Republican
502-South Port Ludlow	1-Democrat 1-Republican
503-Shine	1-Democrat 1-Republican
600-Hoh	1-Democrat 1-Republican
601-Queets	1-Democrat 1-Republican
701-Port Townsend	1-Democrat 1-Republican
702-Port Townsend	1-Democrat 1-Republican
703-Port Townsend	1-Democrat 1-Republican
704-Port Townsend	1-Democrat 1-Republican
705-Port Townsend	1-Democrat 1-Republican

Offices Up for Re-Election - Continued
"State Offices"

Office	Annual Salary	Filing Fee	Term
U S Senator (Statewide)	$ 174,000.00	$ 1,740.00	6 Yr
U S Rep -6th Congressional (Clallam, Grays Harbor*, Jefferson, Kitsap*, Mason, Pierce*)	$ 174,000.00	$ 1,740.00	2 Yr
Legislative -24th District (Clallam, Grays Harbor*, Jefferson)			
Position No. 1	$ 42,106.00	$ 421.06	2 Yr
Position No. 2	$ 42,106.00	$ 421.06	2 Yr
Supreme Court Justice (Statewide)			
Position No. 1	$ 164,221.00	$ 1,642.21	6 Yr
Position No. 5	$ 164,221.00	$ 1,642.21	6 Yr
Position No. 6	$ 164,221.00	$ 1,642.21	6 Yr

*Denotes Partial County

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Ballot Measures
For the
November 2, 2010
General Election
(as of April 16, 2010)

Category	Number	Name	Ballot Title	County	Election
Referendum Bill	52	Referendum Bill 52	Energy Cost Saving Improvements to Public Facilities	Statewide	11/2/10
Senate Joint Resolution	8225	Senate Joint Resolution 8225	Debt	Statewide	11/2/10
House Joint Resolution	4220	Engrossed Substitute House Joint Resolution 4220	Bail	Statewide	11/2/10

Descriptions of Offices Up For Re-Election

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.

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

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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.

District Court Judge (local)
RCW 2.28

Every court of justice has power -- (1) To preserve and enforce order in its immediate presence. (2) To enforce order in the proceedings before it, or before a person or body empowered to conduct a judicial investigation under its authority. (3) To provide for the orderly conduct of proceedings before it or its officers. (4) To compel obedience to its judgments, decrees, orders and process, and to the orders of a judge out of court, in an action, suit or proceeding pending therein. (5) To control, in furtherance of justice, the conduct of its ministerial officers, and of all other persons in any manner connected with a judicial proceeding before it, in every matter appertaining thereto. (6) To compel the attendance of persons to testify in an action, suit or proceeding therein, in the cases and manner provided by law. (7) To administer oaths in an action, suit or proceeding pending therein, and in all other cases where it may be necessary in the exercise of its powers or the performance of its duties.

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

Assessor

RCW 36.21

The Assessor's primary duty is determining the value of all real property and taxable personable property for the purpose of equitable distribution of tax liabilities to the taxpayers in various districts.

There are Building Appraisals; Land Appraisals; Personal Property Valuations; Exemptions and Records and Administration keeping detailed maps of all properties within the county.

Qualifications for persons assessing real property — Examination — Examination waiver — Continuing education requirement.

(1) Any person having the responsibility of valuing real property for purposes of taxation including persons acting as assistants or deputies to a county assessor under RCW 36.21.011 shall have first:

(a) Had at least one year of experience in transactions involving real property, in appraisal of real property, or in assessment of real property, or at least one year of experience in a combination of the three;

(b) Become knowledgeable in repair and remodeling of buildings and improvement of land, and in the significance of locality and area to the value of real property;

(c) Become knowledgeable in the standards for appraising property set forth by the department of revenue; and

(d) Met other minimum requirements specified by department of revenue rule.

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(2) The department of revenue shall prepare and administer an examination on subjects related to the valuation of real property. No person shall assess real property for purposes of taxation without having passed said examination or having received an examination waiver from the department of revenue upon showing education or experience determined by the department to be equivalent to passing the examination. A person passing said examination or receiving an examination waiver shall be accredited accordingly by the department of revenue.

(3) The department of revenue may by rule establish continuing education requirements for persons assessing real property for purposes of taxation. The department shall provide accreditation of completion of requirements imposed under this section. No person shall assess real property for purposes of taxation without complying with requirements imposed under this subsection.

(4) To the extent practical, the department of revenue shall coordinate accreditation requirements under this section with the requirements for certified real estate appraisers under chapter 18.140 RCW.

(5) The examination requirements of subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to any person who shall have either:

(a) Been certified as a real property appraiser by the department of personnel prior to July 1, 1992; or

(b) Attended and satisfactorily completed the assessor's school operated jointly by the department of revenue and the Washington state assessors association prior to August 9, 1971.

Auditor

RCW 36.22

The County Auditor's duties and responsibilities are diverse and wide-ranging. In most counties the auditor performs four (4) major functions: Ex-Officio Supervisor of Elections and Voter Registration; Recording and maintenance of permanent county records; Licensing of Vehicles and Vessels and Financial Services.

The Auditor:

- Is responsible for tabulation of ballots and publication of official election returns;
- Chairs the County Canvassing Board; and

(1) Shall be recorder of deeds and other instruments in writing which by law are to be filed and recorded in and for the county for which he or she is elected;

(2) Shall keep an account current with the county treasurer, charge all money received as shown by receipts issued and credit all disbursements paid out according to the record of settlement of the treasurer with the legislative authority;

(3) Shall make out and transmit to the state auditor a statement of the state fund

account with the county in accordance with standards developed by the state auditor. The statement must be available to the public;

(4) Shall make available a complete exhibit of the prior-year finances of the county including, but not limited to, a statement of financial condition and financial operation in accordance with standards developed by the state auditor. This exhibit shall be made available after the financial records are closed for the prior year;

(5) Shall make out a register of all warrants legally authorized and directed to be issued by the legislative body at any regular or special meeting. The auditor shall make the data available to the county treasurer. The auditor shall retain the original of the register of warrants for future reference.

Some auditors continue to serve as clerk of the board of county commissioners. The auditor is a member of the county finance committee along with the treasurer and the chair of the legislative authority.

Clerk

RCW 36.23

The County Clerk is one of the several independent elected officials provided by the Washington State Constitution (Article IV, Sec 26), with specific and special duties assigned by statute, as well as local and state court rules. The clerk has the title of "Ex-Officio Clerk of the Court". The position of the county clerk is best characterized as the administrative and financial officer of the Superior Court.

The clerk of the superior court at the expense of the county shall keep the following records:

(1) A record in which he or she shall enter all appearances and the time of filing all pleadings in any cause;

(2) A docket in which before every session, he or she shall enter the titles of all causes pending before the court at that session in the order in which they were commenced, beginning with criminal cases, noting in separate columns the names of the attorneys, the character of the action, the pleadings on which it stands at the commencement of the session. One copy of this docket shall be furnished for the use of the court and another for the use of the members of the bar;

(3) A record for each session in which he or she shall enter the names of witnesses and jurors, with time of attendance, distance of travel, and whatever else is necessary to enable him or her to make out a complete cost bill;

(4) A record in which he or she shall record the daily proceedings of the court, and enter all verdicts, orders, judgments, and decisions thereof, which may, as provided

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by local court rule, be signed by the judge; but the court shall have full control of all entries in the record at any time during the session in which they were made;

(5) An execution docket and also one for a final record in which he or she shall make a full and perfect record of all criminal cases in which a final judgment is rendered, and all civil cases in which by any order or final judgment the title to real estate, or any interest therein, is in any way affected, and such other final judgments, orders, or decisions as the court may require;

(6) A record in which shall be entered all orders, decrees, and judgments made by the court and the minutes of the court in probate proceedings;

(7) A record of wills and bonds shall be maintained. Originals shall be placed in the original file and shall be preserved or duplicated pursuant to RCW 36.23.065;

(8) A record of letters testamentary, administration, and guardianship in which all letters testamentary, administration, and guardianship shall be recorded;

(9) A record of claims shall be entered in the appearance docket under the title of each estate or case, stating the name of each claimant, the amount of his or her claim and the date of filing of such;

(10) A memorandum of the files, in which at least one page shall be given to each estate or case, wherein shall be noted each paper filed in the case, and the date of filing each paper;

(11) Such other records as are prescribed by law and required in the discharge of the duties of his or her office.

County Commissioner (County Legislative Authority)

RCW 36.32

(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

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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.

Prosecuting Attorney / Coroner

RCW 36.27 / RCW 36.24

The Prosecuting Attorney shall:

(1) Be legal adviser of the legislative authority, giving them [it] his or her written opinion when required by the legislative authority or the chairperson thereof touching any subject which the legislative authority may be called or required to act upon relating to the management of county affairs;

(2) Be legal adviser to all county and precinct officers and school directors in all matters relating to their official business, and when required draw up all instruments of an official nature for the use of said officers;

(3) Appear for and represent the state, county, and all school districts subject to the supervisory control and direction of the attorney general in all criminal and civil proceedings in which the state or the county or any school district in the county may be a party;

(4) Prosecute all criminal and civil actions in which the state or the county may be a

party, defend all suits brought against the state or the county, and prosecute actions upon forfeited recognizance's and bonds and actions for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or the county;

(5) Attend and appear before and give advice to the grand jury when cases are presented to it for consideration and draw all indictments when required by the grand jury;

(6) Institute and prosecute proceedings before magistrates for the arrest of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of felonies when the prosecuting attorney has information that any such offense has been committed and the prosecuting attorney shall for that purpose attend when required by them if the prosecuting attorney is not then in attendance upon the superior court;

(7) Carefully tax all cost bills in criminal cases and take care that no useless witness fees are taxed as part of the costs and that the officers authorized to execute process tax no other or greater fees than the fees allowed by law;

(8) Receive all cost bills in criminal cases before district judges at the trial of which the prosecuting attorney was not present, before they are lodged with the legislative authority for payment, whereupon the prosecuting attorney may retax the same and the prosecuting attorney must do so if the legislative authority deems any bill exorbitant or improperly taxed;

(9) Present all violations of the election laws which may come to the prosecuting attorney's knowledge to the special consideration of the proper jury;

(10) Examine once in each year the official bonds of all county and precinct officers and report to the legislative authority any defect in the bonds of any such officer;

(11) Make an annual report to the governor as of the 31st of December of each year setting forth the amount and nature of business transacted by the prosecuting attorney in that year with such other statements and suggestions as the prosecuting attorney may deem useful;

(12) Send to the state liquor control board at the end of each year a written report of all prosecutions brought under the state liquor laws in the county during the preceding year, showing in each case, the date of trial, name of accused, nature of charges, disposition of case, and the name of the judge presiding;

(13) Seek to reform and improve the administration of criminal justice and stimulate efforts to remedy inadequacies or injustice in substantive or procedural law.

Presently, in 18 of Washington State's 39 counties, the prosecutor acts as "Ex-Officio Coroner". In this position, the prosecutor must determine the cause of death in those

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instances where the death of a person is unnatural, violent, results from unlawful means or from suspicious circumstances, or if there is a possibility that the death is a homicide or a suicide. In difficult cases, the prosecutor will employ the services of a doctor, usually a pathologist.

