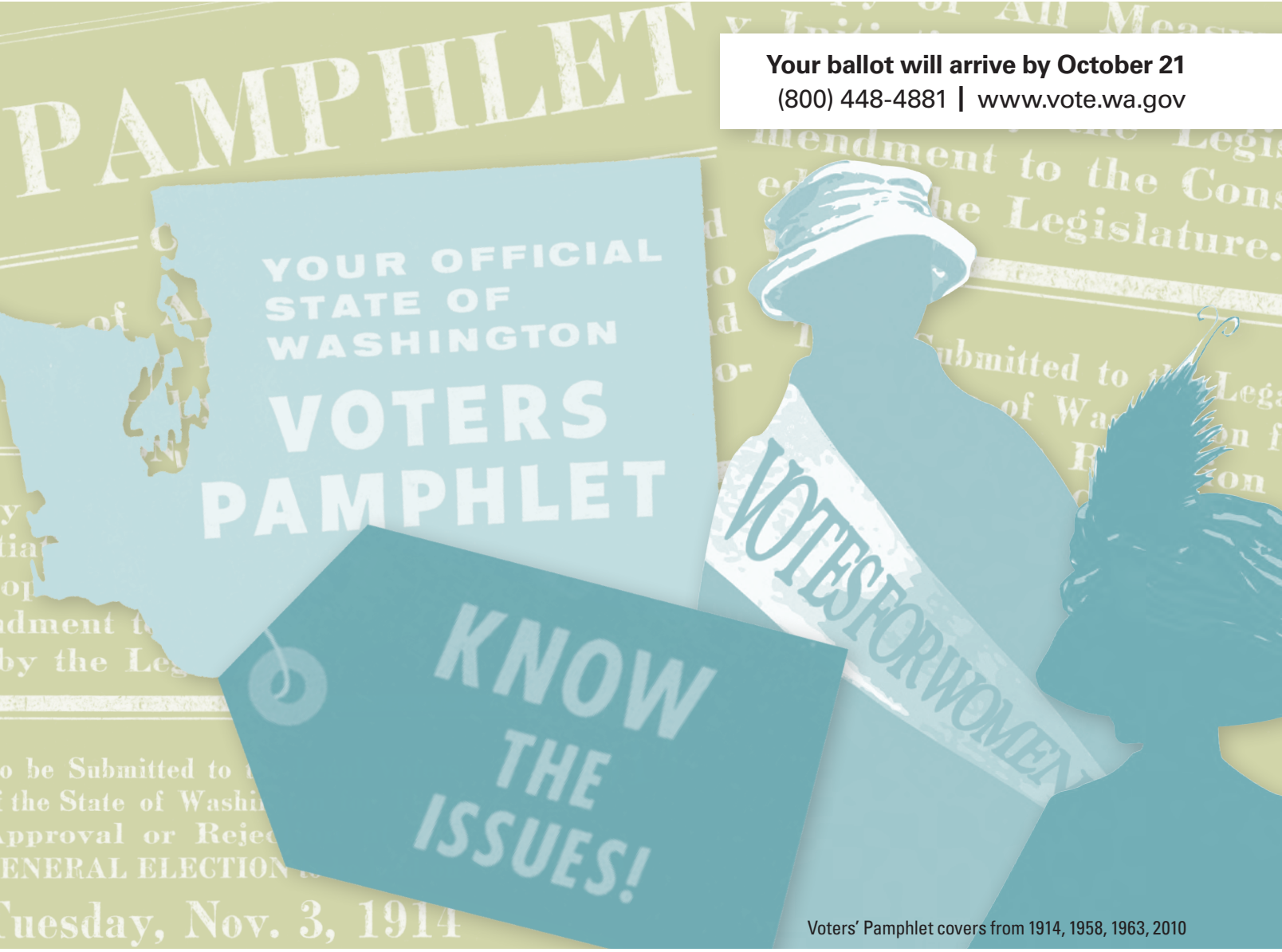
State of Washington

Voters' Pamphlet

November 4, 2014 General Election

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



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

IN CELEBRATION

100 years of the Voters' Pamphlet

Message from Secretary of State Kim Wyman

Welcome to your 2014 General Election Voters' Pamphlet.

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

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

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

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

Kim Wyman
Secretary of State

About the cover

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

November 4, 2014 General Election

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Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for candidates and measures:

Public Disclosure Commission

www.pdc.wa.gov
Toll Free (877) 601-2828

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WASHINGTON!

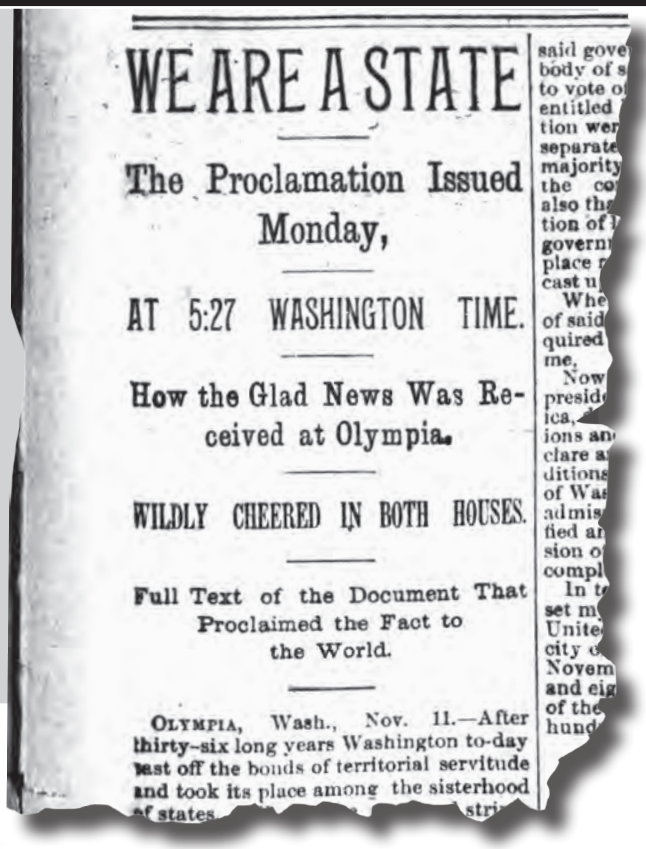
YOU'RE INVITED!

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

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

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

▶ **www.WA125.org**



WE ARE A STATE

The Proclamation Issued Monday,

AT 5:27 WASHINGTON TIME.

How the Glad News Was Received at Olympia.

WILDLY CHEERED IN BOTH HOUSES.

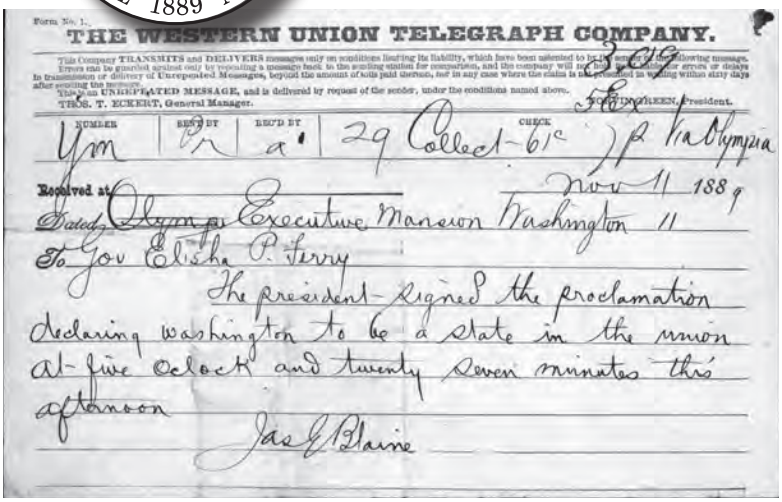
Full Text of the Document That Proclaimed the Fact to the World.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 11.—After thirty-six long years Washington to-day cast off the bonds of territorial servitude and took its place among the sisterhood of states

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

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

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



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. JOHN JULIAN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK	
Ym	Ch	a	29 Collect-61c	Via Olympia

