

4 5 t h L E G I S L A T I V E D I S T R I C T

2010 Resource Guide

PLUS

Guide to the Washington State Budget—INSIDE



**Your guide to connecting
with your community
and government**



STAY IN TOUCH

Web: senatedemocrats.wa.gov/senators/oemig

Olympia office: (360) 786-7672

Email: oemig.eric@leg.wa.gov

Legislative Hot Line: 1-800-526-6000

Senator Eric Oemig



Washington State Senate

Olympia Office:
416 Legislative Building
PO Box 40445
Olympia, WA 98504-0445

Senator Eric Oemig
45th Legislative District

Olympia: (360) 786-7672
FAX: (360) 216-3794
E-mail: oemig.eric@leg.wa.gov
Web: senatedemocrats.wa.gov/sentors/oemig

Dear Friends and Neighbors,

As we continue to reinvent how government serves "we the people," we need strong participation at all levels. Together we can improve service delivery, cut waste, and strengthen our communities.

This year over a hundred people came to our Town Hall. Hundreds visited me in Olympia. And thousands called and emailed my office.

"The world is run by those who show up... get involved." – Anonymous

I hope you'll leverage these resources again and again.

Thank you for helping and please, keep in touch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Eric Oemig", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Eric Oemig
Senator

Voter Registration

NOTE: Absentee ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to the county election officer on or before election day.

Voter information:

To register to vote, you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington state
- At least 18 years old by election day
- You cannot have been convicted of a felony and not had your right to vote restored

Voter information:
King County Records and Elections
(206) 296-VOTE (8683)

You may register to vote at any time, but you must be registered at least 30 days in advance of an election if you are registering online, using the mail-in form or are submitting a change of address. You may also register up to 8 days before an election at your county elections division if you are not already registered in Washington State.

How to register: You can register to vote online at www.vote.wa.gov if you have a current Washington State drivers license or i.d. Mail-in registration forms are available from your county elections division as well as many public libraries, schools and other government offices. "Motor Voter" registration is offered when you renew or apply for your driver's license.

Washington State is primarily a vote-by-mail state. Only one county, Pierce, maintains polls sites. A voter has the right to request a ballot til 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Absentee ballots: You may request an absentee ballot as early as 45 days before an election. Absentee ballots may be requested either by phone or by mail from the county elections officer. You may also apply in writing to automatically receive an absentee ballot before each election. Again, all but one county is vote by mail so most voters in Washington State receive their ballots about 2 weeks before an election. If the voter lives in Pierce County they can apply for permanent absentee ballots and they only need to do that once.

NOTE: Absentee ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to the county election officer on or before election day.

Federal Elected Officials

President Barack H. Obama (term expires 2013)

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500..... (202) 456-1414

Presidential Greetings: The White House will send greetings from the President to anyone 80 or older, or to a couple celebrating a 50th (or higher) anniversary. Send a request at least one month in advance. The address is: Greetings Office, Office of the President, The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20500

Vice President Joseph R. Biden (term expires 2013)

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500..... (202) 456-1414

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United States Congress

Congressional Switchboard(202) 224-3121
Senate Web: www.senate.gov
House Web: www.house.gov

United States Senators

Maria Cantwell, (D) Seattle (term expires January 2013)
Web: www.cantwell.senate.gov
Washington State Toll-Free Number 1 (888) 648-7328
915 Second Ave., Suite 3206
Seattle, 98174.....(206) 220-6400
Fax(206) 220-6404

Patty Murray, (D) Seattle (term expires January 2011)
Web: www.murray.senate.gov
Washington State Toll Free Number 1 (866) 481-9186
2988 Jackson Federal Building, 915 Second Ave.
Seattle, 98174.....(206) 553-5545
Fax(206) 553-0891

United States Representatives

Jay Inslee, 1st District (D) Bainbridge Island (term expires January 2011)
Web: www.house.gov/inslee
Washington State Toll Free Number 1 (800) 226-7144
Shoreline Center
18560 1st Avenue NE, Suite E-800
Shoreline, 98155-2150(206) 361-0233
Fax(206) 361-3959
17791 Fjord Dr. NE #112
Poulsbo, 98370-8481(360) 598-2342
Fax(360) 598-3650

Dave Reichert, 8th District (R) Bellevue (term expires January 2011)
Web: www.reichert.house.gov
Washington State Toll Free Number 1 (877) 920-9208
2737 78th Ave, S.E.
Suite 202, 2nd Floor
Mercer Island, 98040(206) 275-3438
Fax(206) 275-3437
Toll Free 1 (877) 920-9208

United States Supreme Court

Web: www.supremecourtus.gov

Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.
Justice John Paul Stevens
Justice Clarence Thomas
Justice Antonin Scalia
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Justice Stephen Breyer
Justice Anthony Kennedy
Justice Samuel Alito, Jr.
Justice Sonia Sotomayor

Washington, D.C. 20543(202) 479-3000

Washington State Officials

State Information 1 800-321-2808
 Voter Information Hotline 1 800-448-4881
 Washington state Web site access.wa.gov

Governor Chris Gregoire

200 Legislative Building
 PO Box 40002
 Olympia, 98504-0002 (360) 902-4111
 TTY: (360) 753-6466, Web site: www.governor.wa.gov

Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen

220 Legislative Building
 PO Box 40400
 Olympia, 98504-0400 (360) 786-7700
 e-mail: owen.brad@leg.wa.gov, Web: www.ltgov.wa.gov,

Secretary of State Sam Reed

250 Legislative Building
 PO Box 40220
 Olympia, 98504-0220 (360) 902-4151
 TTY: (800) 422 8683, e-mail: mail@sos.wa.gov, Web: www.sos.wa.gov

Treasurer Jim McIntire

230 Legislative Building
 PO Box 40200
 Olympia, 98504-0200 (360) 902-9000
 TTY: (360) 902-8963, e-mail: watreas@tre.wa.gov, Web: www.tre.wa.gov

Auditor Brian Sonntag

Insurance Building, Suite 200
 PO Box 40021
 Olympia 98504-0021 (360) 902 0370
 e-mail: sonntagb@sao.wa.gov, Web: www.sao.wa.gov

Attorney General Rob McKenna

Highway/Licenses Building
 PO Box 40100
 Olympia, 98504-0100 (360) 753-6200
 TTY: 1 800-276-9883, e-mail: www.atg.wa.gov/contactus.aspx, Web: www.atg.wa.gov