Sheriff
RCW 36.28

The sheriff is the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace of the county. In the execution of his or her office, he or she and his or her deputies:

(1) Shall arrest and commit to prison all persons who break the peace, or attempt to break it, and all persons guilty of public offenses;

(2) Shall defend the county against those who, by riot or otherwise, endanger the public peace or safety;

(3) Shall execute the process and orders of the courts of justice or judicial officers, when delivered for that purpose, according to law;

(4) Shall execute all warrants delivered for that purpose by other public officers, according to the provisions of particular statutes;

(5) Shall attend the sessions of the courts of record held within the county, and obey their lawful orders or directions;

(6) Shall keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties, and quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections, for which purpose, and for the service of process in civil or criminal cases, and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace, they may call to their aid such persons, or power of their county as they may deem necessary.

Treasurer
RCW 36.29

The county treasurer:

(1) Shall receive all money due the county and disburse it on warrants issued and attested by the county auditor and electronic funds transfer under RCW 39.58.750 as attested by the county auditor;

(2) Shall issue a receipt in duplicate for all money received other than taxes; the treasurer shall deliver immediately to the person making the payment the original receipt and the duplicate shall be retained by the treasurer;

(3) Shall affix on the face of all paid warrants the date of redemption or, in the case of proper contract between the treasurer and a qualified public depositary, the treasurer may consider the date affixed by the financial institution as the date of redemption;

(4) Shall endorse, before the date of issue by the county or by any taxing district for whom the county treasurer acts as treasurer, on the face of all warrants for which there are not sufficient funds for payment, "interest bearing warrant." When there are funds to redeem outstanding warrants, the county treasurer shall give notice:

(a) By publication in a legal newspaper published or circulated in the county; or
(b) By posting at three public places in the county if there is no such newspaper; or
(c) By notification to the financial institution holding the warrant;

(5) Shall pay interest on all interest-bearing warrants from the date of issue to the date of notification;

(6) Shall maintain financial records reflecting receipts and disbursement by fund in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(7) Shall account for and pay all bonded indebtedness for the county and all special districts for which the county treasurer acts as treasurer;

(8) Shall invest all funds of the county or any special district in the treasurer's custody, not needed for immediate expenditure, in a manner consistent with appropriate statutes. If cash is needed to redeem warrants issued from any fund in the custody of the treasurer, the treasurer shall liquidate investments in an amount sufficient to cover such warrant redemptions; and

(9) May provide certain collection services for county departments.

The treasurer, at the expiration of the term of office, shall make a complete settlement with the county legislative authority, and shall deliver to the successor all public money, books, and papers in the treasurer's possession.

Money received by all entities for whom the county treasurer serves as treasurer must be deposited within twenty-four hours in an account designated by the county treasurer unless a waiver is granted by the county treasurer in accordance with RCW 43.09.240.

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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."

Precinct Committee Officer
RCW 29A.80

1) Each political party organization may:

(a) Make its own rules and regulations; and

(b) Perform all functions inherent in such an organization.

(2) Only major political parties may designate candidates to appear on the state primary ballot as provided in RCW 29A.28.011.

Any member of a major political party who is a registered voter in the precinct may file his or her declaration of candidacy as prescribed under RCW 29A.24.031 with the county auditor for the office of precinct committee officer of his or her party in that precinct. When elected at the primary, the precinct committee officer shall serve so long as the committee officer remains an eligible voter in that precinct.

Public Disclosure Commission

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

If a candidate or political committee has PDC filing-related problems or questions contact Jennifer Hansen or Chip Beatty.

Jennifer Hansen	(360) 586-4560	jhansen@pdc.wa.gov
Chip Beatty	(360) 586-0616	cbeatty@pdc.wa.gov

ID Size and Placement:

According to state law, on written or printed political advertising, the sponsor's full name and address and the candidate's party affiliation must:

- appear on the first page of the communication in at least 10 point type, or
- for ads such as billboards or posters, appear in type at least 10% of the largest size type used in the ad, and
- not be screened or half-toned (i.e., not made lighter through some printing or photographic process), and
- be set apart from any other ad text.

Abbreviations:

The following abbreviations may be used in advertising. PDC believes they clearly identify political party preference.

Communist—Com
Constitution—CP
Democrat—D, Dem, Demo
Independent or unaffiliated—Ind, Indep
Libertarian—L, LP, LBT, LBTN
Progressive—P, PP, Prog
Republican—R, GOP, Rep (Use the latter only when it could not erroneously imply the candidate is a State Representative.)
Socialist—Soc
Socialist Workers—Soc Workers, SWP

Official symbols or logos adopted by the state committee of the party may be used in lieu of other identification; a copy of the symbol or logo should be provided to PDC.

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Starting Off On The Right Foot!

What Starts the Whole Process?

Becoming a candidate. According to the disclosure law, you become a candidate when you do one of these things: raise or 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.

• Once I Become a Candidate, Then What?

Within two weeks of the date you become a candidate, you must file a Personal Financial Affairs Statement* (Form F-1) and a Candidate Registration form (Form C-1) with the PDC, if required. A copy of the C-1 must be filed with your county auditor or elections officer.

*An incumbent officeholder who has filed an F-1 earlier in the year does not need to file a second F-1 in the same year after becoming a candidate.

• Which Candidates Must File Disclosure Reports?

One of two things determines what a candidate discloses. For most candidates, it's the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction where the candidate runs for office. If you are a candidate running for office in a very small jurisdiction, the total amount of contributions you receive or expect to receive will determine whether you report contributions & expenditures. You must file a Personal Financial Affairs Statement and campaign disclosure reports if you are:

- a state office candidate
- a county office candidate
- a 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 but less than 5,000 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 who does not receive or expect to receive contributions totaling $5,000 or more does not file any reports with the Public Disclosure Commission. Registered voter counts are available from the PDC or your county elections office.

Where Do I Get Blank Forms and Instructions?

Form templates, brochures, manuals, and training videos are available online at *www.pdc.wa.gov* under Filer Resources. Contact the PDC at 360-753-1111 or toll-free at 1-877-601-2828 if you do not have Internet access. The PDC offers free compliance training; the schedule is at *www.pdc.wa.gov/filers*

- **Electronic Filing**

A candidate that expects to spend $10,000 or more is required to file campaign finance reports electronically. The PDC's free software, ORCA, can be used to electronically file the required campaign disclosure reports. The PDC staff offers free ORCA training – the schedule is available at www.pdc.wa.gov/filers.

To work properly, campaign data from the start of the campaign 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/filers or call toll free at 1-877-601-2828.

- **I Suspect There's More to Reporting . . .Right?**

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

If you choose Mini Reporting (limiting what you raise or spend to $5,000 and limiting contributions from one source other than yourself to $500), 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 www.pdc.wa.gov/filers.

If you're going to raise and spend over $5,000 to get elected (or less than that, but you want to accept more than $500 from one or more donors), you must select the Full Reporting option. You'll be required to file frequent and detailed 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 reporting options. Changing from mini to full reporting must be done at least 30 business days before the election and approved by the PDC staff. A candidate who wishes to change from mini to full reporting must notify all opponents in writing, amend the registration, file contribution & expenditure reports from the start of the campaign, and send a letter to the PDC confirming that these steps have been completed before exceeding the mini reporting limits. The change in reporting options will be approved only if all of these steps are completed at least 30 business days before the election.

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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 June 1 of the election year, candidates fill out a C-3 report for each bank deposit and file these reports with their C-4 reports. Beginning June 1, each time you make a deposit you must file a C-3 no later than the following Monday. Since contributions must be deposited within 5 business days of receipt, active campaigns will make at least one weekly deposit.

C-4 Summary Reports: This report, along with its attached schedules, summarizes the campaign's financial activity and shows itemized expenditures for a specific period. C-4s are due: From the beginning of the campaign through May of the election year, if a campaign has over $200 in contributions or expenditures during a month, a C-4 report is filed by the 10th of the following month. Beginning with June of the election year and continuing through the primary and general elections, C-4 reports are due 21 and 7 days *before* each election and on the 10th of the month *after* the month the election was held with the candidate's name on the ballot, even if there was little or no activity to report.

Specific filing dates are listed in the 2010 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates found under Filer Resources at *www.pdc.wa.gov* . 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?**

Send the original of all campaign reports (the "C" series) to the PDC; provide a copy of these campaign reports to your county elections officer The personal financial affairs statement (F-1) is, in most cases, filed only with PDC in Olympia. 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.

•**Must I Have a Separate Campaign Account?**

Candidates must open a separate campaign account in a bank, credit union or savings and loan institution if they accept monetary contributions. A candidate who personally funds his/her entire campaign and accepts no contributions does not have to open a bank account. These candidates are

required to make all campaign records, which may include the personal checkbook register and bank statements, available for public inspection during the eight days before the election.

- **From Whom May I Accept Contributions?**

  Generally, contributions from individuals, corporations, unions and other organizations are permitted. Candidates for legislative, state executive office, judicial, and some county offices 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 elections office or your city clerk.

May I Serve as My Own Treasurer?

Yes. However, candidates who select 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.

- **Is There a Contribution Limit?**

  State law sets contribution limits on donations to legislative, state executive, and judicial office candidates, as well as county office and port commissioner candidates in jurisdictions with more than 200,000 registered voters as of the last General Election [Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane Counties and the Ports of Tacoma and Seattle in 2010] as well as bona fide political party and caucus political committees. See instruction manuals for details.

  Beginning June 10, limits are extended to county office candidates in all counties, all mayoral candidates, and all city council candidates.

  During the 21 days before the general election, no contributor, except the state committee of a bona fide political 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 personal funds.

  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?**

  Candidates who choose Mini Reporting self-impose an expenditure limit of $5,000. There are no expenditure limits for candidates who choose Full Reporting.

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- **Must I Identify All Contributors?**
  Anyone who donates monetary and in-kind contributions totaling more than $25 over the course of your campaign must be identified by name and full address. Plus, if an individual gives you more than $100 in the aggregate, you must 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. A candidate can be repaid up to $4,700 for primary election loans and $4,700 for general election loans. Reimbursements for the candidate's out-of-pocket campaign expenses must be made within three weeks or the reimbursement will count against the loan repayment limit.
- **Are There Laws Governing Political Ads?**
  Yes. Details are in the 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 (email), or visit PDC's Website (http://www.pdc.wa.gov).

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.

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

Situations may arise that are not squarely addressed by the guidelines or that merit additional discussion. The PDC urges government agencies to review the guidelines in their entirety, and to consult with their own legal counsel and with the PDC. The PDC can be reached at pdc@pdc.wa.gov, 360/753-1111 or toll free at 1-877-601-2828.

RCW 42.17.130
Forbids use of public office or agency facilities in campaigns.
No elective official nor any employee of his office nor any person appointed to or employed by any public office or agency may use or authorize the use of any of the facilities of a public office or agency, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting a campaign for election of any person to any office or for the promotion of or opposition to any ballot proposition. Facilities of public office or agency include, but are not limited to, use of stationery, postage, machines, and equipment, use of employees of the office or agency during working hours, vehicles, office space, publications of the office or agency, and clientele lists of persons served by the office or agency: PROVIDED, That the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to the following activities:

(1) Action taken at an open public meeting by members of an elected legislative body 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 or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of an opposing view;
(2) A statement by an elected official in support of or in opposition to any ballot proposition at an open press conference or in response to a specific inquiry;
(3) Activities which are part of the normal and regular conduct of the office or agency.

WAC 390-05-271
General applications of RCW 42.17.130.
(1) RCW 42.17.130 does not restrict the right of any individual to express his or her own personal views concerning, supporting, or opposing any candidate or ballot proposition, if such expression does not involve a use of the facilities of a public office or agency.
(2) RCW 42.17.130 does not prevent a public office or agency from (a) making facilities available on a nondiscriminatory, equal access basis for political uses or (b) making an objective and fair presentation of facts relevant to a ballot proposition, if such action is part of the normal and regular conduct of the office or agency.