Received at Nov 11 1889

Dated, Olympia Executive Mansion Washington 11

To Gov Elisha P. Ferry

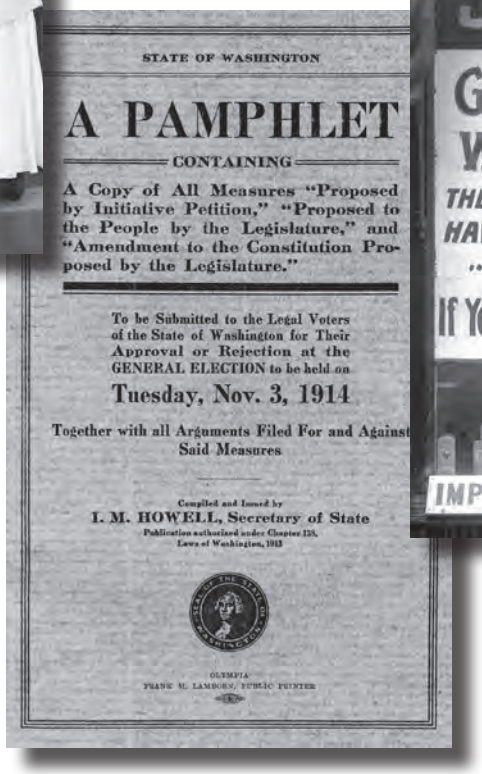
The president - signed the proclamation declaring washington to be a state in the union at five oclock and twenty seven minutes this afternoon

Jas G Blaine

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

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

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



STATE OF WASHINGTON

A PAMPHLET

CONTAINING

A Copy of All Measures "Proposed by Initiative Petition," "Proposed to the People by the Legislature," and "Amendment to the Constitution Proposed by the Legislature."

To be Submitted to the Legal Voters of the State of Washington for Their Approval or Rejection at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914

Together with all Arguments Filed For and Against Said Measures

Compiled and Issued by

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State

Publication authorized under Chapter 128, Laws of Washington, 1913

OLYMPIA

FRANK M. LAMBORN, PUBLIC PRINTER

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

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

TIME CAPSULE UPDATE

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

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

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

▶ **www.CapsuleKeepers.org**

VOTING IN WASHINGTON STATE

Qualifications

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

Register to vote & update your address

The voter registration and address update deadline has passed. Submit your registration or address update to **www.myvote.wa.gov** so you can vote in 2015.

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

Military voters are exempt from new voter registration deadlines.

CAST YOUR BALLOT

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

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

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

Ballots arrive by October 21

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

VIEW ELECTION RESULTS

WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV

or get the mobile app
WA State Election Results

Accessible pamphlets

Audio and plain text voters' pamphlets available at **www.vote.wa.gov/accessible**.

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

THE BALLOT MEASURE PROCESS

The Initiative

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

Initiatives to the People
are proposed laws submitted directly to voters.

Initiatives to the Legislature
are proposed laws submitted to the Legislature.

The Referendum

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

Referendum Bills
are proposed laws the Legislature has referred to voters.

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

LAWS BY THE PEOPLE

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

246,372
VOTERS' SIGNATURES

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

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

123,186
VOTERS' SIGNATURES

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

Initiatives & referenda
BECOME LAW
with a simple
MAJORITY VOTE

Initiative Measure No.

1351

concerns K-12 education.

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

Should this measure be enacted into law?

[ ] Yes

[ ] No

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

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

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

Under the current school funding law, the legislature first determines what minimum costs, including minimum staffing costs, are necessary to operate prototypical elementary, middle, and high schools. Funding for each school district is then adjusted depending on how much a district's schools vary from the prototypical schools. Nothing in the current funding law requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom-teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio, or to use state funds to pay for particular types or classifications of staff. Thus, school districts have discretion to use their state funding to support different class sizes if they so choose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

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

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

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

Table 1.1 General Education Average Class Size

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

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

Table 1.2 Average Class Size for High Poverty Schools

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Average Class Size for Career and Technical Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit **www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot**

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

General Assumptions

- The effective date for section 1, the intent section, and section 3, the phase-in schedule, is December 4, 2014.
- The effective date for section 2, which changes staffing formulas for basic education, is September 1, 2018.
- State estimates are described using the state's fiscal year of July 1 through June 30. For example, state fiscal year 2015 is July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.
- School district estimates are described using the school fiscal year of September 1 through August 31. For example, school year 2014–15 is September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015.
- I-1351 has no fiscal impact on school year 2014–15 or on state fiscal year 2015.
- Due to current law, the changes in I-1351 will have the effect of increasing local levy authority and levy equalization payments. Changes to local levy authority are described on a calendar-year basis.
- The Office of Financial Management assumes the school year 2014–15 funding formulas continue into the future, except where stated.
- Public school enrollment is forecast to grow annually between now and 2019. This fiscal impact statement incorporates higher student enrollments for its calculations as forecast by the Washington State Caseload Forecast Council.
- State and local salaries will increase annually by the Initiative 732 cost-of-living adjustment as forecast by the Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council.
- Pension rates are as adopted by the state Select Committee on Pension Policy, July 2014.
- Enrollment in high-poverty schools is projected by using free and reduced-price lunch eligibility for the 2013–14 school year.
- Chapter 236, Laws of 2010 (Substitute House Bill 2776), requires the state's funding formulas to support class sizes of 17 for kindergarten through grade three (K-3) and 100 percent enrollment in state-funded, full-day kindergarten by school year 2017–18. Since current law does not specify what additional funding will be put into class size or full-day kindergarten for the 2015–17 biennium, baseline K-3 class sizes and full-day kindergarten enrollment are assumed to be the same as for school year 2014–15.

State Revenues

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

State Expenditures

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

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

(See Table 2.1 on page 14)

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

2015–17 Biennium

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

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

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

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

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

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

2017–19 Biennium

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See Table 2.2 on page 15)

Increase of Levy Equalization Payments to Districts

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

(See Table 2.3 on page 15)

Local Revenues

Revenue Received from the State

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

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

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

(See Table 2.4 on page 15)

Revenues from School District Property Tax Levies

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

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

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

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

(See Table 2.5 on page 15)

Local Expenditures

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

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

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

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

(See Table 2.6 on page 15)

Facility Costs and Impacts on State and Local Capital Budgets

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

Tables 2.1 through 2.6

Dollars in Millions
(rounded to 10 millions)

Example: 1 = 1,000,000

Table 2.1 Summary of State Expenditures Under I-1351 (dollars in millions)

State Fiscal Years	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Phase-in changes to state funding formulas	$0	$890	$1,090	$890	$1,620	**$4,490**
Higher levy equalization payments	$0	$0	$60	$80	$70	**$210**
Total	**$0**	**$890**	**$1,150**	**$970**	**$1,690**	**$4,700**

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

Table 2.2 New Staff and Related Costs for Implementing I-1351 on Sept. 1, 2018* (dollars in millions)			
School Year 2018–19			
Class Size/Position	**New State-Funded Staff Positions (full-time equivalent employees)**	**New State Expenditures**	**New School District Expenditures**
Additional teachers to meet class-size changes	7,453	$510	$590
Additional school-based staff	17,081	$810	$980
Additional district/central staff	1,027	$370	$450
Special education funds**	n/a	$140	$170
Reduction in small school factor	-237	-$20	-$20

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

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

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

Table 2.3 State Levy Equalization Payments (dollars in millions)						
State Fiscal Years	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Total**
Cost	n/a	n/a	$60	$80	$70	**$210**

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

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

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

Argument For
Initiative Measure 1351

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

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

Smaller Class Sizes at *Every* Grade Level

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

Four-Year Phase-In for *All* Schools

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

47th In the Nation is Unacceptable

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

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

Rebuttal of Argument Against

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

Argument Prepared by

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

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Argument Against
Initiative Measure 1351

This $4 Billion Budget Buster is Not What It Claims

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

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

Mostly Funds More Bureaucracy, Not Smaller Class Sizes

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

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

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

Class Sizes Will Decrease Substantially Even Without I-1351

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

Rebuttal of Argument For

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

Argument Prepared by

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

Contact: No information submitted

Initiative Measure No.

591

concerns firearms.

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

Should this measure be enacted into law?

[ ] Yes

[ ] No

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

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

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

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

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

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

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

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

The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

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

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

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit **www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot**

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

General Assumptions

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

Election results mobile app

Free! Available for iPhone and Android.

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

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

Results are not final or official until certified.

Argument For
Initiative Measure 591

Protect your rights, vote yes on 591

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

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

No gun confiscation without due process

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

This affects you if you own a gun, or not

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

591 does not prevent background checks

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

Rebuttal of Argument Against

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

Argument Prepared by

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

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

Argument Against
Initiative Measure 591

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

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

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

No on 591: Trust Washington Voters, Not Congress

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

No on 591: Protect Safety, Not Criminals

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

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

Rebuttal of Argument For

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

Argument Prepared by

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

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Initiative Measure No.