Superintendent of Public Instruction Randy Dorn

Old Capitol Building
 PO Box 47200
 Olympia, 98504-7200 (360) 725-6000
 TTY: (360) 664-3631, e-mail: dorn@ospi.wednet.edu, Web: www.k12.wa.us

Insurance Commissioner Mike Kreidler

5000 Capitol Boulevard
 PO Box 40255
 Olympia, 98504-0255 (360) 725-7000
 Web: www.insurance.wa.gov

Commissioner of Public Lands Peter Goldmark

Natural Resources Building
 PO Box 47001
 Olympia, 98504-7001 (360) 902-1004
 FAX: (360) 902-1775, e-mail: information@dnr.wa.gov, Web: www.dnr.wa.gov

45th Legislative District Representatives

Sen. Eric Oemig

(Legislative Assistant: Syd Locke)

416 Legislative Building

PO Box 40445, Olympia, WA 98504.....(360) 786-7672

e-mail: oemig.eric@leg.wa.gov

Web: www.senatedemocrats.wa.gov/senators/oemig

Rep. Roger Goodman

(Legislative Assistant: Maxima Patashnik)

320 John L. O'Brien Building

PO Box 40600, Olympia, WA 98504.....(360) 786-7878

e-mail: goodman.roger@leg.wa.gov

Web: www.housedemocrats.wa.gov/members/goodman

District Office: 615 Market St., Suite B, Kirkland, WA 98033.....(425) 739-1810

Rep. Larry Springer

(Legislative Assistant: Kelly Rider)

132E Legislative Building

PO Box 40600, Olympia, WA 98504.....(360) 786-7822

e-mail: springer.larry@leg.wa.gov

Web: www.housedemocrats.wa.gov/members/springer

District Office: 615 Market St., Suite B, Kirkland, WA 98033.....(425) 739-1806

Information on the Legislature

Sen. Oemig's Homepage: www.senatedemocrats.wa.gov/senators/oemig

This Web site provides you with Sen. Oemig's blog, T.V. interviews during session, biography, links to legislative updates, town hall meetings, press releases and all of his contact information.

Legislature Online: www.leg.wa.gov/legislature.

This Web site is the portal of all that's going on at the Washington State Legislature. This link provides you with bill information, committee agendas and public hearing schedules and contact information for legislators and state agencies.

Access Washington: www.access.wa.gov

This is the official government Web site for the State of Washington. Anything related to our government services can be found at this Web site. If you can't find it, there's a help center and contact information.

TVW: www.tvw.org

TVW provides free, unedited television coverage of state government deliberations and public policy events. Programming can be accessed on cable networks throughout Washington state – or via your personal computer. Any citizen with a computer with a sound system and access to the Internet can listen to all deliberations of the Legislature both live and archived. This service requires either RealPlayer or Windows Media, both of which can be downloaded for free.

Redmond City TV

www.redmond.gov/aboutredmond/rctv/rctv.asp

RCTV presents a variety of local news, information and meeting coverage as well as

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community events and programming of interest from around the region and state. Redmond City Television (RCTV) airs legislative updates from local legislators during the state's legislative session.

Kirkland City TV

www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/tv

Kirkland TV has programs designed to inform, educate and involve Kirkland residents.

King County Officials

Courthouse

516 3rd Ave., Seattle, WA 98104, Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

General Information (425) 296-0100 Toll Free 1-800-325-6165

Web: www.kingcounty.gov

Executive Dow Constantine (425) 296-4040

King County Chinook Bldg., 401 5th Ave., Ste. 800, Seattle, WA 98104

e-mail: kcexec@kingcounty.gov

County Council (425) 296-1000

King County Courthouse, 516 3rd Ave., Rm. 1200, Seattle, WA 98104

The King County Council meets weekly at 11:00 a.m. on Mondays in the Council Chambers, Rm. 1001, on the 10th Floor of the King County Courthouse. Public hearings are held on Mondays at 1:30 p.m.

Dist. 1 – Bob Ferguson (425) 296-1001

e-mail: bob.ferguson@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 2 – Larry Gossett (425) 296-1002

e-mail: larry.gossett@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 3 – Kathy Lambert (425) 296-1003

e-mail: kathy.lambert@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 4 – Larry Phillips (425) 296-1004

e-mail: larry.phillips@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 5 – Julia Patterson (425) 296-1005

e-mail: julia.patterson@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 6 – Jane Hague (425) 296-1006

e-mail: jane.hague@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 7 – Pete von Reichbauer (425) 296-1007

e-mail: pete.vonreichbauer@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 8 – Jan Drago (425) 296-1008

e-mail: jan.drago@kingcounty.gov

Dist. 9 – Reagan Dunn (425) 296-1009

e-mail: reagan.dunn@kingcounty.gov

Assessor Lloyd Hara (425) 296-7300

County Auditor Cheryle Broom (425) 296-1655

Elections Office (425) 296-VOTE (8683)

Prosecuting Attorney Dan Satterberg (425) 296-9000

e-mail: prosecuting.attorney@kingcounty.gov

Recorder's Office (document recording) (425) 296-1570

Cities

City of Carnation

City Hall.....(425) 333-4192

4621 Tolt Ave., PO Box 1238, Carnation, WA 98014
 Business Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Monday – Friday)
 Web: www.ci.carnation.wa.us

Mayor Lee Grumman(425) 333-4192

City Council(425) 333-4192

City Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall.

Fred Bereswell, Deputy Mayor **Jim Berger**
Mike Flowers **Stuart Lisk**

Interim City Manager Ken Carter(425) 333-4192

City of Duvall

City Hall.....(425) 788-1185

15535 Main St. N.E., PO Box 1300, Duvall, WA 98019
 Business Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Monday-Friday)
 Web: www.duvallwa.gov

Mayor Will Ibershof.....(425) 255-2855

City Council(425) 788-1185

The City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at 7 p.m. in the meeting room at the Duvall Fire Station, 15600 1st Avenue. A City Council Workshop is generally held before the meeting at 6 p.m.

G rard Cattin **Vicki Edwards**
Elizabeth Walker **Dianne Brudnicki**
Gary Gill **Amy Ockerlander**
Glen Kuntz

City of Kirkland

City Hall.....(425) 587-3000

123 5th Ave., Kirkland, WA 98033
 Business Hours: 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
 Web: www.ci.kirkland.wa.us

City Manager(425) 587-3001

Mayor Joan McBride(425) 587-3001

City Council(425) 587-3001

e-mail: citycouncil@ci.kirkland.wa.us

The City Council holds regular meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 p.m., in the City Council Chamber at City Hall. Study sessions are held at 6 p.m., prior to the regular meetings.