WAC 390-05-273
Definition of normal and regular conduct.
Normal and regular conduct of a public office or agency, as that term is used in the proviso to RCW 42.17.130, means conduct which is (1) lawful, i.e., specifically authorized, either expressly or by necessary implication, in an appropriate enactment, and (2) usual, i.e., not effected or authorized in or by some extraordinary means or manner. No local office or agency may authorize a use of public facilities for the purpose of assisting a candidate's campaign or promoting or opposing a ballot proposition, in the absence of a constitutional, charter, or statutory provision separately authorizing such use. Similar prohibitions on the use of public facilities by state employees and state officers are described in a memorandum from the Attorney General's Office regarding RCW 42.52 and available at http://www.atg.wa.gov/pubs/publicfundsmemo062800.htm

BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. Public facilities may not be used to support or oppose a candidate or ballot proposition. RCW 42.17.130. Facilities include local government agency equipment, buildings, supplies, employee work time, and agency publications. The statute includes an exception to the prohibition for "activities which are part of the normal and regular conduct of the office or agency."
2. The Public Disclosure Commission holds that it is not only the right, but the responsibility of local government to inform the general public of the operational and maintenance issues facing local agencies. This includes informing the community of the needs of the agency that the community may not realize exist. Local governments may expend funds for this purpose provided that the preparation and distribution of information is not for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election.
3. Public employees do not forfeit their rights to engage in political activity because of their employment. Neither may agency employees be subjected to coercion, pressure, or undue influence to participate in political activity or to take a particular position. Public officials and employees should make it clear that any participation is personal rather than officially sponsored.
4. Supervisory personnel have a duty to know, apply, and communicate to their staffs the difference between acceptable information activities and inappropriate promotional activities in support of local government ballot measures.
5. Local elected officials are free to support agency ballot issues and engage in other political activities as long as such activities do not make use of government facilities, time or resources and do not either pressure or condone employees' use of agency facilities, time or resources to support ballot issues.
6. The PDC is charged with enforcing RCW 42.17.130. This requires consideration and analysis of activities, which may or may not be determined to be in violation of the statute. The PDC has, over the years, developed methods of considering and analyzing activities engaged in by public offices. Among the factors considered are the normal and regular conduct and the timing, tone,

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and tenor of activities in relation to ballot measure elections. As in any matter where intent is to be considered, hard and fast rules, which will be applicable to all situations, are difficult to establish.

The combination of a number of activities into a coordinated campaign involving close coordination between agency activities and citizens' committee activities which closely resembles traditional election campaign activities and which is targeted at and/or occurs close in time to a ballot measure election is likely to draw close scrutiny and careful consideration by the PDC as to whether a violation has occurred.

7.a. Historically, the PDC has routinely advised and held that with respect to election-related publications, one jurisdiction-wide objective and fair presentation of the facts per ballot measure is appropriate.

In addition, if an agency* has also customarily distributed this information through means other than a jurisdiction-wide mailing (e.g. regularly scheduled newsletter, website, bilingual documents, or other format), that conduct has also been permitted under RCW 42.17.130 so long as the activity has been normal and regular for the government agency.

b. The PDC will presume that every agency may distribute throughout its jurisdiction an objective and fair presentation of the facts for each ballot measure. If the agency distributes more than this jurisdiction-wide single publication, the agency must be able to demonstrate to the PDC that this conduct is normal and regular for that agency. In other words, the agency must be able to demonstrate that for other major policy issues facing the government jurisdiction, the agency has customarily communicated with its residents in a manner similar to that undertaken for the ballot measure.

c. Agencies are urged to read the definitions of "normal and regular" at WAC 390-05-271 and WAC 390-05-273. **Agencies need to be aware, however, that in no case will the PDC view a marketing or sales effort related to a campaign or election as normal and regular conduct.**

8. The PDC attributes publications or other informational activity of a department or subdivision as the product of the local agency as a whole.

9. Providing an objective and fair presentation of facts to the public of ballot measures that directly impact a jurisdiction's maintenance and operation, even though the measure is not offered by the jurisdiction, may be considered part of the normal and regular conduct of the local agency. The agency must be able to demonstrate that for other major policy issues facing the jurisdiction, the agency has customarily communicated with its residents in a manner similar to that undertaken for the ballot measure.

10. State law provides certain exemptions from the prohibition on the use of public office or agency facilities in campaigns for an elected legislative body, an elected board, council or commission of a special purpose district, and elected officials that are not afforded appointed officials. RCW 42.17.130 (1) and (2) apply only to these elected bodies and elected officials.

*Agency means any county, city, town, port district, special district, or other state political subdivision

2010 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates

DATE	ACTIVITY	C-4 REPORT PERIOD
Within two weeks of becoming a candidate	File a C-1 (non-incumbents also file an F-1)	
Jan 11	File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary	close of last report thru Dec 31
Feb 10	" "	close of last report thru Jan 31
Mar 10	" "	close of last report thru Feb 28
Apr 12	" "	close of last report thru Mar 31
May 10	" "	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 7 - 11	Declaration of candidacy filing week	
June 10	File monthly C-4, if necessary	close of last report thru May 31
July 6	Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances1	
July 27	21 day pre-primary C-4 due2	June 1 thru July 26
Aug 9 - 16	Campaign books open for public inspection	
Aug 10	7 day pre-primary C-4 due	July 27 thru Aug 9
Aug 10 - 16	Special reports due if candidate receives contributions of $1,000 or more from one source.3	
Aug 17	**PRIMARY ELECTION DAY**	
Sept 10	Post-primary C-4 due	Aug 10 thru Aug 31
Sept 21	Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances1	
Oct 12	21 day pre-general C-4 due	Sep 1 thru Oct 11
Oct 12 – Nov 1	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 partyor a minor party, a candidate may not now receive from one source contributions totaling over $5,000 in the aggregate.3	
Oct 25 – Nov 1	Campaign books open for public inspection	

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Oct 26	7 day pre-general C-4 due	Oct 12 thru Oct 25
Nov 2	**GENERAL ELECTION DAY**	
Dec 10	Post-general C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary)	Oct 26 thru Nov 30
Jan 10 (2011)	End of election cycle C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary)	Dec 1 – Dec 31

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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.

2010 Key Reporting Dates for Political Committees

DATE	ACTIVITY	C-4 REPORT PERIOD
Within two weeks of Forming a committee	File a C-1pc (file an amended C-1pc within ten days of change in committee Makeup) 1	
Jan 11	File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary	close of last report thru Dec 31
Feb 10	" "	close of last report thru Jan 31
Mar 10	" "	close of last report thru Feb 28
Apr 12	" "	close of last report thru Mar 31
May 10	" "	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 10	File monthly C-4, if necessary	close of last report thru May 31
July 6	Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances2	
July 27	21 day pre-primary C-4 due3	June 1 thru July 26
Aug 9 - 16	Committee books open for public inspection	
Aug 10	7 day pre-primary C-4 due	July 27 thru Aug 9
Aug 10 - 16	Special reports due if committee makes or receives contributions of $1,000 or more from one source.4	
Aug 17 PRIMARY ELECTION DAY		
Sept 10	Post-primary C-4 due	Aug 10 thru Aug 31
Sept 21	Final day to change from mini to full reporting without special circumstances2	
Oct 12	21 day pre-general C-4 due	Sep 1 thru Oct 11
Oct 12 – Nov 1	Special reports due if committee makes or receives Contributions of $1,000 or more in the aggregate. 3	
	Further, unless the contributor is a <u>state committee</u> of a bona fide Political party, no committee may now: 1) receive contributions over $5,000 in the aggregate from one source or 2) make aggregate contributions totaling over $5,000 to a candidate or other political committee.	

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Oct 25 – Nov 1	Campaign books open for public inspection	
Oct 26	7 day pre-general C-4 due	Oct 12 thru Oct 25
Nov 2 GENERAL ELECTION DAY		
Dec 10	Post-general C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary)	Oct 26 thru Nov 30
Jan 10 (2011)	End of election cycle C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary)	Dec 1 thru Dec 31

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1 Committees forming within 3 weeks of the election must file C-1pc within 3 business days of organizing.

2 See WAC 390-16-125.

3 Primary reports not required of committees only supporting or opposing general election ballot issues. These committees file monthly reports for June, July, August – these reports are due on the 10th of the following month.

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

Additional PDC Information

Independent Expenditures:

Anyone (except a committee already filing with PDC) that spends $100 or more supporting or opposing a candidate or ballot measure—and the expenditures are not made in conjunction with a candidate or ballot issue committee—must file independent expenditure reports (Form C-6). All sponsors of last minute independent expenditure political ads valued at $1,000 or more presented to the public within 21 days of an election must report within 24 hours. Any business, union, association or other entity that makes independent expenditures totaling over $800 in a calendar year supporting or opposing state office candidates and statewide ballot measures must also file PDC Form C-7 (unless the entity reports the expenditures as a political committee or lobbyist employer.

Items Exempt from Sponsor ID

Ashtrays	Newspaper Ads (1 column inch or smaller)
Badges & badge holders	Noisemakers
Balloons	Official State or Local Voter Pamphlets
Bingo Chips	Paper & Plastic Cups
Brushes	Paper & Plastic Plates
Bumper Stickers (4”x15” or smaller)	Paperweights
Business Cards	Pencils
Buttons	Pendants
Cigarette Lighters	Pens
Clothes Pins	Pinwheels
Clothing	Plastic Tableware
Coasters	Pocket Protectors
Combs	Pot Holders
Cups	Reader Boards with moveable letters
Earrings	Ribbons
Emery Boards	Rulers (12” or smaller)
Envelopes	Shoe Horns
Erasers	Skywriting
Frisbees	Staple Removers
Glasses	Stickers (2-3/4” x 1” or smaller)
Golf Balls & Tees	Sun Glasses
Hand-held Signs	Sun Visors
Hats	Swizzle Sticks
Horns	Tickets to Fund Raisers
Ice Scrapers	Water Towers
Inscriptions	Whistles
Key Rings	Yard Signs (8’ x 4’ or smaller)
Knives	Yo-Yo’s
Labels	Nail clippers & files
Letter Openers	All Similar items
Magnifying glasses	
Matchbooks	

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Political Sign Information

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND
Development Services Department
250 Madison Street, Suite 3, Port Townsend, WA 98368
(360) 379-5095 FAX (360) 344-4619

September 3, 2009

Candidates for Public Office and political campaigns

As political campaigns are gearing up for the fall elections it may be valuable to review the City's regulations related to political signage and placement of signs. Please pass on this information to anyone involved with the design or construction of political signs or their placement within the City limits. These regulations also apply to signs advertising ballot initiatives.

Permitted sign locations: Political signs may be erected on private property only with the property owner's permission. Signs are not permitted to be placed within the street rights-of-ways or on any public property such as City parks, the golf course, or Kah Tai Lagoon. Since it is often very difficult to know where public property ends and private property begins, the rule of thumb is: All signs must be outside the vehicle and pedestrian travel way. Where public improvements such as utility poles, sidewalks, or fire hydrants are present, signs must be placed on the private property side of all such improvements.

In the absence of utility poles, sidewalks, pedestrian pathways, or other public improvements, signs should not be placed in the road shoulder or mowed areas in the path of pedestrians or vehicles pulling off the road. Signs should not be placed in mowed areas adjacent to roadways unless they are placed within someone's lawn or landscaping. Anyone who causes damage to an underground utility in the course of erecting a sign is responsible for repair or replacement.

Size of signs permitted: 4.5 square feet per sign face in residential areas; up to 16 square feet per sign face in commercial and other zones.