594

concerns background checks for firearm sales and transfers.

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

Should this measure be enacted into law?

[ ] Yes

[ ] No

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

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

Explanatory Statement

Written by the Office of the Attorney General

The Law as it Presently Exists

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

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

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

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

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

The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Impact Statement

Written by the Office of Financial Management
For more information visit **www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot**

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

General Assumptions

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

State Revenue Assumptions

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

State Revenues

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

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

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

State Expenditure Assumptions

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

State Expenditures

Licensing and Record Keeping

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

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

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

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

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

Law Enforcement

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

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

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

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

Local Government Revenue Assumptions

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

Local Government Revenues

Local government revenues would be increased by the business and occupation taxes owed on any fees charged by a licensed firearms dealer facilitating background checks and firearms transfers in the 40 cities currently imposing a local business and occupation tax. Licensed dealers are not required to charge a fee. If there is a fee, it is set by the dealer. It is unknown how many dealers would charge a fee or what a particular dealer might set as the fee. Local government revenues would be decreased by the loss of use taxes no longer required to be collected by licensed firearms dealers.

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

Local Government Expenditure Assumptions

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

Local Government Expenditures

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

Table 3.1 Department of Licensing Estimated Costs by Fiscal Year

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

Argument For
Initiative Measure 594

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

Initiative 594: Criminal Background Checks Save Lives

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

Initiative 594: Simple and Effective

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

Initiative 594: Reasonable Exceptions

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

Initiative 594: Broad Support

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

Rebuttal of Argument Against

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

Argument Prepared by

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

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Argument Against
Initiative Measure 594

Rank and file law enforcement oppose 594

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

594 is 18 pages of costly and confusing regulatory excess

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

Criminals will violate 594 like they break other laws

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

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

Don't be fooled by emotional and false statements

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

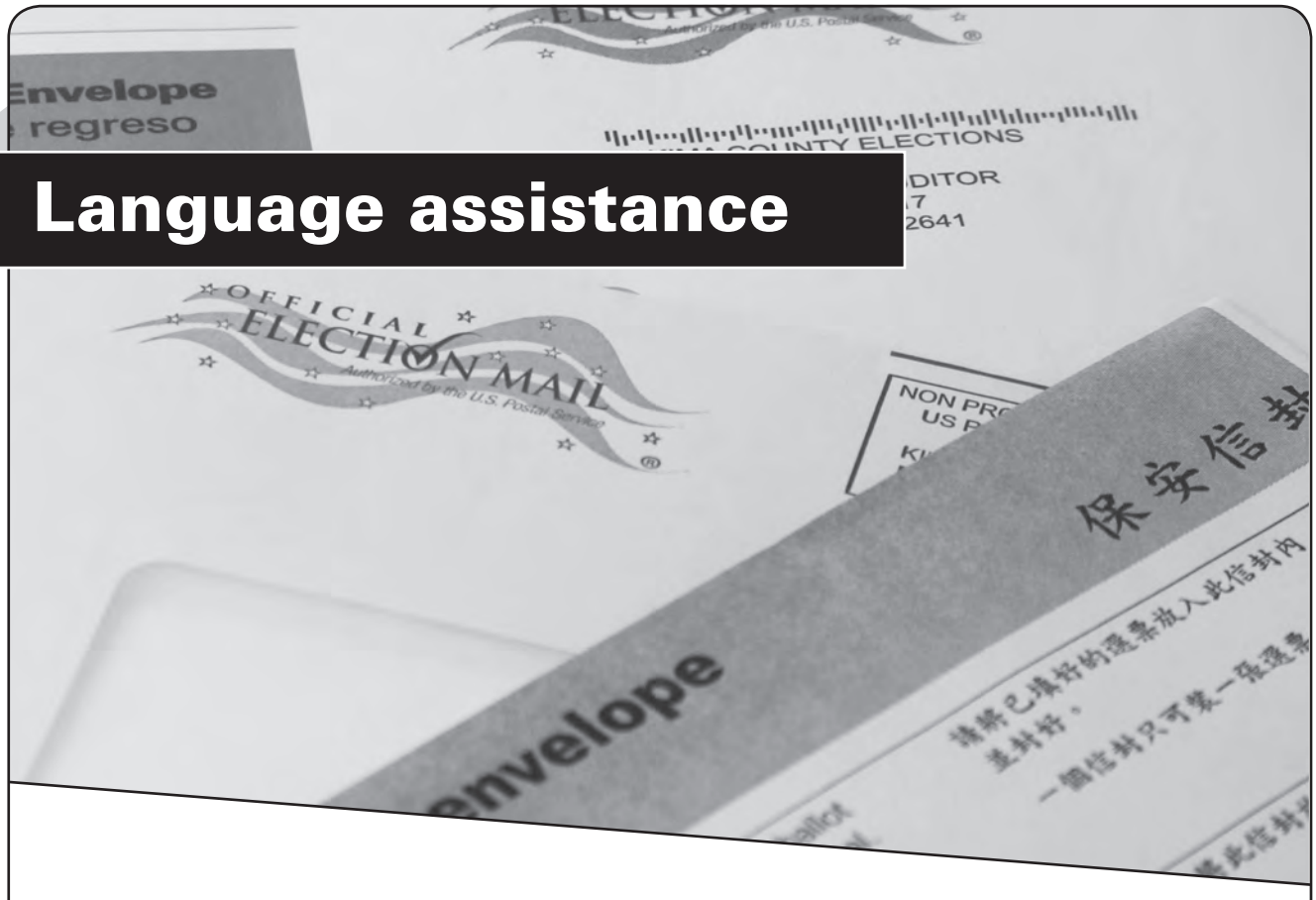
Rebuttal of Argument For

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

Argument Prepared by

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

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



Language assistance

Se habla español

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

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

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

中國口語

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

此外，金郡選民也可登記在每次選舉前自動獲取中文選票和選民手冊。

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

Việt Nam được nói

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

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

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

The federal Voting Rights Act requires translated elections materials.

ADVISORY VOTES

What's an advisory vote?

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

Repeal or maintain?

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

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

Maintain - you *favor* the tax increase.

Want more info?

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

View the complete text of the bill at **www.vote.wa.gov/completetext**.

View additional cost information at **www.ofm.wa.gov/ballot**.

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

Advisory Vote No.

8

Senate Bill 6505

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

This tax increase should be:

[ ] Repealed

[ ] Maintained

Ten-Year Cost Projection

Provided by the Office of Financial Management

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

Final Votes Cast by the Legislature

Senate: Yeas, 47; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 2
House: Yeas, 55; Nays, 42; Absent, 0; Excused, 1

Advisory Vote No.

9

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1287

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

This tax increase should be:

[ ] Repealed

[ ] Maintained

Ten-Year Cost Projection

Provided by the Office of Financial Management

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

Final Votes Cast by the Legislature

Senate: Yeas, 37; Nays, 12; Absent, 0; Excused, 0
House: Yeas, 61; Nays, 37; Absent, 0; Excused, 0

Final Votes Cast by Each Legislator

District 1
Sen. Rosemary McAuliffe
(D, Bothell), (360) 786-7600
rosemary.mcauliffe@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 2
Sen. Randi Becker
(R, Eatonville), (360) 786-7602
randi.becker@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

Rep. J.T. Wilcox
(R, Yelm), (360) 786-7912
jt.wilcox@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 3
Sen. Andy Billig
(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7604
andy.billig@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

Rep. Timm Ormsby
(D, Spokane), (360) 786-7946
timm.ormsby@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 4
Sen. Mike Padden
(R, Spokane Valley), (360) 786-7606
mike.padden@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 5
Sen. Mark Mullet
(D, Issaquah), (360) 786-7608
mark.mullet@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 6
Sen. Michael Baumgartner
(R, Spokane), (360) 786-7610
michael.baumgartner@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 7
Sen. Brian Dansel
(R, Republic), (360) 786-7612
brian.dansel@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 8
Sen. Sharon Brown
(R, Kennewick), (360) 786-7614
sharon.brown@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 9
Sen. Mark Schoesler
(R, Ritzville), (360) 786-7620
mark.schoesler@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 10
Sen. Barbara Bailey
(R, Oak Harbor), (360) 786-7618
barbara.bailey@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 11
Sen. Bob Hasegawa
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7616
bob.hasegawa@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 12
Sen. Linda Evans Parlette
(R, Wenatchee), (360) 786-7622
linda.parlette@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