Penny Sweet, Deputy Mayor **Jessica Greenway**
Doreen Marchione **Amy Walen**
Bob Sternoff **Dave Asher**

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City of Redmond

City Hall..... (425) 556-2900
15670 N.E. 85th St., Box 97010, Redmond, WA 98073-9710
Business Hours: 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Web: www.redmond.gov

Mayor John Marchoine (425) 556-2101

City Council..... (425) 556-2101
Meetings: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Study Sessions 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. at Redmond City Hall.

Richard Cole, Council President
Kimberly Allen
David Carson
John Stilin

John P. (Pat) Vache, Council Vice President
Dayle (Hank) Margeson
Hank Myers

City of Woodinville

City Hall..... (425) 489-2700
17301 133rd Ave. N.E., Woodinville, WA 98072
Business Hours: Monday – Thursday, 7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. and
Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Web: www.ci.woodinville.wa.us

Mayor Chuck Price..... (425) 489-2700 ext. 3100

City Council

1st, 2nd and 3rd Tuesday of each month, City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 p.m. (unless otherwise noticed). Council meetings that fall on holidays are rescheduled to the next working day.

Bernie Talmas, Deputy Mayor
Paulette Bauman
Susan Boundy-Sanders

Jeff Glickman
Scott Hageman
Liz Aspen

City Manager Richard Leahy..... (425) 877-2265

City of Sammamish

City Hall

801 228th Ave. S.E., Sammamish, WA 98075 (425) 295-0500
Business Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m. (permit center closes at 4 p.m.)
Web: www.ci.sammamish.wa.us

Mayor Don Gerend (425) 392-1412

City Council

Regular council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays at 6:30 p.m., with study sessions on second and fourth Tuesdays at 6:30 p.m.

Mark Cross
Michele Petitti
John Curley

Nancy Whitten, Deputy Mayor
Tom Odell
John James

City Manager Ben Yazici (425) 295-0552

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School Districts

- Riverview School District No. 407** (425) 844-4500
32240 N.E. 50th St.
Carnation, WA 98014
Superintendent – Conrad Robertson
- Lake Washington School District No. 414** (425) 702-3200
16250 N.E. 74th St.
Redmond, WA 98052
Superintendent – Dr. Chip Kimball
- Northshore School District No. 417** (425) 489-6000
3330 Monte Villa Pkwy.
Bothell, WA 98021
Superintendent – Larry Francois
- Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410** (425) 831-8000
8001 Silva Ave. S.E.P.O. Box 400 P.O. Box 400
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Superintendent – Joel Aune

Colleges

- Lake Washington Technical College** (425) 739-8100
11605 132nd Ave. N.E.
Kirkland, WA 98034
President – Dr. Sharon McGavick

45th District Senior Citizen Services

- Senior Information and Assistance. 1-888-435-3377
- Seattle-King County Aging & Disabilities Services (425) 684-0660
- Hopelink. (425) 943-7555
- Hopelink Medical Transportation 1-800-923-7433
- Metro King County Accessible Services Dept. (ACCESS) (425) 263-3113
- Evergreen Care Network, 12040 N.E. 128th St., Kirkland. (425) 899-3200
- North Bellevue Community Center, 4063 148th Ave. N.E., Bellevue (425) 452-7681
- Northshore Senior Center, 10201 E. Riverside Dr., Bothell (425) 487-2441
- Mt. Si Senior Center, 411 Main Ave. S, North Bend (425) 888-3434
- Peter Kirk Community Center, 352 Kirkland Ave., Kirkland. (425) 587-3360
- Redmond Senior Center. (425) 556-2314

MetroTransit Department

- Rider Information (425) 287-8463
- Toll Free Number 1-800-542-7876
- Rider Info/Customer Service. (425) 553-3000
- Bus Pass Order & Price Info (425) 624-PASS

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Public Libraries

Carnation, 4804 Tolt Ave., Carnation	(425) 333-4398
Duval, 15619 Main St. N.E., Duval	(425) 788-1173
Fall City, 33415 S.E. 42nd Pl., Fall City	(425) 222-5951
Kinsgate, 12315 N.E. 143rd St., Kirkland	(425) 821-7686
Kirkland, 308 Kirkland Ave., Kirkland	(425) 822-2459
Redmond, 15990 N.E. 85th St., Redmond	(425) 885-1861
Snoqualmie, 7824 Center Blvd. S.E., Snoqualmie	(425) 888-1223
Woodinville, 17105 Avondale Rd. N.E., Woodinville	(425) 788-0733

Toll Free Numbers

Abuse Hotline—(suspected abuse of child. & vulnerable adults) (DSHS)	1-866-363-4276
Address Confidentiality Program (SEC)	1-800-822-1065
Adoption (DSHS)	1-800-562-5682
Aging and Disability Administration (DSHS)	1-800-422-3263
AIDS/HIV Information (DOH)	1-800-272-2437
Air Quality Smoke Complaints	1-866-211-6284
Alcohol and Tobacco Complaints and Information (LCB)	1-888-838-3956
Attorney General (Consumer Protection) (AG)	1-800-551-4636
Aviation Division (DOT)	1-800-552-0666
Beach Closure Safety Hotline - Shellfish Toxins (DOH)	1-800-562-5632
Blind Hotline (DSB)	1-800-552-7103
Business Assistance Hotline (CTED)	1-800-237-1233
Charitable Solicitation Information (SEC)	1-800-332-4483
Child Support Answer Phone (DSHS)	1-877-980-9220
Children or Families at Risk (OFCO)	1-800-562-5624
Children's Support Enforcement (DSHS)	1-800-729-7580
Children's Services (DSHS)	1-800-562-5624
CLEAR 9:30am - 12:30pm (Low Income Legal Services)	1-888-201-1014
Client Relations Hotline (L&I)	1-800-547-8367
Crime Victim's Advocacy (C&T)	1-800-822-1067
Consumer Check on Contractors Specialty Compliance (L&I)	1-800-647-0982
Deaf, School for (WSD)	1-800-613-4228
Dept. of Transportation Main Headquarters (DOT)	1-800-368-2559
Disability Insurance Benefits (DSHS)	1-800-562-6074
Domestic Violence Hotline (DSHS)	1-800-562-6025
Do Not Call Registry (FTC)	1-888-382-1222 or TTY: 1-866-290-4236
Emergency Services, 24-hours (EMD)	1-800-258-5990
Emission Control (DOE)	1-800-272-3780
Family & Children's Ombudsman (GOV)	1-800-571-7321
Ferry Information (DOT)	1-888-808-7977
Fire Reports (DNR)	1-800-562-6010
Game Poaching (F&W)	1-800-477-6224
Gypsy Moth Information Line (AGR)	1-800-443-MOTH (6684)