Number of signs permitted: There is no limit on the number of political signs permitted on private property, so long as each sign is within the size limit and properly placed.

Removal of signs: All campaigns are advised to police their own signs and to remove any signs that do not meet the above criteria. Candidates are urged to ensure see that his or her supporters respect the law. Please be advised that signs found to be illegal by virtue of their size or placement will be removed without additional notice. Signs that have been removed by the City may generally be picked up at the City shop on Redwood Street. All political signs must be removed by the campaigns within 10 days after the final election.

If you have any questions, please contact Suzanne with the Development Services Department at 379-5095. Thank you for your consideration.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

621 Sheridan Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368
Al Scalf, Director

February 13, 2008

To: DCD Staff

From: Al Scalf, Director
Stacie Hoskins, Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Sign Exemption 2 (f)

Clallam County Order 06-2-00894-7 dated October 13, 2006 enjoins Jefferson County from enforcing Section 18.30.150(2)(f) of the JCC.

Said section states:

> (f) Personal signs on private property displaying personal messages such as "yard sale" or "no trespassing" or political messages not to exceed eight square ft;

As such, DCD will not enforce the eight square foot limit for signs in JCC 18.30.150(2)(f).

CC: BoCC
County Administrator
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Auditor

Building Permits/Inspections (360) 379-4450 | Development Review Division ascalf@co.jefferson.wa.us | Long Range Planning FAX: (360) 379-4451

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Campaign Signs Along State Highways

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 REPRESENATIVES

Region	Location	Phone	Representative
Eastern	Spokane	(509) 324-6029	Mary Lloyd
North Central	Wenatchee	(509) 667-3077	Pat Arnold
Northwest	Seattle	(206) 440-4391	Mike Leitch
Olympic	Tumwater	(360) 704-3223	Gerald Nelson
South Central	Yakima	(509) 577-1989	Ed Barry
Southwest	Vancouver	(360) 905-2115	Curtis Knopp

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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 state offices. Please check with the Office of the Secretary of State at 360-902-4180 or 1-800-448-4881 or www.sos.wa.gov (candidate filing procedures).

When to File:

Filing Period: Monday, June 7, 2010 through Friday, June 11, 2010.

Office Hours are 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Candidate filing closes at 4:30 p.m. on June 11, 2010

Lot drawings to determine ballot placement will begin at 4:30 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 http://wei.secstate.wa.gov/jefferson/Pages/default.aspx

Residency Requirement:

All candidates must be an elector of their district.

Candidates for **County Commissioner, District No. 3** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within County Commissioner, District No. 3 are as follows:

101, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 200, 201, 203, 204, 206, 302, 501, 502, 503, 600 & 601

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

106, 701, 702, 703, 704 & 705

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 - $0.00
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 spilt 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 21, 2010*.** 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)

Signing Your Declaration of Candidacy:

Signatures are **NO LONGER** required to be notarized on the Declaration of Candidacy.

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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 17, 2010.*** 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
Nonpartisan Office	By most votes from Primary
If No Primary Required:	Determined by lot.

Order Offices Appear on the Ballot:

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

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When Nonpartisan Offices Appear on the Ballot

Full Term Elections for Judicial Offices & SPI

Number of Candidates	SPI; Supreme Court; Court of Appeals		Superior Court		District Court		Municipal Court	
	Pri	Gen	Pri	Gen	Pri	Gen	Pri	Gen
1	YES	YES	County Population over 100,000: NO. Certificate of election issued immediately County population under 100,000: YES	County Population over 100,000: NO. Certificate of election already issued County population under 100,000: YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
2	YES	YES: If there is a majority, only the top vote getter advances; If no both advance	YES	NO (unless there is no majority or a petition is filed within ten days after the primary indicating a write-in for the General)	NO	YES	NO	YES
3 Or more	YES	YES: If there is a majority, only the top vote getter advances; If no majority, the top two advance	YES	NO (unless there is no majority or a petition is filed within ten days after the primary indicating a write-in for the General)	YES	YES: If there is a majority, only the top vote getter advanced; If no majority, the top two advance	YES	YES: The top two vote getters advance; top vote getter appears first

Unexpired Term Elections for Judicial Offices & SPI In an *Odd-Numbered Year*

Number of Candidates	SPI; Supreme Court; Court of Appeals		Superior Court	
	Pri	Gen	Pri	Gen
1	NO	YES	NO	County Population over 100,000: NO County population under 100,000: YES
2	NO	YES	NO	YES
3 Or more	YES	YES: If there is a majority, only the top vote getter advances; If no majority, the top two advance	YES	YES: If there is a majority, only the top vote getter advances; If no majority, the top two advance

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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 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 major political party when declaring candidacy. If a candidate chooses not to state a party preference, ***"States No Party Preference"*** will be printed on the ballot.

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 which has nominated candidates for public office and does not qualify as a major political party.

Nonpartisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a nonpartisan office.

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

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Partisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a partisan office and declares their party preference.

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.

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.

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 he held in conjunction with elections for the full term.

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

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. The state Voters' Pamphlet is distributed to every household in Washington prior to the General Election.

Top 2 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. (*Does **not** apply to President / Vice President or Nonpartisan office such as Judicial and Precinct Committee Officer*)

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 Nonpartisan office. Vacancy must occur before the 11th Tuesday 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 before the 11th Tuesday prior to the Primary or General Election. If only one candidate files, no special filing period.

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Top 2 Primary

What is a Top 2 Primary?

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

Candidates for partisan office may state a preference for a political party, which is listed on the ballot. 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 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%. This system was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

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 for a voter to 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 or County Treasurer.

The Top 2 Primary does not apply to elections for:

- President and Vice President;
- Nonpartisan offices, such as judicial office, municipal office, or a district such as fire district or school board;
- Precinct Committee Officers (PCOs);
- A county office if the county has a charter and the charter specifies a different election system for county offices, such as the county offices in Pierce County.

Are minor party candidates still required to conduct conventions and collect signatures 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.

Top 2 Primary and the Political Parties:

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 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 Supreme Court stated:

Whether parties nominate their own candidates outside the state-run primary is simply irrelevant. In fact, parties may now nominate candidates

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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 include their party preference on the ballot. "Ballots serve primarily to elect candidates, not as forms of political expression."

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

Now that candidate filing week is over, 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 candidate filed during the regular filing period.

In races where only one or two candidates filed, will that race skip the Primary and only appear on the General Election ballot?

No. Even in races where only one or two candidates filed for a partisan office, that race will still appear in the Primary Election.

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 was repealed in I-872.

How do candidates place information in the State Voters' Pamphlet?

Candidates for the following offices may place biographical information, a campaign statement, and a photograph in the State Voters' Pamphlet.

- U.S. Representative
- Governor
- Lt. Governor
- Secretary of State
- State Treasurer
- State Auditor
- Attorney General
- Commissioner of Public Lands
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Insurance Commissioner
- State Supreme Court Justice
- Court of Appeals Judge
- Superior Court Judge
- State Senator
- State Representatives

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

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Important Points for Candidate Filing
and the
Top 2 Primary

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision to uphold I-872 resulted in Washington State's Top 2 Primary. The impact of this new system involves some important points for prospective candidates. These changes only apply to partisan offices, but not for the office of President.

Filing for Office:

- 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.

Special Ballot Instructions and Inserts
For the
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 an insert for the Top 2 Primary – 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."**

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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.

The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin 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.

Election Returns are always available on our website at:

http://wei.secstate.wa.gov/jefferson/Pages/default.aspx

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

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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.

Ballot Box Drop Sites

Drop Boxes are open 20 days before an election and close at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Auditor's Office
1820 Jefferson St.
Port Townsend

Located on the counter in the Auditor's Office

Jefferson County Courthouse
1820 Jefferson St.
Port Townsend

Located in the back parking lot of the Co. Courthouse

This drop box is accessible by vehicle, has 24 hour access. It is emptied every morning by two staff from the Auditor's Office. Box is also emptied at 8:00 p.m. Election Night and checked for any late returns the morning following the election.

Jefferson County Library
620 Cedar Ave.
Port Hadlock WA 98339

Located in the parking lot of the Jefferson County Library

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Election Observers

The role of the observer is vastly different than that of the election worker. As an observer it is important to understand the election process but observers are prohibited by law from touching or handling any ballots, where as the election worker is at the election center to complete an individual task, but not necessarily know the complete process.

The official observer program is dictated by State law and is a formal agreement between the political party and the Jefferson County Auditor. If you have any questions, please direct them to the County Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Official Observer

1. To provide a truly independent perspective of the election.
2. To be at Central Count on time and to follow the Observer Guidelines.
3. Wear your badge identifying you and your party.
4. Bring questions and concerns to the attention of the County Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor.
5. To observe all aspects of the mail ballot processing.

Definitions
Relating to an Official Observer

"Central Count": Where all functions of the ballot processing and tabulation take place.

"Counting Center": The location where ballots are counted.

"Election Observers": Those persons designated by the county political party central committee chairperson to observe the counting of ballots and related elections procedures;

"Logic and Accuracy Test": Using a pre-audited group of ballots, the ballot tabulating system is tested for verification that votes cast for all candidates and propositions are being counted correctly. The test also verifies that the machine is functioning to specifications.

"Initial Processing": All steps taken to prepare mail ballots for tabulation, except for the reading of ballots by an electronic vote tallying system. Initial Processing includes, but is not limited to:

1. Removal of the security envelope from return envelope;
2. Removal of the ballot from the security envelope;
3. Manual inspection for damage, for write-in votes, and for incorrect or incomplete marks;
4. Duplication of damaged and write-in ballots;
5. And, other preparation of ballots for final processing.

"Final Processing": The reading of ballots by an electronic vote tallying system, but does not include tabulation. This can begin no earlier than 7:00 a.m., Election Day.

"Tabulation": The production of returns of votes cast regarding candidates or measures in a form that can be read by a person, whether as precinct totals, partial cumulative totals, or final cumulative totals. This can begin no earlier than 8:00 p.m., Election Day.

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Observer Guidelines

Listed below are Observer Guidelines to help understand the roll of an Official Observer and what is expected of an Official Observer.

1) Each major political party will be contacted prior to each election and given the work schedule of ballot processing. The Auditor shall request that each party appoint representatives to observe the process. Before final assignment as observers, the Auditor, who may refuse to approve any person so appointed, shall review the list of appointed party representatives. (**WAC** 434-261-020).

2) Each party is responsible for recruiting and scheduling their own observers as they choose. Ballot processing will continue, regardless of whether observers are present or not. In order to avoid a conflict of interest, the county cannot be involved in the scheduling of observers. Parties will be notified of any schedule changes as they occur.

3) When more than one (1) observer has been requested, each party is to designate who acts as their party "Supervisor". The name badge shall indicate "Supervisor" as well as party affiliation.

4) Official party observers are volunteer positions.

5) Official observers are required to wear a badge identifying you as the official observer of your party. You will be required to wear this badge whenever you are working.

6) In order for you to effectively do your job, you need to understand what is happening around you. Please ask the County Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor whenever you are unfamiliar with a certain process. Remember, as the official party observer, it is **your responsibility to bring your questions or concerns to their attention.**

7) Observers may view any process that occurs during their shift. Feel free to move about in the Counting Center to observe staff at work, but **please be careful not to interfere with processing.**

8) **By law, observers may not touch ballots, ballot containers, or vote tallying equipment. Please remember this while performing your duties.**

9) Depending upon when you observe, you may be asked to sign an Oath and Certification of Witnesses when the processing of incoming ballots begins. Everyone who is present in the room while ballots are being processed signs this oath. The oath is a reminder concerning the secrecy and confidentiality of

ballots and that no one will divulge any vote count prior to the tabulation of any ballot.

