

Office of the Attorney General  
Consumer Protection Division  
800 5th Avenue, Suite 2000  
Seattle, Washington 98104-3188

February 16, 2016

Dear Attorney General Ferguson:

This letter provides your agency with notice that a group of nineteen organizations located in Washington and Oregon recently filed a complaint with the Internal Revenue Service urging the IRS to revoke the Freedom Foundation's current tax-exempt status. As an agency with regulatory authority over nonprofits operating in Washington, it is imperative that you take action to ensure compliance with Washington's tax laws. Accordingly, we respectfully request that your office now undertake its own review of the Freedom Foundation's activities to determine if tax exemption under Washington law is still appropriate for an organization that has shown itself to be increasingly politically partisan and only interested in benefiting those whose interests align with its own.

The Freedom Foundation currently claims tax exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and Washington law. The requirements of these laws are intended to guarantee that those receiving public benefits in the form of tax exemptions operate in a manner that benefits the public as a whole and the attached complaint, and the Freedom Foundation's recent actions, demonstrate that its activities have grown increasingly political and are no longer in the public interest. It is clearly not in the public interest to allow the organization to maintain its tax exempt status while it operates in this fashion. The assertions supported by specific facts in the attached complaint filed with the IRS include the following:

**The Freedom Foundation is undertaking political campaign intervention on behalf of partisan candidates for office.** In order to qualify for exemption under section 501(c)(3), an organization is prohibited from participating or intervening in any political campaign on behalf of a partisan candidate for public office. Based on the examples provided in the attached complaint and available online, it is clear the Freedom Foundation has grown increasingly partisan and is directly intervening in political campaigns. This partisan activity is evident in the conduct of the organization itself, and also in the conduct of individuals acting on behalf of the organization.

**The Freedom Foundation is operating for the private benefit of the Republican Party and other Conservative and Libertarian groups in the states of Washington and Oregon.** The Internal Revenue Code requires that no more than an insubstantial benefit should flow to any private party, including unrelated third parties, from an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3). The actions of the Freedom Foundation are

benefiting the Republican Party and similar political groups, in far greater than an insubstantial amount. Recently, the Freedom Foundation has begun openly working to recruit and train candidates at its “Freedom Academy” events held throughout the region.

**A substantial part of the Freedom Foundation’s activity is becoming attempts to influence legislation and lobbying at the state and local level.** Recent actions by your office, information contained in Freedom Foundation materials, and statements made by leaders of the Organization indicate that the Freedom Foundation may be undertaking lobbying activities that are far in excess of what is permissible for an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3).

The State has a recognized interest in ensuring organizations holding themselves out as nonprofit organizations are benefiting residents throughout the State in exchange for the benefits it receives as being recognized as a nonprofit organization. As previously stated by the Legislature “it is in the public interest to increase the level of accountability to the public of nonprofit corporations through improved reporting, increased consistency between state and federal statutes, and a clear definition of those nonprofit corporations that may hold themselves out as operating to benefit the public.” *Nonprofit Corporations – Annual Report – Public Benefit Nonprofit Corporations*, 1989 Wash. Legis. Serv. 291. Accordingly, as a nonprofit organized and operating in Washington, the State has an interest in ensuring the nonprofit’s actions do in fact meet the requirements imposed on organizations holding themselves out as benefiting the public.

Organizations operating in Washington are subject to business and occupation taxes in exchange for the right to engage in business activities. The tax is generally applied to the gross proceeds of sales or gross income of the organization. A nonprofit organization is exempt on paying such taxes on its fundraising activities under §82.04.3651 of the Revised Code. The legislative history of this section suggests that the purpose of the exemption was contingent on the public benefit conferred by the nonprofit organization to the residents of the State: “The legislature finds that nonprofit educational, charitable, religious, scientific, and social welfare organizations provide many public benefits to the people of the state of Washington. Therefore, the legislature finds that it is in the best interests of the state of Washington to provide a limited excise tax exemption for fund-raising activities for certain nonprofit organizations.” *Taxation-Nonprofit Organizations-Fund Raising Exemption*, 1998 Wash. Legis. Serv. Ch. 336 (S.B. 6599). Both this reasoning, and the requirements placed upon nonprofit organizations exempt under this section, clearly indicate the Freedom Foundation should not qualify for exemption from these taxes under Washington law.

The determination of whether the fundraising exemption applies to an organization turns on the question of whether it meets the definition of “nonprofit organization.” There are three

methods in which an organization such as the Freedom Foundation can satisfy the definition of a “nonprofit organization” for the purpose of this exemption. They are recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (which includes an absolute prohibition on political activity), being an organization eligible for exemption under section 501(c)(3) that has otherwise elected not to apply for exemption, or being an organization that satisfies the criteria of 82.04.3651(2)(c) which states that no organization will qualify as a nonprofit organization under that provision if its activities include a “substantial amount of political activity.” Thus under any applicable definition of “nonprofit organization” an organization that intervenes in political campaigns or undertakes political activity should not be eligible for this exemption.

As demonstrated by the examples stated in the IRS complaint included with this letter it is clear that the activities of the Freedom Foundation are both political and partisan. Therefore its tax exemption is no longer of benefit to the public generally, and allowing such an organization to enjoy the benefits of exemption from taxation runs counter to the reasons stated in the legislative history. As such, Washington State should review the record of the Freedom Foundation’s activity and revoke its tax exemption, given that exempt status only functions as a subsidy of the activities of a group that is interested solely in benefitting those who share its political disposition.

The tax exempt status of the Freedom Foundation is also relevant as it relates to the State’s interest in protecting residents who are solicited for donations to the organization. The prospective actions of the IRS related to the attached complaint put in jeopardy the ability for residents who give with the presumption their donation is tax deductible to claim such deduction. As a result, Washington organizations with an interest in making eligible grants, individuals working to give to further the public good, and taxpayers throughout the State may suffer adverse consequences if the Freedom Foundation is permitted to operate in the manner it currently does as demonstrated in the complaint.

It is clear the Freedom Foundation is operating outside the parameters envisioned for an organization that is exempt from taxation under R.C.W. §82.04.3651. Because the activities of the Freedom Foundation no longer benefit the public in manner anticipated by the legislature in enacting the current tax exemption provisions and because those activities have become overtly political, we respectfully request that your office investigate whether the Freedom Foundation’s tax exempt status complies with Washington law.

The public should no longer be expected to subsidize the activities of a partisan political group and we hope that the evidence included in the attached complaint provides you with the needed information to provide a basis for revocation at this time.

Thank you,

Andrew Biviano  
Founding Member  
Northwest Accountability Project

Rachel Berkson  
Executive Director  
NARAL Pro-Choice Washington

EJ Juárez  
Executive Director  
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Karen Strickland  
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American Federation of Teachers Washington

Michael Andrew  
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Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO

John Scearcy  
Secretary-Treasurer  
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## COMPLAINT

The Northwest Accountability Project respectfully requests the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) investigate whether the Evergreen Freedom Foundation (“Freedom Foundation”), an organization incorporated in Washington and currently claiming exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (“Code” or “IRC”), is operating in a manner that is in violation of its exempt status by engaging in political campaign intervention, providing a private benefit to the Republican Party and other conservative and libertarian groups in Washington and Oregon, and by possibly exceeding its permissible lobbying expenditures under section 501(h).

The Freedom Foundation incorporated in Washington State on January 4, 1991, applying for Federal tax exemption as an “educational organization” under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.<sup>1</sup> According to its bylaws, the organization was founded to “uphold and strengthen the fundamental principles of individual liberty, traditional American values and institutions, productive free enterprise, common sense policies, environmental and natural resource management, responsible and (sic), budget and taxation” by “maintain[ing] regular and bipartisan communication with elected officials and community and business leaders” and conducting “research and publishing studies and programs dealing with basic affordable family healthcare and housing for low income families” among other purposes.

Since 1991, the Foundation has swelled from two employees to nearly twenty, and lost track of the “bipartisan” objectives outlined by its founders. It has since fully embraced its role as a partisan group bent on advocating for the political gain of the Republican Party, similar organizations, and their candidates through campaign intervention and massive lobbying offensives. When Tom McCabe became CEO and took over the organization in 2013, he abandoned even the idea that the Freedom Foundation was run for the “public good,” as one representative for the Foundation put it, “he doesn’t want us to be a think tank anymore.”<sup>2</sup>

Although there has been a demonstrable shift in the Freedom Foundation’s mission and political tactics since its inception, it still keeps the benefits that come with its 501(c)(3) exemption to garner legitimacy and enjoy what amounts to tax-payer assistance for its partisan work. Complaints have been filed with the IRS alleging misconduct and violations of the Code

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<sup>1</sup> IRC § 501(c)(3).

<sup>2</sup> Many of the statements included in this complaint were obtained based on the recollection of individuals in attendance at the events discussed below. Should the IRS wish to verify the details of any statements contained in this complaint the Northwest Accountability Project can provide additional information to support the validity of such statements.

as recently as October of 2014, however the organization's exemption remains intact. Even more recently, the State of Washington sued the organization in October, 2015, alleging that the group violated campaign finance laws when it failed to report its involvement in ballot initiatives. Without immediate action by the IRS, the Freedom Foundation will continue to abuse its status as an "educational" organization exempt under section 501(c)(3), contrary to the clear legal rules contained in that provision of the Code.