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Hazardous Substances (DOE)	1-800-633-7585
Hazardous Waste Spills Hotline (EMD)	1-800-258-5990
Health Consumer Assistance (DOH)	1-800-525-0127
Health Facilities & Services Complaints (DOH)	1-800-633-6828
Health Insurance Benefits Advisors (SHIBA-HelpLine) (OIC)	1-800-562-6900
Health Plan, Basic (HCA)	1-800-826-2444
Hospital/Home Health Care Agency Complaints (DOH)	1-800-633-6828
Human Rights Commission (HRC)	1-800-233-3247
Independent Living Council (DSHS)	1-800-624-4105
Industrial Insurance General Information (L&I)	1-800-547-8367
Information, State (DIS)	1-800-321-2808
Insurance Commissioner (INS) (Consumer Inquiries)	1-800-562-6900
Legislative Hotline (LEG)	1-800-562-6000
Legislative Hotline Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TTY)	1-800-635-9993
Long-Term Care Ombudsman (DSHS)	1-800-562-6028
Lottery Winning Numbers (LOT)	1-800-545-7510
Low Interest Home Loans (HFC)	1-800-767-4663
Medical Assistance Customer Service (DSHS)	1-800-562-3022
Missing Persons Unit (WSP)	1-800-543-5678
Natural Resources (DNR) General Information	1-800-527-3305
Residential Care Service Complaints (DSHS)	1-800-562-6078
Office of Community Health Systems	1-800-458-5281
Park Reservations, Washington (P&R)	1-888-CAMPOUT or 1-888-226-7688
Pass Reports/Travel Information (DOT)	1-800-695-7623
Provider Billing (DSHS)	1-800-562-3022
Public Disclosure Commission (PDC)	1-877-601-2828
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (DOE)	1-800-552-3565
Puget Sound Partnership (PSP)	1-800-547-6863
Recycling Hotline (DOE)	1-800-732-9253
Retirement Planning (DRS)	1-888-711-6676
Revenue (DOR)	1-800-647-7706
Shellfish Safety Hotline (DOH)	1-800-562-5632
Social Security (DSHS)	1-800-772-1213
Third Party Liability (DSHS) Medical Assistance	1-800-562-3022
Tourist Information Hotline (CTED)	1-800-544-1800
Toxic Chemical and Oil Spills (EMD) Emergency Management	1-800-258-5990
Unclaimed Property (DOR)	1-800-435-2429
Underground Storage Tanks (DOE)	1-800-826-7716
Utilities & Transportation Commission (UTC) Consumer Affairs Division	1-800-562-6150
Veterans Affairs (DVA)	1-800-562-2308
Voter Information (SEC)	1-800-448-4881
Water Works Certification Program (DOH)	1-800-525-2536
Welfare Fraud Hotline (DSHS)	1-800-562-6906
W.I.C. (Women/Infant/Child) (DOH)	1-800-841-1410
Wood Smoke Information (DOE)	1-866-211-6284
Workers' Compensation Claims (L&I)	1-800-547-8367

4 5 t h L E G I S L A T I V E D I S T R I C T

2010 Guide to the Washington State Budget



Senator Eric Oemig

**A clear and simple overview of the
state budget and revenue**

STAY IN TOUCH

Web: senatedemocrats.wa.gov/senators/oemig

Olympia office: (360) 786-7672

Email: oemig.eric@leg.wa.gov

Legislative Hot Line: 1-800-526-6000

Budget Review

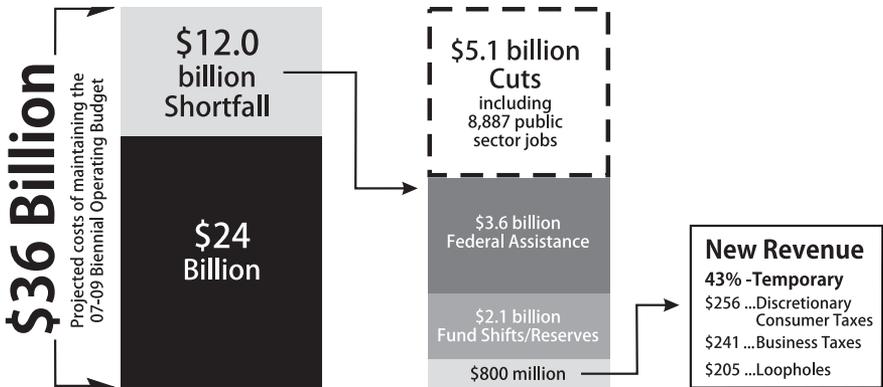
Dear Friends and Neighbors,

The recession has strained and devastated many families and businesses. Forty-eight out of 50 states face budget problems. Companies have failed. People have lost jobs. More people are using public schools or need social services to help bridge the gap.

Last year, when the economy had shown no encouraging signs of turning around, we vowed to balance a \$9 billion budget gap with cuts only, without raising taxes. To accomplish this we had to make some painful decisions. I reluctantly voted to suspend two people's initiatives, I-728 (smaller class size) and I-732 (teacher pay) and we were able to hold the line on taxes.

Then the economy got worse. Our revenue continued to decline and costs escalated. When session started this year, we were another \$2.8 billion in trouble.

The 2009-2011 Operating Budget Solution



For every \$1 in new revenue, we cut \$6.4, including 8,800 layoffs

This year, in all good conscience we could not achieve a balanced budget on cuts alone. For instance, one way to balance the budget would be to cut 100% of state employee salaries by 100% for 13 months. While that demonstrates the magnitude of the problem, it is not a reasonable solution. So, I voted to suspend I-960 (super majority).

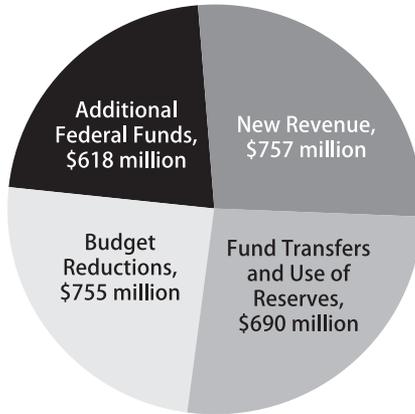
Cuts versus Taxes

We made \$750 million difficult cuts to education and other state services. And we directed state agencies to save around \$50 million through furloughs and other pay reductions for state employees. We made progress in closing our most expensive prison, an under-utilized institution for the disabled, and the state printing office. Even as the economy improves, we have set the stage for more government reforms and reducing its footprint.