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

District 13
Sen. Janéa Holmquist Newbry
(R, Moses Lake), (360) 786-7624
janea.holmquistnewbry@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 14
Sen. Curtis King
(R, Yakima), (360) 786-7626
curtis.king@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 15
Sen. Jim Honeyford
(R, Sunnyside), (360) 786-7684
jim.honeyford@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 16
Sen. Mike Hewitt
(R, Walla Walla), (360) 786-7630
mike.hewitt@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 17
Sen. Don Benton
(R, Vancouver), (360) 786-7632
don.benton@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 18
Sen. Ann Rivers
(R, La Center), (360) 786-7634
ann.rivers@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 19
Sen. Brian Hatfield
(D, Raymond), (360) 786-7636
brian.hatfield@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 20
Sen. John Braun
(R, Centralia), (360) 786-7638
john.braun@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

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

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

District 21
Sen. Marko Liias
(D, Mukilteo), (360) 786-7640
marko.liias@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 22
Sen. Karen Fraser
(D, Olympia), (360) 786-7642
karen.fraser@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 23
Sen. Christine Rolfes
(D, Bainbridge Island), (360) 786-7644
christine.rolfes@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 24
Sen. James Hargrove
(D, Hoquiam), (360) 786-7646
jim.hargrove@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 25
Sen. Bruce Dammeier
(R, Puyallup), (360) 786-7648
bruce.dammeier@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 26
Sen. Jan Angel
(R, Port Orchard), (360) 786-7650
jan.angel@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 27
Sen. Jeannie Darneille
(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7652
j.darneille@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 28
Sen. Steve O'Ban
(R, Tacoma), (360) 786-7654
steve.o'ban@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 29
Sen. Steve Conway
(D, Tacoma), (360) 786-7656
steve.conway@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 30
Sen. Tracey Eide
(D, Federal Way), (360) 786-7658
tracey.eide@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 31
Sen. Pam Roach
(R, Auburn), (360) 786-7660
pam.roach@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 32
Sen. Maralyn Chase
(D, Shoreline), (360) 786-7662
maralyn.chase@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 33
Sen. Karen Keiser
(D, Kent), (360) 786-7664
karen.keiser@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 34
Sen. Sharon Nelson
(D, Maury Island), (360) 786-7667
sharon.nelson@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 35
Sen. Tim Sheldon
(D, Potlatch), (360) 786-7668
timothy.sheldon@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

District 36
Sen. Jeanne Kohl-Welles
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7670
jeanne.kohl-welles@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

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

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

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

District 37
Sen. Adam Kline
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7688
adam.kline@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7944
sharontomiko.santos@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Eric Pettigrew
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7838
eric.pettigrew@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 38
Sen. John McCoy
(D, Tulalip), (360) 786-7674
john.mccoy@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. June Robinson
(D, Everett), (360) 786-7864
june.robinson@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Mike Sells
(D, Everett), (360) 786-7840
mike.sells@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 39
Sen. Kirk Pearson
(R, Monroe), (360) 786-7676
kirk.pearson@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Dan Kristiansen
(R, Snohomish), (360) 786-7967
dan.kristiansen@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Elizabeth Scott
(R, Monroe), (360) 786-7816
elizabeth.scott@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 40
Sen. Kevin Ranker
(D, Orcas Island), (360) 786-7678
kevin.ranker@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Kristine Lytton
(D, Anacortes), (360) 786-7800
kristine.lytton@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Excused
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Jeff Morris
(D, Mount Vernon), (360) 786-7970
jeff.morris@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 41
Sen. Steve Litzow
(R, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7641
steve.litzow@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Tana Senn
(D, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7894
tana.senn@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Judy Clibborn
(D, Mercer Island), (360) 786-7926
judy.clibborn@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 42
Sen. Doug Ericksen
(R, Ferndale), (360) 786-7682
doug.ericksen@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Jason Overstreet
(R, Lynden), (360) 786-7980
jason.overstreet@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Vincent Buys
(R, Lynden), (360) 786-7854
vincent.buys@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 43
Sen. Jamie Pedersen
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7628
jamie.pedersen@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Brady Walkinshaw
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7826
brady.walkinshaw@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Frank Chopp
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7920
frank.chopp@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 44
Sen. Steve Hobbs
(D, Lake Stevens), (360) 786-7686
steve.hobbs@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Hans Dunshee
(D, Snohomish), (360) 786-7804
hans.dunshee@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Mike Hope
(R, Lake Stevens), (360) 786-7892
mike.hope@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

District 45
Sen. Andy Hill
(R, Redmond), (360) 786-7672
andy.hill@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Roger Goodman
(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7878
roger.goodman@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Larry Springer
(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7822
larry.springer@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 46
Sen. David Frockt
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7690
david.frockt@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Gerry Pollet
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7886
gerry.pollet@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Jessyn Farrell
(D, Seattle), (360) 786-7818
jessyn.farrell@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 47
Sen. Joe Fain
(R, Auburn), (360) 786-7692
joe.fain@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Mark Hargrove
(R, Covington), (360) 786-7918
mark.hargrove@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Nay

Rep. Pat Sullivan
(D, Covington), (360) 786-7858
pat.sullivan@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 48
Sen. Rodney Tom
(D, Medina), (360) 786-7694
rodney.tom@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Ross Hunter
(D, Medina), (360) 786-7936
ross.hunter@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Cyrus Habib
(D, Kirkland), (360) 786-7848
cyrus.habib@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Nay
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

District 49

Sen. Annette Cleveland
(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7696
annette.cleveland@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Sharon Wylie
(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7924
sharon.wylie@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Rep. Jim Moeller
(D, Vancouver), (360) 786-7872
jim.moeller@leg.wa.gov
SB 6505 (AV 8): Yea
ESHB 1287 (AV 9): Yea

Political parties

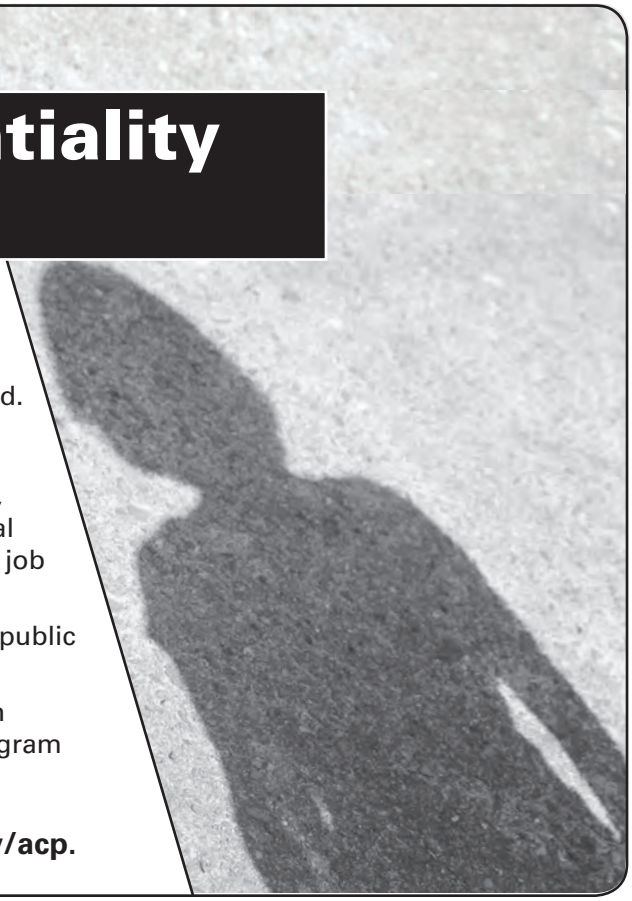
Washington State Democrats

PO Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98194
(206) 583-0664
info@wa-democrats.org
www.wa-democrats.org

Washington State Republican Party

11811 NE 1st St, Ste A306
Bellevue, WA 98005
(425) 460-0570
susan@wsrp.org
www.wsrp.org

Address confidentiality for crime victims



Keep your voting address confidential

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

To enroll, you must:

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

Call (800) 822-1065 or visit **www.sos.wa.gov/acp.**

Federal Qualifications & Responsibilities

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

Congress

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

U.S. Representative

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

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

Who donates to campaigns?

View financial contributors for federal candidates:

Federal Election Commission

www.fec.gov
Toll Free (800) 424-9530

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

Jaime Herrera Beutler

(Prefers Republican Party)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

continue

Bob Dingethal

(Prefers Democratic Party)

Elected Experience: None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Qualifications & Responsibilities

Legislators must be registered voters of their district.