### **Background on the law governing section 501(c)(3) Exempt Organizations**

To be tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, an organization must be both organized and operated exclusively for exempt purposes set forth in section 501(c)(3). To qualify for such exemption an organization must satisfy four criteria: it must be organized and operated exclusively for exempt purposes; no part of its net earnings may inure to the benefit of a private shareholder or individual; no part of its activities may constitute intervention or participation in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office; and no substantial part of its activities may consist of lobbying activities.<sup>3</sup> An organization's failure to satisfy any of the requirements of the organization or operational tests renders an organization unable to qualify or remain exempt under section 501(c)(3).<sup>4</sup> Thus the presence of a single substantial nonexempt purpose that violates the criteria stated above will disqualify any section 501(c)(3) organization, regardless of whether it furthers other truly exempt purposes.<sup>5</sup>

As stated above, section 501(c)(3) requires an organization to be both "organized" and "operated" exclusively for one or more exempt purposes. If the organization fails either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exempt.<sup>6</sup> The organizational test concerns the organization's articles of organization or comparable governing documents. The operational test of section 501(c)(3) is designed to insure that the organization's resources and activities are devoted to furthering exempt purposes that benefit the general public. The operational test examines the actual purpose for the organization's activities and not the nature of the activities or the organization's statement of purpose.<sup>7</sup> In testing compliance with the operational test, the Service must look beyond the organization's charter, and claims of exempt behavior, to discover "the actual objects motivating the organization and the subsequent conduct of the organization."<sup>8</sup>

The true purpose of an organization, as well as the actual nature of its activities, are questions of fact.<sup>9</sup> As such, the following complaint focuses on the operational test and will give specific examples, supported by evidence, of facts that demonstrate the Freedom Foundation has

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<sup>3</sup> See *American Campaign Academy*, 92 T.C. 1053 (1989), 4787-88X.

<sup>4</sup> See *Levy Family Tribe Foundation v. Commissioner*, 69 T.C. 615, 618 (1978)

<sup>5</sup> *Better Business Bureau v. United States*, 326 U.S. 279 (1945).

<sup>6</sup> Treas. Reg. § 1.501(c)(3)-1(a)(1).

<sup>7</sup> *American Campaign Academy*, 92 T.C. 1053 (1989), 4787-88X. Citing to *Kentucky Bar Foundation v. Commissioner*, 78 T.C. 921, 923- 924 (1982).

<sup>8</sup> *Taxation with Representation v. United States*, 585 F.2d 1219, 1222 (4th Cir. 1978), citing *Samuel Friedland Foundation v. United States*, 144 F.Supp. 74, 85 (D.N.J. 1956); *Christian Manner International v. Commissioner*, 71 T.C. 661, 668 (1979).

<sup>9</sup> *Christian Manner International v. Commissioner*, 71 T.C. at 668.

not maintained its legitimate tax exempt status and is, in fact, operating in a manner that is inconsistent with exemption under section 501(c)(3).

### **Summary**

- I. The Freedom Foundation is participating in political campaign intervention.** To qualify for exemption under section 501(c)(3), an organization may not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office. This prohibition is absolute. Based on all facts and circumstances demonstrated by the evidence and examples included in this complaint, it is clear the Freedom Foundation is directly intervening in political campaigns through its own actions and through individuals acting on behalf of the organization.
  
- II. The Freedom Foundation is operated for the private benefit of the Republican Party and other conservative and libertarian groups in the states of Washington and Oregon.** To be tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, an organization must be operated exclusively for exempt purposes and not for the benefit of a private individual or group. This prohibition requires that no more than an insubstantial benefit should flow to a private party, including unrelated third parties. Because the actions of the Freedom Foundation benefit the Republican Party and similar political groups, in far greater than an insubstantial amount, it is not operating for the benefit of the public and its exemption under section 501(c)(3) should be revoked.
  
- III. A substantial part of the Freedom Foundation's activities is attempting to influence legislative activity and lobbying.** A section 501(c)(3) organization is permitted to undertake a limited amount of lobbying activity while maintaining its exempt status. As an organization that has elected to be subject to the expenditure test under section 501(h) the Freedom Foundation regularly reports figures that suggest it is within the acceptable parameters of this test. However, given the information contained in Freedom Foundation communications and materials, statements made by leaders of the organization, and activities of its staff, it appears that based upon information and belief the lobbying expenses of the organization may be far in excess of what is permissible for an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3).

Accordingly, additional review should be conducted to determine whether revocation, or the issuance of excise taxes are appropriate when all the facts and circumstances are considered.

## **Violations**<sup>10</sup>

### **I. The Freedom Foundation is participating in political campaign intervention.**

The prohibition against political activities by organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) is absolute.<sup>11</sup> Any organization that “participates or intervenes, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office” is considered to be an action organization.<sup>12</sup> Such action organizations are not considered to be operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes, as required by the operational test.<sup>13</sup>

Activities which constitute participation or intervention in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate include, but are not limited to, the making of statements on behalf or in opposition to a candidate for public office.<sup>14</sup> Consequently, a written or oral endorsement of a candidate, or statement in opposition to an identified candidate, is strictly prohibited. The rating of candidates, even on a non-partisan basis, is also prohibited.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, a section 501(c)(3) organization may not distribute partisan campaign literature to the public, provide or solicit support to or for candidates or political organizations, or establish political action committees as a means to do indirectly what the organization may not do directly.

In situations where there is no explicit candidate endorsement there is no bright-line test for determining if the section 501(c)(3) organization participated or intervened in a political campaign. Instead, all the facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, statements or actions of the organization and its officers or representatives, must be considered.<sup>16</sup> A primary factor to consider when evaluating whether the statements of the organization constitute political campaign intervention includes whether the statement clearly identifies a candidate, either directly or indirectly, a political party affiliation, or other distinguishable facts that make reference to a candidate including their image and likeness.<sup>17</sup> Other facts and circumstances relevant to the determination of whether an action or statement constitutes prohibited campaign intervention include, among others, whether the statement expresses approval or disapproval for one or more candidates’ positions or actions; is delivered close in time to the election; makes reference to voting or an election; and whether the issue addressed has been raised as an issue distinguishing candidates for a given office. Statements that make reference to candidates or voting in a specific upcoming election face an increased risk of being qualified as political

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<sup>10</sup> Many of the facts laid out below serve as evidence of violations of more than one provision of the Code. For example, the activities in the section on campaign intervention generally serve as examples of the private benefit passing to the Republican Party as well and vice-versa.

<sup>11</sup> J.E. Kindell & J.F. Reilly, *Election Year Issues*, Exempt Organizations Continuing Professional Education Technical Instruction Program 335, 352 (2002); *see also United States v. Dykema*, 666 F.2d 1096, 1101 (7th Cir. 1981) (“It should be noted that exemption is lost . . . by participation in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. It need not form a substantial part of the organization’s activities”).

<sup>12</sup> Treas. Reg. § 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(3)(iii).

<sup>13</sup> *See* Treas. Reg. § 1-501(c)(3)-1(c)(3).

<sup>14</sup> *See Id.*, *See also* Treas. Reg. § 53.4945-3(a)(2)(i).

<sup>15</sup> *See Association of the Bar of the City of New York v. Commissioner*, 858 F.2d 876 (2d Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 490 U.S. 1030 (1989).

<sup>16</sup> *Fund For Study of Econ. Growth & Tax Reform v. I.R.S.*, 997 F. Supp. 15, 21 (D.D.C.) *aff’d sub nom. Fund for the Study of Econ. Growth & Tax Reform v. I.R.S.*, 161 F.3d 755 (D.C. Cir. 1998); Rev. Rul. 2007-41, 2007-1 C.B. 1421 (2007).

<sup>17</sup> Rev. Rul. 2007-41, 2007-1 C.B. 1421 (2007).



campaign intervention. Note that for the purposes of the operational test a web site is a form of communication. Therefore if an organization posts anything on its web site that favors or opposes a candidate for public office, this communication will be treated the same as if it was distributed printed material, oral statements or broadcasts by the organization.<sup>18</sup>

Like the organization itself, the actions and statements of those associated with the organization, especially those in leadership roles, must also be evaluated when reviewing whether exemption is appropriate under section 501(c)(3).<sup>19</sup> Political activities of the members of an organization are imputed to the organization when such acts are either directly or indirectly authorized or ratified by the organization.<sup>20</sup> An organization, by its nature, acts through its employees and agents; accordingly, the political activity of these individuals may then be attributed to the organization based on all the facts and circumstances.<sup>21</sup> Circumstances and facts to consider when reviewing the speech and activities of an individual associated with an exempt organization include whether financial resources and personnel of the organization are used in the course of performing the activities at issue, whether the individual makes clear they are speaking on their own behalf or if official titles are used, and where the activity or statement at issue occurs.<sup>22</sup>

In the instances where political campaign intervention occurs, section 4955 of the Code imposes an excise tax on the political expenditures of section 501(c)(3) organizations and any managers of the organization that knowingly approved the political expenditure.<sup>23</sup> When drafted, section 4955 was intended to strengthen, not weaken or replace, the prohibition on political campaign activity that can result in a revocation of the organization's exempt status.<sup>24</sup> This is evidenced by Congress enacting along with section 4955 other provisions needed to give the Service tools to enforce the political campaign prohibition: the termination assessment provisions of section 6852, the injunctive provisions of section 7409, and the amendments to section 504 making qualification under section 501(c)(4) unavailable to an organization that has lost its tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) due to political campaign activity.<sup>25</sup> As such, should it find that the organization is undertaking political campaign intervention, the Service may impose excise taxes along with, or in lieu of, revoking exemption.

### **Specific instances of political campaign intervention.**

**(1) The following articles have been pulled directly from the Official Blog of the Freedom Foundation a blog on the Freedom Foundation website that is paid for by, and maintained**

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<sup>18</sup> See *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> See *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> *In Re: Whether an Org. Intervened in Political Campaigns on Behalf of Candidates for Pub. Office in Violation of section 501(c)(3)*, GCM 39414 (I.R.S. Sept. 25, 1985) (citing G.C.M. 33912, I-2782 (August 15, 1968)).

<sup>21</sup> I.R.S. TAM 200446033 (Nov. 12, 2004).

<sup>22</sup> See *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> See Treas. Reg. § 53.4955-1.

<sup>24</sup> Political Expenditures by section 501(c)(3) Organizations, 60 FR 62209-01 ("To be exempt from income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3), an organization may not intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Consistent with this requirement, section 4955 does not permit a de minimis amount of political intervention").

<sup>25</sup> Kindell & Reilly, *Election Year Issues* at 354.