Budget Review

The 2010 Supplemental Budget Solution

(Dollars in Millions)



Total Budget Solution = \$2.8 Billion

We balanced the budget with a combination of financing tools

More than a third of new revenue is raised by closing loopholes that allow some companies to shift their responsibilities onto others while by avoiding paying their fair share. We helped level the playing field for our home-grown businesses by making out-of-state companies pay the same rates that in-state companies pay.

We also temporarily increased the B&O rate for some businesses while simultaneously giving a bigger tax exemption. The increase is for three years. The exemption is permanent. That means that small companies will net a tax cut immediately, and in three years, all companies in this category will see lower taxes.

On the consumer side, we focused on nonessential items so that some households can avoid paying additional taxes by choosing what they buy.

We added a dollar per pack tax to cigarettes, and eliminated the sales tax exemption from bottled water, candy and gum.

We also temporarily increased taxes on beer and soda — both will go away in three years.

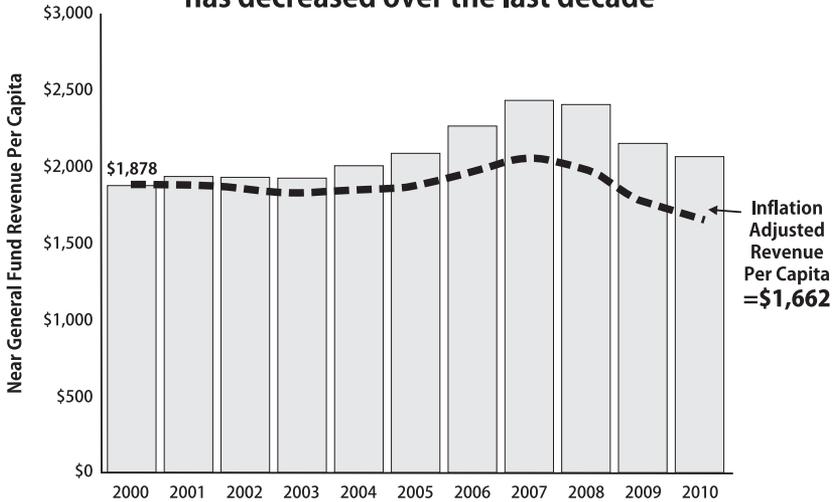
Historical Budget Trends

When examining state spending, it is important to consider population growth and inflation.

Over the last decade, both real revenue and spending have declined when adjusting for population growth.

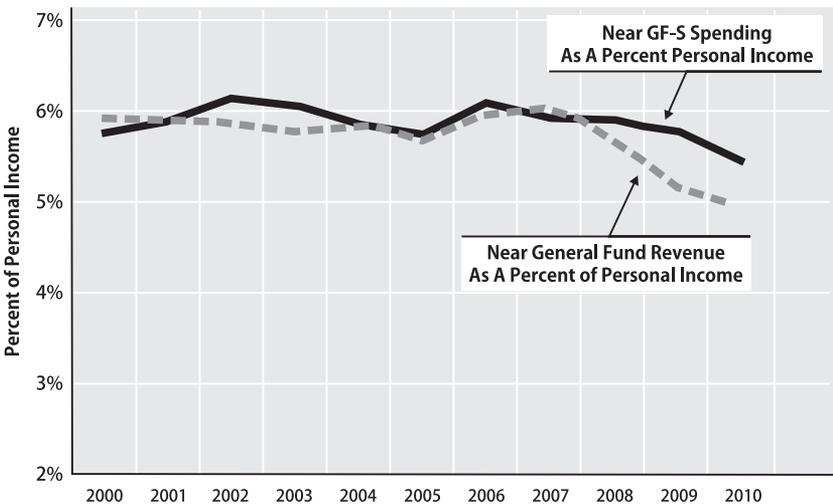
Budget Review

After adjusting for inflation, state revenue per capita has decreased over the last decade



Another interesting measure of spending is as a percentage of personal income. Here too we have declined in the last 10 years.

State spending and revenue relative to the state's economy (measured by personal income) has declined over the decade



Supreme Court Justices — Campaign Finance

Justice should be impartial. And big money should not be able to buy judges. Before we suspended I-960, its provisions killed judicial campaign finance reform. The President of the Senate ruled that a court fee that would help fund the campaigns of Supreme Court justices required a super majority of the Senate to pass. I've been working on campaign finance since before I've been in elective office. Getting the out-of-scale influence of corporate and wealthy donors out of campaigns is one of the most important issues of our time. While my bill had majority support, it could not quite muster the two-thirds requirement.

Education Reform

With the revenue increases, this is what we bought back from the Governor's proposed all-cuts budget:

- funding to reduce class sizes in early grades
- early learning opportunities for 1,500 three year-olds from lower income families
- enhanced funding for 23,000 highly capable students
- full-day kindergarten in schools with high poverty rates
- higher education building maintenance
- financial aid for college students
- funding for rural school districts

We also made several important steps in public education reform. We created significant new ways to remediate under-performing schools, implemented a transparent funding formula, and directed a workgroup to develop rational funding allocations. We also set up a group to study the special needs of highly-capable students.

Healthy People

This is what we saved from the all-cuts knife. As you can see, cutting these might have saved money in the short term, but most certainly would have cost much more in the long run:

- maternity support for women with at-risk pregnancies
- community health centers
- school-based Medicaid services
- service for lower-income adults
- the Senior Citizens Services Act programs
- Medicaid Personal Care services for 1,400 elderly clients and people with developmental disabilities
- health care coverage for 16,000 lower income children

State Constitution

In an historic action to protect public safety, we approved an amendment to the state's Constitution. It allows judges to hold people charged with a violent crime and facing life in prison to be held without bail. Bail is a constitutionally protected civil right. Any amendment to the Constitution must be cautious. Under current law, judges may withhold bail only in cases involving capital offenses.

The resolution we passed now says that bail may be denied for those who show "clear and convincing evidence of a propensity for violence" and pose "a substantial likelihood of danger to the community".

We spent a lot of time and I hope you will consider this when you have the chance to vote on this issue in November.