10) As an observer, you are expected to remain objective and independent from the Election Department. Please refrain from any actions which may jeopardize this status or appear as a conflict of interest

11) Due to time constraints and the critical nature of our job, we cannot allow workers to be disrupted. Please help us maintain a work environment free of distractions so that everyone can concentrate on their current task. This does not include speaking to the Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor. Part of our job is to answer your questions.

12) The Office of the Secretary of State also conducts election observer training sessions. If you are interested in obtaining more information regarding these training sessions, please call the Secretary of State's Office at 360.902.4151.

Observer Training
Is
Scheduled for
July 30th -- 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

1st Floor Conference Room, County Courthouse

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	**30**	31

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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.)

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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.

Our Elected Officials

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.	2012
Commissioner 2	David Sullivan	D	51 Fir Pl., P.T.	2012
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	Tony Hernandez	D	P O Box 65427, P.Ludlow	**2010**
Sup Crt Judge	Craddock Verser	NP	4302 Holcomb St., P.T.	2012
Treasurer	Judi Morris	R	66 Laurel St., Pt. Had.	**2010**

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

Dir. No. 1	Holley Carlson	939 Taylor St., P.T.	2013
Dir. No. 2	Jennifer James-Wilson	804 Blaine St., P.T.	2013
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	P O Box 907, P.H.	2011

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

Dir. No. 1	Ted Friedrich	40 Upland Ct., P.H.	2013
Dir. No. 2	Anna (Cammy) Brown	P O Box 374., P. H.	2013
Dir. No. 3	David Robocker	261 N Beach Dr., P.L.	2011
Dir. No. 4	Vacant		2011
Dir. No. 5	Kevin Miller	191 Disney Rd., Nordland	2013

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	Gary Rae	P O Box 652, Quilcene	2013
Dir. No. 3	Katie Williams	1700 Hazel Pt Rd.,Quilcene	2011
Dir. At-large Pos.4	Lorna J Ward	P O Box 65, Quilcene	2011
Dir. At-large Pos.5	Bonnie Hitt	P O Box 243, Quilcene	2013

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

Dir. No. 1	**Valerie Schindler	270 Rhododendron Ln., Brin	2011 **on in '11 for a 2 yr unexp to '13**
Dir. No. 2	James M Watson	P O Box 808, Brinnon	2011
Dir. No. 3	**Roger Cemper	120 Seamount Dr, Brinnon	2011 **(on in '11 for a 4 yr term)**
Dir. No. 4	Bill Barnet	P O Box 672, Brinnon	2011
Dir. No. 5	Wendy Ryan-Hogan	411 Pleasant Harbor Rd, Brin	2013

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

Dir. No. 1	Lyle Pfeifle	154568 Hwy 101, Forks	2013
Dir. No. 2	Steve Sansom	HC80, Box 1520., Forks	2013
Dir. No. 3	David Atkinson	2172 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Rowland Mason	HC80 Box 1414, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 5	Wilson (Sandy) Wells	HC80, Box 1216, Forks	2013

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	2013
Dir. No. 3	John R Bridge	333 N. Govan Ave., Seq	2011
Dir. At-large Pos.4	Beverly Horan	1290 Gardiner Bch., Seq	2013
Dir. At-large Pos.5	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	2013
Dir. No. 3	Bill Rohde	251 Lupine, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Brian Pederson	171 Ski Dr., Forks	2013
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.	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	Jess L Bondurant, JR	93 Saddle Tree Dr., P.T.	2011

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	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	**Robert Rosen	301 Munn Rd., Quil	2011**on in '11 for a short & 6 yr**

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	Ronald Helmonds	491 So. Point Rd., P.L.	2015
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	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	Meril Smith	P O Box 445, Brinnon	2013

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Bill Gallant	13 Bentley Pl., P.T.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Ford Kessler	374 State Route 20, P.T.	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	Barbara Knoepfle	114 Moa 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	**Cliff Hay	2303 Clearwater Rd, Forks	2011 **Stricken in 2009 on in '11 for a 4 yr unexp to '15**

Fire Protection District No. 8 (Clallam-Jefferson County) – 6 Year Terms

Comm. Pos. #1	Gary L Coffey	325 E Wash., PMB 170, Seq	2015
Comm. Pos. #2	Richard H Houts	133 Penny Ln., Sequim	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	James Barnfather	922 Fox Hollow Rd., Sequim	2013

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Calvin (Cal) White	121 Shore Dr., P. L.	2015
Comm. Pos. #2	Roy Carlson	170 W Spruce, P.L.	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Raelene Rossart	51 E Alder, P. L.	2013

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Fred R Stern	P O Box 212, Brinnon	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Barbara Schurman	P O Box 196, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Wayne E Schlaefli	P O Box 130, Brinnon	2015

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Michael Hayward	211 Bear Rd., Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Vacant		2011 **on in '11 for a 2 yr unexp to '13**
Comm. Pos. #3	Troy Breitenfeldt	P O Box 3240, Silverdale	2011 **Stricken in 2009 on in '11 for a 4 yr unexp to '15**

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Karl Springer	P.O. Box 100, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Scott Loring	160 Duckabush Park Rd, Brinnon	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Myrtle Corey	4931 Dosewallips Rd., Brinnon	2015

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Marjorie Schafer	P O Box 3, Quilcene	2015
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	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	Richard A Quinnell	491 Bachelor Rd., Sequim	2011

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Laron Williams	1700 Hazel Pt. Rd., Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Dennis Schmitt	840 Seahawk Dr., Quilcene	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Larry Robinson	10 McKee Dr., Quilcene	2013
Comm. Pos. #4	**Jillian Greenwood	P O Box 236, Quilcene	2011 **on in '11 for a short & 4 Yr**
Comm. Pos. #5	Richard Hull	551 Donald Rd., Quilcene	2011

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

Comm. Pos. #1	Kathy Dickson	P O Box 2296, Forks	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Nikki Hay	2503 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Carol Jean Young	1623 Oil City Rd., Forks	2015

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	P O Box 459, P. H.	2015
Comm. Pos. #3	Marc Mauney	2133 Oak Bay Rd, P.H.	2013
Comm. Pos. #4	Mari Dressler	P O Box 331, P.T.	2015
Comm. Pos. #5	Jill Buhler	440 Adelma Bch Rd., P.T.	2013

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

Comm. Dist. #1	**Barney Burke	636 Garfield St., P.T.	**2010 on in '10 for a Short and 6 Yr**
Comm. Dist. #2	Ken McMillen	P O Box 368, P. H.	2014
Comm. Dist. #3	Wayne King	751 Gardiner Bch Rd., Seq	2012

Port of Port Townsend - 4 Year Terms 385-2355

Comm. Dist. #1	John Collins	4790 Willamette St., P.T.	2011
Comm. Dist. #2	Dave Thompson	2700 Jefferson St.., P.T.	2013
Comm. Dist. #3	Leif W Erickson	135 S Bayview Dr., P.Lud	2013

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Port Ludlow Drainage District – 6 Year Terms 437-0766 / 437-9686 / 437-0503

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.	2016 (Feb)

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

Council Pos. #1	Michelle Sandoval	686 Roosevelt St., P.T.	2013
Council Pos. #2	Catharine Robinson	1070 Tremont St., P.T.	2013
Council Pos. #3	Laurie Medlicott	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.	2013
Council Pos. #6	David King	1005 Fir St., P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #7	Kris Nelson	1805 Gise St., P.T.	2011

Statewide Elected Officials

Governor – Christine Gregoire

Website: http://www.governor.wa.gov
Email: http://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/default.asp

Office of the Governor
416 14th Ave. SW Ste. 200
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
PO Box 40400
Olympia WA 98504-0400
Phone: (360) 786-7700

Secretary of State – Sam Reed

Website: http://sos.wa.gov
Email: sreed@sos.wa.gov

Washington Secretary of State
Legislative Building
PO Box 40220
Olympia WA 98504-0220
Phone: (360) 902-4151

State Treasurer - James McIntire

Website: http://tre.wa.gov
Email: watreas@tre.wa.gov

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

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Statewide Elected Officials – Continued

State Auditor – Brian Sonntag

Website: http://www.sao.wa.gov
Email: sonntagb@sao.wa.gov

Insurance Building, Washington State Capitol Campus
PO Box 40021
Olympia WA 98504-0021
Headquarters: Insurance Building, State Capitol Campus
Phone: (360) 902-0370
Toll-Free: (866) 902-3900

Attorney General - Rob McKenna

Website: http://www.atg.wa.gov
Email: emailago@atg.wa.gov

1125 Washington St. SE
PO Box 40100
Olympia WA 98504-0100
Phone: (360) 753-6200

Commissioner of Public Lands - Peter Goldmark

Website: http://www.dnr.wa.gov
Email: cpl@dnr.wa.gov

Department of Natural Resources
1111 Washington St. SE
PO Box 47000
Olympia WA 98504-7000
Phone: (360) 902-1000

Superintendent of Public Instruction – Randy Dorn

Website: http://www.k12.wa.gov
Email: superintendent@k12.wa.us

Old Capitol Building
600 Washington St. SE
PO Box 47200
Olympia WA 98504-7200
Phone: (360 725-6000
TTY: (360) 664-3631

Statewide Elected Officials - Continued

Insurance Commissioner – Mike Kreidler

Website: http://www.insurance.wa.gov
Email: askMike@oic.wa.gov

5000 Capitol Boulevard
Tumwater WA 98501
PO Box 40256
Olympia WA 98504-0255
Phone: (360) 725-7000
Toll-free: (800) 562-6900
Fax: (360) 586-3535

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Ours in Olympia
24th Legislative District

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

District Office:
(360) 533-9477

Committees:
Human Services & Corrections
(Chair)
Judiciary
Natural Resources Ocean & Recreation

Ours in Olympia - Continued

Rep. Kevin Van De Wege (D)

24th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

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

District Office:
(360) 582-9830

Committees:
Agriculture & Natural Resources
General Government Appropriations
Rules
Technology Energy & Communications

Rep. Lynn Kessler (D)

Majority Leader
24th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

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

District Office:
(360) 457-2520

Committees:
Rules
Ways & Means

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Ours in Congress
6th Congressional District

Senator Maria Cantwell (D)

Office Locations

State Offices Toll-free
Phone: 1-888-648-7328

WASHINGTON, DC
511 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-3441
202-228-0514 - FAX
202-224-8273 - TDD

SEATTLE
915 Second Avenue
Suite 3206
Seattle, WA 98174
206-220-6400
206-220-6404 - FAX

SPOKANE
U.S. Federal Courthouse
W. 920 Riverside, Suite 697
Spokane, WA 99201
509-353-2507
509-353-2547 - FAX

SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON
Marshall House
1313 Officers Row
Vancouver, WA 98661
360-696-7838
360-696-7844 - FAX

CENTRAL WASHINGTON
825 Jadwin Avenue,
Suite 205
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 946-8106
(509) 946-6937 - FAX

TACOMA
950 Pacific Avenue, Suite 615
Tacoma, WA 98402
253-572-2281
253-572-5879 FAX

NORTHWEST WASHINGTON
2930 Wetmore Avenue, Suite 9B
Everett, WA 98201
425-303-0114
425-303-8351 FAX

Ours in Congress – Continued

Senator Patty Murray (D)

NOTE: Due to the Ricin incident in the Dirksen Senate Office Building a few years ago, procedures are in place to include the opening and testing of all Senate mail at an offsite facility. As a result, any letter you send to the Senate takes an extra 1-2 weeks to reach us.