**by staff of, the Freedom Foundation.<sup>26</sup> The statements contained therein offer a snapshot of the activities and statements of the organization over the last two years.**

These articles are publicly available and the messages contained in them bear the full imprimatur of the organization in the same manner any other official publication would. These posts offer a snapshot of the Freedom Foundation's written political activity, including both direct and indirect endorsements of political candidates, undertaken by the Freedom Foundation in clear violation of its 501(c)(3) status.

- a. On April 3, 2014 Jeff Rhodes, Managing Editor at the Freedom Foundation, posts an article that attacks Judy Arbogast – a Democratic Candidate for Senate in Washington's 26th District.** The post calls her “a union stooge,” “labor’s sock puppet,” “a wholly owned subsidiary of the WEA,” and claims that she isn’t “remotely qualified.” Adding that she is running as “nothing more than a desperate plea on the part of the 26th District Democrats for labor to throw hundreds of thousands more of the membership’s dollars down the rat hole by recruiting a candidate who’d be at home in one...In other words, one of their own.” This overt attack on a candidate, and the entire Democratic Party in WA-26 shows the Freedom Foundation’s naked political agenda (see Exhibit A).
- b. Throughout 2014 the Freedom Foundation, published blog posts highlighting a “pledge” that the Freedom Foundation had circulated to candidates pursuant to the 2014 election. This pledge, which was slanted strongly in favor of Republican policies, was signed and publicized in coordination with candidates for office and operated as an endorsement of each individual’s candidacy.** The pledge, which says that the candidate will refuse certain union contributions, was signed by 66 candidates, only four of whom were Democrats (see Exhibits B-E)

In addition, it is clear some candidates used this “pledge” as a tool to promote their conservative credentials before the election and the Freedom Foundation was complicit in the candidate’s use of the Freedom Foundation name and endorsement. On June 12, 2014, then candidate Lynda Wilson posted a picture of herself and the Freedom Foundation’s CEO Tom McCabe on her website with the caption “Lynda Wilson with Freedom Foundation’s CEO Tom McCabe.” The accompanying article tells readers that Ms. Wilson is the first candidate in Washington to sign the Freedom Foundation’s pledge. By appearing with the candidate on her campaign website next to a story about how Ms. Wilson was aligned with his organization, Tom McCabe and the Freedom Foundation promoted her candidacy (see Exhibit F).

It should be noted that on the same day the Wilson campaign also posted a picture of Ms. Wilson appearing on the Freedom Foundation’s Podcast. The campaign website features a link to the podcast and the image caption tells readers that “Wilson is asked to describe...what it takes to run a campaign that must fight against an

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<sup>26</sup> The Freedom Foundation “Blog” page can be found here: <http://www.myfreedomfoundation.com/blogs> (last accessed 12/1/15).

opponent that uses contributions taken from the wages of unwilling citizens.” The Freedom Foundation, in doing so, provided Ms. Wilson with additional benefits by way of free advertising and a platform for her political agenda. There is no indication that this opportunity was offered to Ms. Wilson’s opponent and as such should be seen as an additional act by the Freedom Foundation to attempt to promote her candidacy (see Exhibit G).

- c. **On October 21, 2014 Glen Morgan, Adjunct Fellow at the Freedom Foundation, published an article that clearly violated the prohibition against campaign involvement by expressing opposition to three candidates for Clallam County Freeholder.** The post claims that the candidates are making false claims about their positions on government transparency and concludes by stating that “we [the Freedom Foundation] believe their [the candidates] views are not good government policy, and we will keep championing transparency in government regardless of how many false promises politicians make” (see Exhibit H).
- d. **In an October 27, 2014 post Jami Lund, Senior Policy Analyst at Freedom Foundation, directly names several candidates for elected office and implies statements about their candidacy based on their acceptance of union contributions.** In the article, Mr. Lund establishes WEA as a bad actor by disparaging union-enabling laws as a “gross injustice.” Mr. Lund then proceeds to claim that WEA is funding Democrats: “of the funds collected by the WEA political action committee, \$442,000 of the total was simply handed over to Democrat partisan political action committees.” The implication is that the WEA is acting improperly, and by extension, so are the Democratic candidates to whom it donates. There is no mention of Republican recipients of funds, in fact Republican candidates are only mentioned when Mr. Lund is portraying named candidates as brave fighters who push back against Democratic tyranny. Describing one candidate as “the attorney responsible for the US Supreme Court victory, *Davenport vs. WEA*” (see Exhibit I).
- e. **On October 28, 2014, Glen Morgan, Adjunct Fellow at the Freedom Foundation, published a blog post attacking then Democratic candidate Michael Wilson.** A report had surfaced that Mr. Wilson, a local teacher and track coach, had asked his track students to drop off literature for his campaign during their practice runs. Mr. Morgan describes Mr. Wilson as “colluding with other teachers” and says the event was a “fiasco” so egregious that parents “have complained about politicians using their children as free labor.” This post is a clear attempt to draw attention to a Democratic candidate’s gaffe, thereby openly opposing his candidacy on the Freedom Foundation’s public platform (see Exhibit J).
- f. **The Freedom Foundation drafted a sample response and survey as a way of creating a partisan voter guide – an act clearly prohibited by the Code.** Using their blog, the Freedom Foundation published a “School Board Voters Guide” written by Jami Lund, Senior Policy Analyst, on October 15, 2015. The guide, designed to

influence voters' decisions in the November election, begins by laying out the four questions that the Freedom Foundation believes are important and then goes on to give sample answers to these questions, providing what amounts to a prefabricated rubric for voters to evaluate the candidates. This guide amounts to a partisan endorsement of the candidates whose answers are included and may or may not align with the Freedom Foundation's "sample" positions (see Exhibits K-L).

**(2) The Freedom Foundation hosted a purely partisan political event that included elected officials and encouraged those in attendance to take action to support Republicans and defeat Democrats.**

On Thursday, December 11, 2014, the Freedom Foundation held an event in Olympia Washington titled "Leveling the Political Playing Field" (see Exhibit M). The event's announcement on the Freedom Foundation website included the following description of the event: "It's no secret that when it comes to political campaigns, the game is rigged. The left simply has more money than the right—and rather than use it to promote their cause, they use it to demean good candidates. Come learn the secret about how the left collects political money, how they use it and the Freedom Foundation's plan to level the playing field."

This event, which was a clearly partisan political event, featured comments by Jami Lund, senior policy analyst at the Freedom Foundation, who indicated the mission of the organization under its new CEO had changed. According to those in attendance that night, Lund stated that the new CEO McCabe was a "firebrand" and no longer wanted the Freedom Foundation to be seen as a "think tank" (this is further evidenced by the Foundation's own description on the website as an "action tank," see Exhibit N). Adding that Mr. McCabe "doesn't want is to write papers" and thinks the Freedom Foundation should, stop "mulling what the possible solutions might be in a theoretical universe" and to instead "take action." This statement, coupled with the general nature of the event, would lead any rational observer to conclude that these words were meant to indicate support for those elected officials in attendance that night as special guests. Those guests listed on the invitation for the event included Sen. John Braun, Rep. JT Wilcox, and Rep. Matt Manweller, each a Republican member of the Washington State Legislature.

As a result, based on the facts and circumstances of detailed above the Freedom Foundation participated in prohibited campaign intervention at this event because there was a call to action on behalf of the Republican Party and the officials in attendance that night. No attempts of any kind were made to appear bipartisan and any intended outcome of this event would clearly favor candidates from the Republican Party.

**(3) Scott Roberts, in speaking on behalf of the Freedom Foundation, consistently makes direct references to candidates for office and implicitly expresses favor towards Republican candidates and opposition to Democrats.**

On January 20, 2015, Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director of the Freedom Foundation attended and spoke at an event held by the Yakima Republicans Liberty Caucus. While this was not a Freedom Foundation sponsored event, events such as this are advertised on the Freedom Foundation website where groups can request speakers come on behalf of the

Freedom Foundation to discuss a range of topics with the group (see Exhibit O). In this instance, Mr. Roberts appeared in his official capacity at a partisan political event and according to an individual in attendance made the following statements in discussing elections around the State:

- In discussing the recent elections he stated that “there were seven seats needed to pick up an outright majority in the House and the Republicans picked up four. Which leaves them three out of the majority, which is close. It’s not too far to think in the 30<sup>th</sup> [legislative district] that if you pick up one more, there’s only two out, maybe there could be a power sharing agreement in the House. That thought is starting too, you’re hearing that chatter because in the 30th district, which is Federal Way, you remember Freeman ran? He was an incumbent Democrat and he ran and died during the election but he was elected. They replaced him with the former WEA President from 320th street there in Federal Way, a lady in her 70s and she’s now sitting. She probably won’t be the person who runs because you can’t raise money during legislative session. They [Democrats] will run somebody, there’s a special election this year in Federal Way, in the 30th. This will be another battle royale just like the 26th legislative district with Jan Angel remember? And Nathan Schlicher? This’ll be a million-dollar plus race in Federal Way this year, this is a fight basically for control over the House.”
- Adding that “Now it’s one seat that’s a potential pickup for Republicans which leaves you two out. You get a Brian Blake out of Pacific County to crossover and you get maybe someone like a Chris Hurst to crossover then you have a power sharing agreement in the House.”

In discussing these elections, Mr. Roberts was clear in his feelings towards the specific candidates he names. As a high ranking official of the organization, his comments are imputed to the Freedom Foundation. These statements clearly demonstrate once again the Freedom Foundation’s brazen willingness to disregard the requirements of the Code and operate as a political arm of the conservative movement in Washington that throws the full weight of its endorsements, and exempt status, behind its favored candidates. As such, due to the strict prohibition on political activity for a 501(c)(3) organization, the actions of Mr. Roberts and the Freedom Foundation are clear grounds for revocation of the organization’s exempt status.

