## SENATE BILL 5994

## State of Washington

60th Legislature
2007 Regular Session
By Senators Sheldon and McCaslin
Read first time 02/12/2007. Referred to Committee on Government Operations \& Elections.

AN ACT Relating to primaries and elections; amending RCW 29A. $24.031,29 A .36 .011,29 A .36 .101,29 A .36 .121,29 A .36 .161,29 A .36 .171$, 29A. 52.111, 29A. 52.130, 29A. 52.231, 29A. 04.008, 29A.04.128, 29A.04.210, 29A. $04.216,29 A .04 .311,29 A .04 .321,29 A .04 .510,29 A .04 .530,29 A .04 .540$, 29A. $04.570,29 A .04 .590,29 A .04 .630,29 A .08 .040,29 A .08 .161,29 A .08 .260$, 29A.12.080, 29A.12.120, 29A.12.130, 29A.16.040, 29A.20.021, 29A.24.081, 29A. $24.091,29 A .24 .101,29 A .24 .131,29 A .24 .141,29 A .24 .151,29 A .24 .161$, 29A. $24.171,29 A .24 .181,29 A .24 .191,29 A .24 .211,29 A .24 .311,29 A .28 .021$, 29A. $28.041,29 A .28 .061,29 A .32 .031,29 A .32 .241,29 A .36 .131,29 A .36 .151$, 29A. $36.201,29 A .40 .020,29 A .40 .061,29 A .40 .091,29 A .40 .100,29 A .44 .050$, 29A. $44.201,29 A .44 .221,29 A .44 .231,29 A .44 .410,29 A .44 .420,29 A .44 .430$, 29A. $48.020,29 A .48 .060,29 A .52 .011,29 A .52 .210,29 A .52 .220,29 A .52 .311$, 29A. 52. 351, 29A. 60.110, 29A. 60.170, 29A. 60.221, 29A. 60.240, 29A.64.011, 29A.64.030, 29A.68.011, 36.16.110, 36.16.115, 36.32.0558, 36.32.070, 42.12.040, and 42.12.040; reenacting and amending RCW 29A.04.611; adding new sections to chapter 29A. 56 RCW; creating new sections; and repealing RCW 29A.04.086, 29A.04.097, 29A.20.111, 29A.20.121, 29A.20.131, 29A.20.141, 29A.20.151, 29A.20.161, 29A.20.171, 29A.20.181, 29A. 20.191, 29A.20.201, 29A.24.210, 29A.28.011, 29A.28.071, 29A.32.036, 29A. 36.104, 29A.36.106, 29A.36.191, 29A.52.106, 29A.52.116, 29A.52.141, 29A. 52.151, 29A. 52.161, 29A.52.321, 29A.80.011, 29A.80.020, 29A.80.030,

29A.80.041, 29A.80.051, and 29A.80.061.

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

## INTENT

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes that a majority of the voters of the state of Washington are opposed to the continued use of the party primary nominating system adopted in 2004. At the 2004 state general election, the voters adopted Initiative Measure No. 872 to replace the party nominating system with a nonpartisan primary in which a voter could vote for any candidate in each office. The ninth circuit court of appeals has ruled in Washington State Republican Party v. Washington, 460 F.3d 1108 (2006), that one feature of the initiative violates the constitutional guarantee of freedom of association, and the court declined to sever that provision from the rest of the initiative. By removing the provisions of the initiative that allows a candidate to declare a party preference and have that preference appear on the ballot and by removing the party primary nominating provisions adopted in 2004, the legislature intends to restore the remainder of the nonpartisan primary system the voters approved in 2004.

## REMOVING PARTY DESIGNATIONS FROM THE BALLOT

Sec. 2. RCW 29A. 24.031 and 2004 c 271 s 158 are each amended to read as follows:

A candidate who desires to have his or her name printed on the ballot for election to an office other than president of the United States, vice president of the United States, or an office for which ownership of property is a prerequisite to voting shall complete and file a declaration of candidacy. The secretary of state shall adopt, by rule, a declaration of candidacy form for the office of precinct committee officer and a separate standard form for candidates for all other offices filing under this chapter. Included on the standard form shall be:
(1) A place for the candidate to declare that he or she is a
registered voter within the jurisdiction of the office for which he or she is filing, and the address at which he or she is registered;
(2) A place for the candidate to indicate the position for which he or she is filing;
(3) ((A place for the candidate to indicate a party designation, if applicable;
(4))) A place for the candidate to indicate the amount of the filing fee accompanying the declaration of candidacy or for the candidate to indicate that he or she is filing a nominating petition in lieu of the filing fee under RCW 29A.24.091;
((4)) (4) A place for the candidate to sign the declaration of candidacy, stating that the information provided on the form is true and swearing or affirming that he or she will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the state of Washington.

In the case of a declaration of candidacy filed electronically, submission of the form constitutes agreement that the information provided with the filing is true, that he or she will support the Constitutions and laws of the United States and the state of Washington, and that he or she agrees to electronic payment of the filing fee established in RCW 29A.24.091.

The secretary of state may require any other information on the form he or she deems appropriate to facilitate the filing process.

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.36.011 and 2004 c 271 s 124 are each amended to read as follows:

On ((or before)) the day following the last day for ((major political parties to fill vacancies in the ticket as provided by RCW 29A.28.011)) candidates to withdraw under RCW 29A.24.131, the secretary of state shall certify to each county auditor a list of the candidates who have filed declarations of candidacy in his or her office for the primary. For each office, the certificate shall include the name of each candidate $((\boldsymbol{T}))$ and his or her address ( (, and his or her party designation, if any. Minor political party and independent candidates may appear only on the genexal election ballet)).

Sec. 4. RCW 29A. 36.101 and 2004 c 271 s 125 are each amended to read as follows:

Except for the candidates for the positions of president and vice president((,for a partisan or nonpartisan)) or an office for which no primary is required, ( (or for independent or minor party candidates, )) the names of all candidates who, under this title, filed a declaration of candidacy ( (or were cextified as a candidate to fill a vacancy on a major party ticket)) will appear on the appropriate ballot at the primary throughout the jurisdiction ((in which they are to be nominated) ) of the office for which they have filed.

Sec. 5. RCW 29A.36.121 and 2004 c 271 s 129 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) (( (a))) The positions or offices on a primary ((eonsolidated)) ballot shall be arranged in substantially the following order: United States senator; United States representative; governor; lieutenant governor; secretary of state; state treasurer; state auditor; attorney general; commissioner of public lands; superintendent of public instruction; insurance commissioner; state senator; state representative; county officers; justices of the supreme court; judges of the court of appeals; judges of the superior court; and judges of the district court. For all other jurisdictions on the primary ((eonsolidated)) ballot, the offices in each jurisdiction shall be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.
( ( $(b)$ (i) The positions or offices on a primary party ballot must be arranged in substantially the following order: United States senator; United States representative; governor; lieutenant governor; secretary өf state; state treasurex; state auditor; attorney general; eommissioner of public lands; insurance commissioner; state senator; state representative; and partisan county officers. For all other jurisdictions on the primary party ballot, the offices in each jurisdiction must be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.
(ii) The positions or offices on a primary nonpartisan ballot must be arranged in substantially the following order: Superintendent of public instruction; justices of the supreme court; judges of the court of appeals; judges of the superior court; and judges of the district eourt. For all other jurisdictions on the primary nonpartisan ballot,
the offices in each jurisdiction must be grouped together and be in the order of the position numbers assigned to those offices, if any.))
(2) The order of the positions or offices on an election ballot shall be substantially the same as on a primary consolidated ballot except that state ballot issues must be placed before all offices. The offices of president and vice president of the United States shall precede all other offices on a presidential election ballot. The positions on a ballot ((to be assigned to) ) of ballot measures regarding local units of government shall be established by the secretary of state by rule.
( ( 3 ) The political party or independent candidacy of each eandidate for partisan office shall be indicated next to the name of the candidate on the primary and election ballot. A candidate shall file a written notice with the filing officer within three business days after the close of the filing period designating the political party to be indicated next to the candidate's name on the ballot if either: (a) The candidate has been nominated by two or more minor political parties or independent conventions; or $(b)$ the candidate has both filed a declaration of candidacy declaring an affiliation with a major political party and been nominated by a minor political party or independent convention. If no written notice is filed the filing efficer shall give effect to the party designation shown upon the first document filed. A candidate may be deemed nominated by a minor party or independent convention only if all documentation required by chapter 29A. 20 RCW has been timely filed.))

Sec. 6. RCW 29A. 36.161 and 2004 c 271 s 132 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) On the top of each ballot must be printed clear and concise instructions directing the voter how to mark the ballot, including write-in votes. ( (On the top of each primary ballot must be printed the instructions required by this chapter.))
(2) The questions of adopting constitutional amendments or any other state measure authorized by law to be submitted to the voters at that election must appear after the instructions and before any offices.
(3) In a year that president and vice president appear on the
general election ballot, the names of candidates for president and vice president for each political party must be grouped together with a single response position for a voter to indicate his or her choice.
(4) ( ( $\theta$ n a general election ballot, the candidate or candidates of the major political party that received the highest number of votes from the electors of this state for the office of president of the United States at the last presidential election must appear first following the appropriate office heading. The candidate or candidates of the other major political parties will follow according to the votes east for their nominees for president at the last presidential election, and independent candidates and the candidate or candidates of all other parties will follow in the order of their qualification with the secretary of state.
(5))) All paper ballots and ballot cards used at a polling place must be sequentially numbered in such a way to permit removal of such numbers without leaving any identifying marks on the ballot.

Sec. 7. RCW 29A.36.171 and 2004 c 271 s 170 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) Except as provided in RCW 29A. 36.180 and in subsection (2) of this section, on the ballot at the general election for ((z nompartisan)) an office for which a primary was held, only the names of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes and the candidate who received the next greatest number of votes for that office shall appear under the title of that office, and the names shall appear in that order. If a primary was conducted, no candidate's name may be printed on the subsequent general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for that office at the preceding primary. On the ballot at the general election for any ((other nompartisan)) office for which no primary was held, the names of the candidates shall be listed in the order determined under RCW 29A.36.131.
(2) On the ballot at the general election for the office of justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, judge of the district court, or state superintendent of public instruction, if a candidate in a contested primary receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office or position, only the
name of that candidate may be printed under the title of the office for that position.

Sec. 8. RCW 29A.52.111 and 2004 c 271 s 173 are each amended to read as follows:

Candidates for the following offices shall (be nominated at partisan)) appear on the ballot at primaries held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter:
(1) Congressional offices;
(2) All state offices except (((a))) judicial offices ((and (b) the office of superintendent of public instruction));
(3) All county offices except (( (a) judicial offices and (b))) those offices where a county home rule charter provides otherwise.

Sec. 9. RCW 29A. 52.130 and 2003 c 111 s 1304 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided otherwise in chapter 29A. 56 RCW, all properly registered voters may vote for their choice at any primary held under this title, for any candidate for each office( (, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or adherence on the part of the votex)).

Sec. 10. RCW 29A. 52.231 and 2004 c 271 s 174 are each amended to read as follows:
((The)) All offices ( $\theta \pm$ superintendent of public instruction, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, judge of the superior court, and judge of the district court)) other than president and vice president of the United States shall be nonpartisan ( (and the candidates therefor shall be nominated and elected as such)).

All city, town, and special purpose district elective offices shall be nonpartisan ( (and the candidates therefor shall be nominated and elected as such)).

## CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 11. RCW 29A. 04.008 and 2005 c 243 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this title:
(1) "Ballot" means, as the context implies, either:
(a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or special election;
(b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine or voting device;
(c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; or
(d) The physical document on which the voter's choices are to be recorded;
(2) "Paper ballot" means a piece of paper on which the ballot for a particular election or primary has been printed, on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate or for or against any measure, and that is to be tabulated manually;
(3) "Ballot card" means any type of card or piece of paper of any size on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate and for or against any measure and that is to be tabulated on a vote tallying system;
(4) "Sample ballot" means a printed facsimile of all the issues and offices on the ballot in a jurisdiction and is intended to give voters notice of the issues, offices, and candidates that are to be voted on at a particular primary, general election, or special election;
(5) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued at the polling place on election day by the precinct election board to a voter who would otherwise be denied an opportunity to vote a regular ballot, for any reason authorized by the Help America Vote Act, including but not limited to the following:
(a) The voter's name does not appear in the poll book;
(b) There is an indication in the poll book that the voter has requested an absentee ballot, but the voter wishes to vote at the polling place;
(c) There is a question on the part of the voter concerning the issues or candidates on which the voter is qualified to vote;
(d) Any other reason allowed by law ( $\dot{\sigma}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$
(6) "Party ballot" means a primary election ballot specific to a
particular major political party that lists all partisan offices to be voted on at that primary, and the candidates for those offices whe affiliate with that same majox political paxty;
(7) "Nonpartisan ballot" means a primary election ballot that lists all nompaxtisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that primary)).

Sec. 12. RCW 29A.04.128 and 2004 c 271 s 152 are each amended to read as follows:
"Primary" ((or "primary election")) means a statutory procedure conducted prior to a general election for ((nominating)) the purpose of determining which of the candidates ((も大)) for a public office ((at the polls)) will appear on the subsequent general election ballot for that office.

Sec. 13. RCW 29A.04.210 and 2003 c 111 s 133 are each amended to read as follows:

Only a registered voter shall be permitted to vote:
(1) At any election held for the purpose of electing persons to public office;
(2) At any recall election of a public officer;
(3) At any election held for the submission of a measure to any voting constituency;
(4) At any primary ((election)).

This section does not apply to elections where being registered to vote is not a prerequisite to voting.

Sec. 14. RCW 29A.04.216 and 2004 c 271 s 104 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor of each county shall be ex officio the supervisor of all primaries and elections, general or special, and it shall be the county auditor's duty to provide places for holding such primaries and elections; to appoint the precinct election officers and to provide for their compensation; to provide the supplies and materials necessary for the conduct of elections to the precinct election officers; and to publish and post notices of calling such primaries and elections in the manner provided by law. ((The notice of a primary held in an even-numbered year must indicate that the office
of precinct committec officex will be on the ballot.)) The auditor shall also apportion to each city, town, or district, and to the state of Washington in the odd-numbered year, its share of the expense of such primaries and elections. This section does not apply to general or special elections for any city, town, or district that is not subject to RCW 29A.04.321 and 29A.04.330, but all such elections must be held and conducted at the time, in the manner, and by the officials (with such notice, requirements for filing for office, and certifications by local officers) as provided and required by the laws governing such elections.

Sec. 15. RCW 29A.04.311 and 2006 c 344 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
((Nominating primaries)) Primaries for general elections to be held in November ((, and the election of precinct committee officers, ) must be held on the third Tuesday of the preceding August.

Sec. 16. RCW 29A.04.321 and 2006 c 344 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) All state, county, city, town, and district general elections for the election of federal, state, legislative, judicial, county, city, town, and district officers, and for the submission to the voters of the state, county, city, town, or district of any measure for their adoption and approval or rejection, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year in which they may be called. A statewide general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year. However, the statewide general election held in odd-numbered years shall be limited to (a) city, town, and district general elections as provided for in RCW 29A.04.330, or as otherwise provided by law; (b) the election of federal officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms in the membership of either branch of the Congress of the United States; (c) the election of state and county officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms of offices created by or whose duties are described in Article II, section 15, Article III, sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Article IV, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution and RCW 2.06.080; (d) the election of county officers in any county governed by a charter containing provisions calling for general county
elections at this time; and (e) the approval or rejection of state measures, including proposed constitutional amendments, matters pertaining to any proposed constitutional convention, initiative measures and referendum measures proposed by the electorate, referendum bills, and any other matter provided by the legislature for submission to the electorate.
(2) A county legislative authority may call a special county election by presenting a resolution to the county auditor prior to the proposed election date. Except as provided in subsection ((4)) (5) of this section, a special election called by the county legislative authority shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by such governing body:
(a) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in February;
(b) The second Tuesday in March;
(c) The fourth Tuesday in April;
(d) The third Tuesday in May;
(e) The day of the primary as specified by RCW 29A.04.311; or
(f) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2) (a) through (d) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least fifty-two days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2) (e) or (f) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least eighty-four days prior to the election date.
(4) In addition to the dates set forth in subsection (2) (a) through (f) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God. Such county special election shall be noticed and conducted in the manner provided by law.
(5) In a presidential election year, if a presidential preference primary is conducted in February, March, April, or May under chapter 29A. 56 RCW, the date on which a special election may be called by the county legislative authority under subsection (2) of this section during the month of that primary is the date of the presidential primary.
(6) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this
section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections except for those elections held pursuant to a home-rule charter adopted under Article XI, section 4 of the state Constitution. This section shall not be construed as fixing the time for holding ((primary elections)) primaries, or elections for the recall of any elective public officer.

Sec. 17. RCW 29A.04.510 and 2003 c 111 s 149 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The Washington state election administration and certification board is established and has the responsibilities and authorities prescribed by this chapter. The board is composed of the following members:
(a) The secretary of state or the secretary's designee;
(b) The state director of elections or the director's designee;
(c) Four county auditors appointed by the Washington state association of county auditors or their alternates who are county auditors designated by the association to serve as such alternates, each appointee and alternate to serve at the pleasure of the association;
(d) ((Өne)) Two members ((from each of the two largest political party caucuses)) of the house of representatives designated by and serving at the pleasure of the ((legislative leader of the respective eaucus)) speaker of the house of representatives; and
(e) ((One)) Two members from ((each of the two largest political party caucuses of)) the senate designated by and serving at the pleasure of the ((legislative leader of the respective caucus; and
(f) One representative from each major political party, designated by and serving at the pleasure of the chair of the party's state eentral committee) ) president of the senate.
(2) The board shall elect a chair from among its number; however, neither the secretary of state nor the state director of elections nor their designees may serve as the chair of the board. A majority of the members appointed to the board constitutes a quorum for conducting the business of the board. Chapter 42.30 RCW , the Open Public Meetings Act, and RCW 42.32 .030 regarding minutes of meetings, apply to the meetings of the board.
(3) Members of the board shall serve without compensation. The secretary of state shall reimburse members of the board, other than
those who are members of the legislature, for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. Members of the board who are members of the legislature shall be reimbursed as provided in chapter 44.04 RCW.

Sec. 18. RCW 29A.04.530 and 2006 c 206 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall:
(1) Establish and operate, or provide by contract, training and certification programs for state and county elections administration officials and personnel, including training on the various types of election law violations and discrimination, ((and training programs for political party observers)) which conform to the rules for such programs established under RCW 29A.04.630;
(2) Administer tests for state and county officials and personnel who have received such training and issue certificates to those who have successfully completed the training and passed such tests;
(3) Maintain a record of those individuals who have received such training and certificates; and
(4) Provide the staffing and support services required by the board created under RCW 29A.04.510.

Sec. 19. RCW 29A.04.540 and 2003 c 111 s 152 are each amended to read as follows:

A person having responsibility for the administration or conduct of elections, other than precinct election officers, shall, within eighteen months of undertaking those responsibilities, receive general training regarding the conduct of elections and specific training regarding their responsibilities and duties as prescribed by this title or by rules adopted by the secretary of state under this title. Included among those persons for whom such training is mandatory are the following:
(1) Secretary of state elections division personnel;
(2) County elections administrators under RCW 36.22.220;
(3) County canvassing board members; and
(4) ((fersons officially designated by each major political party as elections observers; and
(5)) ) Any other person or group charged with election administration responsibilities if the person or group is designated by rule adopted by the secretary of state as requiring the training.
((The secretary of state shall reimburse election observers in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 for travel expenses incurred to receive training required under subsection (4) of this section.))

Neither this section nor RCW 29A.04.530 may be construed as requiring an elected official to receive training or a certificate of training as a condition for seeking or holding elective office or as a condition for carrying out constitutional duties.

Sec. 20. RCW 29A. 04.570 and 2005 c 240 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) (a) The election review staff of the office of the secretary of state shall conduct a review of election-related policies, procedures, and practices in an affected county or counties:
(i) If the unofficial returns of a primary or general election for a position in the state legislature indicate that a mandatory recount is likely for that position; or
(ii) If unofficial returns indicate a mandatory recount is likely in a statewide election or an election for federal office.

Reviews conducted under (ii) of this subsection shall be performed in as many selected counties as time and staffing permit. Reviews conducted as a result of mandatory recounts shall be performed between the time the unofficial returns are complete and the time the recount is to take place, if possible.
(b) In addition to conducting reviews under (a) of this subsection, the election review staff shall also conduct such a review in a county at least once in each three-year period, in conjunction with a county primary or special or general election, at the direction of the secretary of state or at the request of the county auditor. If staffing or budget levels do not permit a three-year election cycle for reviews, then reviews must be done as often as possible. If any resident of this state believes that an aspect of a primary or election has been conducted inappropriately in a county, the resident may file a complaint with the secretary of state. The secretary shall consider such complaints in scheduling periodic reviews under this section.
(c) Before an election review is conducted in a county, the secretary of state shall provide the county auditor of the affected county ( (and the chair of the state central committee of each majox political party)) with notice that the review is to be conducted. When a periodic review is to be conducted in a county at the direction of the secretary of state under (b) of this subsection, the secretary shall provide the affected county auditor not less than thirty days' notice.
(2) Reviews shall be conducted in conformance with rules adopted under RCW 29A.04.630. In performing a review in a county under this chapter, the election review staff shall evaluate the policies and procedures established for conducting the primary or election in the county and the practices of those conducting it. As part of the review, the election review staff shall issue to the county auditor and the members of the county canvassing board a report of its findings and recommendations regarding such policies, procedures, and practices. A review conducted under this chapter shall not include any evaluation, finding, or recommendation regarding the validity of the outcome of a primary or election or the validity of any canvass of returns nor does the election review staff have any jurisdiction to make such an evaluation, finding, or recommendation under this title.
(3) The county auditor or the county canvassing board shall respond to the review report in writing, listing the steps that will be taken to correct any problems listed in the report. The secretary of state shall visit the county before the next state primary or general election to verify that the county has taken the steps they listed to correct the problems noted in the report.
(4) The county auditor of the county in which a review is conducted under this section or a member of the canvassing board of the county may appeal the findings or recommendations of the election review staff regarding the review by filing an appeal with the board created under RCW 29A.04.510.

Sec. 21. RCW 29A.04.590 and 2003 c 111 s 157 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall establish within the elections division an election assistance and clearinghouse program, which shall provide regular communication between the secretary of state, local
election officials, and ((major and minor)) political parties regarding newly enacted elections legislation, relevant judicial decisions affecting the administration of elections, and applicable attorney general opinions, and which shall respond to inquiries from elections administrators ( ( political parties, ) and others regarding election information. This section does not empower the secretary of state to offer legal advice or opinions, but the secretary may discuss the construction or interpretation of election law, case law, or legal opinions from the attorney general or other competent legal authority.