Serving you has been a privilege. And in times like these, I am grateful to be part of the solution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric Oemig', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

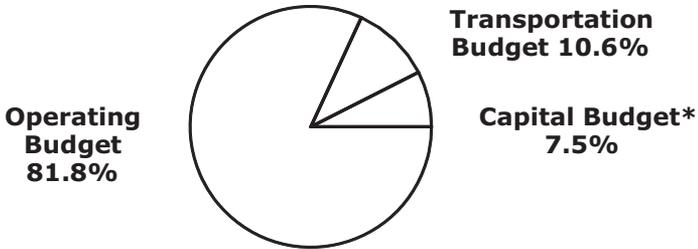
Eric Oemig
Senator

P.S. Please continue reading for a detailed description of how the state budget works.

Budget Review

How Big Is The State Budget?

As of the 2009 Legislative Session, the State of Washington will spend a total of \$71.8 billion for the 2009-11 biennium. That is an average of \$98 million per day during the two-year spending period. This \$71.8 billion includes amounts from three different budgets, which are plans of how the state will spend the money. The relative size of each of the three state budgets is shown in the following chart:



2009-11 State Budgets (Dollars in Billions)

Operating Budget	\$58.7
Transportation Budget	\$7.6
Capital Budget*	\$5.4
Total	\$71.8

*Includes Capital Re-appropriations excluded previously from Citizen's Guides.

Sources: Winsum and Buildsum budget development systems for the 2009 Session.

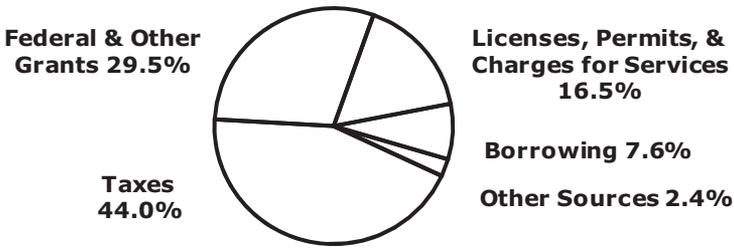
- The budget that pays for the day-to-day operations of state government (including federal funds and dedicated funds) is called the Operating Budget (\$58.7 billion).
- The budget that pays for transportation activities, such as designing and maintaining roads and public transit, is called the Transportation Budget (\$7.6 billion). This budget includes amounts for both transportation operating activities (\$2.9 billion) and transportation capital activities (\$4.7 billion).
- The budget to acquire and maintain state buildings, public schools, higher education facilities, public lands, parks, and other assets is called the Capital Budget (\$5.4 billion).

Budget-related materials frequently refer to the "state general fund" or General Fund-State ("GF-S"), which is the largest state fund; it represents more than half of the \$58.7 billion operating budget.

Budget Review

Where Does This Money Come From?

To pay for its activities in 2009-11, the state will tax citizens and businesses \$31.4 billion; receive federal and other grants of \$21.1 billion; collect fees and assess charges for licenses and permits of \$11.8 billion; and borrow \$5.4 billion. Other sources, including transfers, account for \$1.7 billion. The relative size of each of these sources is shown in the following chart:



2009-11 Sources of Revenue (Dollars in Billions)

Taxes	\$31.4
Federal & Other Grants	21.1
Licenses, Permits, & Charges for Services	11.8
Borrowing	5.4
Other Sources (including Transfers)	1.7
Total 2009-11 Sources of Revenue	\$71.4

Source: OFM Revsum database for 2009-11as of February 2010, with technical adjustments.

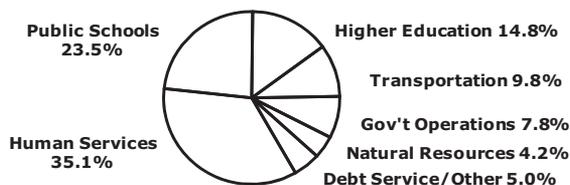
Most of the money the state uses to pay for services comes from state taxes. Washington's major tax sources include the sales tax, the property tax, and a rather unique tax called the Business and Occupation (B&O) tax, which is a tax on gross receipts rather than on profit or income. Washington is one of seven states that do not levy a personal income tax.

When the state projects that expenditures will exceed revenues, it must take action to address the imbalance. The actions it may take include: spending reserves; reducing expenditures; increasing revenues; borrowing money; or some combination of these four actions.

Budget Review

How Are These Funds Spent By Function?

The following chart shows how the \$71.8 billion 2009-11 total funds budget is allocated:



2009-11 All Budgeted Expenditures*

(Dollars in Billions)

Human Services	\$25.2
Public Schools	\$16.8
Higher Education	\$10.6
Transportation	\$7.0
Governmental Operations	\$5.6
Natural Resources	\$3.0
Debt Service/Other	\$3.6
Total	\$71.8

*Includes Capital Re-appropriations excluded previously from Citizen's Guides.

Sources: Winsum and Buildsum budget development systems for the 2009 Session.

Human Services, such as medical and public assistance, long-term care, other health care, and prisons, represents 35.1% of total budgeted expenditures. Most human services programs are partnerships between the state and the federal government, with the federal government providing about half of the money and the state providing the rest. The state provides human services to one out of every five citizens, including services to over half a million children residing in Washington.

Public Schools—state funding of kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) school districts—is the next largest category of total budgeted expenditures at 23.5%, although it represents the majority of the state general fund budget.

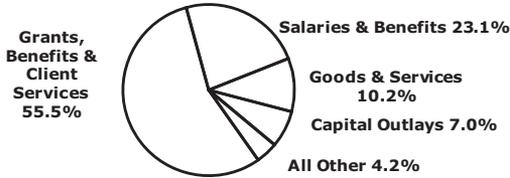
Higher Education accounts for 14.8% of total budgeted spending. Higher education includes support for state four-year schools and community and technical colleges. Over \$7.0 billion is planned to be spent for **Transportation** services and construction in the 2009-11 biennium. These services and construction include highways, state ferries, and other transportation programs in the Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT); the Washington State Patrol (WSP); and the Department of Licensing (DOL), to name the three largest. Of that \$7.0 billion, transportation operating activities account for more than \$2.9 billion (4.3% of statewide spending), and transportation capital activities account for \$4.7 billion (nearly 6.8% of total spending).

Other major spending categories include **Natural Resources** (agencies for environmental protection, management, and recreation); **Governmental Operations** (administrative, judicial, and legislative agencies); and other expenditures, such as the payment of **Debt Service** (the interest and principle costs of facilities and services funded through general obligation bonds).

How Are These Funds Spent By Object?

Another way to look at state spending is to identify what the state purchases. For example, payments to contractors and vendors for services rendered, and to school districts for K-12 education; salaries and benefits for state employees; and payments for buildings and lands, among others. These classifications are called “objects” of expenditure.