**(4) The Statements of Tom McCabe and Scott Robertson at the Vancouver stop of the Freedom Foundation’s “Free Washington Tour” in support of Republican Candidates for State Legislative offices constitute prohibited political campaign intervention.<sup>27</sup>**

On April 23, 2014 Tom McCabe, CEO, and Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director of the Freedom Foundation, attended an event listed on the Freedom Foundation site as part of the “Free Washington Tour” (see Exhibit O, 4/23 entry for Vancouver, WA). This event doubled as a partisan political event and fundraiser for the then declared Republican Candidate for Washington’s 17<sup>th</sup> legislative district, Lynda Wilson, as evidenced by her presence, introduction,

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<sup>27</sup> Video of the event is available on YouTube. The video’s title and description are: Freedom Foundation - Fighting Labor Union Political Manipulation; Freedom Foundation’s Tom McCabe and Scott Roberts speaking at an event held in Vancouver, Washington on April 23, 2014. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ex3Bv0-IDVA> (last accessed on 11/19/2015).

inclusion of her campaign material, and subject matter of the comments made by Messrs. McCabe and Roberts.

At this event, Mr. McCabe was first introduced by Ms. Wilson as the CEO of the Freedom Foundation, a claim he reiterates in the course of his opening remarks. Mr. McCabe then continues on for the next approximately 19 minutes and makes the following claims and statements:

- That he is there to “talk about the upcoming political season.”
- Makes reference to a Freedom Foundation prepared brochure he has copies of for the audience that shows labor unions are “by far the largest contributors to the Democratic Party and to the left in our state” and that “labor unions contributed \$5.8 mil to Jay Inslee’s campaign when he was running for Governor.” Mr. Roberts in speaking at a later time in the video makes reference to additional documents that are being provided at the event produced by the Freedom Foundation that can serve for those in attendance as templates for adopting measures to pass local ordinances.
- On why the Freedom Foundation needs to take on labor unions: “[a]nother reason we have to take them on is because we as conservatives want certain things--we want education reform and we want pension reform and we want less taxes and we want smaller government and you’re never going to get those things with unions standing in the way,” adding that “[w]hat Scott (Freedom in Action Director also in attendance) and I and the staff at the Freedom Foundation want to do is limit their sphere of influence and reduce their sphere of influence down to something that’s proportionate to their size and allow the conservative voice to be heard so we have a plan to do that.”
- Around the ten minute mark in the video Mr. McCabe encourages those in attendance to fill out a card to connect with the Freedom Foundation in the future, further implicating the organization’s sponsorship and involvement in this event.
- Around the seventeen minute mark Mr. McCabe refers to himself and those in attendance as “political insiders” – a seemingly unfitting description for someone speaking at an event in his role as the CEO of a 501(c)(3) organization.
- In discussing the plans of the Freedom Foundation and introducing Mr. Roberts, Mr. McCabe states that Mr. Roberts has been working at the Freedom Foundation for 7 years as a community activist, adding that “[i]f Scott was a Democrat, if he was a liberal Democrat, he would live in Chicago and he’d be working as a community activist for the Obama machine, he’s that good.”

Mr. Roberts begins speaking around the nineteen minute mark and introduces a third Freedom Foundation staffer in attendance at the event and their role with the organization. He then continues on and makes the following statement among others:

- On why they need to go on offense against the “union political machine” Mr. Roberts states that “for every dollar they spend defending their idea is a dollar they don’t have to spend against our good candidates that are trying to move forward.”

Around the thirty-four minute mark Mr. McCabe rejoins Mr. Roberts for a question and answer session that leads off with Mr. McCabe saying they still need to discuss the “importance

of the upcoming election.” In this session Mr. McCabe discusses in great detail various political races in the state, political topics generally, and discusses them with in a strongly partisan fashion. Specifically:

- In discussing the 28<sup>th</sup> Legislative District Mr. McCabe speaks to the strengths of Republican candidate, Steve O’ban, referring to his Democratic opponent Tami Green as “no friend of business and a union lackey.” McCabe then goes on to solicit funds for Mr. O’ban by adding that if “you have spare money or time, that’s the place people... need to focus” ending with “if we as Conservatives, and Republicans, lose the Senate we know what’s up.”
- In discussing the 30<sup>th</sup> district, he discusses the Republican candidate, Mark Miloscia, in positive terms as discusses his decision to run as a Republican as a “great coup for Republicans.”
- He describes Lynda Wilson, the host and Republican candidate for the 17<sup>th</sup> District as “a great candidate” adding that Democrats are “worried” about this seat (then held by a Democrat) and that’s “great news.”

The facts and circumstances discussed above, and the additional comments and references included in the video, clearly demonstrate the Freedom Foundation engaged in impermissible campaign intervention at its “Free Washington Tour” event in Vancouver because Mr. McCabe and Mr. Roberts, in their capacity as agents of the Freedom Foundation at a Freedom Foundation sponsored event, made numerous statements in support or opposition to named candidates for state legislative seats. Additionally, Mr. McCabe’s appeal for those with “spare money” to send it to the Republican candidate in the 28<sup>th</sup> Legislative district is a direct financial solicitation in support of a named candidate and a clear violation of the prohibition on campaign activity for a 501(c)(3) organization.

**(5) In January of 2015 the Freedom Foundation held “Free Washington” events throughout the State of Washington. As they did at the event held in Vancouver, and discussed in detail above, members of the Freedom Foundation made comments that demonstrated political activity has become a substantial purpose of the organization.**

At each of the events listed below, members of the Freedom Foundation elaborated on the work they did in relation to the 2014 election cycle and discussed many of the ways the organization planned to involve itself in political campaigns in the coming years. Among other things, great attention was paid to the organization’s direct and indirect campaign activity. Additionally, the group continually references its plans to begin training conservative leaning candidates to run as Republicans at all levels of government in Washington. Taken cumulatively, these events and statements clearly demonstrate the underlying political nature of the Freedom Foundation and its efforts to support the Republican Party. These actions are further evidence that the activities of the organization go far beyond the permissible scope for an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3).

Specific examples from individual events held as part of the “Free Washington” winter tour include:

**a. Free Washington Tour – Spokane**

At the event held on January 5, 2015, an attendee of the event reported that Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director, discussed the Freedom Foundation’s involvement in the legislative race for the 17<sup>th</sup> District, stating that “We [the Freedom Foundation] got involved in one of those [legislative races] slightly which was down in Vancouver WA. You may have watched Lynda Wilson (Republican Candidate discussed above) who was running against Monica Stonier, and the unions spent a bunch of money in Independent Expenditure work against Lynda Wilson.”

**b. Free Washington Tour – Bellingham**

At the event held on January 6, 2015, an attendee of the event reported that Matt Hayward, Washington Coordinator of the Freedom Foundation, stated that “[An organization similar to the Freedom Foundation in Colorado] has actually trained candidates for school board, something that we’re [the Freedom Foundation] starting to do now. I’m trying to catch up with him, which is a delight – and training candidates for school board. Then they continue to work with them, and they help them with the public relations nightmare that goes along with standing up to these guys.”

Adding later that the work of the Freedom Foundation is “all about the defunding of the political aspect, that’s our main thing. . .but it’s not the only thing, we’re doing everything, whether trying to come from the state legislative level all the way down to the municipality, from decertification to right-to-work to transparency you know. So it’s not like there’s one battle or one avenue we’re trying to get them all. But the way I look at it, the way everything ties together is defunding, so no matter what we’re doing, we’re trying to go after the funding aspect of it. Because that controls. . .I mean, they’re buying politicians.”

**c. Free Washington Tour – Shelton**

At the event held on January 6, 2015, an attendee of the event reported that Tom McCabe, CEO, made the following statement to explain why the work of the Freedom Foundation was focused on defunding unions: “When I got to the Freedom Foundation – it was about 13 months ago – I told my staff ‘we need to fight unions. Because unions have corrupted our state, they have ensured that we’re the bluest state in the country.’”

**d. Free Washington Tour – Bellevue**

At the event held on January 8, 2015, an attendee of the event reported that Jami Lund, Senior Policy Analyst at the Freedom Foundation, when discussing the candidate training the Freedom Foundation had planned for this year said: “[a]nd we [the Freedom Foundation] intend to do more of that. We have always been really really focused on training people for local office, encouraging people to run for local office, and we’re going to do that. This is a local office here, lot of school board elections, lot of lower offices, and we’re frustrated;” Adding that “We’ve done a great deal actually of training people for that, trying to get people to step into those spots, creating more of an opportunity;” and also “starting to build the ground up sort of effort that you need to ultimately get, so we’re looking longer view on that and we’re happily training folks, I got to work with legislators in the last year and see some of them on the legislature and going to get to meet with them. . .”



**(6) David Dewhirst openly discusses the motivation of the Freedom Foundation is to defund the unions to undercut “liberals” and indicated the organization has played a role in political campaigns around the state.**

On September 4, 2015, David Dewhirst, Litigation Associate of the Freedom Foundation, attended and presented on behalf of the Freedom Foundation an event at the Republican Woman’s Club of Mason County. A clearly partisan political event, according to an attendee Mr. Dewhirst made the following comments when discussing the intentions and actions of the Freedom Foundation:

- “I’m David, I’m one of the attorneys at the Freedom Foundation, and Connie’s right we have been extraordinarily busy for the last couple years. That’s because under the wise direction of Tom McCabe and the other folks on top of the ladder there, we’ve started attacking the problem, and not just the symptoms of the liberal government. We believe that the problem starts with government unions. These institutions exist for the purpose of exerting political influence and furthering a radical leftist agenda.”
- “As long as they [labor unions] are able to maintain that racket and spend millions of dollars to maintain their power over our political system, we won’t be able to elect men and women like that on a large enough scale to enact the kind of change that we need to see in Washington and Oregon and in other places.”
- “A lot of you have personal experience with this: getting people involved at the grassroots level to fight back. We ran last year a number of...let me correct that: we are a 501(c)(3) charity, we do not run political campaigns, but people in four difference communities in Washington ran local initiatives...”
- In pointing out an individual in the crowd, during his presentation Mr. Dewhirst made the following statement: “I really hope you get elected, I really do...”

Taken collectively Mr. Dewhirst paints the Freedom Foundation as a partisan organization with political motivations. His willingness to state that the goals of the Freedom Foundation are to oppose liberal government and his inadvertent admission that the Foundation “ran last year” a number of political campaigns is a clear indication there is more to the plans of the Freedom Foundation than is being shared. Regardless, his indication that the Freedom Foundation has political objectives and may have been involved in campaigns around the state further demonstrate the organization is in fact an action organization partaking in prohibited political activity and exemption under section 501(c)(3) is inappropriate for the organization.