Legislature

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

State Senator

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

State Representative

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

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

Dean Takko

(Prefers Democratic Party)

Elected Experience: Elected experience; Cowlitz County Assessor Wahkiakum County Assessor Cathlamet City Council Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District

Other Professional Experience: No information submitted

Education: Wahkiakum High School Lower Columbia College B.S. Western Washington University

Community Service: 30 year volunteer firefighter Board member Lower Columbia Fish Recover Board member Cowlitz County Guidance Assn. Past board member Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Red Cross Past board member Wash. Assn. of County Officials Past president Lions Club

Statement: My priorities as always have been to protect our PUD rate payers while protecting our environment. These actions are not mutually exclusive. With thoughtful legislation we can develop our infrastructure, roads, water, sewer system and ports to create jobs and protect those things that let us enjoy living in Washington. With the recent Supreme Court decision mandating more school funding, I look forward to ensuring that our schools are well funded and we respect our educators with adequate pay and reasonable accountability.

Contact: (360) 423-4589; dtakko@comcast.net

David A. Steenson

(Prefers Libertarian Party)

Elected Experience: FRG (Family Readiness Group) Leader Chairmen 07-09 US Army 82nd Abn Div 647th Quartermaster Company, Fort Bragg, NC

Other Professional Experience: Army Transportation Logistic 80-83, Marine Corps 83-86, Owner/contractor Relocation Services 28 yrs. Technology industry 24yr. Training/safety director KRS Relocations 8yr, Training instructor NorthAmerican 87-88. Safety/Training Director Weather's 10-11.

Education: Big Bend Community College 82, Army Transportation school 80, US Army HTTB Ft. Lewis 82-83, Army Chemical Warfare School 81, Army NCO Academy 82, US Marine Corps 83

Community Service: Boys Club / YMCA youth actives, Baseball/Basketball coach. Active in my community services and church.

Statement: David Steenson has always been involved in community service and helping with our service members and their dependents. Serving our country in the US Army and US Marine Corps., taking an Oath to protect and defend our Constitution, our country and our citizens, will always be first. Our economy has taken a turn for the worst, more people on the streets, higher taxes being added, inflation is getting worst and this current administration doesn't listen to "We The People". I say, fix the problems now, not later. We need jobs now for our people. "Enough is Enough" DC!

Contact: (253) 948-8875;
davidsteenson@votesteenson.com;
www.votesteenson.com

Brian Blake

(Prefers Democratic Party)

Elected Experience: State Representative 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012

Other Professional Experience: I've worked as a Logger and Forester, Environmental Specialist, State Representative for 12 legislative sessions; Chair of the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

Education: Bachelor of Science-Evergreen State College; Associate of Science-Grays Harbor Community College.

Community Service: Board member Lower Columbia Community Action Program, Board member at Coastal Harvest food bank distribution center, Board member William D. Ruckelshaus Center, Raymond Elks and member of Eyes in the Woods.

Statement: A logger who was injured in the woods and returned to college to learn new skills, Brian Blake understands the need for jobs, education, and a strong natural resources policy. Brian worked to stimulate our rural economy, bringing jobs and infrastructure to our local communities; maintain a responsible, balanced budget; invest in education; and ensure your tax dollars are spent wisely.A champion of Second Amendment rights, and the Chair of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Brian has taken the lead on conserving, and increasing access to our natural resources. Brian Blake: an indepenent voice for rural communities.

Contact: (360) 589-0123; repbrianblake@msn.com

Hugh Fleet

(Prefers Republican Party)

Elected Experience: I have never held office

Other Professional Experience: Held many skilled positions in communication technology field.Employed by GTE,Verizon School Districts,and U.S. Navy Vietnam.

Education: Received an AA degree in electronic engineering from Shoreline Community College.Receive advance technical training in communication electronics

Community Service: I developed an American Flag heritage program,which shows the history of our flag,importance of our pledge of allegiance,and constitution,which I have presented too many civic and schools throughout Washington and beyound.I have been Sponsored by American Legion,Knights of Columbus, and schools for 30 years.

Statement: Change is needed.Our Government is going in the wrong direction,I have recentlySpoken directly whit hundreds of citizens,and this is the most consistent feed-back Receive.

The overburden of government intrusion into our lives is destroying initiative,job creation and producing hopelessness.The burden of government regulations is kilkling creation of jobs, government needs to back-off and allow the spirit of the American people to be free.This government needs to be stoped and reversed.My Vision is for the future i want to reverse directions.I believe the Qualified vote to be freedoms best defence!

Contact: (360) 875-0525; hughfleet@gmail.com

Richard DeBolt

(Prefers G.O.P. Party)

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

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

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

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

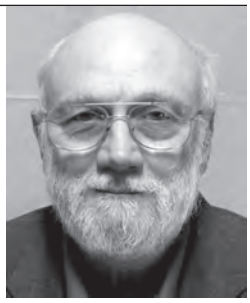
Statement: A native of Tacoma, Richard traveled extensively during his youth while his father served in the military. Richard and his wife, Amy, currently live in Chehalis. Amy is an elementary school teacher. They have a daughter, Sophie and a son, Austin. Currently employed at TransAlta as communications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

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

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

Michael Savoca

(States No Party Preference)



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

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

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

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

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

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

Ed Orcutt

(Prefers Republican Party)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Morgan

(Prefers Republican Party)

Elected Experience: No information submitted

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Qualifications & Responsibilities

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

State Supreme Court Justice

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

Court of Appeals Judge

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

Superior Court Judge

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

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Mary Yu

(Nonpartisan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact: (206) 801-3494; info@justicemaryyu.com; www.JusticeMaryYu.com

Unopposed

Mary E. Fairhurst

(Nonpartisan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact: (360) 216-7388; JusticeFairhurst@gmail.com; www.JusticeMaryFairhurst.com

Unopposed

Eddie Yoon

(Nonpartisan)

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

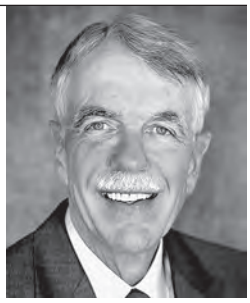
Other Professional Experience: Professor of U.S. Constitutional Law; EWHA Women's Law School - Seoul. My Supreme Court Cases: (1) against ex-presidents Chun, Do-whan, and Roh, Tae-woo for massacres in Kwang-ju City, South Korea and (2) against Japanese corporations for slavery during WWII.

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

Community Service: Pro bono work for Korean and others.

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

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



Charles W. Johnson

(Nonpartisan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debra L. Stephens

(Nonpartisan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John (Zamboni) Scannell

(Nonpartisan)

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

Other Professional Experience: No information submitted

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact: (206) 624-3685; zamboni_john@hotmail.com;
www.actionlaw.net

Rich Melnick

(Nonpartisan)

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

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

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

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

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

Contact: rmelnick@ispllc.net

Unopposed

COUNTING YOUR BALLOT

1 Your county receives your ballot

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

2 Your ballot is sorted

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

3 Your signature is verified

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

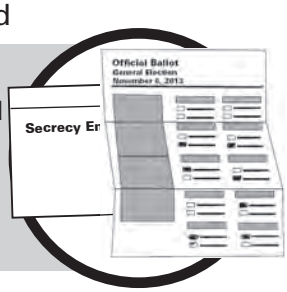
If the signature doesn't match or is missing, election staff will contact you before your ballot is processed.

4 Envelopes are separated

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

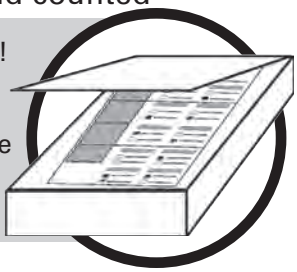
5 Your ballot is reviewed

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



6 Your ballot is scanned and counted

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



IN THE 2013 GENERAL ELECTION

1,772,290

ballots were counted in Washington State

Teach kids to vote

Mock Election October 27 - 31

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

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

Kids vote at **www.vote.wa.gov/MockElection**.

Photo: student voters at Dayton Elementary

5 WAYS VOTING IS UNIQUE IN WA

1

Top 2 Primary

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

2

No party affiliation

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

3

Online voter registration

Washington offers online voter registration. Register to vote or update your address at **www.myvote.wa.gov**.

4

Vote by mail

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

5

Voters' pamphlet

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

Learn more about voting at

WWW.VOTE.WA.GOV

I AM A . . .