Sec. 22. RCW 29A. 04.611 and 2006 c 207 s 1 and 2006 c 206 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state as chief election officer shall make reasonable rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW not inconsistent with the federal and state election laws to effectuate any provision of this title and to facilitate the execution of its provisions in an orderly, timely, and uniform manner relating to any federal, state, county, city, town, and district elections. To that end the secretary shall assist local election officers by devising uniform forms and procedures.

In addition to the rule-making authority granted otherwise by this section, the secretary of state shall make rules governing the following provisions:
(1) The maintenance of voter registration records;
(2) The preparation, maintenance, distribution, review, and filing of precinct maps;
(3) Standards for the design, layout, and production of ballots;
(4) The examination and testing of voting systems for certification;
(5) The source and scope of independent evaluations of voting systems that may be relied upon in certifying voting systems for use in this state;
(6) Standards and procedures for the acceptance testing of voting systems by counties;
(7) Standards and procedures for testing the programming of vote tallying software for specific primaries and elections;
(8) Standards and procedures for the preparation and use of each
type of certified voting system including procedures for the operation of counting centers where vote tallying systems are used;
(9) Standards and procedures to ensure the accurate tabulation and canvassing of ballots;
(10) Consistency among the counties of the state in the preparation of ballots, the operation of vote tallying systems, and the canvassing of primaries and elections;
(11) Procedures to ensure the secrecy of a voter's ballot when a small number of ballots are counted at the polls or at a counting center;
(12) The use of substitute devices or means of voting when a voting device at the polling place is found to be defective, the counting of votes cast on the defective device, the counting of votes cast on the substitute device, and the documentation that must be submitted to the county auditor regarding such circumstances;
(13) Procedures for the transportation of sealed containers of voted ballots or sealed voting devices;
(14) The acceptance and filing of documents via electronic facsimile;
(15) Voter registration applications and records;
(16) The use of voter registration information in the conduct of elections;
(17) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by driver licensing agents or the department of licensing;
(18) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by agencies designated by the governor to provide voter registration services;
(19) Procedures to receive and distribute voter registration applications by mail;
(20) Procedures for a voter to change his or her voter registration address within a county by telephone;
(21) Procedures for a voter to change the name under which he or she is registered to vote;
(22) Procedures for canceling dual voter registration records and for maintaining records of persons whose voter registrations have been canceled;
(23) Procedures for the electronic transfer of voter registration records between county auditors and the office of the secretary of state;
(24) Procedures and forms for declarations of candidacy;
(25) Procedures and requirements for the acceptance and filing of declarations of candidacy by electronic means;
(26) Procedures for the circumstance in which two or more candidates have a name similar in sound or spelling so as to cause confusion for the voter;
(27) Filing for office;
(28) The order of positions and offices on a ballot;
(29) Sample ballots;
(30) Independent evaluations of voting systems;
(31) The testing, approval, and certification of voting systems;
(32) The testing of vote tallying software programming;
(33) Standards and procedures to prevent fraud and to facilitate the accurate processing and canvassing of absentee ballots and mail ballots, including standards for the approval and implementation of hardware and software for automated signature verification systems;
(34) Standards and procedures to guarantee the secrecy of absentee ballots and mail ballots;
(35) Uniformity among the counties of the state in the conduct of absentee voting and mail ballot elections;
(36) Standards and procedures to accommodate out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters;
(37) The tabulation of paper ballots before the close of the polls;
(38) The accessibility of polling places and registration facilities that are accessible to elderly people and ((disabled persons) ) people with a disability;
(39) The aggregation of precinct results if reporting the results of a single precinct could jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot;
(40) Procedures for conducting a statutory recount;
(41) Procedures for filling vacancies in congressional offices if the general statutory time requirements for availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;
(42) Procedures for the statistical sampling of signatures for
purposes of verifying and canvassing signatures on initiative, referendum, and recall election petitions;
(43) Standards and deadlines for submitting material to the office of the secretary of state for the voters' pamphlet;
(44) Deadlines for the filing of ballot titles for referendum bills and constitutional amendments if none have been provided by the legislature;
(45) Procedures for the publication of a state voters' pamphlet;
(46) Procedures for conducting special elections regarding nuclear waste sites if the general statutory time requirements for availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;
(47) Procedures for conducting ((partisan primary elections)) primaries;
(48) Standards and procedures for the proper conduct of voting during the early voting period to provide ((accessability)) accessibility for the blind or visually impaired;
(49) Standards for voting technology and systems used by the state or any political subdivision to be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation, including privacy and independence, as other voters;
(50) All data formats for transferring voter registration data on electronic or machine-readable media for the purpose of administering the statewide voter registration list required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);
(51) Defining the interaction of electronic voter registration election management systems employed by each county auditor to maintain a local copy of each county's portion of the official state list of registered voters;
(52) Provisions and procedures to implement the state-based administrative complaint procedure as required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);
(53) Facilitating the payment of local government grants to local government election officers or vendors; and
(54) Standards for the verification of signatures on absentee, mail, and provisional ballot envelopes.

Sec. 23. RCW 29A.04.630 and 2003 c 111 s 163 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The secretary of state and the board created in RCW 29A.04.510 shall jointly adopt rules, in the manner specified for the adoption of rules under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, governing:
(a) The training of persons ((efficially designated by major political parties as elections observers)) under this title, and the training and certification of election administration officials and personnel;
(b) The policies and procedures for conducting election reviews under RCW 29A.04.570; and
(c) The policies and standards to be used by the board in reviewing and rendering decisions regarding appeals filed under RCW 29A.04.570.
(2) The board created in RCW 29A.04.510 may adopt rules governing its procedures.

Sec. 24. RCW 29A.08.040 and 2003 c 111 s 202 are each amended to read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter, the following words have the following meanings:
(1) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, public or private corporation, association, state or local governmental entity or agency however constituted, candidate, committee, political committee, ((political party, executive committee thereof,)) or any other organization or group of persons, however organized.
(2) "Political purpose" means a purpose concerned with the support of or opposition to any candidate for ((any partisan or nonpartisan)) office or concerned with the support of or opposition to any ballot proposition or issue; "political purpose" includes, but is not limited to, such activities as the advertising for or against any candidate or ballot measure or the solicitation of financial support.

Sec. 25. RCW 29A.08.161 and 2004 c 271 s 107 are each amended to read as follows:

No ((record may be ereated or maintained by a)) state or local ((governmental)) agency, individual, or ((a political)) organization may create or maintain any record that identifies a voter with the
information marked on the voter's ballot ( (, including the choice that a voter makes on a partisan primary ballot regarding political party affiliation)).

Sec. 26. RCW 29A.08.260 and 2004 c 267 s 118 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall distribute forms by which a person may register to vote by mail and transfer any previous registration in this state. The county auditor shall keep a supply of voter registration forms in his or her office at all times for ( (political parties and ethers)) individuals or groups interested in assisting in voter registration, and shall make every effort to make these forms generally available to the public. The county auditor shall provide voter registration forms to city and town clerks, state offices, schools, fire stations, and any other locations considered appropriate by the auditor or secretary of state for extending registration opportunities to all areas of the county. After the initial distribution of voter registration forms to a given location, a representative designated by the official in charge of that location shall notify the county auditor of the need for additional voter registration supplies.

Sec. 27. RCW 29A. 12.080 and 2006 c 207 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

No voting device shall be approved by the secretary of state unless it:
(1) Secures to the voter secrecy in the act of voting;
(2) Permits the voter to vote for any person for any office and upon any measure that he or she has the right to vote for;
(3) ((Permits the voter to vote for all the candidates of one party;
(4))) Correctly registers all votes cast for any and all persons and for or against any and all measures;
(((5))) (4) Provides that a vote for more than one candidate cannot be cast by one single operation of the voting device or vote tally system except when voting for president and vice president of the United States; and
(((6))) (5) Except for functions or capabilities unique to this
state, has been tested and certified by an independent testing authority designated by the United States election assistance commission.

Sec. 28. RCW 29A.12. 120 and 2003 c 111 s 312 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) Before each state primary or general election at which voting systems are to be used, the county auditor shall instruct all precinct election officers appointed under RCW 29A.44.410( ( $\boldsymbol{\text { ( ) } ) ~ a n d ~ c o u n t i n g ~}$ center personnel ( (, and political party observers designated under RCW $29 A .60 .170)$ ) in the proper conduct of their duties.
(2) The county auditor may waive instructional requirements for precinct election officers $(\boldsymbol{(})$ ) and counting center personnel ( $\left(\frac{r}{}\right.$ and political party observers)) who have previously received instruction and who have served for a sufficient length of time to be fully qualified to perform their duties. The county auditor shall keep a record of each person who has received instruction and is qualified to serve at the subsequent primary or election.
(3) As compensation for the time spent in receiving instruction, each precinct election officer who qualifies and serves at the subsequent primary or election shall receive an additional two hours compensation, to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as compensation is paid for services on the day of the primary or election.
(4) Except for the appointment of a precinct election officer to fill a vacancy under RCW 29A.44.440, no inspector or judge may serve at any primary or election at which voting systems are used unless he or she has received the required instruction and is qualified to perform his or her duties in connection with the voting devices. No person may work in a counting center at a primary or election at which a vote tallying system is used unless that person has received the required instruction and is qualified to perform his or her duties in connection with the handling and tallying of ballots for that primary or election. ( (No person may serve as a political party observer unless that person has received the required instruction and is familiar with the opexation of the counting center and the vote tallying system and the procedures to be employed to verify the accuracy of the programming for that vote tallying system.))

Sec. 29. RCW 29A.12.130 and 2003 c 111 s 313 are each amended to read as follows:

At least three days before each state primary or general election, the office of the secretary of state shall provide for the conduct of tests of the programming for each vote tallying system to be used at that primary or general election. The test must verify that the system will correctly count the vote cast for all candidates and on all measures appearing on the ballot at that primary or general election. The test shall verify the capability of the vote tallying system to perform all of the functions that can reasonably be expected to occur during conduct of that particular primary or election. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless total shall be produced before the primary or election.

Such tests shall be ((ebserved by at least one representative from each major political party, if representatives have been appointed by the respective major political parties and are present at the test, and shall be)) open to candidates, the press, and the public. The county auditor ((and any political party observers)) shall certify that the test has been conducted in accordance with this section. Copies of this certification shall be retained by the secretary of state and the county auditor. All programming materials, test results, and test ballots shall be securely sealed until the day of the primary or general election.