As evidenced by each of the examples given above, the Freedom Foundation is openly involving itself in political campaigns on behalf of candidates. Because the organization has made statements on its website in support or opposition to candidates and its leaders have made similar oral statements at public events, there is a sufficient basis for the IRS to determine that exemption under section 501(c)(3) is no longer warranted for the organization based on their operations and its status should be revoked.

**II. Failure to show a public benefit; the activities of the Freedom Foundation provide a substantial private benefit to the Republican Party, Tea Party, and other conservative and libertarian political organizations.**

To remain exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the code, an organization must be operated exclusively for one or more exempt public purposes. An organization operating for the benefit of any private interest may not maintain its exemption under section 501(c)(3).<sup>28</sup> The statutory language of section 501 makes clear that 'Congress intended to extend the exemption only when the sole beneficiary of the institutional operations was the public at large. The substantial import of this express limitation cannot be ignored.'<sup>29</sup> The proscription against inurement in section 501(c)(3) is "unqualified and absolute in the sense that no part of the resources of such organizations may be devoted to private benefit or to other than exclusively charitable uses."<sup>30</sup> Prohibited private interests include those of unrelated third parties.<sup>31</sup> Prohibited private benefits may include an "advantage; profit; fruit; privilege; gain; [or] interest."<sup>32</sup> Accordingly, a private benefit can manifest itself in many forms and the prohibition applies to any private person or organization, regardless of whether they are considered an insider of the organization or simply an uninvolved third party.

In *American Campaign Academy*, the Tax Court affirmed the determination of the Service and held that a campaign academy that educated campaign operatives failed to establish they were operated exclusively for exempt purposes as required by section 501(c)(3).<sup>33</sup> In doing so it determined that the Academy's activities served the private interests of Republican Party entities rather than public interests exclusively, because the organization's graduates appeared to only go on to work for Republican campaigns, committees, and organizations.<sup>34</sup> Adding that even if it the graduates' decisions to choose Republican organizations were outside the control of the Academy, the benefit that flowed to the Republican Party caused the organization to fail the exempt purpose analysis; further illustrating that the prohibited private interest aspect of the analysis could be satisfied by demonstrating a benefit provided to unrelated third parties.<sup>35</sup>

The actions of the Freedom Foundation, much like those of the American Campaign Academy, provide more than an insubstantial benefit to the Republican Party and similar groups in Washington and Oregon. Through the activities discussed in the Political Campaign Intervention section above and in the following examples, it is clear there is a substantial private benefit transferred to the Republican Party by way of the Freedom Foundation's tax exempt activities.

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<sup>28</sup> See Treas. Reg. § 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1)(ii).

<sup>29</sup> G.C.M 39414 at 8. (*Feb 29, 1984*) citing to *Founding Church of Scientology v. United States (hereinafter Church of Scientology)*, 412 F.2d 1197, 1199 (*Ct. Cl. 1969*)

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* Citing to G.C.M. 35855, A-634777, I-3218 (June 21, 1974); revoked in part on other grounds by G.C.M. 38238, I-44-784 (Feb. 15, 1980).

<sup>31</sup> See *Christian Stewardship Assistance, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 70 T.C. 1037 (1978).

<sup>32</sup> *Retired Teachers Legal Fund v. Commissioner*, 78 T.C. 280, 286 (1982).

<sup>33</sup> *American Campaign Academy v. Commissioner*, 92 T.C. 1053 (1989), 4787-88X. at 1063.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at 1075.

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 1078-79.

## **Specific examples of activities that convey a benefit to the Republican Party.**

**(1) An image included on the front homepage of the Freedom Foundation included a quote from a speaker behind a Freedom Foundation podium stating that the mission of the Freedom Foundation is to defeat Democrats and “liberals” and the message is clearly ratified and endorsed by the Freedom Foundation through its placement on the organization’s webpage.**

As of November, 2015, the landing page of the Freedom Foundation’s official website featured an image of a speaker at an official event of the Freedom Foundation making the following quote: “It’s time we join the Freedom Foundation in standing up and speaking out and stopping the liberal, left, progressive, democrats, unions, socialists, communists – they’re all the same.” The speaker’s comment exemplifies the Freedom Foundation’s belief that unions are synonymous with Democrats, giving a key that the group only uses unions as a target, or a code word, to actually go after the Democratic Party and affiliated groups. This message, and the other attacks on the Democratic Party, are in clear violation of the public benefit requirement of the organization’s tax exemption. Displaying the speaker’s quote so prominently on the Freedom Foundation site is simply another sign that the organization is operating in manner that flagrantly disregards the requirements imposed on the organization by the Code (see Exhibit P).

**(2) FF CEO McCabe discussed the need to reduce the power of unions as a means to counter the fact that unions have made Washington the “bluest” state in the country.**

On January 6, 2015, Tom McCabe, the Freedom Foundation CEO, explained the organization’s rationale for attacking labor unions to a group of attendees at the Freedom Foundation’s Free Washington Tour event in Shelton, Washington (referenced above in the section on political campaign intervention). According to those in attendance he told the audience that taking down unions would be a blow to the Democratic Party and a boon for Republicans: “When I got to the Freedom Foundation – it was about 13 months ago – I told my staff, ‘we need to fight unions.’ Because unions have corrupted our state, they have ensured that we’re the bluest state in the country. And I told my staff, all these things we’re fighting for, whether it’s property rights, whether it’s lower taxes, whether it’s less government spending, whether it’s agencies that are duplicating efforts – all of that stuff cannot be accomplished until the power of unions has been dissipated, until we reduce that power of the union, until frankly we defund it.”

**(3) The Freedom Foundation has recently launched a series of “Freedom Academies” designed to train Republican candidates at all levels of government to take on the “left”.**

During November, 2015, the Freedom Foundation hosted and promoted seventeen “Freedom Academies” in which they overtly encourage conservatives to run for office and express their opposition to “liberal” and “left” policies and candidates (see Exhibit Q). In the original posting on their website, the Freedom Foundation tells readers that they will learn “Why the left is winning” and “How we can turn the political tide.” The Freedom Foundation is explicitly training candidates to run against “the left” and aligning the organization and any participants in the academy against Democrats. In a pre-recorded call distributed by the Freedom Foundation in Oregon, Anne Marie Gurney, Oregon Coordinator of the Freedom Foundation,

identifies herself as an employee of the Freedom Foundation, and in encouraging individuals to come to the event, asks if the contacted citizen is interested in learning “how to use the left’s tactics to make real change” and “chang[ing] the political landscape of Oregon” (see Exhibit R – Transcript of the call).

Specific examples of the intended outcome of these “academies” were reported by an individual in attendance at the November 9, 2015, “Freedom Academy” event in Warrentown, Oregon. Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director, and Anne Marie Gurney, Oregon Coordinator, indicate that the Freedom Foundation is using their tax-exempt status to provide Republicans a private benefit by training conservatives to run for local offices and limiting liberal influence in local government. The following are selected statements from the event:

- Mr. Roberts, in laying out the partisan underpinning of the Freedom Foundation’s mission: “The Freedom Foundation is a 501(c)(3), we are one of these education organizations, non-profit and non-partisan, although I think most of the people that work in our organization are part of the right wing conspiracy, we’re all very conservative folks there.”
- Mr. Roberts lays bare the reason that the Freedom Foundation is attacking labor: it’s a political tactic for undermining the Democratic Party: “The Freedom Foundation has decided that in order to advance anything that we want on the conservative side we first have to undo this undue influence cycle, the cycle of public sector unions giving money to politicians, politicians being elected and then giving the unions more monopoly power.”
- Mr. Roberts on the need for the “Freedom Academy” to train conservatives so that they can dominate the lower rungs of public office: “...that wasn’t like headline news, but that is a very conservative, fiscally conservative idea that, could you imagine repeated hundreds or thousands of times across your state that would actually make a real difference it would make a real change;” reinforcing this notion later by adding “...you deny your opposition the same opportunity. You deny that seat to the opposition so that the opposition can’t ladder up.”
- Mr. Roberts on the opposition to the Freedom Foundation being the “Left”: “In fact, here is what the Left does at their central committee meetings, a new person comes up, and they grab them by the collar, the grab ‘em and they say “you are going to run for office.”
- Mr. Roberts on the reason why the Freedom Foundation needs to train local candidates: “I love local government issues. I love helping people make a change in their communities, this is how you do it, and this is what the Left has done to us for 30 to 40 years, right? They have marched us to the left by filling these local positions.” Adding that those in attendance will make “will make good decisions, good conservative decisions,” if they chose to run.
- At the end of the meeting Anne Marie Gurney tells the attendees that she “would encourage you to get your heads together and pick a board and target it, what board could we flip to conservatives in the next election in 2016, 2017, 2018?”

Throughout the event Mr. Roberts used “they” to refer to Democrats and “you,” or “we” to refer to Republicans: “...here is what the left does at *their* central meetings...” and “...what the Left has done for 30 or 40 years right. *They* have marched *us* to the left by filling these local

position...” Emphasis added. The opposition, in Mr. Roberts’ context is obviously Democrats, but even if that wasn’t the case, Mr. Roberts is still promoting running for office as a way to push another ideological group out of public service, antithetical to the inclusive public benefit goals of any legitimate 501(c)(3). A true public benefit organization would be training *anyone* who wanted to run for office, not a specific group of individuals. These academies, which as described in the invitation as a means to train new candidates for office, are clearly designed to build the ranks of the Republican Party in an effort to defeat Democrats.