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By letter, phone, or fax:

Washington, D.C. Office
173 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-2621
Fax: (202) 224-0238
Toll Free: (866) 481-9186

Seattle Office
2988 Jackson Federal Building
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174
Phone: (206) 553-5545
Toll Free: (866) 481-9186
Fax: (206) 553-0891

Everett Office
2930 Wetmore Avenue, Ste. 903
Everett, Washington 98201
Phone: (425) 259-6515
Fax: (425) 259-7152

Spokane Office
10 North Post Street, Suite 600 Spokane, Washington 99201
Phone: (509) 624-9515
Fax: (509) 624-9561

Vancouver Office
The Marshall House
1323 Officer's Row
Vancouver, Washington 98661
Phone: (360) 696-7797
Fax: (360) 696-7798

Tacoma Office
950 Pacific Avenue, Ste. 650
Tacoma, Washington 98402
Phone: (253) 572-3636
Fax: (253) 572-9488

Yakima Office
402 E. Yakima Ave, Suite 390
Yakima, Washington 98901
Phone: (509) 453-7462
Fax: (509) 453-7731

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

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Ours in Congress – Continued

Congressman Norm Dicks (D)
6th Congressional District

Washington DC
2467 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-5916
Fax: 202-226-1176
Hours: Mon - Fri, 9am - 6pm EST (6am - 3pm PST)

Tacoma, Washington
1019 Pacific Ave, Suite 806
Tacoma, WA 98402
Phone: 253-593-6536
Toll Free Number: 1-800-947-NORM (947-6676)
Fax: 253-593-6551
Hours: Mon - Fri, 8am - 5:30pm PST

Bremerton, Washington
345 Sixth Ave, Suite 500
Bremerton, WA 98337
Phone: 360-479-4011
Fax: 360-479-2126
Hours: Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 4:30pm PST

Port Angeles, Washington
332 East Fifth Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: 360-452-3370
Fax: 360-452-3502
Hours: Tuesday 9am - 12pm, Thursday 1pm - 4pm
Appointments by arrangement.

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

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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 (County Auditor)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

Additional Resources Regarding Residency

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.

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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 29 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 29th day cutoff or it will not become effective until after the upcoming election.
- E-8 day special registration: If you miss the 29 day deadline, you may still register in person at the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. The special E-8 day registration period begins after the 29th day cut-off and ends on the 8th day prior to an election.
- The special E-8 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.sos.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 can use the paper voter registration form or use the online program.

To vote in the next election, you must register at least 29 days before Election Day.

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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 29 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, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 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

On-line Voter Guide (For Candidates):

Jefferson County does not publish a local voters' pamphlet. We do put together an "On-Line Voter Guide" for our web site. Candidate statements and photographs can be submitted electronically through a website link sent to each candidate after they file their candidacy. The candidate must provide an email address on their filing form for this service, or they can send their statement and photograph to karenc@co.jefferson.wa.us.

The candidate statement needs to be in word format and the photograph in jpeg format. Anyone who does not have access to a digital camera, the elections department will be happy to assist with taking a photo.

On-Line Voter Guide (For Voters):

Your personalized voting information

For your personalized voting information (on-line voter guide), visit our website at http://wei.secstate.wa.gov/jefferson/Pages/default.aspx. Click on "**My Vote**", enter your name and date of birth to see what is on your ballot that you are eligible to vote on.

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 declared mentally incompetent and ineligible to vote by the courts

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Felony Convictions:

Losing the Right to Vote:

- You lose the right to vote until it is restored. You do not lose the right to vote for a misdemeanor conviction, or a conviction in juvenile court

Restoring the Right to Vote:

- If you were convicted in Washington State Superior Court, your right to vote is restored as long as you are not either in prison or on community custody for that felony with the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). If you have questions about whether you are on community custody with DOC, call 1-800-430-9674
- If you were convicted in another state or in federal court, your right to vote is restored as long as you are not incarcerated for that felony

Once your right to vote is restored, you must register to vote in order to receive a ballot.

Maintaining the Right to Vote:

- Do not commit another felony

- If you owe fines, restitution, or other court costs for your felony conviction, and you fail to make 3 payments in a 12-month period, a petition can be filed in court asking the sentencing court to revoke your right to vote. The sentencing court can revoke your right to vote if it decides that you willfully failed to pay. The sentencing court can also restore your right to vote once you make a good-faith effort to pay

Screening the Voter Registration Rolls for Ineligible Felons:

DOC and the state court system provide the Secretary of State's Office with lists of felons who are ineligible to vote. Three times a year, the Secretary of State uses that information to screen the list of registered voters for ineligible felons.

If you are registered to vote, but are ineligible because your right to vote is not restored, you will be sent a letter explaining that your registration will be cancelled in 30 days. The letter provides information on how to dispute the pending cancellation by contacting your county elections office. If you do not dispute the cancellation, your voter registration will automatically be cancelled after 30 days.

You can register to vote once your right to vote is restored.

VOTER REGISTRATION DATA ORDER FORM AND AFFIDAVIT

ELECTION DIVISION, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WASHINGTON
PO Box 563, Port Townsend WA 98368
(360) 385-9119

Order Date: _____ Order Placed By: _____

Campaign / Organization:_____

Contact Person: _____ Phone No: _____

Address: _____E-Mail: _____

Requested Information: _____

_____

Format: _____ Delivery: _____
List, Labels, CD or E-Mail (electronic file will be text file) Mailed / Picked up / e-mailed

****

COMPUTER LISTS CAN BE REQUESTED BY:
- County wide
- District(s)
- Precinct(s)
- Voters Participating in Specific Elections

MAILING LABELS CAN BE EITHER:
- Individual or Household

- Lists / Labels are usually available within 1 to 2 working days after receipt of your request.
- Lists / Labels must be paid at time of order, if applicable.

Please read and sign.

I understand the County Auditor is required by law to furnish current lists and / or labels of registered voters to any person, upon written request, PROVIDED: That such lists be used for political purposes and **shall not be used for any commercial purposes** (RCW 29A.08.720)
I further understand that any violation of RCW 29A.08.720 relating to the use of lists of registered voters is a class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correction 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, in addition to possible civil penalties as cited in RCW 29A.08.740.
Therefore, I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that I will not use said records for commercial purposes, or any other purpose prohibited by law.

X _____ Date: _____
Signature of Requestor
X _____ Date: _____
Signature of Witness

~~~
~~~

LIST AND LABELS PRICE LIST

VOTER FILE

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

ELECTION FILE

List of Ballots Returned / Electronic (emailed)	***No Charge***
List of Ballots ***NOT*** Returned / Electronic (emailed)	***No Charge***
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.

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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,

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centralized database allowing election workers to track registered voters and their eligibility more easily.

For more information, see the Rights Restoration for Felons at www.sos.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 if 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 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

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

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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.sos.wa.gov/elections.

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

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Election Legislation

Introduced or Re-Introduced During the 2010 Session

Absentee ballots, counting: HB 1623, SB 5631

Accessible community advisory committees to assist election officials in ensuring accessible polling places: HB 1739, SHB 1739, SB 5902, ESSB 5902

Advertising, identification of sponsor: HB 1787

Ballot envelopes, requirements: HB 1880, ESB 6430

Ballot propositions, disclosure of existing property tax levies on propositions for levy lid lifts: HB 2578, SB 6216

Ballot propositions, public facilities district board approval of propositions to be sent to the voters: HB 2682

Ballot titles for local measures, appeal procedures: HB 2405

Ballot titles to include more information and tax consequences of ballot measures: HB 3089

Ballot titles to include tax consequences of ballot measures: SB 6099

Ballots, commencing tabulation and maintaining secrecy of results: HB 2495

Ballots, envelopes to shield voter information on envelopes for return of: SB 5972

Ballots, identifying marks on: SB 6100

Ballots, inactive voters: HB 1019, * **SB 5017, CH 103 (2009)**

Ballots, modifying design provisions: HB 2496, ESHB 2496

Ballots, prepaid postage requirement for primary and general election voting by mail: HB 2112

Ballots, protecting voter's signature and telephone number on envelopes for the return of: SB 5951

Ballots, titles to indicate property tax levy's financial impact: HB 1057, HB 2702, SB 5098, SB 6689

Ballots, voter identification marks by election officials not allowed: * **SB 5359, CH 414 (2009)**

Candidate filing, provisions modified: HB 1363, SHB 1363, SB 5271, * **SSB 5271, CH 106 (2009)**

Citizens public campaign act: SB 6177

Constitutional amendments and state measures, notice method and contents: HB 2311, SB 6123

Constitutional amendments, notice method and contents: HJR 4212, SJR 8217

County commissioner districts, limiting changes during commissioner elections and election filing periods: SB 6542

Designated major party election observers, requirements: HB 1752, ESHB 1752

Election Legislation
Introduced or Re-Introduced
During the
2010 Session -- Continued

Election notice provisions, modification of: HB 2398, SB 6322

Election provisions, technical corrections: HB 1364, SB 5327, * **SSB 5327, CH 107 (2009)**

First-class school districts, board of director elections: SB 5168

Freedom of speech, corporations not to be considered as persons for purposes of electioneering communications and campaign contributions: SJM 8027

Identifying marks on ballots, provisions: SB 6100

Immigrants, satisfactory evidence of citizenship to be required for voter registration: SB 6472

Internet voting for service voters and overseas voters: HB 1624, SHB 1624, SB 5522

Jury duty, notifying secretary of state and county election official when person summoned does not meet qualifications of a juror: SB 6527

Local measures, ballot title appeal procedures: HB 2405

Manual recounts, counting original ballots only: HB 1917

Nonpartisan primaries, prosecuting attorney: SB 5065

Overseas voters, voting by electronic means: HB 2483, SB 6238

Overseas voters, voting over the internet: HB 1624, SHB 1624, SB 5522

Party preference on primary ballots, clarifying candidates' choices: HB 1731

President of United States, interstate agreement for election by national popular vote: HB 1350, HB 1598, SB 5204, * **SB 5599, CH 264 (2009)**

Presidential elections, repealing section 1A of article VI of state constitution: SJR 8208

Presidential electors, provisions concerning: HB 2715

Primary elections, ranked choice voting: SB 5536

Proof of citizenship, requirements: SB 5187

Prosecuting attorney, to be considered a nonpartisan office: SB 5065

Providing false information to voters about voting in an upcoming election: SB 5727, SSB 5727

Recall petitions, signature gathering provisions: HB 2613

Registration, preregistration of youth to vote: HB 1193

Right to vote, conditions for restoration for convicted felons: * **HB 1517, CH 325 (2009)**, SHB 1517, SB 5534

Secret ballots, constitutional amendment guaranteeing: HJR 4211, SJR 8214

Secretary of state, reducing costs of elections division of office of: HB 2310, SB 6122, * **SSB 6122, CH 415 (2009) PV**

Service voters, voting by electronic means: HB 2483, SB 6238

Service voters, voting over the internet: HB 1624, SHB 1624, SB 5522

Special, changing noncharter code city's form of government: * **HB 1066, CH 7 (2009)**, SB 5054

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Election Legislation
Introduced or Re-Introduced
During the
2010 Session -- Continued

Special, dates they may be held modified: HB 1018, * **ESHB 1018, CH 413 (2009)**, SB 5016

State measures and constitutional amendments, notice method and contents: HB 2311, SB 6123

Tax consequences, ballot titles to include for ballot measures: SB 6099

Top two primary election system, updating election laws: SB 5681

Unexpired terms of office, elections to fill remainder of terms for certain statewide elected officials: SB 5728