Sec. 30. RCW 29A.16.040 and 2004 c 266 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

The county legislative authority of each county ((in the state hereafter formed) ) shall((, at their first session,)) divide ((their respective counties)) the county into election precincts and establish the boundaries of the precincts. The county auditor shall thereupon designate the voting place for each such precinct or whether the precinct is a vote by mail precinct.
(1) Precinct boundaries may be altered at any time as long as sufficient time exists prior to a given primary or election for the necessary procedural steps to be honored. Except as permitted under subsection (5) of this section, no precinct boundaries may be changed during the period starting on the thirtieth day prior to the first day
for candidates to file for the primary ( (election)) and ending with the day of the general election.
(2) The county legislative authority may establish by ordinance a limitation on the maximum number of active registered voters in each precinct within its jurisdiction. The limitation may be different for precincts based upon the method of voting used for such precincts and the number may be less than the number established by law, but in no case may the number exceed that authorized by law.
(3) Precincts in which voting machines or electronic voting devices are used may contain as many as nine hundred active registered voters. The number of poll-site ballot counting devices at each poling place is at the discretion of the auditor. The number of devices must be adequate to meet the expected voter turnout.
(4) On petition of twenty-five or more voters resident more than ten miles from any polling site, the county legislative authority shall establish a separate voting precinct ((もherefor)) or precincts for these voters.
(5) The county auditor shall temporarily adjust precinct boundaries when a city or town annexes unincorporated territory to the city or town, or whenever unincorporated territory is incorporated as a city or town. The adjustment must be made as soon as possible after the approval of the annexation or incorporation. The temporary adjustment must be limited to the minimum changes necessary to accommodate the addition of the territory to the city or town, or to establish the eligible voters within the boundaries of the new city or town, and remains in effect only until precinct boundary modifications reflecting the annexation or incorporation are adopted by the county legislative authority.
(6) In determining the number of active registered voters for the purposes of this section, persons who are ongoing absentee voters under RCW 29A. 40.040 shall not be counted. Nothing in this subsection may be construed as altering the vote tallying requirements of RCW 29A.60.230.

Sec. 31. RCW 29A.20.021 and 2004 c 271 s 153 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) A person filing a declaration of candidacy for an office shall, at the time of filing, be a registered voter and possess the
qualifications specified by law for persons who may be elected to the office.
(2) Excluding ((the office of precinct committee officer or)) a temporary elected position such as a charter review board member or freeholder, no person may file for more than one office.
(3) Except as provided in RCW 3.46 .067 and 3.50 .057 , the name of $a$ candidate for an office shall not appear on a ballot for that office unless ( (, except as provided in RCW 3.46 .067 and 3.50 .057 , ) ) the candidate is, at the time the candidate's declaration of candidacy is filed, properly registered to vote in the geographic area represented by the office. For the purposes of this section, each geographic area in which registered voters may cast ballots for an office is represented by that office. If a person elected to an office must be ((nominated)) from a district or similar division of the geographic area represented by the office, the name of a candidate for the office shall not appear on a primary ballot for that office unless the candidate is, at the time the candidate's declaration of candidacy is filed, properly registered to vote in that district or division. The officer with whom declarations of candidacy must be filed under this title shall review each such declaration filed regarding compliance with this subsection.
(4) The requirements of voter registration and residence within the geographic area of a district do not apply to candidates for congressional office. Qualifications for the United States congress are specified in the United States Constitution.

Sec. 32. RCW 29A. 24.081 and 2004 c 271 s 159 are each amended to read as follows:

Any candidate may mail his or her declaration of candidacy for an office to the filing officer. Such declarations of candidacy shall be processed by the filing officer in the following manner:
(1) Any declaration received by the filing officer by mail before the tenth business day immediately preceding the first day for candidates to file for office shall be returned to the candidate submitting it, together with a notification that the declaration of candidacy was received too early to be processed. The candidate shall then be permitted to resubmit his or her declaration of candidacy during the filing period.
(2) Any properly executed declaration of candidacy received by mail on or after the tenth business day immediately preceding the first day for candidates to file for office and before the close of business on the last day of the filing period shall be included with filings made in person during the filing period. ((In partisan and judicial elections)) The filing officer shall determine by lot the order in which the names of those candidates shall appear upon sample and absentee primary ballots.
(3) Any declaration of candidacy received by the filing officer after the close of business on the last day for candidates to file for office shall be rejected and returned to the candidate attempting to file it.

Sec. 33. RCW 29A. 24.091 and 2006 c 206 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

A filing fee of ( (one dollar shall acempany each declaration of eandidacy for precinct committee officer; a filing fee of)) ten dollars shall accompany the declaration of candidacy for any office with a fixed annual salary of one thousand dollars or less; a filing fee equal to one percent of the annual salary of the office at the time of filing shall accompany the declaration of candidacy for any office with a fixed annual salary of more than one thousand dollars per annum. No filing fee need accompany a declaration of candidacy for any office for which compensation is on a per diem or per meeting attended basis.

A candidate who lacks sufficient assets or income at the time of filing to pay the filing fee required by this section shall submit with his or her declaration of candidacy a filing fee petition. The petition shall contain not less than a number of signatures of registered voters equal to the number of dollars of the filing fee. The signatures shall be of voters registered to vote within the jurisdiction of the office for which the candidate is filing.

When the candidacy is for:
(1) A legislative or judicial office that includes territory from more than one county, the fee shall be paid to the secretary of state for equal division between the treasuries of the counties comprising the district.
(2) A legislative or judicial office that includes territory from only one county:
(a) The fee shall be paid to the county auditor if the candidate filed his or her declaration of candidacy with the county auditor;
(b) The fee shall be paid to the secretary of state if the candidate filed his or her declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall then promptly transmit the fee to the county auditor of the county in which the legislative or judicial office is located.
(3) A city or town office, the fee shall be paid to the county auditor who shall transmit it to the city or town clerk for deposit in the city or town treasury.

Sec. 34. RCW 29A.24.101 and 2006 c 206 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The filing fee petition authorized by RCW 29A.24.091 must be printed on sheets of uniform color and size, must include a place for each individual to sign and print his or her name and the address, city, and county at which he or she is registered to vote, and must contain no more than twenty numbered lines.
(2) ((For candidates for nompartisan office and candidates of a major political party for partisan office, ) the filing fee petition must be in substantially the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:
We, the undersigned registered voters of (the state of Washington or the political subdivision for which the nomination is made) _, hereby petition that the name of (candidate's name) be printed on the official primary ballot for the office of (insert name of office).
( ( ( 3 ) For independent candidates and candidates of a minox political party for partisan office, the filing fee petition must be in substantially the following form:

The warning prescribed by RCW 29A.72.140; followed by:
We, the undersigned registered voters of (the state of Washington or the political subdivision for which the nomination is made), hereby petition that the name of (candidate's name) be printed on the official genexal election ballot for the office of ( insext name of office) $\quad$ ))

Sec. 35. RCW 29A.24.131 and 2004 c 271 s 115 are each amended to read as follows:

A candidate may withdraw his or her declaration of candidacy at any time before the close of business on the Thursday following the last day for candidates to file under RCW 29A. 24.050 by filing, with the officer with whom the declaration of candidacy was filed, a signed request that his or her name not be printed on the ballot. There shall be no withdrawal period for declarations of candidacy filed during special filing periods held under this title. ((The filing officer may permit the withdrawal of a filing for the office of precinct committee efficer at the request of the candidate at any time if no absentee ballots have been issued for that office and the ballots for that precinct have not been printed.) The filing officer may permit the withdrawal of a filing for any elected office of a city, town, or special district at the request of the candidate at any time before a primary if the primary ballots for that city, town, or special district have not been ordered. No filing fee may be refunded to any candidate who withdraws under this section. Notice of the deadine for withdrawal of candidacy and that the filing fee is not refundable shall be given to each candidate at the time he or she files.

Sec. 36. RCW 29A.24.141 and 2004 c 271 s 162 are each amended to read as follows:

A void in candidacy for ((a nompartisan)) an office occurs when an election for such office, except for the short term, has been scheduled and no valid declaration of candidacy has been filed for the position or all persons filing such valid declarations of candidacy have died or been disqualified.

Sec. 37. RCW 29A. 24.151 and 2004 c 271 s 163 are each amended to read as follows:

The election officer with whom declarations of candidacy are filed shall give notice of $a$ void in candidacy for ((a nonpaxtisan)) an office, by notifying press, radio, and television in the county and by such other means as may now or hereafter be provided by law. The notice shall state the office, and the time and place for filing declarations of candidacy.

Sec. 38. RCW 29A.24.161 and 2004 c 271 s 164 are each amended to read as follows:

Filings to fill a void in candidacy for ((nonpartisan)) an office must be made in the same manner and with the same official as required during the regular filing period for such office, except that nominating signature petitions that may be required of candidates filing for certain district offices during the normal filing period may not be required of candidates filing during the special three-day filing period.

Sec. 39. RCW 29A.24.171 and 2006 c 344 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

Filings for ((a nompartisan)) an office shall be ((reopened)) opened for a period of three normal business days, such three-day period to be fixed by the election officer with whom such declarations of candidacy are filed and notice thereof given by notifying press, radio, and television in the county and by such other means as may now or hereafter be provided by law whenever before the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary:
(1) ( (A void in candidacy oceurs;
(2))) A vacancy occurs in any ((nonpartisan)) office leaving an unexpired term to be filled by an election for which filings have not been held; or
(((3))) (2) A nominee for judge of the superior court entitled to a certificate of election pursuant to Article 4, section 29, Amendment 41 of the state Constitution, dies or is disqualified.

Candidacies validly filed within said three-day period shall appear on the ballot as if made during the earlier filing period.

Sec. 40. RCW 29A.24.181 and 2006 c 344 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Filings for ((a nompartisan)) an office (other than judge of the supreme court or superintendent of public instruction) shall be ((reopened)) opened for a period of three normal business days, such three-day period to be fixed by the election officer with whom such declarations of candidacy are filed and notice thereof given by notifying press, radio, and television in the county and by such other means as may now or hereafter be provided by law, when:
(1) A void in candidacy for ((such nompartisan)) the office occurs on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary but prior to the eleventh Tuesday before an election; or
(2) A nominee for judge of the superior court eligible after a contested primary for a certificate of election by Article 4, section 29, Amendment 41 of the state Constitution, dies or is disqualified within the ten-day period immediately following the last day allotted for a candidate to withdraw; or
(3) A vacancy occurs in any ((nompartisan)) office on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary but prior to the eleventh Tuesday before an election leaving an unexpired term to be filled by an election for which filings have not been held.

The candidate receiving a plurality of the votes cast for that office in the general election shall be deemed elected.

Sec. 41. RCW 29A. 24.191 and 2006 c 344 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

A scheduled election shall be lapsed, the office deemed stricken from the ballot, no purported write-in votes counted, and no candidate certified as elected, when:
(1) In an election for judge of the supreme court or superintendent of public instruction, a void in candidacy occurs on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary, public filings and the primary being an indispensable phase of the election process for such offices;
(2) Except as otherwise specified in RCW 29A.24.181, a nominee for judge of the superior court entitled to a certificate of election pursuant to Article 4, section 29, Amendment 41 of the state Constitution dies or is disqualified on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary;
(3) In other elections ((for nompartisan office)) $\perp$ a void in candidacy occurs or a vacancy occurs involving an unexpired term to be filled on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to an election.

Sec. 42. RCW 29A.24.211 and 2006 c 344 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Filings for ((a partisan elective)) an office shall be opened for a period of three normal business days whenever, on or after the first
day of the regular filing period and before the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary, a vacancy occurs in that office, leaving an unexpired term to be filled by an election for which filings have not been held.

Any such special three-day filing period shall be fixed by the election officer with whom declarations of candidacy for that office are filed. The election officer shall give notice of the special three-day filing period by notifying the press, radio, and television in the county or counties involved, and by such other means as may be required by law.

Candidacies validly filed within the special three-day filing period shall appear on the ballot as if filed during the regular filing period.

Sec. 43. RCW 29A. 24.311 and 2004 c 271 s 117 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who desires to be a write-in candidate and have such votes counted at a primary or election may file a declaration of candidacy with the officer designated in RCW 29A. 24.070 not later than the day before the primary or election. Declarations of candidacy for write-in candidates must be accompanied by a filing fee in the same manner as required of other candidates filing for the office as provided in RCW 29A.24.091.