**(4) The Freedom Foundation sent a letter to individuals in Oregon soliciting contributions and discussing the motivations of the Freedom Foundation as defeating left-wing radicals.**

On August 31, 2015, the Freedom Foundation sent out a fundraising email signed by Tom McCabe, the organization’s CEO. The email repeatedly touts the Freedom Foundation’s effort to create a private benefit for Republicans in Washington and Oregon by undermining the Democratic Party. Mr. McCabe describes the current environment in the Northwest as under “one-party rule.” The full text of the email can be found in Exhibit S, but the following are selected quotes that highlight the extent of the political messages included:

- The email begins by explaining who the “enemy” is: “Are you tired of the Pacific Northwest being dominated by left-wing radicals?” Here, Mr. McCabe clearly identifies the “left-wing” as the Freedom Foundation’s target, and then goes onto explain that the “Freedom Foundation is leading the most aggressive push in twenty years to take back the Pacific Northwest.”
- “...the takeover of the Pacific Northwest by the Left took a lot of money and sophistication, as well as the raw determination to co-opt the region’s political machinery.” Once again Mr. McCabe clearly identifies an “enemy,” Democrats, who must be defeated, providing a private benefit to Republicans. He then goes onto tell readers that his organization is doing everything it can to attack this enemy: “The Freedom Foundation is the only group working on a region-wide basis to mount such a response.” Mr. McCabe reinforces that idea by invoking the partisan battle in Wisconsin: “If this goal seems a little too ambitious or farfetched to you, just consider what’s happened in Wisconsin – another “blue” state, that is, until it suddenly wasn’t – where men and women of courage stepped up and took bold actions.”
- “To put it simply, the union bosses bankroll the left-wing establishment in our region...” Here, Mr. McCabe shows the real reason for attacking labor unions, to undermine the Democratic Party and provide an advantage to Republicans.

**(5) The Freedom Foundation included in a job posting for a Litigation Attorney that one focus of the position would be to “discredit the union political machine” to the presumptive advantage of Republicans.**

In June of 2014 the Freedom Foundation website featured a job posting for a Litigation Attorney, which described the organization’s goal as “working to expose, defund, and discredit the union political machine.” This blatant example of political rhetoric was later removed from

the posting, but exemplifies the Freedom Foundation’s partisan underpinning. A copy of the original job posting has been included as Exhibit T.

**(6) The calendar on the Freedom Foundation indicates the only events the organization hosts and attends are geared towards Republican, Tea Party, and other conservative and libertarian political organizations.**

The Freedom Foundation published a list of events “by the Freedom Foundation or featuring Foundation staff” on its website. These events featured ten events in 2014, all of which took place at Republican or Libertarian group meetings. The exclusion of Democratic groups from this list is further evidence that the Freedom Foundation is attempting to create a private advantage for groups on the Conservative end of the political spectrum, not the general public. A copy of the list of events has been included as Exhibit O.

**(7) Following the 2014 election, the Freedom Foundation published a series of blog pieces on the election results, notably touting the victories of Republicans as progress and disparaging Democrats and liberal policies.**

All three of these articles show a private benefit for the WA Republican Party by attacking Democrats and painting Democratic loses in the November elections as a referendum on the Party’s leadership. The pieces were published in December of 2014 and written by Glen Morgan, an Adjunct Fellow at the Freedom Foundation:

- a. In the first article in the series, **Recent Elections in Thurston County Shock the Political Establishment**, Mr. Morgan tells readers that “the Democratic Party has total control of the Thurston County government” and that this government has a “well-deserved reputation for egregious incompetence and legendary malfeasance,” but “rather than changing harmful policies, the political success that has created the mess has convinced them that the solution can be found in a new form of local political government.” The article concludes with the ominous prophecy that “the Democratic Party will continue to turn a blind eye to racism and corruption as long as the political donations keep on flowing from hate cult leaders” (see Exhibit U).
- b. The second article, **Kitsap County Ground Zero for Political Battle as 2014 Conservative Success Demonstrates**, gloats about the defeat of Russ Hauge, a Democrat whose “relentless persecution and legal harassment of local gun rights activist Marcus Carter was a good example of how an elected official can use their office to abuse the legal process for political ends.” In contrast to the long attack on Mr. Hauge the Republican victor is described only as “Republican challenger and Port Orchard Resident...” This is another example of the Freedom Foundation using its voice to disparage Democrats for the private gain of the Republican Party (see Exhibit V).
- c. The third and final article in the series, **Despite Charter Vote, Clark County Trends More Conservative**, takes pains to paint the Columbia River Crossing Project as a “fiasco” and then link Democratic leadership to this project, “In fact it was local opposition to this boondoggle that contributed significantly to the current

shift towards the Republican Party.” The message is clear: Democrats have failed and Republicans are, thankfully, on the rise (see Exhibit W).

**(8) The Freedom Foundation contacted recently elected School District Directors to encourage them to join conservative groups in an effort to forward Republican and conservative policy.**

On November 17, 2015 Jami Lund sent out an email to a recently elected School District Director in which his title is listed as “Senior Education Policy Analyst, Freedom Foundation.” The emails ask if the official is “interested in local control, effective use of funds and operations which reflect conservative or libertarian approaches to sound governing?” If so, the message urges the director to contact Mr. Lund about “starting a caucus among Directors who desire to reflect conservative or libertarian values to put effective services to students first in school decision-making.” The email continues on to encourage Directors to join the “Facebook group for right-of-center, conservative or libertarian Directors.” Here, Mr. Lund represents the Freedom Foundation in its effort to facilitate political gain for one side of the political spectrum by using the organization’s tax exempt resources to organize and further a “conservative or libertarian” agenda at the exclusion of Democrats (see Exhibit X).

The actions of the Freedom Foundation do not coincide with the permissible exempt purposes of a 501(c)(3) organization and as such the Freedom Foundation’s exemption should be revoked. As evidenced by the examples above the Freedom Foundation is open in its intention to benefit Republicans and similarly situated political groups in Washington and Oregon. Their persistent labeling of Democrats and unions as the enemy make clear that the Freedom Foundation is not interested in benefiting the public generally. Making clear the only members of the public that benefit from the activities of the Freedom Foundation are those that are politically aligned with the organization.

**III. A substantial part of the Freedom Foundation’s activities is attempting to influence legislative activity and lobbying.**

No organization may qualify for, or maintain its exemption under, section 501(c)(3) if a substantial part of its activities are lobbying or attempting to influence legislation. While a 501(c)(3) organization may engage in some lobbying, excessive lobbying activity is a grounds for the issuance of excise taxes and, under certain circumstances, the revocation of the organization’s tax-exempt status.

The Freedom Foundation is an organization that has elected to report lobbying activities under the expenditure test an organization may elect under section 501(h) of the Code. As such, to determine whether its expenses exceed the permissible threshold, it is important to consider what activities must be factored for the purpose of this test.

Congress enacted the §501(h) expenditure test in 1976 in order to provide a formula that public charities could use to determine what portion of their exempt-purpose budget could permissibly be used for lobbying without incurring penalties.<sup>36</sup> Under this test, a 501(c)(3)

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<sup>36</sup> Elizabeth Schmidt, *Nonprofit Law: The Life Cycle of a Charitable Organization* 563 (2011); see also IRC §§ 501(h)(1)-(h)(2)(a).

organization's lobbying expenditures (i.e. attempts to influence legislation) are the sum of its expenditures during a year that include direct lobbying and grassroots lobbying.<sup>37</sup>

IRS publications define lobbying expenditures as “expenditures (including allocable overhead and administrative costs) paid or incurred for the purposes of attempting to influence legislation.”<sup>38</sup> Examples of expenditures that are considered attempting to influence legislation include the spending of funds on “volunteers; paid staff or management; media advertisements; mailings to members, legislators, or the public; publications, or published or broadcast statements; grants to other organizations for lobbying purposes; direct contact with legislators, their staffs, government officials, or a legislative body; or rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, lecture, or another other means.”<sup>39</sup> If any of these means are used, the organization must disclose the amount spent on those activities.<sup>40</sup>

Under section 501(h) direct lobbying includes the following elements: 1) communications directed at a legislator, 2) regarding specific legislation, and 3) expressing a view on such legislation.<sup>41</sup> The term legislator includes any elected official, including, but not limited to, U.S. Members of Congress, State legislative members, local governing body members, or city council members, or employee working for such covered official.<sup>42</sup> Legislation includes all bills, resolutions, and proposals at the local, state, and federal levels.<sup>43</sup> Expenditures for activities that urge the public to vote on ballot measures are also treated as direct lobbying expenditures for the purpose of the expenditure test.

Under 501(h), grassroots lobbying is a subcategory of the expenditure test that 1) addresses specific legislation, 2) expresses a view on the issue, 3) is directed at the general public, and 4) encourages the public to take action with regard to their view on the issue.<sup>44</sup> The call to action can be direct, by soliciting individuals to contact their legislators and providing the appropriate contact information or a mechanism to make contact, or indirect, by listing legislators or voting histories. The following example is provided to better illustrate expenses that must be factored in when calculating grassroots lobbying expenditures:

“Organization R makes the services of E, one of its paid executives, available to S, an organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the Code. E works for several weeks to assist S in developing materials that urge voters to contact their congressional representatives to indicate their support for specific legislation. In performing this work, E uses office space and clerical assistance provided by R. R pays full salary and benefits to E during this period and receives no reimbursement from S for these payments or for

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<sup>37</sup> Schmidt, *supra* at 563-64; *see also* IRS, Instructions for Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Cat. No. 20374L (2015) (“All activities intended to influence foreign, national, state, or local legislation. Such activities include direct lobbying (attempting to influence the legislators) and grassroots lobbying (attempting to influence legislation by influencing the general public)”).

<sup>38</sup> IRS, Instructions for Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Cat. No. 20374L, 2 (2015).

<sup>39</sup> Steven D. Simpson, *Tax Compliance for Tax-Exempt Organizations*, 224 (2009 ed.).

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *See Id.*; *see also* IRC §§ 4911(d)(1)(A)-(d)(1)(B); Treas. Reg. §56.4911-2(b)(1).

<sup>42</sup> IRC § 4911(d)(1)(B); Treas. Reg. §§ 56.4911-2(b)(1)(i)(A)-(B).

<sup>43</sup> IRC § 4911(e)(2); Treas. Reg. §§ 56.4911-2(d)(1).