The following chart shows large objects of expenditure for a single year, fiscal year 2009, the latest period for which complete object data are available:



Fiscal Year 2009 Expenditures by Object*
(Dollars in Billions)

Grants, Benefits & Client Services	\$19.6
Salaries and Benefits	\$8.2
Goods and Services	\$3.6
Capital Outlays	\$2.5
All Other	\$1.5
Total	\$35.3

*Includes actual expenditures for Omnibus Operating, Transportation, and Capital Budgets.
Source: Monitor database from statewide accounting system.

As the chart shows, more than half of state spending (55.5%) is for **Grants, Benefits and Client Services**. Spending on this object occurs mainly in two agencies: \$8.3 billion in the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), as payments to hospitals, nursing homes, other service providers, and as welfare and child care payments; and \$8.2 billion in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as apportionment and grants to K-12 school districts. Many other federal and state grant programs have expenditures in grants, benefits and client services.

The \$8.2 billion **Salaries and Benefits** expenditure provided compensation to the nearly 113,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff that the state directly employed in FY 2009. In addition to salaries and wages, this amount includes health, life, and disability insurance; Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI is sometimes referred to as “Social Security”); retirement and pensions; and other employee benefits.

The \$3.6 billion **Goods and Services** expenditure in FY 2009 paid for things like supplies, medications at state-operated hospitals, food at colleges and universities, and small equipment (valued at under \$5,000 per item), as well as services such as data processing, security, rentals and leases, communications, utilities, printing, insurance, training, and vehicle maintenance.

The \$2.5 billion **Capital Outlays** expenditure in FY 2009 paid for highway construction (\$880 million), buildings (\$500 million), and architectural & engineering services (\$360 million), among others. The Washington State Department of

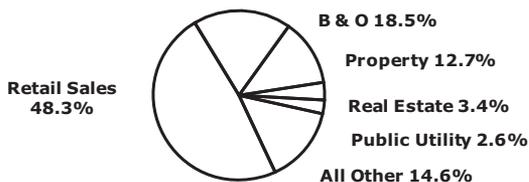
Budget Review

Transportation (DOT) accounted for more than half (54%) of these expenditures, while higher education—the four-year institutions and the community and technical colleges—accounted for just over one quarter (27%).

The **All Other** category of objects includes debt service, personal service contracts, travel, and transfers that total \$1.5 billion.

What Is The State General Fund?

The state general fund is the largest single fund within the state budget. It is the principal state fund supporting the operation of state government. All major state tax revenues are deposited into this fund. The sources of tax revenue for the state general fund are shown in the following chart:



**2009-11 Sources of
State General Fund Revenue**
(Dollars in Billions)

Retail Sales	\$13.9
Business & Occupations (B & O)	5.3
Property*	3.6
Real Estate	1.0
Public Utility	0.7
All Other	4.2
Total	\$28.7

*Excludes transfers to the Student Achievement Account required by Initiative 728.

Source: Economic and Revenue Forecast, February 2010 (Cash Basis).

For the 2009-11 budget period, the state general fund will receive \$28.7 billion in revenues. More than half of that amount is from the state retail sales tax. The second largest tax is the Business and Occupation (B&O) tax, which accounts for 18.5%. The third largest tax is the state property tax, which accounts for 12.7% of the total.

The state sales tax, the B&O tax, and the state property tax account for 79.5% of all state general fund revenues. In addition, the general fund relies on real estate excise taxes, use taxes, a public utility tax, insurance premium taxes, and a number of other smaller taxes. (For a description of these and other state taxes, refer to the Washington State Department of Revenue Web site at www.dor.wa.gov.)

Contrary to popular belief, the state lottery does not pay for a large share of K-12 education. Currently, the lottery brings in approximately \$242 million per biennium. Initiative 728 (enacted by the voters in November 2000) requires the transfer of these funds to the Student Achievement Account and the Education Construction Account. Since fiscal year 2005, all lottery revenues have been deposited into the Education

Budget Review

Construction Account (with the exception of about 10%, which was dedicated by previous legislation for debt service on the stadiums in Seattle). The total state budget for public schools is approximately \$17 billion for 2009-11. The state lottery, even if entirely dedicated to K-12 public schools, would represent only 1.8% of the state budget for K-12 education.

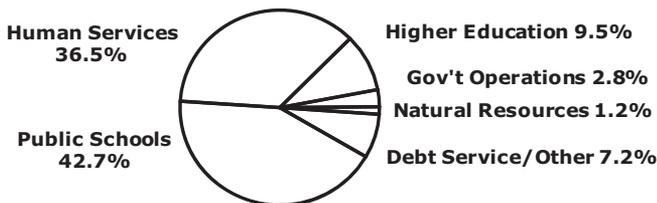
The major difference between the state general fund revenues (\$28.8 billion) and the total of all budgeted funds revenues (\$71.4 billion) is the dedication of revenue sources to specific uses. Most of the difference can be attributed to four types of funds:

- Federal funds for specific federal programs and federal stimulus (\$18.2 billion);
- Higher Education-specific funds such as the Grants and Contracts Account, Higher Education Dedicated Local Accounts, the Tuition and Fees Account, and the University of Washington Hospital Account (\$7.4 billion);
- Bonds for capital purposes (\$5.4 billion); and
- Gas taxes for transportation purposes (\$2.5 billion).

These four sources account for 79% of the difference between revenues available for all state government budgets and the state general fund budget.

How Is State General Fund Money Spent?

Because of the nature of its tax sources, the state general fund receives the most attention during the budget-building process. During the 2009-11 biennium, the state will spend approximately \$30.8 billion (or about \$42 million per day on average) from the state general fund. The following chart shows how the state general fund budget is allocated:



2009-11 General Fund-State Expenditures

(Dollars in Billions)

Public Schools	\$13.2
Human Services	11.3
Higher Education	2.9
Governmental Operations	0.9
Natural Resources	0.4
Debt Service/Other	2.2
Total	\$30.8

Source: Winsum budget development system for the 2009 Session.

Budget Review

The largest single state general fund program is **Public Schools**, which includes state support for K-12 education. Public schools account for 23.8% of total budgeted expenditures, but that share increases to 42.7% when examining only the state general fund. In the 2009-11 biennium, the state will provide public education funding for more than 1,000,000 children.

Human Services state general fund spending consists primarily of the operating budget for the Department of Social and Health Services, the State's umbrella organization that provides medical, social, and income assistance to citizens in need. It also includes spending for the Department of Corrections and the Department of Health.