Military or overseas voter

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

New Washington resident

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

College student

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

Seasonal resident

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

Convicted felon

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

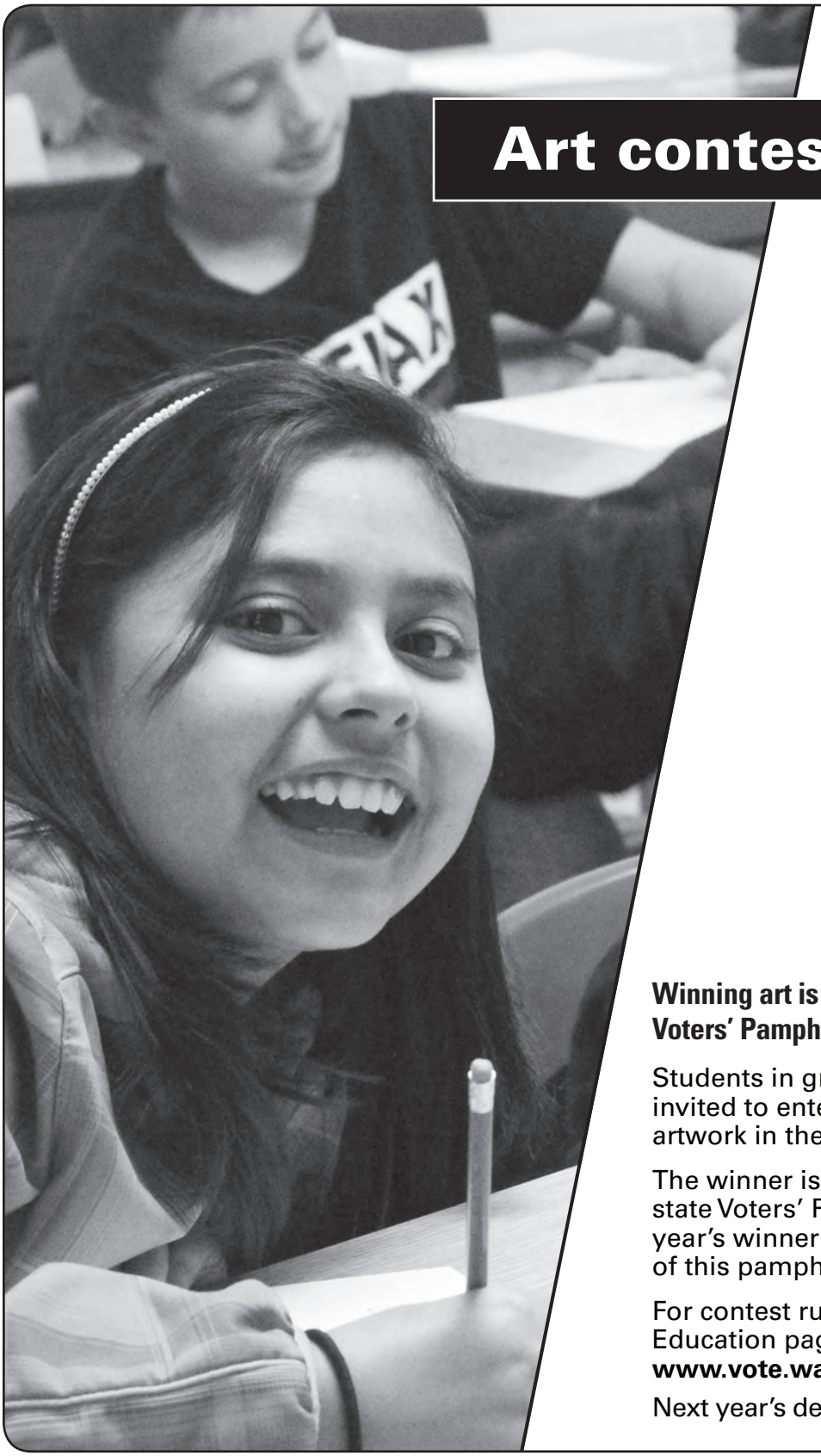
Get your "I Voted" sticker

Available on Facebook

Decorate your Facebook page and show your civic pride with a digital "I Voted" sticker.

Like us on Facebook to get the latest election news and invitations to events at the Capitol.

Find us at **"Washington State Elections"**



Art contest for kids

Photo: student artists at Nob Hill Elementary (Yakima)

Winning art is published in the Voters' Pamphlet!

Students in grades 4 and 5 are invited to enter their voting-themed artwork in the Kids' Art Contest.

The winner is featured in the next state Voters' Pamphlet. See this year's winner featured on the back of this pamphlet.

For contest rules, visit the Civics Education page of our website: **www.vote.wa.gov**

Next year's deadline is April 15, 2015.

How do I read measure text?

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

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

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

sample of text to be added

Complete Text

Initiative Measure 1351

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

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

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

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

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

In order to comply with the constitutional requirement to amply fund basic education and with the Washington supreme court decision in *McCleary v. the State of Washington*, it is the intent of the voters to implement with fidelity chapter 548, Laws of 2009 and chapter 236, Laws of 2010. These laws revised the definition of the program of basic education, established new methods for distributing state funds to school districts to support this program of basic education, and established a process where the quality education council and technical working groups would make recommendations as to the level of resources that would be required to achieve the state's defined program of basic education by 2018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

continue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) To provide supplemental instruction and services for underachieving students through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065, allocations shall be based on the district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.5156 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher.

(b) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students whose primary language is other than English, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4.7780 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention, as detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

(c) To provide additional allocations to support programs for highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030, allocations shall be based on two and three hundred fourteen one-thousandths percent of each school district's full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The minimum allocation for the programs shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 2.1590 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen highly capable program students per teacher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--- END ---

Complete Text
Initiative Measure 591

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--- END ---

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Complete Text
Initiative Measure 594

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) "Crime of violence" means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) "Felony firearm offender" means a person who has previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state of any felony firearm offense. A person is not a felony firearm offender under this chapter if any and all qualifying offenses have been the subject of an expungement, pardon, annulment, certificate, or rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted or a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence.

(8) "Felony firearm offense" means:

(a) Any felony offense that is a violation of this chapter ((~~9.41 RCW~~));

(b) A violation of RCW 9A.36.045;

(c) A violation of RCW 9A.56.300;

(d) A violation of RCW 9A.56.310;

(e) Any felony offense if the offender was armed with a firearm in the commission of the offense.

(9) "Firearm" means a weapon or device from which a projectile or projectiles may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

(10) "Gun" has the same meaning as firearm.

(11) "Law enforcement officer" includes a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020, or a specially commissioned Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020. "Law enforcement officer" also includes a limited authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 if such officer is duly authorized by his or her employer to carry a concealed pistol.

((~~(11)~~)) (12) "Lawful permanent resident" has the same meaning afforded a person "lawfully admitted for permanent residence" in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(20).

((~~(12)~~)) (13) "Licensed dealer" means a person who is federally licensed under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a).

(14) "Loaded" means:

(a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;

(b) Cartridges are in a clip that is locked in place in the firearm;

(c) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver;

(d) There is a cartridge in the tube or magazine that is inserted in the action; or

(e) There is a ball in the barrel and the firearm is capped or primed if the firearm is a muzzle loader.

((~~(13)~~)) (15) "Machine gun" means any firearm known as a machine gun, mechanical rifle, submachine gun, or any other mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir clip, disc, drum, belt, or other separable mechanical device for storing, carrying, or supplying ammunition which can be loaded into the firearm, mechanism, or instrument, and fired therefrom at the rate of five or more shots per second.

((~~(14)~~)) (16) "Nonimmigrant alien" means a person defined as such in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(15).

((~~(15)~~)) (17) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, club, organization, society, joint stock company, or other legal entity.

(18) "Pistol" means any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length, or is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.

((~~(16)~~)) (19) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

((~~(17)~~)) (20) "Sale" and "sell" ((~~refers to~~)) mean the actual approval of the delivery of a firearm in consideration of payment or promise of payment ((~~of a certain price in money~~)).

((~~(18)~~)) (21) "Serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended:

(a) Any crime of violence;

(b) Any felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, chapter 69.50 RCW, that is classified as a class B felony or that has a maximum term of imprisonment of at least ten years;

(c) Child molestation in the second degree;

(d) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(e) Indecent liberties;

(f) Leading organized crime;

(g) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(h) Rape in the third degree;

(i) Drive-by shooting;

(j) Sexual exploitation;

(k) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(l) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502,

or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(m) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation, as "sexual motivation" is defined under RCW 9.94A.030;

(n) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.825; ((~~or~~))

(o) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, that is comparable to a serious offense, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious offense; or

(p) Any felony conviction under section 9 of this act.