<sup>44</sup> Schmidt, *supra* at 563-64; *see also* IRC § 4911(d)(1)(A).



the other facilities and assistance provided. All expenditures of R, including allocable office and overhead expenses, that are attributable to this assignment are grass roots expenditures because E was engaged in an attempt to influence legislation.”<sup>45</sup>

Failure to comply with the limits imposed by the expenditure test can result in a penalty tax of 25% of the excess lobbying expenditures.<sup>46</sup> Furthermore, if the organization continually makes expenditures exceeding either the direct or grassroots lobbying amounts by more than 150% for a four year period, it will lose its tax exemption.<sup>47</sup>

The Freedom Foundation’s form 990 for 2014 states that its direct lobbying expenditures for the year were \$8,395 and that grassroots lobbying expenditures were \$28,937 (see exhibit Y). Taken in the context of the examples and statements included below, this number appears to be grossly understated. Accordingly, since the Freedom Foundation has shown a disregard for the other provisions of the Code that regulate the activity of a section 501(c)(3) organization, it is without question these numbers may also warrant a further examination. The following examples have been included to demonstrate the activities being conducted by the Freedom Foundation that should be considered when calculating the organization’s true annual lobbying expenditures.

### **Specific examples of direct and grassroots lobbying expenditures**

#### **(1) The Washington Attorney General recently sued the Freedom Foundation for failing to report costs associated with ballot initiative activity in three municipalities.**

On October 14, 2015, the Attorney General in Washington State sued the Freedom Foundation for failing to report costs associated with ballot activities in three separate municipalities (see Exhibit Z). This action by the Attorney General to enforce the State’s campaign finance laws is clear evidence of the Freedom Foundation’s failure to fully report its lobbying activity as required by Washington State. This also strongly suggests that, given the other facts, the Freedom Foundation possibly under-reported its lobbying expenses to the IRS as well.

#### **(2) Multiple Freedom Foundation staff members are engaged in lobbying activities and the expenses associated with the overhead and administrative costs of those activities should be factored into the organization’s lobbying expenditures.**

In several examples included above, and in those listed below, multiple Freedom Foundation employees discuss the organization’s efforts to lobby both directly and by way of grassroots actions. These examples indicate that the Freedom Foundation now employs two registered lobbyists and Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director, dedicates a substantial part of his time to political and legislative efforts. As such, the costs associated with these three staff members, including salaries for them and any supporting staff, along with any other costs in furtherance of legislative activities, need to be factored into the annual lobbying expenses of the organization. At the current time, it appears some of these costs have been reported on filings in Washington and on the organization’s most recent 990 filing; however, based on the following

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<sup>45</sup> Treas. Reg. § 56.4911-3(b).

<sup>46</sup> IRC § 4911(a)(1).

<sup>47</sup> Treas. Reg. § 1.501(h)-3(b); *see also* IRC § 501(h)(1).

examples the full extent of the Freedom Foundation's lobbying might not be accounted for, thereby warranting further examination by the IRS.

**(3) Based on the account of CEO Tom McCabe, a substantial portion of the Freedom Foundation's activity is lobbying.**

On April 23, 2015 Tom McCabe told attendees at a Freedom Foundation Fundraiser for then candidate Lynda Wilson (included above as an example under political campaign intervention) that "Number one, we did legislation this year. For the first time in the history of the Freedom Foundation we introduced bills, and the bills were, I call them the union transparency bills, there were five of them, I'll give you a couple I won't go through them all but the first bill required Jay Inslee, who got elected by the Democrats, and the unions, when they sat down to do bargaining, which they do, it required that the doors be open." He goes onto describe the grassroots prong of the Freedom Foundation's lobbying operation: "So the other thing is what if my elected officials, I take these ordinances to them and lobby, and by the way I'm using the labor issue, you could do this on whatever issue you want, so what if your local elected official says yeah nice idea but I'm not going to do it? Fortunately there are 63 subdivisions that allow the power of the local initiative four of them happen to be in Clark county."

**(4) Additional comments by Freedom Foundation Staff suggests lobbying is a substantial part of the organization's activities.**

In a series of presentations in January, 2015, Freedom Foundation representatives explained the organization's shift towards making lobbying a more substantial part of the organization's activities. As part of the "Free Washington" tour discussed above, the following examples were reported by those in attendance and give an indication of the level of lobbying the Freedom Foundation is undertaking at this point:

**a. Free Washington Tour – Spokane**

On January 5, 2015 Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director, told attendees at a Freedom Foundation event that: "We are providing legal support to the citizens who are asking for those ideas to be put on the ballot..." and "...it's a long session, 105 days. And we have, the Freedom Foundation with the union project, Jamie and Max tell me they have roughly ten or twelve bills now that they're trying to get going again through legislators, some will start in the House, some will start in the Senate, and the Freedom Foundation is gonna do a weekly leg update with those guys, so if you go to our website..."

**b. Free Washington Tour – Everett**

At a January 6, 2015 Freedom Foundation event Maxford Nelsen, Labor Policy Analyst, told attendees that "The Freedom Foundation made a conscious decision last session to get involved in the legislative process. Myself and Jamie Lund, our labor analyst, both registered as lobbyists. As a 501(c)(3) we can do limited amounts of lobbying, so we're taking advantage of what we're allowed to do and are actively participating in the legislative process. So last session we supported five very incremental, very reasonable labor reform pieces of legislation that were introduced in the State Senate. All five got committee hearings, all five passed out of committee, one out of five had a full vote of the Senate and passed by fairly large margins and died in the House, as expected."

### **c. Free Washington Tour – Bellingham**

On January 6, 2015, Matt Hayward, Washington Coordinator, described the scope of the organization's lobbying effort. According to an individual in attendance Mr. Hayward said that "It's all about the defunding of the political aspect, that's our main thing, but it's not the only thing, we're doing everything, trying to come from the state legislative level all the way down to the municipality, from decertification, to right to work, to transparency you know? So it's not like there's one battle or one avenue we're trying to get them all." Mr. Hayward also described an instance of direct lobbying that he had undertaken in Washington State: "So I've got a meeting this week with Mike Padden, Mike Padden is an East Washington Senator, an attorney, very strong on religious liberty guy. So I meet with him, say we need to fix this thing, would you be willing to work with us and put together a bill...."

### **d. Free Washington Tour – Federal Way**

On January 7, 2015, Brian Minnich, the Executive Vice President of the Freedom Foundation, told attendees that "Locally...one of the three legs of the stool, 3 or 4 legs that we have – mentioned it earlier, going out to local jurisdictions with local initiatives in 2014. Scott Roberts and his crew are going to double their efforts in that regard. One thing we're going to do is look at friendly county councils where we could go after right to work legislation or ordinances at the local level where we don't do it through it through initiative, adopt it locally, we do it through council action and start to pick 'em off that way. ...three counties that could adopt right to work for their counties."

### **e. Free Washington Tour – Sequim**

On January 8, 2015, Ron Valencia, Advancement Associate, asked attendees at a Freedom Foundation event: "How many of you guys are aware that the Freedom Foundation assisted two initiatives in Sequim when it came to labor laws?"

### **(5) Mr. Roberts in a presentation to the Yakima Republicans Liberty Caucus discussed the extensive work being done by the Freedom Foundation to draft and pass local initiatives.**

On January 20, 2015, Scott Roberts, the Freedom Foundation's Freedom in Action Director, told a group at the Yakima Republicans Liberty Caucus in Yakima, Washington and discussed above, that: "I'm working really hard in the legislature to try to reform the local initiative laws...So I wrote – I've asked David Taylor, by the way – he's going to sponsor it, to sponsor a bill that reforms local initiative law." Adding that "We're lobbying directly with local governments. We've got a couple of local governments...I told you our ideas got blocked by the initiative process – that's not the only way to get ordinances passed. You can lobby the council to pass them, themselves, right. So we have a couple places where these counties and cities are considering our ideas to pass them directly. What I like about that is if the unions go to sue them now it's not the citizens versus the city in a lawsuit, it's the city versus the unions in a lawsuit and it will be interesting to see how the courts treat that. I think they'll be more favorable to the cities."

### **(6) Articles on the official blog of the Freedom Foundation include the following statements that further illustrate the extent of the lobbying activity the Freedom Foundation is undertaking.**

**a. Freedom Foundation Managing Editor Jeff Rhodes discusses the organization's efforts against the \$15 dollar minimum wage ballot initiative** (see Exhibit AA).

On April 10, 2014, Jeff Rhodes, the Managing Editor for the Freedom Foundation, published a post on the organization's official blog which attacked the concept of a \$15 minimum wage and claimed that "liberals cling to the myth that economic growth requires the proper combination of rules and regulations when, in fact, real growth occurs in inverse proportion to the amount of red tape with which employers must contend." This rhetoric is not only politically motivated commentary on a ballot initiative, it also provides a private benefit to Republicans by broadly attacking "liberal" thinking as a whole.

**b. Scott Roberts wrote a series of blog posts in 2014 outlining the extensive activities the Freedom Foundation was working on that would ultimately become the basis for ballot initiatives in several municipalities** (see exhibits BB-DD).

In October of 2014 three blog posts written by Scott Roberts, Freedom in Action Director at the Freedom Foundation, appeared on the Freedom Foundation's blog. These posts exemplify the Freedom Foundation's involvement in lobbying because they express the Foundation's advocacy on behalf of a ballot initiative. The posts claim that the Foundation "wrote sample initiative[s]" and then sent staff to the Commission's meeting to promote the initiatives in person.

As evidenced by the posts above, lobbying has become an activity to which the Freedom Foundation is dedicating substantial time and resources. In light of these examples, the IRS should take a closer look at the figures reported by the Freedom Foundation to determine whether the amount of lobbying and work done to further the organization's legislative objectives has become a substantial part of the organization's activities.

**Conclusion**

The facts included in the above complaint clearly demonstrate that the actions of the Freedom Foundation run afoul of the IRS requirements for an organization to qualify as exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code. As such, the IRS should investigate the Freedom Foundation, and should it determine that the organization has, in fact, violated its tax exempt status, revoke the organization's status and impose excise taxes.