Voter registration, allowance for to include election day: HB 1798

Voter registration, modifying election notice provisions concerning deadline for: HB 2398, SB 6322

Voter registration, qualifications: SB 5213

Voter registration, qualifications and procedures: HB 1622, SB 5270, * **SSB 5270, CH 369 (2009)**

Voter registration, satisfactory evidence of citizenship to be required: SB 6472

Voters' pamphlet for general election, budget information to be included in: HB 2981

Voters' pamphlets, procedure for handling errors in local pamphlets: SB 5508

Voters' pamphlets, publication by county for primary, special, and general elections: SB 6797, SSB 6797

Voting age, certain seventeen year olds allowed to vote: HJR 4202

Voting by electronic means, provisions concerning overseas and service voters: HB 2483, SB 6238

Voting over the internet for service and overseas voters: HB 1624, SHB 1624, SB 5522

Voting, adopting all mail voting: HB 1572, SHB 1572, 2SHB 1572

Youth, preregistration to vote: HB 1193

Auditor-Tracked Bills
(Elections)
Passed 2010 Legislature

Bill Number	Bill Title	Session Law
HB 1880	AN ACT Relating to ballot envelopes; amending RCW 29A.40.091; and declaring an emergency.	C 125 L 10 □ 3/19/2010
ESHB 2496	AN ACT Relating to ballot design; and amending RCW 29A.36.161.	C 32 L 10 □ 3/12/2010
SHB 2893	AN ACT Relating to school levies; amending RCW 84.52.0531, 84.52.0531, 84.52.053, and 28A.500.020; amending 2009 c 4 s 909 (uncodified); amending 2006 c 119 s 3 (uncodified); reenacting and amending RCW 28A.500.030; creating new sections; p	C 237 L 10 □ 3/29/2010
ESSB 5902	AN ACT Relating to promoting accessible communities for persons with disabilities; amending RCW 29A.46.260 and 43.79A.040; reenacting and amending RCW 46.16.381; adding a new section to chapter 50.40 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.	C 215 L 10 □ 3/25/2010
SB 6243	AN ACT Relating to eliminating provisions for filings at locations other than the public disclosure commission; amending RCW 42.17.040, 42.17.050, 42.17.060, 42.17.065, 42.17.067, 42.17.080, 42.17.100, 42.17.380, and 42.17.450; and repealing RCW 42.17.375 and 42.17.550	C 205 L 10 □ 3/25/2010
SSB 6688	AN ACT Relating to filling vacancies in nonpartisan local elective office; amending RCW 36.16.110; and creating a new section	C 207 L 10 □ 3/25/2010

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More Legislation
Passed – 2010

HB 2016 As defined by the Public Disclosure Commission

Beginning January 1 of an election year Chapter 204, Sec. 703, Laws of 2010

WAC 390-05-525: Public service announcement.

(1) "Public service announcement" means a communication meets all the following criteria. The communication is:

(a) Designed to benefit or promote the community's health, safety or welfare or nonprofit community events;

(b) Not selling a product or service;

(c) Sponsored by an organization with a history of routinely providing the community such outreach public service messages in the service area of the organization;

(d) Of primary interest to the general public and is not targeted to reach only voters or voters in a specific jurisdiction;

(e) Not coordinated with or controlled or paid for by a candidate's authorized committee or political committee;

(f) Subject to the policies for public service announcements of the entity broadcasting, transmitting, mailing, erecting, distributing or otherwise publishing the communication including policies regarding length, timing and manner of distribution; and

(g) One for which the arrangements to include a reference or depiction of the candidate or candidates in the communication were made at least six months before the candidate became a candidate.

(2) Examples of public service announcements include but are not limited to communications regarding nonprofit community events, outreach or awareness activities such as: Breast cancer screening, heart disease, domestic violence, organ donation, emergency or other disaster relief for organizations such as the Red Cross, programs designed to encourage reading by school children, childhood safety, fund drives for charitable programs such as United Way, and similar matters.

NOTE: There are other definitions of public service announcements that can be found in case law and the Federal Communications Commission.

2012 Redistricting Preparation

Washington State's Legislative and Congressional district boundaries are redrawn every 10 years following the United States Census. The Office of the Secretary of State plays an important role helping the U.S. Census Bureau prepare for the census. It also assists the Washington State Redistricting Commission prepare for redistricting, the process of adjusting district boundaries to reflect changes in population.

The Redistricting Program was formed in the Office of the Secretary of State in summer 2007 and will transfer to the Legislature in **summer 2010**. The Redistricting Program provides detailed maps and data of all 6,600 voting precincts in Washington to the U.S. Census Bureau to facilitate a more accurate census. The Census Bureau uses these precinct lines to compile the population and demographic data gathered in the 2010 Census for each precinct in the state.

The Redistricting Program is assembling election-related data by each voting precinct for most state ballot measures, and statewide, congressional, and legislative races from 2004 to current day. Because precinct boundaries change over time, the Redistricting Program must also reproduce the precinct boundaries that correspond to past election cycles. This is to ensure the geographic shape of each precinct matches the electoral results for that precinct. This data will be used by the Washington State Redistricting Commission to redraw the state's legislative and congressional district boundaries in 2011.

Redistricting responsibilities will transfer to the Legislature in **July 2010**. The responsibilities then transfer to the Washington State Redistricting Commission when it reconvenes in January 2011. The Washington State Redistricting Commission is appointed by the Legislature and made up of four voting members and a nonvoting chairman.

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The Redistricting Commission must present new Legislative and Congressional District boundaries to the Legislature for approval during the 2012 legislative session. The new boundaries will be in effect for the 2012 elections and thereafter. When redistricting is completed, the commission's duties are complete and it disbands. In 2021, a new commission will be appointed to ensure that Washington residents are fairly represented in congress and the state legislature.

Time Line:

March 2010

Census forms are mailed or delivered to households

April 2010

National Census Day—use this day as a point of reference for sending your completed forms back in the mail

April - July 2010

Census takers visit households that did not return a form by mail

December 2010

By law, the Census Bureau delivers population information to the President for apportionment

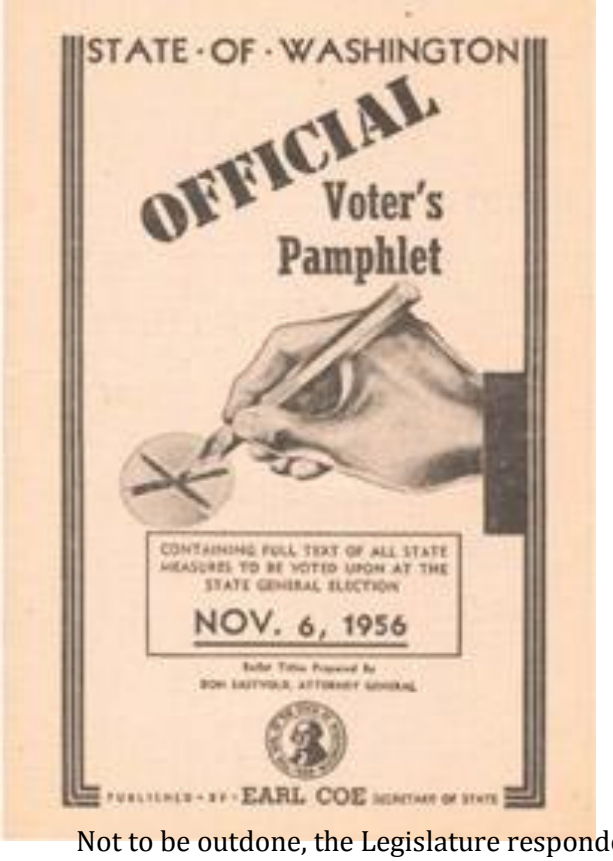
March 2011

By law, the Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states

Shifting Boundaries --- The 1950s

Major Years: 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958

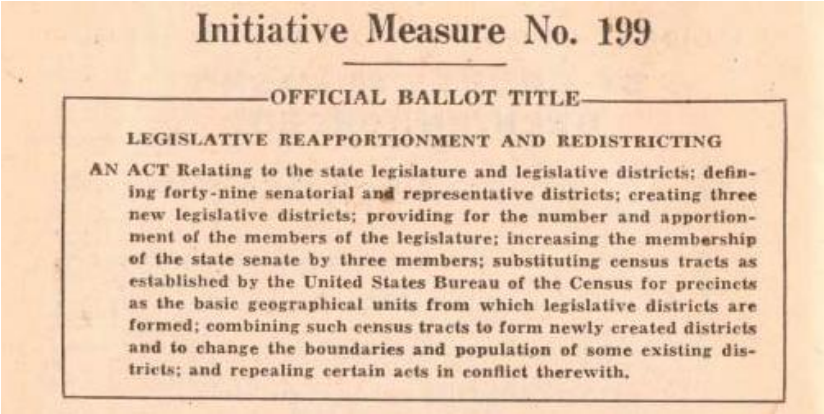
Major Players: The League of Women Voters – The Legislature – The Voters



The League of Women Voters began their first major battle with the Legislature over redistricting measures in the 1950s. After more than two decades with no substantial legislative reapportionment, League members published a pamphlet on the issue in 1954. The League initially supported a proposal for a special redistricting commission made by State Senator Wilbur Hallauer, but the failure of this effort as well as one by the Legislative Council finally prompted the League to develop its own strategy.

League members helped to draft and rally support for Initiative 199, which reapportioned seats in the State Senate and House based on new population figures established by the 1950 census. Despite strong opposition from many legislators, the initiative passed in 1956 with about 54% of the vote.

Not to be outdone, the Legislature responded by amending the initiative and redrawing many of the district boundaries established by the League. The mastermind behind this effort was Senate Majority Leader R.R. "Bob" Greive. A companion piece of legislation, Senate Joint Resolution 12, proposed the establishment of a redistricting commission that could act if the Legislature did not. The measure was placed on the 1958 ballot as a constitutional amendment, but did not pass.



Initiative Measure No. 199

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to the state legislature and legislative districts; defining forty-nine senatorial and representative districts; creating three new legislative districts; providing for the number and apportionment of the members of the legislature; increasing the membership of the state senate by three members; substituting census tracts as established by the United States Bureau of the Census for precincts as the basic geographical units from which legislative districts are formed; combining such census tracts to form newly created districts and to change the boundaries and population of some existing districts; and repealing certain acts in conflict therewith.

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Population Estimates
For Jefferson County
(July 2009)

Total (Estimated) Population	United States	Jefferson County
July 1, 2009	307,006,550	**29,676**
July 1, 2008	304,374,846	29,592
July 1, 2007	301,579,895	29,273
July 1, 2006	298,593,212	29,144
July 1, 2005	295,753,151	28,430
July 1, 2004	293,045,739	27,886
July 1, 2003	290,326,418	27,542
July 1, 2002	287,803,914	27,182
July 1, 2001	285,081,556	26,836
July 1, 2000	282,171,957	26,418
April 1, 2000 (Estimates Base)	281,424,602	26,298
April 1, 2000 (Census 2000)	281,421,906	25,953

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

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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

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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).

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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).