Votes cast for write-in candidates who have filed such declarations of candidacy ( (and write-in votes for persons appointed by major political parties pursuant to RCW 29A.28.021)) need only specify the name of the candidate in the appropriate location on the ballot in order to be counted. Write-in votes cast for any other candidate, in order to be counted, must also designate the office sought and position number ( (or political partyr)) if the manner in which the write-in is done does not make the office or position clear.

No person may file as a write-in candidate where:
(1) At a general election, the person attempting to file either filed as a write-in candidate for the same office at the preceding primary or the person's name appeared on the ballot for the same office at the preceding primary;
(2) The person attempting to file as a write-in candidate has already filed a valid write-in declaration for that primary or
election ( (, unless one or the other of the two filings is for the office of precinct committecperson));
(3) The name of the person attempting to file already appears on the ballot as a candidate for another office ( (, unless one of the two effices for which he or she is a candidate is precinct committeeperson) ) .

The declaration of candidacy shall be similar to that required by RCW 29A.24.031. No write-in candidate filing under this section may be included in any voter's pamphlet produced under chapter 29A.32 RCW unless that candidate qualifies to have his or her name printed on the general election ballot. The legislative authority of any jurisdiction producing a local voter's pamphlet under chapter 29A.32 RCW may provide, by ordinance, for the inclusion of write-in candidates in such pamphlets.

Sec. 44. RCW 29A.28.021 and 2006 c 344 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
( (A vacancy caused by the death or disqualification of) ) When any candidate ( (or nominee of a major or minor political party may be filled at any time up to and including the day prior to the election for that position. For state partisan offices in any political subdivision voted on solely by electors of a single county, an individual shall be appointed to fill such vacancy by the county eentral committee in the case of a major political party or by the state central committee or comparable governing body in the case of a minor political party. For other partisan offices, including federal or statewide offices, an individual shall be appointed to fill such vacancy by the state central committee or comparable governing body of the appropriate political party.

If the vacancy occurs) ) dies or is disqualified no later than the eleventh Tuesday prior to the state primary or general election concerned and the ballots have been printed, it shall be mandatory that they be corrected by the appropriate election officers. In making such correction, it shall not be necessary to reprint complete ballots if any other less expensive technique can be used and the resulting correction is reasonably clear.

If the ((vacancy)) death or disqualification occurs after the eleventh Tuesday prior to the state primary or general election and
time does not exist in which to correct ballots (including absentee ballots), either in total or in part, then the votes cast or recorded for the person who has died or become disqualified shall not be counted ( (for the pexson who has been named to fill such vacancy)), reported, or canvassed.
( When the secretary of state is the person with whom the appointment by the major or minor political party is filed, the secretary shall, in certifying candidates or nominations to the various eounty officers insext the name of the person appointed to fill a vacancy.

If the secretary of state has already sent forth the certificate when the appointment to fill a vacancy is filed, the secretary shall forthwith certify to the county auditors of the proper counties the name and place of residence of the person appointed to fill a vacancy, the office for which the person is a candidate or nominee, the party the person represents, and all other pertinent facts pertaining to the vacancy.) )

Sec. 45. RCW 29A. 28.041 and 2006 c 344 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the United States house of representatives or the United States senate from this state, the governor shall order a special election to fill the vacancy. ((Minox political party candidates and independent candidates may be nominated through the convention procedures provided in chapter 29A. 20 RCW.) )
(2) Within ten days of such vacancy occurring, he or she shall issue a writ of election fixing a date for the special vacancy election not less than ninety days after the issuance of the writ, fixing a date for the primary ((for nominating major political party candidates for the special vacancy election)) not less than thirty days before the day fixed for holding the special vacancy election, fixing the dates for the special filing period, and designating the term or part of the term for which the vacancy exists. If the vacancy is in the office of United States representative, the writ of election shall specify the congressional district that is vacant.
(3) If the vacancy occurs less than six months before a state general election and before the second Friday following the close of the filing period for that general election, the special primary ( ( $\boldsymbol{\tau})$ )
and special vacancy election (, and minor party and independent eandidate nominating conventions)) must be held in concert with the state primary and state general election in that year.
(4) If the vacancy occurs on or after the first day for filing under RCW 29A. 24.050 and on or before the second Friday following the close of the filing period, a special filing period of three normal business days shall be fixed by the governor and notice thereof given to all media, including press, radio, and television within the area in which the vacancy election is to be held, to the end that, insofar as possible, all interested persons will be aware of such filing period. The last day of the filing period shall not be later than the sixth Tuesday before the primary ( (at which major political party candidates are to be nominated. The names of major political party candidates who have filed valid declarations of candidacy during this three-day period shall appear on the approaching primary ballot. The requirements of RCW 29A.20.131 do not apply to a minor political party or independent eandidate convention held under this subsection)) .
(5) If the vacancy occurs later than the second Friday following the close of the filing period, a special primary ( $(\boldsymbol{r})$ ) and special vacancy election (, and the minor party and independent candidate conventions)) to fill the position shall be held after the next state general election but, in any event, no later than the ninetieth day following the November election.

Sec. 46. RCW 29A. 28.061 and 2004 c 271 s 119 are each amended to read as follows:

The general election laws and laws relating to ( partisan)) primaries shall apply to the special primaries and vacancy elections provided for in chapter 29A. 28 RCW to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of these sections. ((Minor political party and independent candidates may appear only on the general election ballot.)) Statutory time deadlines relating to availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures that cannot be met in a timely fashion may be modified for the purposes of a specific primary or vacancy election under this chapter by the secretary of state through emergency rules adopted under RCW 29A.04.611.

Sec. 47. RCW 29A.32.031 and 2004 c 271 s 121 are each amended to read as follows:

The voters' pamphlet must contain:
(1) Information about each ballot measure initiated by or referred to the voters for their approval or rejection as required by RCW 29A. 32.070 ;
(2) In even-numbered years, statements, if submitted, advocating the candidacies of nominees for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, and candidates for the offices of United States senator, United States representative, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner, state senator, state representative, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court. Candidates may also submit a campaign mailing address and telephone number and a photograph not more than five years old and of a size and quality that the secretary of state determines to be suitable for reproduction in the voters' pamphlet;
(3) In odd-numbered years, if any office voted upon statewide appears on the ballot due to a vacancy, then statements and photographs for candidates for any vacant office listed in subsection (2) of this section must appear;
(4) In even-numbered years, a section explaining how voters may participate in the election campaign process; the address and telephone number of the public disclosure commission established under RCW 42.17.350; and a summary of the disclosure requirements that apply when contributions are made to candidates and political committees;
(5) ((In even-numbered years the name, address, and telephone number of each political party with nominees listed in the pamphlet, if filed with the secretary of state by the state committee of a majox political party or the presiding officer of the convention of a minox political party;
(6))) In each odd-numbered year immediately before a year in which a president of the United States is to be nominated and elected, information explaining the precinct caucus and convention process used by each major political party to elect delegates to its national or state presidential candidate nominating convention ( (. The pamphlet
must also provide a description of the statutory procedures by which minor political parties are formed and the statutory methods used by the parties to nominate candidates for president));
$(((7)))(6)$ An application form for an absentee ballot;
(((8))) (7) A brief statement explaining the deletion and addition of language for proposed measures under RCW 29A.32.080;
(((9))) (8) Any additional information pertaining to elections as may be required by law or in the judgment of the secretary of state is deemed informative to the voters.

Sec. 48. RCW 29A. 32.241 and 2004 c 271 s 123 are each amended to read as follows:

The local voters' pamphlet shall include but not be limited to the following:
(1) Appearing on the cover, the words "official local voters' pamphlet," the name of the jurisdiction producing the pamphlet, and the date of the election or primary;
(2) A list of jurisdictions that have measures or candidates in the pamphlet;
(3) Information on how a person may register to vote and obtain an absentee ballot;
(4) The text of each measure accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared by the prosecuting attorney for any county measure or by the attorney for the jurisdiction submitting the measure if other than a county measure. All explanatory statements for city, town, or district measures not approved by the attorney for the jurisdiction submitting the measure shall be reviewed and approved by the county prosecuting attorney or city attorney, when applicable, before inclusion in the pamphlet; and
(5) The arguments for and against each measure submitted by committees selected pursuant to RCW 29A. 32.280 ( (; and
(6) For partisan primary elections, information on how to vote the applicable ballot format and an explanation that minor political party eandidates and independent candidates will appear only on the general election ballot)).

Sec. 49. RCW 29A. 36.131 and 2004 c 271 s 130 are each amended to read as follows:

After the close of business on the last day for candidates to file for office, the filing officer shall, from among those filings made in person and by mail, determine by lot the order in which the names of those candidates will appear on all primary, sample, and absentee ballots. The determination shall be done publicly and may be witnessed by the media and by any candidate. If no primary is required for any nonpartisan office under RCW 29A.52.011 or 29A.52.220, ((or if any independent or minor party candidate files a declaration of eandidacy, ) the names shall appear on the general election ballot in the order determined by lot.

Sec. 50. RCW 29A. 36.151 and 2004 c 271 s 131 are each amended to read as follows:

Except in each county with a population of one million or more, on or before the fifteenth day before a primary or election, the county auditor shall prepare a sample ballot, which shall be made readily available to members of the public. The secretary of state shall adopt rules governing the preparation of sample ballots in counties with a population of one million or more. The rules shall permit, among other alternatives, the preparation of more than one sample ballot by a county with a population of one million or more for a primary or election, each of which lists a portion of the offices and issues to be voted on in that county. ((The position of precinct committee officex shall be shown on the sample ballot for the primary, but the names of eandidates for the individual positions need not be shown.))

Sec. 51. RCW 29A.36.201 and 2004 c 271 s 171 are each amended to read as follows:

The names of the persons certified ((as nominees)) for each office by the secretary of state or the county canvassing board shall be printed on the ballot at the ensuing election.

No name of any candidate ( (whose nomination at a primary is required by law)) shall be placed upon the ballot at a general or special election unless it appears upon the certificate of either (1) the secretary of state ( $(\boldsymbol{\tau})$ ) or (2) the county canvassing board ( (, or (3) a minor party convention or the state or county central committee of a major political party to fill a vacancy on its ticket under RCW 29A.28.021)).

Excluding ((the office of precinct committee officer or)) a temporary elected position such as a charter review board member or freeholder, a candidate's name shall not appear more than once upon a ballot for a position ((fegularly nominated or elected)) at the same primary or election.

Sec. 52. RCW 29A. 40.020 and 2003 c 111 s 1002 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, a registered voter or out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter desiring to cast an absentee ballot at a single election or primary must request the absentee ballot from his or her county auditor no earlier than ninety days nor later than the day before the election or primary at which the person seeks to vote. Except as otherwise provided by law, the request may be made orally in person, by telephone, electronically, or in writing. An application or request for an absentee ballot made under the authority of a federal statute or regulation will be considered and given the same effect as a request for an absentee ballot under this chapter.
(2) A voter requesting an absentee ballot for a primary may also request an absentee ballot for the following general election. A request by an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter for an absentee ballot for a primary ((election)) will be considered as a request for an absentee ballot for the following general election.
(3) In requesting an absentee ballot, the voter shall state the address to which the absentee ballot should be sent. A request for an absentee ballot from an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter must include the address of the last residence in the state of Washington and either a written application or the oath on the return envelope must include a declaration of the other qualifications of the applicant as an elector of this state. A request for an absentee ballot from any other voter must state the address at which that voter is currently registered to vote in the state of Washington or the county auditor shall verify that information from the voter registration records of the county.
(4) A request for an absentee ballot from a registered voter who is within this state must be made directly to the auditor of the county in which the voter is registered. An absentee ballot request from a
registered voter who is temporarily outside this state or from an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter may be made either to the appropriate county auditor or to the secretary of state, who shall promptly forward the request to the appropriate county auditor.
(5) No person, organization, or association may distribute absentee ballot applications within this state that contain a return address other than that of the appropriate county auditor.