((~~(19)~~)) (22) "Short-barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

((~~(20)~~)) (23) "Short-barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

((~~(21)~~)) (24) "Shotgun" means a weapon with one or more barrels, designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(25) "Transfer" means the intended delivery of a firearm to another person without consideration of payment or promise of payment including, but not limited to, gifts and loans.

(26) "Unlicensed person" means any person who is not a licensed dealer under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) All firearm sales or transfers, in whole or part in this state including without limitation a sale or transfer where either the purchaser or seller or transferee or transferor is in Washington, shall be subject to background checks unless specifically exempted by state or federal law. The background check requirement applies to all sales or transfers including, but not limited to, sales and transfers through a licensed dealer, at gun shows, online, and between unlicensed persons.

(2) No person shall sell or transfer a firearm unless:

(a) The person is a licensed dealer;

(b) The purchaser or transferee is a licensed dealer; or

(c) The requirements of subsection (3) of this section are met.

(3) Where neither party to a prospective firearms transaction is a licensed dealer, the parties to the transaction shall complete the sale or transfer through a licensed dealer as follows:

(a) The seller or transferor shall deliver the firearm to a licensed dealer to process the sale or transfer as if it is selling or transferring the firearm from its inventory to the purchaser or transferee, except that the unlicensed seller or transferor may remove the firearm from the business premises of the licensed dealer while the background check is being conducted. If the seller or transferor removes the firearm from the business premises of the licensed dealer while the background check is being conducted, the purchaser or transferee and the seller or transferor shall return to the business premises of the licensed dealer and the seller or transferor shall again deliver the firearm to the licensed dealer prior to completing the sale or transfer.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the licensed dealer shall comply with all requirements of federal and state law that would apply if the licensed dealer were selling or transferring the firearm from its inventory to the purchaser or transferee, including but not limited to conducting a background check on the prospective purchaser or transferee in accordance with federal and state law requirements and fulfilling all federal and state recordkeeping requirements.

(c) The purchaser or transferee must complete, sign, and submit all federal, state, and local forms necessary to process the required background check to the licensed dealer conducting the background check.

(d) If the results of the background check indicate that the purchaser or transferee is ineligible to possess a firearm, then the licensed dealer shall return the firearm to the seller or transferor.

(e) The licensed dealer may charge a fee that reflects the fair market value of the administrative costs and efforts incurred by the licensed dealer for facilitating the sale or transfer of the firearm.

(4) This section does not apply to:

(a) A transfer between immediate family members, which for this subsection shall be limited to spouses, domestic partners, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, first cousins, aunts, and uncles, that is a bona fide gift;

(b) The sale or transfer of an antique firearm;

(c) A temporary transfer of possession of a firearm if such transfer is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to the person to whom the firearm is transferred if:

(i) The temporary transfer only lasts as long as immediately necessary to prevent such imminent death or great bodily harm; and

(ii) The person to whom the firearm is transferred is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law;

(d) Any law enforcement or corrections agency and, to the extent the person is acting within the course and scope of his or her employment or official duties, any law enforcement or corrections officer, United States marshal, member of the armed forces of the United States or the national guard, or federal official;

(e) A federally licensed gunsmith who receives a firearm solely for the purposes of service or repair, or the return of the firearm to its owner by the federally licensed gunsmith;

(f) The temporary transfer of a firearm (i) between spouses or domestic partners; (ii) if the temporary transfer occurs, and the firearm is kept at all times, at an established shooting range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located; (iii) if the temporary transfer occurs and the transferee's possession of the firearm is exclusively at a lawful organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or while participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the performance; (iv) to a person who is under eighteen years of age for lawful hunting, sporting, or educational purposes while under the direct supervision and control of a responsible adult who is not prohibited from possessing firearms;

or (v) while hunting if the hunting is legal in all places where the person to whom the firearm is transferred possesses the firearm and the person to whom the firearm is transferred has completed all training and holds all licenses or permits required for such hunting, provided that any temporary transfer allowed by this subsection is permitted only if the person to whom the firearm is transferred is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law; or

(g) A person who (i) acquired a firearm other than a pistol by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the firearm or (ii) acquired a pistol by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the pistol within the preceding sixty days. At the end of the sixty-day period, the person must either have lawfully transferred the pistol or must have contacted the department of licensing to notify the department that he or she has possession of the pistol and intends to retain possession of the pistol, in compliance with all federal and state laws.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a licensed dealer may not deliver any firearm to a purchaser or transferee until the earlier of:

(1) The results of all required background checks are known and the purchaser or transferee is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under federal or state law; or

(2) Ten business days have elapsed from the date the licensed dealer requested the background check. However, for sales and transfers of pistols if the purchaser or transferee does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, then the time period in this subsection shall be extended from ten business days to sixty days.

Sec. 5. RCW 9.41.090 and 1996 c 295 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, no dealer may deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until:

(a) The purchaser produces a valid concealed pistol license and the dealer has recorded the purchaser's name, license number, and issuing agency, such record to be made in triplicate and processed as provided in subsection (5) of this section. For purposes of this subsection (1)(a), a "valid concealed pistol license" does not include a temporary emergency license, and does not include any license issued before July 1, 1996, unless the issuing agency conducted a records search for disqualifying crimes under RCW 9.41.070 at the time of issuance;

(b) The dealer is notified in writing by the chief of police or the sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the purchaser resides that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 and that the application to purchase is approved by the chief of police or sheriff; or

(c) The requirements or time periods in section 4 of this act have been satisfied ((~~Five business days, meaning days on which state offices are open, have elapsed from the time of receipt of the application for the purchase thereof as provided herein by the chief of police or sheriff designated in subsection (5) of this section, and, when delivered, the pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. However, if the purchaser does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the waiting period under this subsection (1)(c) shall be up to sixty days~~)).

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in determining whether the purchaser meets the requirements of RCW 9.41.040, the chief of police or sheriff, or the designee of either, shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(b) Once the system is established, a dealer shall use the state system and national instant criminal background check system, provided for by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.), to make criminal background checks of applicants to purchase firearms. However, a chief of police or sheriff, or a designee of either, shall continue to check the department of social and health services' electronic database and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether applicants are ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(3) In any case under ((~~subsection (1)(c) of~~)) this section where the applicant has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor, the dealer shall hold the delivery of the pistol until the warrant for arrest is served and satisfied by appropriate court appearance. The local jurisdiction for purposes of the sale shall confirm the existence of outstanding warrants within seventy-two hours after notification of the application to purchase a pistol is received. The local jurisdiction shall also immediately confirm the satisfaction of the warrant on request of the dealer so that the hold may be released if the warrant was for an offense other than an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol.

(4) In any case where the chief or sheriff of the local jurisdiction has reasonable grounds based on the following circumstances: (a) Open criminal charges, (b) pending criminal proceedings, (c) pending commitment proceedings, (d) an outstanding warrant for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, or (e) an arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, if the records of disposition have not yet been reported or entered sufficiently to determine eligibility to purchase a pistol, the local jurisdiction may hold the sale and delivery of the pistol ((~~beyond five days~~)) up to thirty days in order to confirm existing records in this state or elsewhere. After thirty days, the hold will be lifted unless an extension of the thirty days is approved by a local district court or municipal court for good cause shown. A dealer shall be notified of each hold placed on the sale by local law enforcement and of any application to the court for additional hold period to confirm records or confirm the identity of the applicant.

(5) At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol, the purchaser shall sign in triplicate and deliver to the dealer an application containing his or her full name, residential address, date and place of birth, race, and gender; the date and hour of the application; the applicant's driver's license number or state identification card number; a description

of the pistol including the make, model, caliber and manufacturer's number if available at the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol. If the manufacturer's number is not available, the application may be processed, but delivery of the pistol to the purchaser may not occur unless the manufacturer's number is recorded on the application by the dealer and transmitted to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county in which the purchaser resides; and a statement that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040.

The application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

> CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. State permission to purchase a firearm is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The purchaser shall be given a copy of the department of fish and wildlife pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law.