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Resources Used & Additional Services

Jefferson County Elections
Fax: 360.385.9228
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Election Day Office Hours: 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
https://wei.secstate.wa.gov/jefferson

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

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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
Ron Gregory, Chair
P O Box 704
Chimacum WA 98325

Website: www.JeffGOP.com
Email: gop@Broadstripe.net

Jefferson County Democratic
Central Committee
Matt Sircely, Chair
P O Box 85
Port Townsend WA 98368

Website: www.Jeffcodemocrats.com
Email: mattsircely@gmail.com

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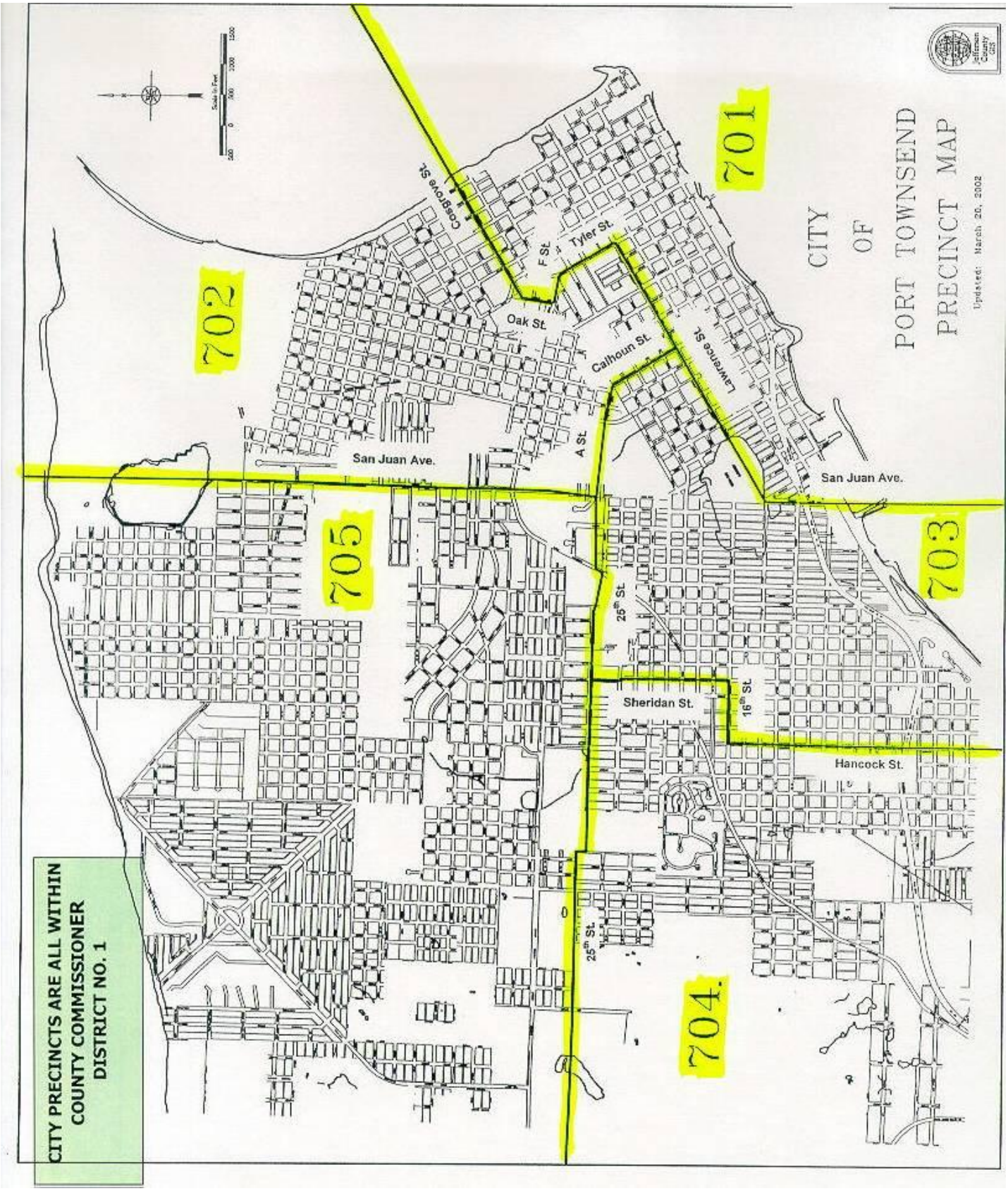
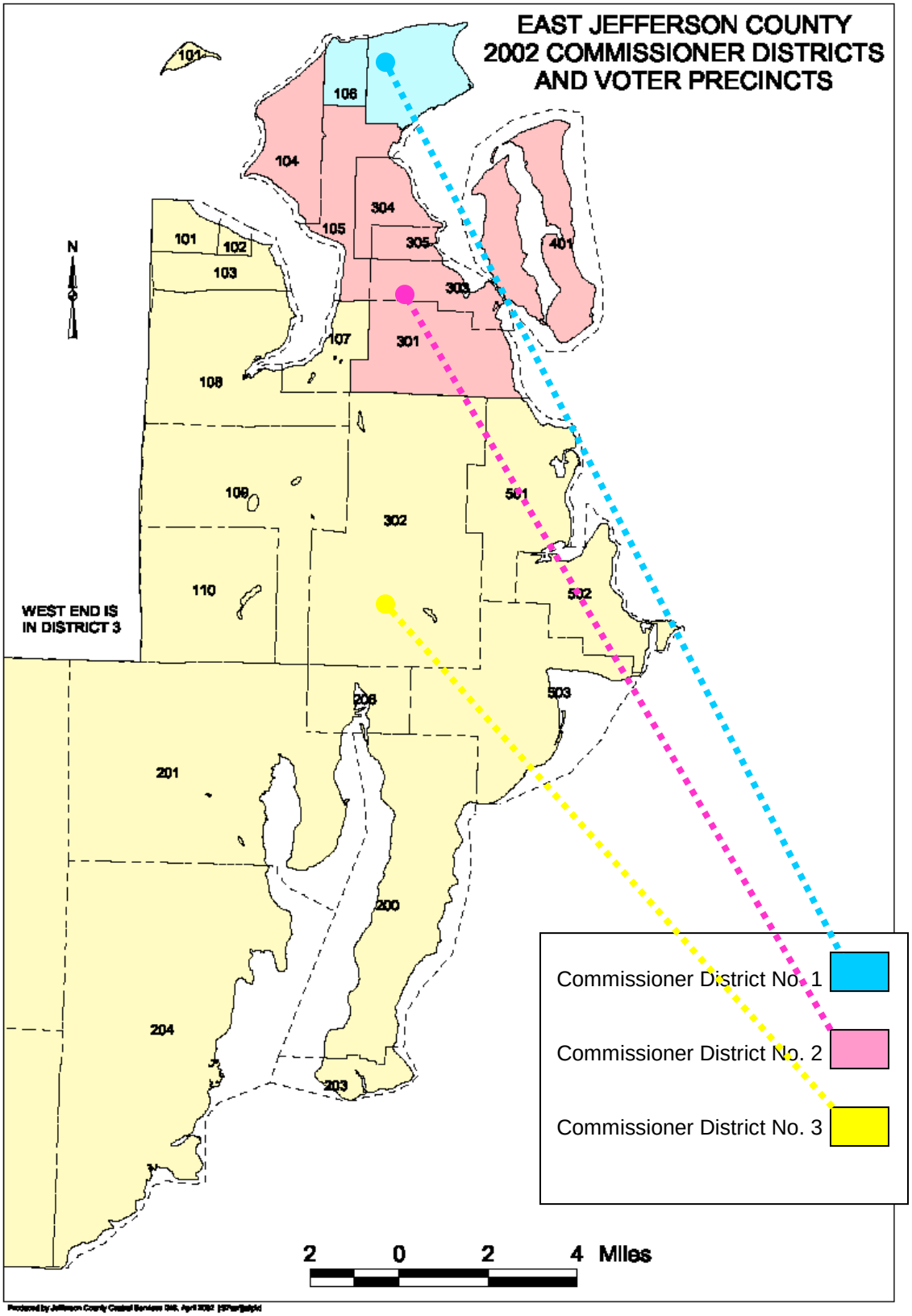
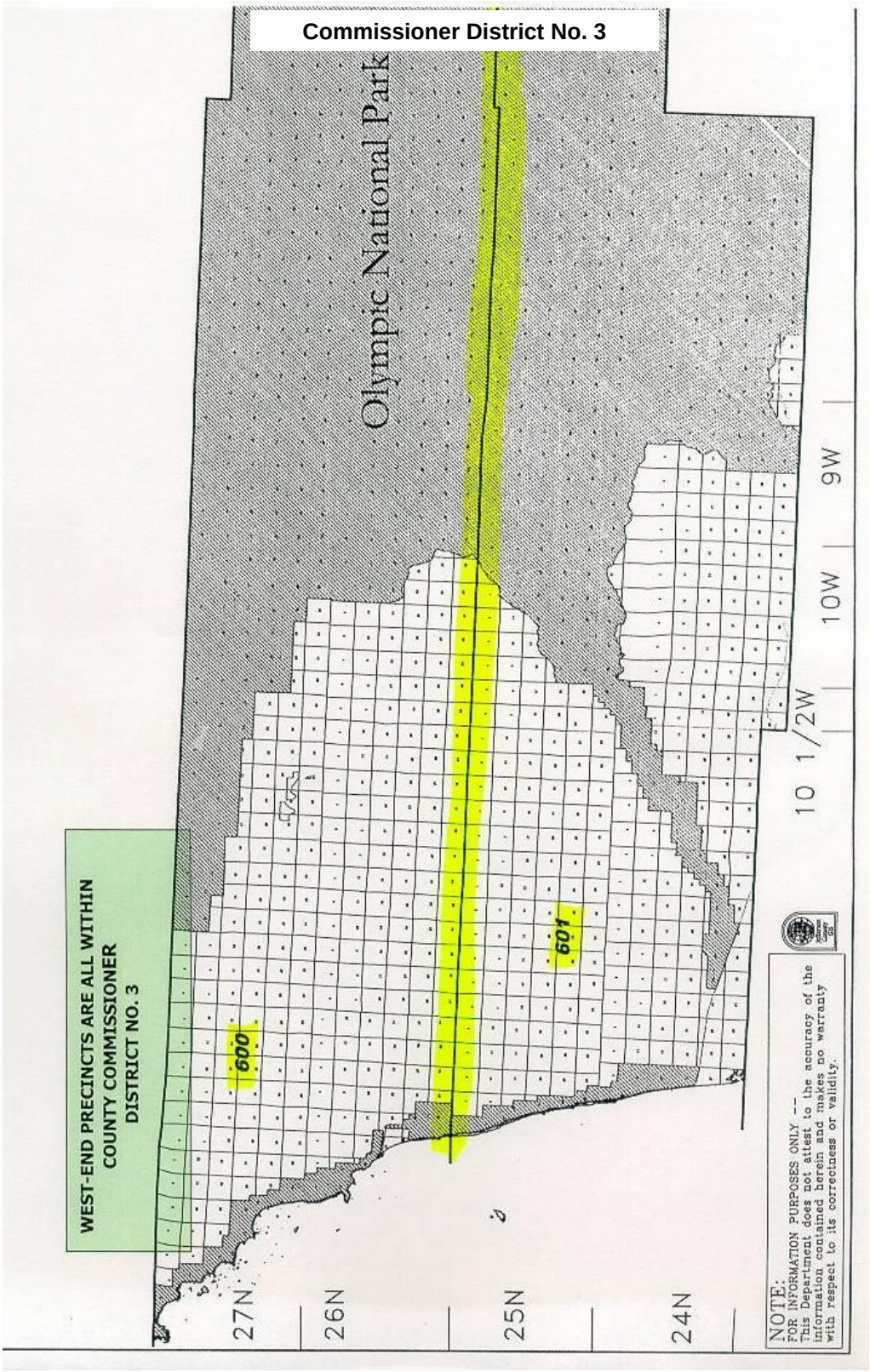
Maps

City Precincts



County Precincts & Commissioner Districts

County, Port and Public Utility District



West-End Precincts