Sec. 53. RCW 29A. 40.061 and 2004 c 271 s 134 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The county auditor shall issue an absentee ballot for the primary or election for which it was requested, or for the next occurring primary or election when ongoing absentee status has been requested if the information contained in a request for an absentee ballot or ongoing absentee status received by the county auditor is complete and correct and the applicant is qualified to vote under federal or state law. Otherwise, the county auditor shall notify the applicant of the reason or reasons why the request cannot be accepted. ( Whenever two or more candidates have filed for the position of precinct committee officer for the same party in the same precinct, the eontest for that position must be presented to absentee voters from that precinct by either including the contest on the regular absentee ballot or a separate absentee ballot. The ballot must provide space designated for writing in the name of additional candidates.))
(2) A registered voter may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter. The voter may obtain the ballot by telephone request, by mail, electronically, or in person. The county auditor shall keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.
(3) A copy of the state voters' pamphlet must be sent to registered voters temporarily outside the state, out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters along with the absentee ballot if such a pamphlet has been prepared for the primary or election and is available to the county auditor at the time of mailing. The county auditor shall mail all absentee ballots and related material to voters outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia under 39 U.S.C. 3406.

Sec. 54. RCW 29A.40.091 and 2005 c 246 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall send each absentee voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, and instructions on how to mark the ballot and how to return it to the county auditor. ( (The instructions that accompany an absentee ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chaptex 29A. 36 RCW.)) The absentee voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the absentee voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and, except as otherwise provided by law, it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign an absentee envelope on behalf of another voter. The return envelope must provide space for the voter to indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and for the voter to sign the oath. It must also contain a space so that the voter may include a telephone number. A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope must also have a secrecy flap that the voter may seal that will cover the voter's signature and optional telephone number. For out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor by whom it was issued or attach sufficient first class postage, if applicable, and mail the ballot to the appropriate county auditor no later than the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued.

If the county auditor chooses to forward absentee ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed.

Sec. 55. RCW 29A.40.100 and 2003 c 111 s 1010 are each amended to read as follows:

County auditors must ((fequest that)), under rules adopted by the secretary of state, permit observers ( (be appointed by the majox political parties)) to be present during the processing of absentee ballots. The absence of the observers will not prevent the processing of absentee ballots ((if the county auditor has requested theix presence)).

Sec. 56. RCW 29A. 44.050 and 2003 c 111 s 1105 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) At the direction of the county auditor, a team or teams ( (eomposed of a representative of at least two major political parties)) shall stop at designated polling places and pick up the sealed containers of voted, untallied ballots for delivery to the counting center. There may be more than one delivery from each polling place. Two precinct election officials( (, representing two major political parties,) shall seal the voted ballots in containers furnished by the county auditor and properly identified with his or her address with uniquely prenumbered seals.
(2) At the counting center or the collection stations where the sealed ballot containers are delivered (by the designated representatives of the major political parties)), the county auditor or a designated representative of the county auditor shall receive the sealed ballot containers, record the time, date, precinct name or number, and seal number of each ballot container.

Sec. 57. RCW 29A.44.201 and 2004 c 271 s 136 are each amended to read as follows:

A voter desiring to vote shall give his or her name to the precinct election officer who has the precinct list of registered voters. This officer shall announce the name to the precinct election officer who has the copy of the inspector's poll book for that precinct. If the right of this voter to participate in the primary or election is not challenged, the voter must be issued a ballot or permitted to enter a voting booth or to operate a voting device. ((for a partisan primary in a jurisdiction using the physically separate ballot format, the voter must be issued a nonpartisan ballot and each paxty ballot.)) The number of the ballot or the voter must be recorded by the precinct election officers. If the right of the voter to participate is challenged, RCW 29A.08.810 and 29A.08.820 apply to that voter.

Sec. 58. RCW 29A.44.221 and 2004 c 271 s 137 are each amended to read as follows:

On signing the precinct list of registered voters or being issued a ballot, the voter shall, without leaving the polling place or disability access location, proceed to one of the voting booths or voting devices to cast his or her vote. When county election procedures so provide, the election officers may tear off and retain the numbered stub from the ballot before delivering it to the voter. If an election officer has not already done so, when the voter has finished, he or she shall either (1) remove the numbered stub from the ballot, place the ballot in the ballot box, and return the number to the election officers, or (2) deliver the entire ballot to the election officers, who shall remove the numbered stub from the ballot and place the ballot in the ballot box. ((for a partisan primary in a jurisdiction using the physically separate ballot format, the voter shall also return unvoted party ballots to the precinct election officers, who shall void the unvoted party ballots and return them to the county auditor.)) If poll-site ballot counting devices are used, the voter shall put the ballot in the device.

Sec. 59. RCW 29A.44.231 and 2004 c 271 s 138 are each amended to read as follows:

As each voter casts his or her vote, the precinct election officers
shall insert in the poll books or precinct list of registered voters opposite that voter's name, a notation to credit the voter with having participated in that primary or election. ((No record may be made of a voter's party affiliation in a partisan primary-)) The precinct election officers shall record the voter's name so that a separate record is kept.

Sec. 60. RCW 29A. 44.410 and 2003 c 111 s 1134 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) At least ten days prior to any primary or election, general or special, the county auditor shall appoint one inspector and two judges of election for each precinct (or each combination of precincts temporarily consolidated as a single precinct for that primary or election), other than those precincts designated as vote-by-mail precincts pursuant to RCW 29A.48.010. ((Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the persons appointed shall be among those whose names are contained on the lists furnished undex $R C W$ 29A. 44.430 by the chairpersons of the county central committees of the political parties entitled to representation thereon.) ) Such precinct election officers, whenever possible, should be residents of the precinct in which they serve.
(2) ( (The county auditor may delete from the lists of names submitted to the auditox by the chairpersons of the county central committees under RCW 29A.44.430: (a) The names of those persons who indicate to the auditor that they cannot or do not wish to serve as precinct election officers for the primary or election or who otherwise eannot so serve; and (b) the names of those persons who lack the ability to conduct propexly the duties of an inspector or judge of election after training in that proper conduct has been made available to them by the auditor. The lists which are submitted to the auditor in a timely manner under RCW 29A.44.430, less the deletions authorized by this subsection, constitute the official nomination lists for inspectors and judges of election.
(3) If the number of persons whose names are on the official nomination list for a political party is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of subsection (4) of this section as it applies to that political party or is othexwise insufficient to provide the number of precinct election officials required from that political party, the
auditor shall notify the chair of the party's county central committee regarding the deficiency. The chair may, within five business days of being notified by the auditor, add to the party's nomination list the names of additional persons belonging to that political party who are qualified to serve on the election boards. To the extent that, following this procedure, the number of pexsons whose names appear on the official nomination lists of the political parties is insufficient to provide the number of election inspectors and judges required for a primary or election, the auditor may appoint a properly trained person whose name does not appear on such a list as an inspector or judge of election for a precinct.
(4) The county auditor shall designate the inspector and one judge in each precinct from that political party which polled the highest number of votes in the county for its candidate for president at the last preceding presidential election and one judge from that political party polling the next highest number of votes in the county for its eandidate for president at the same election. The provisions of this subsection apply only if the number of names on the official nomination list for inspectors and judges of election for a political party is sufficient to satisfy the requirements imposed by this subsection.
(5))) Except as provided in RCW 29A.44.440 for the filling of vacancies, this shall be the exclusive method for the appointment of inspectors and judges to serve as precinct election officers at any primary or election, general or special, and shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different requirements.

Sec. 61. RCW 29A.44.420 and 2003 c 111 s 1135 are each amended to read as follows:

At the same time the officer having jurisdiction of the election appoints the inspector and two judges as provided in RCW 29A.44.410, he or she may appoint one or more persons to act as clerks if in his or her judgment such additional persons are necessary ( (, exeept that in precincts in which voting machines are used, the judges of election shall perform the duties required to be performed by clexks.

Each clerk appointed shall represent a major political party. The political party representation of a single set of precinct election
efficexs shall, whenever possible, be equal but, in any event, no single political party shall be represented by more than a majority of one at each polling place)).

The election officer having jurisdiction of the election may designate at what hour the clerks shall report for duty. The hour may vary among the precincts according to the judgment of the appointing officer.

Sec. 62. RCW 29A.44.430 and 2003 c 111 s 1136 are each amended to read as follows:
( (The precinct committec officer of each major political party shall certify to the officer's county chair a list of those persons belonging to the officer's political party qualified to act upon the election board in the officer's precinct.))

By the first day of June each year, the chair of the county central committee of ((each major)) a political party ((shall)) may certify to the officer having jurisdiction of the election a list of those persons ((belonging to the county chair's political party in each precinct)) who are qualified to ((act)) serve on the election boards ((therein.

The county chair shall compile this list from the names cextified by the various precinct committee officers unless no names or not a sufficient number of names have been certified from a precinct, in which event the county chair may include therein the names of qualified members of the county chair's party selected by the county chair. The eounty chair shall also have the authority to substitute names of persons recommended by the precinct committee officers if in the judgment of the county chair such persons are not qualified to serve as precinct election officers)) of that county.

Sec. 63. RCW 29A.48.020 and 2004 c 266 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

At any ((nompartisan)) special election not being held in conjunction with a state primary or general election, the county, city, town, or district requesting the election pursuant to RCW ((Z9A.04.320)) 29A.04.321 or 29A.04.330 may also request that the special election be conducted by mail ballot. The county auditor may honor the request or may determine that the election is not to be
conducted by mail ballot. The decision of the county auditor in this regard is final.

For all special elections not being held in conjunction with a state primary or state general election where voting is conducted by mail ballot, the county auditor shall, not less than eighteen days before the date of such election, mail to each registered voter a mail ballot. The auditor shall handle inactive voters in the same manner as inactive voters in mail ballot precincts. The requirements regarding certification, reporting, and the mailing of overseas and military ballots in $\operatorname{RCW}((z 9.36 .270))$ 29A. 40.070 apply to mail ballot elections.

Sec. 64. RCW 29A. 48.060 and 2003 c 111 s 1206 are each amended to read as follows:

All mail ballots authorized by RCW 29A.48.010, 29A.48.020, or 29A.48.030 must contain the same offices, names of nominees or candidates, and propositions to be voted upon((, including precinct offices, ) as if the ballot had been voted in person at the polling place. Except as otherwise provided by law, mail ballots must be treated in the same manner as absentee ballots issued at the request of the voter. If electronic vote tallying devices are used, ( (political party) ) observers must be given the opportunity to be present, and a test of the equipment must be performed as required by RCW 29A.12.130 before tabulating ballots. ((Political party obsexvexs)) Observers may select at random ballots to be counted manually as provided by RCW 29A. 60.170 .

Sec. 65. RCW 29A.52.011 and 2006 c 344 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be voted upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no primary ((election)) shall be held in the odd-numbered year for that office if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw ( $\boldsymbol{T}^{\boldsymbol{T}}$ either of the following circumstances exist:
(1) No more than one candidate of each qualified political party has filed a declaration of candidacy for the same partisan office to be filled; OX
(2)) no more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for ((a single nompartisan)) that office to be filled.