Higher Education spending includes funding for six public universities, and thirty-four community colleges and technical schools serving more than 230,000 FTE students. It also includes financial aid to nearly 144,000 students attending both state supported and private colleges. Expenditures for higher education represent 14.7% of all budgeted funds and 9.5% of the state general fund. In addition to money from the state general fund, higher education receives \$7.4 billion of dedicated revenues, principally grants and contracts, and tuition and fees.

Other general fund spending categories include **Natural Resources**, **Governmental Operations**, and other expenditures such as the payment of **Debt Service**.

Why Does The Budget Go Up Year After Year?

The budget increases each year because there are either more citizens to serve, those services cost more, and/or because citizens may request new or different services. Public education may be the easiest example of these trends.

- Article IX, Section 1 of the Washington State Constitution declares "It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders ..." The cost of meeting this constitutional requirement takes nearly half of the state general fund budget. In 1990, there were approximately 800,000 children in Washington state K-12 public schools. In 2009-11, the K-12 system will educate more than 1,000,000 children. The education of these additional 200,000 children costs billions of dollars. Since 1990, the population of the state increased by nearly 2 million people, so there are more taxpayers to shoulder these costs.
- Teaching supplies, materials, equipment and energy cost more in 2010 than they did in 1990, so the overall cost of educating each student has increased.
- Finally, in 1993, the Legislature passed new requirements for public education. Referred to as "education reform," these requirements continue to change the cost of education for each child. This too causes the budget to increase.

How is the Budget Created?

Through the budget process, the Legislature and the Governor decide how much money to raise and spend. State agencies, the Governor, the Legislature, citizens, and interest groups are all involved in this process. Washington State operates on a two-year (biennial) basis, beginning on July 1st of each odd-numbered year. For example, the current budget is for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2011.

Agency Requests—In late summer and early fall of each even-numbered year, state agencies submit budget requests to the Office of Financial Management (OFM). The Governor reviews the requests and makes the final decisions for his or her budget proposal.

The Governor's Budget—By law, as the chief executive officer of the state, the Governor must propose a biennial budget in December of even-numbered years, the month before the Legislature convenes in regular session. The Governor's budget is his or her proposed spending and taxation plan for the biennium.

The Legislative Budget Process—After receiving the Governor's budget proposal, the Legislature reviews it and formulates its own budget during the legislative session which begins in January. The chairs of the Senate Ways and Means Committee and House Ways and Means Committee work with their respective members and staffs to analyze the Governor's budget and develop recommendations and alternative proposals. The transportation portions of the budget are developed by separate committees in the House and Senate. By tradition, the initiation of the budget alternates between chambers each biennium.

After each chamber has passed its version of the budget, the differences between the two must be reconciled in the budget conference process. Generally, six fiscal leaders representing both chambers and both political parties meet as a conference committee to prepare one legislative budget that is submitted to the full Legislature for final passage and then ultimately delivered to the Governor for his or her signature.

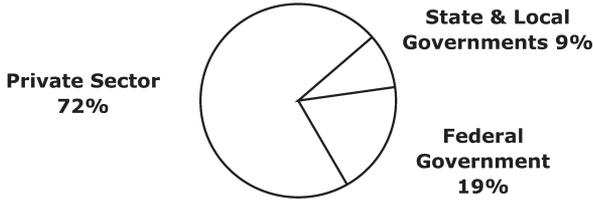
The Governor may veto all or part of the budget, thereby eliminating funding for certain activities; however, the Governor cannot add money for an activity for which the Legislature provided no funding. Only after the Legislature passes a budget and the Governor signs it has the state created a real budget.

Supplemental Budgets—Each year, the Legislature considers changes to the biennial budget in what is called a Supplemental Budget. Generally, such changes represent mid-course corrections to the two-year spending plans to account for changes in school enrollments, prison populations, public assistance caseloads, or significant changes in the economy of the state.

Budget Review

How Significant Is Government In The Economy?

State governments, the federal government, and local governments represent about 28% of all the economic activity in the country, with the federal government financing more than two thirds of the public amount.



Government Spending as a share of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), 2000.

Source: *A Citizen's Guide to the Federal Budget, Fiscal Year 2002*, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2002/guide.pdf>

How Does Washington's Tax Burden Compare to Other States?

Analysis of state and local taxes per capita provides one comparison of tax burdens among the states. As the following chart shows, for FY 2007 (the most recent year for which all data are available), the amount for state and local taxes per capita for Washington State is \$4,269, which is .8% lower than the national average of \$4,234. The components of the tax structure of Washington State differ noticeably from national averages. Washington is one of only seven states that do not impose a personal or corporate income tax; at the same time, Washington has relatively high sales taxes. According to the Washington State Department of Revenue, in FY 2007 Washington ranked 27th in the nation with property taxes per capita of \$1,143 (the national average was \$1,272).



Source US Census Bureau Data @ <http://www.census.gov/>

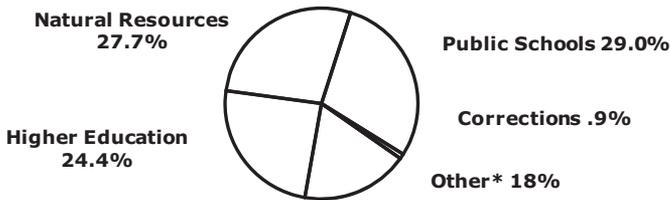
Budget Review

Why Does The State Borrow Money to Pay For The Capital Budget?

The capital budget uses borrowed money to fund projects that benefit future tax payers. For example, the benefits of a new higher education facility will last for 30 years or more. Financing that facility with bonds paid off over thirty years spreads the cost over the life of the building and on future tax payers who benefit from it.

How Is The Capital Budget Money Spent?

The following chart shows how the 2009-11 total funds capital budget is allocated:



2009-11 Capital Budget, Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Higher Education	\$737
Natural Resources	838
Public Schools	877
Corrections	26
Other*	545
Total	\$3,023

Sources: Winsum and Buildsum budget development systems for the 2009 Session.

*Includes agencies in Government Operations, Human Services (excluding Corrections),

Other Education, and some transportation capital projects.

The capital budget funds construction and maintenance of state buildings such as higher education facilities and prisons, provides grants to local school districts to help build new schools, and pays for acquisition and maintenance of public lands, parks and other assets. The capital budget also provides grants and loans to local governments and community groups for public works projects such as water and sewer systems, environmental projects such as toxic waste clean-up and salmon habitat restoration, and for cultural and recreational projects such as youth athletic fields and community service projects.

To find out more about the budget please visit www.leg.wa.gov/Senate/Committees/WM