The dealer shall, by the end of the business day, sign and attach his or her address and deliver a copy of the application and such other documentation as required under subsection (1) of this section to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the purchaser is a resident. The triplicate shall be retained by the dealer for six years. The dealer shall deliver the pistol to the purchaser following the period of time specified in this ((~~section~~)) chapter unless the dealer is notified of an investigative hold under subsection (4) of this section in writing by the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county, whichever is applicable, denying the purchaser's application to purchase and the grounds thereof. The application shall not be denied unless the purchaser is not eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045, or federal law.

The chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county shall retain or destroy applications to purchase a pistol in accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922.

(6) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding identity or eligibility requirements on the application to purchase a pistol is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040.

(7) This section does not apply to sales to licensed dealers for resale or to the sale of antique firearms.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.41.122 and 1970 ex.s. c 74 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Residents of Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in a state other than Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such purchase is made: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That when any part of the transaction takes place in Washington, including, but not limited to, internet sales, such residents are subject to the procedures and background checks required by this chapter.

Sec. 7. RCW 9.41.124 and 1970 ex.s. c 74 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Residents of a state other than Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such persons reside: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are subject to the procedures and background checks required by this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

The department of licensing shall have the authority to adopt rules for the implementation of this chapter as amended. In addition, the department of licensing shall report any violation of this chapter by a licensed dealer to the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives within the United States department of justice and shall have the authority, after notice and a hearing, to revoke the license of any licensed dealer found to be in violation of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

Notwithstanding the penalty provisions in this chapter, any person knowingly violating section 3 of this act is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. If a person previously has been found guilty under this section, then the person is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW for each subsequent knowing violation of section 3 of this act. A person is guilty of a separate offense for each and every gun sold or transferred without complying with the background check requirements of section 3 of this act. It is an affirmative defense to any prosecution brought under this section that the sale or transfer satisfied one of the exceptions in section 3(4) of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:

The tax imposed by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to the sale or transfer of any firearms between two unlicensed persons if the unlicensed persons have complied with all background check requirements of chapter 9.41 RCW.

Sec. 11. RCW 82.12.040 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 20 s 103 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who maintains in this state a place of business or a stock of goods, or engages in business activities within this state, shall obtain from the department a certificate of registration, and shall, at the time of making sales of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, extended warranties, or sales of any service defined as a retail sale in RCW 82.04.050 (2) (a) or (g), (3)(a), or (6)(b), or making transfers of either possession or title, or both, of tangible personal property for use in this state, collect from the purchasers or transferees the tax imposed under this chapter. The tax to be collected under this section must be in an amount equal to the purchase price multiplied by the rate in effect for the retail sales tax under

RCW 82.08.020. For the purposes of this chapter, the phrase "maintains in this state a place of business" shall include the solicitation of sales and/or taking of orders by sales agents or traveling representatives. For the purposes of this chapter, "engages in business activity within this state" includes every activity which is sufficient under the Constitution of the United States for this state to require collection of tax under this chapter. The department must in rules specify activities which constitute engaging in business activity within this state, and must keep the rules current with future court interpretations of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) Every person who engages in this state in the business of acting as an independent selling agent for persons who do not hold a valid certificate of registration, and who receives compensation by reason of sales of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, extended warranties, or sales of any service defined as a retail sale in RCW 82.04.050 (2) (a) or (g), (3)(a), or (6) (b), of his or her principals for use in this state, must, at the time such sales are made, collect from the purchasers the tax imposed on the purchase price under this chapter, and for that purpose is deemed a retailer as defined in this chapter.

(3) The tax required to be collected by this chapter is deemed to be held in trust by the retailer until paid to the department, and any retailer who appropriates or converts the tax collected to the retailer's own use or to any use other than the payment of the tax provided herein to the extent that the money required to be collected is not available for payment on the due date as prescribed is guilty of a misdemeanor. In case any seller fails to collect the tax herein imposed or having collected the tax, fails to pay the same to the department in the manner prescribed, whether such failure is the result of the seller's own acts or the result of acts or conditions beyond the seller's control, the seller is nevertheless personally liable to the state for the amount of such tax, unless the seller has taken from the buyer a copy of a direct pay permit issued under RCW 82.32.087.

(4) Any retailer who refunds, remits, or rebates to a purchaser, or transferee, either directly or indirectly, and by whatever means, all or any part of the tax levied by this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(5) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if:

(a) The person's activities in this state, whether conducted directly or through another person, are limited to:

(i) The storage, dissemination, or display of advertising;

(ii) The taking of orders; or

(iii) The processing of payments; and

(b) The activities are conducted electronically via a web site on a server or other computer equipment located in Washington that is not owned or operated by the person making sales into this state nor owned or operated by an affiliated person. "Affiliated persons" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 82.04.424.

(6) Subsection (5) of this section expires when: (a) The United States congress grants individual states the authority to impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers; or (b) it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a judgment not subject to review, that a state can impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers.

(7) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if the person would have been obligated to collect retail sales tax on the sale absent a specific exemption provided in chapter 82.08 RCW, and there is no corresponding use tax exemption in this chapter. Nothing in this subsection (7) may be construed as relieving purchasers from liability for reporting and remitting the tax due under this chapter directly to the department.

(8) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if the state is prohibited under the Constitution or laws of the United States from requiring the person to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.

(9) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (4) of this section, any licensed dealer facilitating a firearm sale or transfer between two unlicensed persons by conducting background checks under chapter 9.41 RCW is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

--- END ---

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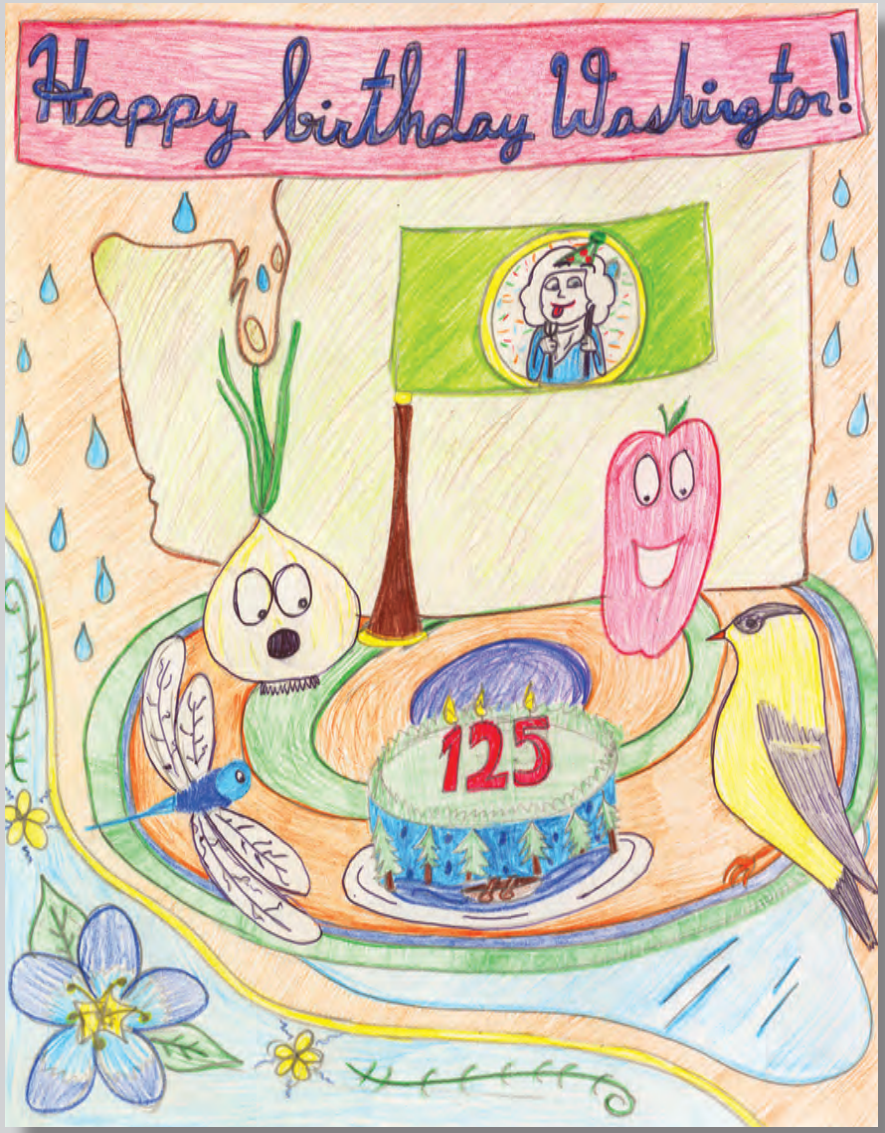

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