In either event, the officer with whom the declarations of candidacy were filed shall immediately notify all candidates concerned and the names of the candidates that would have been printed upon the primary ballot, but for the provisions of this section, shall be printed as ((nominees)) candidates for the ((positions sought upon)) position on the ((Novembex)) general election ballot.

Sec. 66. RCW 29A.52.210 and 2003 c 111 s 1305 are each amended to read as follows:

All city and town primaries shall be nonpartisan. Primaries for special purpose districts, except those districts that require ownership of property within the district as a prerequisite to voting, shall be nonpartisan. City, town, and district primaries shall be held as provided in RCW ((29A.04.310)) 29A.04.311.

The purpose of this section is to establish the holding of a primary, subject to the exemptions in RCW 29A.52.220, as a uniform procedural requirement to the holding of city, town, and district elections. These provisions supersede any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different election requirements.

Sec. 67. RCW 29A. 52.220 and 2005 c 153 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) No primary may be held for any single position ((in any city, town, district, or district court, ) as required by RCW 29A.52.210(( $\boldsymbol{r})$ ) if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, there are no more than two candidates filed for the position. The county auditor shall, as soon as possible, notify all the candidates so affected that the office for which they filed will not appear on the primary ballot.
(2) No primary may be held for nonpartisan offices in any first class city if the city:
(a) Is a qualifying city that has been certified to participate in the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020; and
(b) Is conducting an election using the instant runoff voting method for the pilot project authorized by RCW 29A.53.020.
(c) This subsection (2) expires July 1, 2013.
(3) No primary may be held for the office of commissioner of a park and recreation district or for the office of cemetery district commissioner.
(4) Names of candidates for offices that do not appear on the primary ballot shall be printed upon the general election ballot in the manner specified by RCW 29A.36.131.

Sec. 68. RCW 29A. 52.311 and 2004 c 271 s 145 are each amended to read as follows:

Not more than ten nor less than three days before the primary ${ }_{\perp}$ the county auditor shall publish notice of such primary in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the county. The notice must contain the ( (proper party designations, the)) names and addresses of all persons who have filed a declaration of candidacy to be voted upon at that primary, instructions for voting the applicable ballot, as provided in chapter 29A. 36 RCW, the hours during which the polls will be open, and the polling places for each precinct, giving the address of each polling place. ((The names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices must be published separately with designation of the offices for which they are candidates but without party designation.)) This is the only notice required for the holding of any primary.

Sec. 69. RCW 29A. 52.351 and 2004 c 271 s 175 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 29A. 32.260 , notice for any state, county, district, or municipal election, whether special or general, must be given by at least one publication not more than ten nor less than three days before the election by the county auditor or the officer conducting the election as the case may be, in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the county. The legal notice must contain the title of each office ((under the proper party designation)), the names and addresses of all ((efficexs who have been nominated for an office)) candidates to be voted upon at that election, together with the ballot titles of all measures, the hours during which the polls will be open, and the polling places for each precinct, giving the address of each polling place. ((The names of all eandidates for nonpartisan offices must be published separately with designation of the offices for which they are candidates but without
party designation.)) This is the only notice required for a state, county, district, or municipal general or special election and supersedes the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different requirements for the giving of notice of any general or special election((s)).

Sec. 70. RCW 29A. 60.110 and 2003 c 111 s 1511 are each amended to read as follows:

Immediately after their tabulation, all ballots counted at a ballot counting center must be sealed in containers that identify the primary or election and be retained for at least sixty days or according to federal law, whichever is longer. All ballots tallied by poll-site ballot counting devices must be returned to the elections department in sealed ballot containers on election day. Counties composed entirely of islands or portions of counties composed of islands shall collect the ballots within twenty-four hours of the close of the polls.

Ballots tabulated in poll-site ballot counting devices must be sealed by two of the election precinct officers at the polling place, and a log of the seal and the names of the people sealing the container must be completed. One copy of this log must be retained by the inspector, one copy must be placed in the ballot transfer case, and one copy must be transported with the ballots to the elections department, where the seal number must be verified by the county auditor or a designated representative. Ballots may be transported by one election employee if the container is sealed at the poll and then verified when returned to the elections department. Auditors using poll-site ballot counting devices may conduct early pickup of counted ballots on election day.

In the presence of ((major party)) observers ((who are available)) under rules adopted by the secretary of state, ballots may be removed from the sealed containers at the elections department and consolidated into one sealed container for storage purposes. The containers may only be opened by the canvassing board as part of the canvass, or to conduct recounts, or under RCW 29A. $60.170(3)$, or by order of the superior court in a contest or election dispute. If the canvassing board opens a ballot container, it shall make a full record of the additional tabulation or examination made of the ballots. This record
must be added to any other record of the canvassing process in that county.

Sec. 71. RCW 29A. 60.170 and 2003 c 111 s 1517 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The counting center in a county using voting systems is under the direction of the county auditor and ((flust)) may be observed by ( (one representative from each major political party, if representatives have been appointed by the respective major political parties and these representatives are present while the counting centex is operating)) candidates and the public under rules adopted by the secretary of state. The proceedings must be open to the public, but no persons except those employed and authorized by the county auditor may touch any ballot or ballot container or operate a vote tallying system.
(2) In counties in which ballots are not counted at the polling place, the ( (efficial political party observers, upon mutual agreement, ) county auditor may ((request that)) select a precinct (be selected) ) at random on receipt of the ballots from the polling place and request that a manual count be made of the number of ballots and of the votes cast on any office or issue. The ballots for that precinct must then be counted by the vote tallying system, and this result will be compared to the results of the manual count. This may be done as many as three times during the tabulation of ballots on the day of the primary or election.
(3) In counties using poll-site ballot counting devices, the ((political party observers, upon mutual agreement,) ) county auditor may choose as many as three precincts and request that a manual count be made of the number of ballots and the votes cast on any office or issue. The results of this count will be compared to the count of the precinct made by the poll-site ballot counting device. These selections must be made no later than thirty minutes after the close of the polls. The manual count must be completed within forty-eight hours after the close of the polls. The process must take place at a location designated by the county auditor for that purpose. ((The political party observers must receive timely notice of the time and location, and have the right to be present. However, the process must proced as scheduled if the observers are unable to attend.))

Sec. 72. RCW 29A. 60.221 and 2004 c 271 s 176 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) If the requisite number of candidates for any federal, state, county, city, or district offices have not ((been nominated in)) qualified at a primary to have their names appear on the general election ballot by reason of two or more persons having an equal and requisite number of votes for being placed on the general election ballot, the official empowered by state law to certify candidates for the general election ballot shall give notice to the several persons so having the equal and requisite number of votes to attend at the appropriate office at the time designated by that official, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of those persons will be ((declared nominated and)) placed on the general election ballot.
(2) If the requisite number of candidates for any federal, state, county, city, or district((, or precinct officers)) offices have not been elected by reason of two or more persons having an equal and highest number of votes for one and the same office, the official empowered by state law to issue the original certificate of election shall give notice to the several persons so having the highest and equal number of votes to attend at the appropriate office at the time to be appointed by that official, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of those persons will be declared duly elected, and the official shall make out and deliver to the person thus duly declared elected a certificate of election.

Sec. 73. RCW 29A. 60.240 and 2003 c 111 s 1524 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall, as soon as possible but in any event not later than the third Tuesday following the primary, canvass and certify the returns ( ( $\theta f)$ ) for all ( (primary elections as to)) candidates for state offices, United States senators and representatives in Congress, and all other candidates whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county.

Sec. 74. RCW 29A. 64.011 and 2004 c 271 s 177 are each amended to read as follows:
((An officer of a political party or any)) Any person for whom
votes were cast in a primary who ((was not declared nominated) ) did not qualify to have his or her name printed on the subsequent general election ballot may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast at that primary for all persons for whom votes were cast for ((nomination to)) that office.
((An officer of a political party or any)) Any person for whom votes were cast at any election may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast at that election for all candidates for election to that office.

Any group of five or more registered voters may file a written application for a recount of the votes or a portion of the votes cast upon any question or issue. They shall designate one of the members of the group as chair and shall indicate the voting residence of each member of the group.

An application for a recount of the votes cast for an office or on a ballot measure must be filed with the officer with whom filings are made for the jurisdiction.

An application for a recount must specify whether the recount will be done manually or by the vote tally system. A recount done by the vote tally system must use programming that recounts and reports only the office or ballot measure in question. The county shall also provide for a test of the logic and accuracy of that program.

An application for a recount must be filed within three business days after the county canvassing board or secretary of state has declared the official results of the primary or election for the office or issue for which the recount is requested.

This chapter applies to the recounting of votes cast by paper ballots and to the recounting of votes recorded on ballots counted by a vote tally system.

Sec. 75. RCW 29A. 64.030 and 2005 c 243 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

An application for a recount shall state the office for which a recount is requested and whether the request is for all or only a portion of the votes cast in that jurisdiction of that office. The person filing an application for a manual recount shall, at the same time, deposit with the county canvassing board or secretary of state, in cash or by certified check, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for
each ballot cast in the jurisdiction or portion of the jurisdiction for which the recount is requested as security for the payment of any costs of conducting the recount. If the application is for a machine recount, the deposit must be equal to fifteen cents for each ballot. These charges shall be determined by the county canvassing board or boards under RCW 29A.64.081.

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

Proceedings of the canvassing board are public under chapter 42.30 RCW. Subject to reasonable and equitable guidelines adopted by the canvassing board, all interested persons may attend and witness a recount.

Sec. 76. RCW 29A. 68.011 and 2005 c 243 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

Any justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court in the proper county shall, by order, require any person charged with error, wrongful act, or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty and to do as the court orders or to show cause forthwith why the error should not be corrected, the wrongful act desisted from, or the duty or order not performed, whenever it is made to appear to such justice or judge by affidavit of an elector that:
(1) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in printing the name of any candidate on official ballots; or
(2) An error other than as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been committed or is about to be committed in printing the ballots; or
(3) The name of any person has been or is about to be wrongfully placed upon the ballots; or
(4) A wrongful act other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been performed or is about to be performed by any election officer; or
(5) Any neglect of duty on the part of an election officer other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has occurred or is about to occur; or
(6) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the issuance of a certificate of election.

An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) of this section when relating to a primary ((election)) must be filed with the appropriate court no later than the second Friday following the closing of the filing period for nominations for such office and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) of this section when relating to a general election must be filed with the appropriate court no later than three days following the official certification of the primary ((election)) returns and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsection (6) of this section shall be filed with the appropriate court no later than ten days following the official certification of the election as provided in RCW 29A. 60.190 , 29A. 60.240 , or 29 A. 60.250 or, in the case of a recount, ten days after the official certification of the amended abstract as provided in RCW 29A.64.061.

Sec. 77. RCW 36.16 .110 and 2003 c 238 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The county legislative authority in each county shall, at its next regular or special meeting after being appraised of any vacancy in any county, township, precinct, or road district office of the county, fill the vacancy by the appointment of some person qualified to hold such
office, and the officers thus appointed shall hold office until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

If a vacancy occurs in a (partisan)) county office after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor ((who is ef the same party as the incumbent)) may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW ((29.01.135)) 29A.04.133 and shall continue ((through the texm for which he or she was)) until a successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 78. RCW 36.16 .115 and 1981 c 180 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Where a vacancy occurs in any ( (partisan)) county elective office, other than a member of the county legislative authority, the county legislative authority may appoint an employee that was serving as a deputy or assistant in such office at the time the vacancy occurred as an acting official to perform all necessary duties to continue normal office operations. The acting official will serve until a successor is either elected or appointed as required by law. This section does not apply to any vacancy occurring in a charter county ((which)) that has charter provisions inconsistent with this section.

Sec. 79. RCW 36.32 .0558 and 2003 c 238 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Vacancies on a board of county commissioners consisting of five members shall be filled as provided in RCW 36.32.070, except that:
(1) Whenever there are three or more vacancies, the governor shall appoint one or more commissioners until there are a total of three commissioners;
(2) Whenever there are two vacancies, the three commissioners shall fill one of the vacancies;
(3) Whenever there is one vacancy, the four commissioners shall fill the single vacancy; and
(4) Whenever there is a vacancy after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor ( (who is of the same party as
the incumbent)) may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW ((29.01.135)) 29A.04.133 and shall continue ((through the term for which he or she was)) until a successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 80. RCW 36.32 .070 and 2003 c 238 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever there is a vacancy in the board of county commissioners, except as provided in RCW 36.32.0558, it shall be filled as follows:
(1) If there are three vacancies, the governor of the state shall appoint two of the officers. The two commissioners thus appointed shall then meet and select the third commissioner. If the two appointed commissioners fail to agree upon selection of the third after the expiration of five days from the day they were appointed, the governor shall appoint the remaining commissioner.
(2) Whenever there are two vacancies in the office of county commissioner, the governor shall appoint one commissioner, and the two commissioners then in office shall appoint the third commissioner. If they fail to agree upon a selection after the expiration of five days from the day of the governor's appointment, the governor shall appoint the third commissioner.
(3) Whenever there is one vacancy in the office of county commissioner, the two remaining commissioners shall fill the vacancy. If the two commissioners fail to agree upon a selection after the expiration of five days from the day the vacancy occurred, the governor shall appoint the third commissioner.
(4) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of county commissioner after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor ((who is of the same party as the incumbent)) may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW ((29.01.135)) 29A.04.133 and shall continue ( (through the term for which he or she was)) until a successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 81. RCW 42.12 .040 and 2006 c 344 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) If a vacancy occurs in any ((partisan)) elective office in the executive or legislative branches of state government or in any ((partisan)) county elective office before the ((eleventh)) tenth

Tuesday prior to the ((primary for the)) next general election following the occurrence of the vacancy, a successor shall be elected to that office at that general election. Except during the last year of the term of office, if such a vacancy occurs on or after the ((eleventh)) tenth Tuesday prior to the ((primary for that)) general election, the election of the successor shall occur at the next succeeding general election. The elected successor shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. This section shall not apply to any vacancy occurring in a charter county ((which)) that has charter provisions inconsistent with this section.
(2) If a vacancy occurs in any legislative office or in any ((partisan)) county office after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor (who is of the same party as the incumbent)) may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW 29A.04.133 and shall continue ( (through the term for which he or she was)) until a successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 82. RCW 42.12 .040 and 2005 c 2 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) If a vacancy occurs in any ((partisan)) elective office in the executive or legislative branches of state government or in any ((partisan)) county elective office before the ((sixth)) tenth Tuesday prior to the next general election following the occurrence of the vacancy, a successor shall be elected to that office at that general election. Except during the last year of the term of office, if such a vacancy occurs on or after the ((sixth)) tenth Tuesday prior to the general election, the election of the successor shall occur at the next succeeding general election. The elected successor shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. This section shall not apply to any vacancy occurring in a charter county that has charter provisions inconsistent with this section.
(2) If a vacancy occurs in any legislative office or in any ((partisan)) county office after the general election in a year that the position appears on the ballot and before the start of the next term, the term of the successor ( (who is of the same party as the incumbent)) may commence once he or she has qualified as defined in RCW

29A.04.133 and shall continue ( (through the term for which he or she was)) until a successor is elected and qualified.

## NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

NEW SECTION. Sec. 83. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:
(1) Independent or political party candidates for president and vice president may be nominated and presidential electors for those candidates may be chosen at either national or state conventions as provided in sections 85 through 89 of this act.
(2) A "state nominating convention," for the purposes of sections 85 through 89 of this act, is an organized assembly of registered voters of this state representing independent candidates for the offices of president and vice president or a political party that chooses to nominate candidates for the offices of president and vice president independently of any national nominating convention. State nominating conventions may not nominate candidates for any public office other than president and vice president of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 84. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:
(1) A state nominating convention may be held not earlier than the first Saturday in June and not later than the fourth Saturday in June.
(2) A state nominating convention may consist of multiple conventions held in more than one location on the same day.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 85. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:

A notice or notices of a prospective state nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within any county or counties in which the convention or parts of the convention are to be held at least ten days before the convention. The notice shall state the date, time, and place or places of the convention and include the mailing address of the person or organization sponsoring or conducting the convention.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 86. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:

In order to nominate candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, a state nominating convention shall obtain and submit to the secretary of state the signatures of at least one thousand registered voters of the state of Washington. The valid signatures of different individuals from each convention location obtained in support of the candidate or candidates for the offices of president and vice president nominated by that convention must be aggregated for the purposes of the requirements of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 87. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:

A state nominating convention petition shall clearly identify the names of the independent or political party candidates as they will appear on the certificate of nomination under section 88 of this act. The petition shall also contain a statement that the person signing the petition is a registered voter of the state of Washington and shall have a space for the voter to sign his or her name and to print his or her name and address. No person may sign more than one nominating petition for the same election.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 88. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:

The presiding officer and the secretary of a state nominating convention shall execute under oath a certificate reciting the nominations made at that convention. The certificate must:
(1) Be in writing;
(2) Contain the name of each person nominated, his or her residence, the office for which he or she is nominated, and a sworn statement from each nominee giving his or her consent to the nomination;
(3) Identify the political party or the independent candidate on whose behalf the convention was held;
(4) Include a list of the names and mailing addresses of the requisite number of presidential electors selected at that convention;
(5) Be accompanied by a nominating petition or petitions bearing
the signatures and addresses of at least one thousand registered voters of the state;
(6) Contain proof of publication of the notice of calling the convention; and
(7) Be submitted to the secretary of state not later than one week following the adjournment of the convention at which the nominations were made.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 89. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:
(1) If two or more valid certificates of nomination are filed purporting to nominate different candidates for the offices of president and vice president using the same political party name, the secretary of state must give effect to both certificates. If conflicting claims to the use of a party name are not resolved either by mutual agreement or by a judicial determination of the right to the name as provided in this section, all of the candidates purported to have been nominated using that party name must be treated as independent candidates. Disputes over the right to the name must not be permitted to delay the printing of either ballots or a voters' pamphlet.
(2) A person affected by a dispute over the use of a party name under this section may petition the superior court of Thurston county for a judicial determination of the right to use the name of that political party, either before or after documents are filed with the secretary of state. The court shall resolve the conflict between competing claims to the use of the same party name according to the following principles: (a) The prior established public use of the name during previous elections by a party composed of or led by the same individuals or individuals in documented succession; (b) prior established public use of the name earlier in the same election cycle; (c) documented affiliation with a national or statewide party organization with an established use of the name; (d) the first date of filing of a certificate of nomination; and (e) such other indicia of an established right to use of the name as the court may deem relevant. Upon resolving the conflict between competing claims, the court may also address any ballot designation for the candidate who does not prevail.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 90. A new section is added to chapter 29A. 56 RCW to read as follows:

Upon the receipt of the certificate of nomination, the secretary of state shall check the certificate and canvass the signatures on the accompanying nominating petitions to determine if the requirements of section 87 of this act have been met. Once the determination has been made, the secretary of state shall notify the presiding officer of the convention and any other persons requesting the notification, of his or her decision regarding the sufficiency of the certificate or the nominating petitions. Any appeal regarding this determination must be filed with the superior court of Thurston county not later than five days from the date the determination is made, and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court within five days of the filing. Nominating petitions shall not be available for public inspection or copying.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 91. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
(1) RCW 29A.04.086 (Major political party) and 2004 c 271 s 103;
(2) RCW 29A.04.097 (Minor political party) and $2003 \mathrm{c} 111 \mathrm{~s} 116 ;$
(3) RCW 29A.20.111 (Definitions--"Convention" and "election jurisdiction") and 2004 c 271 s 188;
(4) RCW 29A.20.121 (Nomination by convention or write-in--Dates-Special filing period) and 2006 c 344 s $4 \& 2004$ c 271 s 110;
(5) RCW 29A. 20.131 (Convention--Notice) and 2004 c 271 s 189 ;
(6) RCW 29A. 20.141 (Convention--Requirements for validity) and 2004 c 271 s 111;
(7) RCW 29A.20.151 (Nominating petition--Requirements) and 2004 c 271 s 112;
(8) RCW 29A.20.161 (Certificate of nomination--Requisites) and 2004 c 271 s 154;
(9) RCW 29A.20.171 (Multiple certificates of nomination) and 2004 c 271 s 155;
(10) RCW 29A.20.181 (Presidential electors--Selection at convention) and 2004 c 271 s 156;
(11) RCW 29A.20.191 (Certificate of nomination--Checking signatures--Appeal of determination) and 2004 c 271 s 157;
(12) RCW 29A.20.201 (Declarations of candidacy required, exceptions--Payment of fees) and 2004 c 271 s 113;
(13) RCW 29A.24.210 (Vacancy in partisan elective office--Special filing period) and 2003 c 111 s 621;
(14) RCW 29A.28.011 (Major party ticket) and 2004 c 271 s 191;
(15) RCW 29A.28.071 (Precinct committee officer) and 2004 c 271 s 120;
(16) RCW 29A.32.036 (Even year primary contents) and 2004 c 271 s 122;
(17) RCW 29A.36.104 (Partisan primary ballots--Formats) and 2004 c 271 s 126;
(18) RCW 29A.36.106 (Partisan primary ballots--Required statements) and 2004 c 271 s 127;
(19) RCW 29A.36.191 (Partisan candidates qualified for general election) and 2004 c 271 s 133;
(20) RCW 29A.52.106 (Intent) and 2004 c 271 s 140;
(21) RCW 29A.52.116 (Application of chapter--Exceptions) and 2004 c 271 s 139;
(22) RCW 29A.52.141 (Instructions) and 2004 c 271 s 141;
(23) RCW 29A.52.151 (Ballot format--Procedures) and 2004 c 271 s 142;
(24) RCW 29A.52.161 (One vote) and 2004 c 271 s 144 ;
(25) RCW 29A.52.321 (Certification of nominees) and 2004 c 271 s 146;
(26) RCW 29A. 80.011 (Authority--Generally) and 2004 c 271 s 183;
(27) RCW 29A.80.020 (State committee) and 2003 c 111 s 2002 , 1987 c 295 s 11, 1972 ex.s. c $45 \mathrm{~s} 1, \& 1965$ c 9 s 29.42 .020 ;
(28) RCW 29A.80.030 (County central committee--Organization meetings) and $2003 \mathrm{c} 111 \mathrm{~s} 2003,1987 \mathrm{c} 295 \mathrm{~s} 12,1973 \mathrm{c} 85 \mathrm{~s} 1,1973$ c 4 s 5 , \& 1965 c 9 s 29.42 .030 ;
(29) RCW 29A.80.041 (Precinct committee officer, eligibility) and 2004 c 271 s 148;
(30) RCW 29A.80.051 (Precinct committee officer--Election--Term) and 2004 c 271 s 149; and
(31) RCW 29A.80.061 (Legislative district chair--Election--Term-Removal) and 2004 c 271 s 150.

2
3

NEW SECTION. Sec. 92. Subheadings used in this act are not any part of the law.

END