The actions of the Freedom Foundation are not benefiting the public and the taxpayers should no longer be required to subsidize this partisan activity. Because the Freedom Foundation is explicit in its intent to continue violating the tax code unless the IRS becomes involved, quick action is needed to prevent similar and continuing violations.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter,



Andrew Biviano  
Founding Member  
Northwest Accountability Project

# **EXHIBIT A**

## THE OFFICIAL BLOG of the Freedom Foundation



April 03, 2014



Sharing the power of knowledge.

Having tried and failed last year to hold the 26th District Senate seat with a union stooge, Democrats will respond this time around with a candidate who makes no pretense about who pulls her strings.

Judy Arbogast, former teachers' union president in the South Kitsap School District, has notified the state's campaign finance agency of her intention to challenge Sen. Jan Angel, a former three-term member of the House of Representatives who handily defeated interim Democratic Sen. Nathan Schlicher in a special election last November.

Because the seat was originally won in 2010 by Democrat Derek Kilmer — who was subsequently elected to Congress in 2012 — Angel must run again in the 2014 general election, presumably against Arbogast. Unless the Democrats come up with someone remotely qualified before the filing deadline in May, that is.

With majority control potentially up for grabs in a closely divided Washington State Senate, Angel and Schlicher waged the most expensive legislative race in Washington history in 2013, with just over \$3 million spent by the two candidates and the assorted political action committees on their behalf.

Of the \$700,000 donated to Schlicher, something like 75 individual contributions at the maximum \$900 level came from what could be described as labor organizations. And there were a lot more at lesser levels, to say nothing of what the labor PACs spent on their own.

But although Schlicher gladly cashed their checks, he was careful not to make too much hay from his association with the unions, lest anyone guess he'd been bought and paid for. As an emergency room physician in his full-time job, Schlicher was a willing tool for the socialized medicine interests, but for the most part downplayed his allegiance to labor.

Arbogast, on the other hand, is a former teacher and president of the South Kitsap Education Association. She was the union spokeswoman last year when it considered whether to strike over class sizes.

Unlike Schlicher, she owns her union ties and won't fool anyone on the question of whether the WEA's lips move every time she talks.

Having spent 16 years either living in Port Orchard or covering politics for the community newspaper, I can pretty much promise you her resumé will hurt her more than it helps in that market.

The 26th District is the prototypical swing district, having sent a bipartisan legislative delegation to Olympia every year I can remember going back to at least 1995. And while Tacoma Sen. Steve Conway and Seattle Sen. Bob Hasegawa, to name just two, aren't hampered by having worked directly for labor unions in their own deep-blue legislative districts, my suspicion is that a bunch of otherwise-persuadable voters in Port Orchard and Gig Harbor are going to be turned off this fall by the idea of being represented in the Senate by labor's sock puppet.

Simply put, anyone who isn't completely repulsed by the knowledge that their elected senator would be a wholly owned subsidiary of the WEA was already a lock to vote for someone other than Angel anyway. But there are probably still a few folks up there who didn't realize that's what they were getting already with Schlicher, and they're either going to be offended by Arbogast's brazen concession to her true agenda or her disingenuous retreat from it — depending on which tactic she resorts to.

One way or the other, it's hard to take her seriously. Most likely, Arbogast's candidacy is nothing more than a desperate plea on the part of 26th District Democrats for labor to throw hundreds of thousands more of the membership's dollars down the rat hole by recruiting a candidate who'd be at home in one.

In other words, one of their own.



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[Email\(mailto:irhodes@myFreedomFoundation.org\)](mailto:irhodes@myFreedomFoundation.org)

- ['Free' Speech, according to the WEA\(/causes/publication/detail/free-speech-according-to-the-wea\)](#)
- [and the Hits Just Keep Coming from WEA & Friends \(Liberty Live Blog\)\(/blog/liberty-live/detail/and-the-hits-just-keep-coming-from-wea-friends\)](#)
- ["Money well spent" says WEA of Gregoire \(Liberty Live Blog\)\(/blog/liberty-live/detail/money-well-spent-says-wea-of-gregoire\)](#)
- [How much is WEA Union Dues? \(All Blogs\)\(/blog/all-blogs/detail/how-much-is-wea-union-dues\)](#)

[2 Comments\(organized-labor-might-take-this-senate-candidate-seriously-but-the-voters-wont.html#disqus\\_thread\)](#)

# **EXHIBIT B**



# Winning Office Without Exploiting Workers

Like  6

December 1, 2014

Jami Lund *Senior Policy Analyst*

Before the election, the Freedom Foundation prepared a study documenting how union executives divert mandatory workplace representation dues into the campaigns of their favored candidates. Our report showed that 76 percent of all union political funds in Washington state come from general fund transfers, not voluntary contributions from union members.

We urged candidates to sign a pledge to refuse or return union donations if they are taken by force as workplace representation dues or fees.

Seventy-six candidates for state and county office signed the pledge, 18 of whom won their positions. Some were in easy races, others in extremely difficult races, but a number were in close races where union officials spent tens of thousands of dollars to defeat them.

The lesson for lawmakers at both the national and local levels should be clear. Voters are comfortable with candidates who are straightforward about the principles they see as necessary to improve Washington—even if those principles include concerns about the unions' undue influence on government.

As the *Wall Street Journal's* editorial board noted, the lesson both Republicans and Democrats should take away from the 2014 midterms is that **"public union money can be defeated when the cause is just and you stand your ground."**

Better still, however, would be a set of laws which levels the playing field and dismantles the extraordinary privileges and forced funding scheme of the union special interest.

# **EXHIBIT C**

# Freedom Foundation Urges Candidates to Reject Union Money

Like  153

June 6, 2014

Jeff Rhodes *Managing Editor*

*Study shows most labor leaders give members no say in who gets their support.*

Would you take and spend someone else's money if you were certain they didn't want you to have it?

Of course not. That would be stealing. And yet every election year dozens of candidates all over Washington state unashamedly do precisely that when they accept campaign contributions from organized labor.

According to a study released today by the Freedom Foundation:

- 76 percent of all union political funds in Washington state come from general fund transfers, not voluntary contributions from union members;
- only about 21 percent of all union political funds came from voluntary contributions; and,
- while 21 unions in Washington used only voluntary contributions during the last election cycle, 65 relied on general fund transfers of compulsory union dues.

Like all states that don't have right-to-work laws on their books, Washington has hundreds of workplaces – including government at every level – where workers are compelled to join and fund a union whether they choose to do so or not.

And when they do, a portion of their union dues is donated to candidates and causes they may not support.

*"The courts have repeatedly ruled that campaign contributions are an expression of free speech,"* said Trent England, an attorney with the Olympia-based Freedom Foundation. *"And that's fine if you're spending your own money. But the unions are spending money they've extorted from their members by threatening to have them fired if they didn't hand it over."*

*"The First Amendment is meaningless if someone else has the right to seize your assets and use them to elect a candidate you oppose,"* he said. *"You might as well just hand your right to vote over to the union, too."*

That's why the Freedom Foundation is challenging every candidate in the coming election to reject campaign contributions from organized labor unless it can be verified that every dollar was obtained voluntarily.

Every registered candidate in the state has been sent the new report authored by the Freedom Foundation explaining how the system is rigged to abridge the rights of workers. Most importantly, the packet includes a written pledge all candidates are encouraged to sign promising not to accept money from unions that don't allow members the option of not contributing to political candidates.

*"I can't imagine anything more despicable than stealing someone's own money to elect a candidate he or she opposes,"* said Freedom Foundation CEO Tom McCabe. *"And I can't imagine anything more elitist and arrogant than for a candidate to accept that money with the assumption that he knows better how to spend it than the person who rightfully earned it."*

*"Washington state isn't a Banana Republic dictatorship,"* he continued. *"The essence of our democracy is that people have every right to support and vote for whomever they please, not the person the union they were forced to join tells them to. Honorable candidates will take the pledge and refuse to accept dirty money."*

Founded in 1991, the Freedom Foundation is a think and action tank based in Olympia.

# **EXHIBIT D**

2014 candidate pledge to

Refuse contributions taken from the wages of unwilling citizens

Whereas, **individual participation** in the political process should be based on voluntary choice, not coercion,

Whereas, **freedom of speech** also means the freedom to abstain from speaking in the form of compelled political contributions,

Whereas, **labor union officials regularly overcharge** workers for workplace representation when they secure a forced-payment contract, and they spend the excess funds on political activity,

Whereas, many union political action committees' (PACs) funds and all union general fund **contributions come from involuntary union dues** paid by workers as a condition of employment,

Whereas, **union-represented workers must opt-out** of paying for union political activity, instead of opting in, and give up certain rights in the process, and

Whereas, **many unions are able** to effectively represent their members by only using voluntary individual donations for political activity and contributions,

Therefore, I \_\_\_\_\_ pledge:  
Candidate Name

- I will only accept union donations if they come from registered PACs which receive funds from individual donors making voluntary contributions.
- Before accepting any union donations, I will ask those offering the funds to attest in writing that the source of the funds is entirely voluntary donors, and that no workplace representation funds have been commingled with the campaign contribution funds.
- I will refuse or return to the source any funds which are derived in whole or in part from involuntary workplace representation dues or fees.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Candidate signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# **EXHIBIT E**

	<b>JurisdictionName</b>	<b>ReportingName</b>	<b>BallotName</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Party</b>
	Legislative District 01	Representative Pos. 2	Edward J. Batton	Bothell	Republican
	Legislative District 02	Representative Pos. 2	Steven Nielson	Orting	Libertarian
	Legislative District 03	Representative Pos. 1	Tim Benn	Spokane	Independent R
	Legislative District 03	Representative Pos. 1	Randy McGlenn II	Spokane	Libertarian
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 04	Representative Pos. 1	Bob McCaslin	Veradale	Republican
	Legislative District 04	Representative Pos. 1	Diana Wilhite	Spokane Valley	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 05	Representative Pos. 2	Chad Magendanz	Issaquah	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 06	State Senator	Michael Baumgartner	Spokane	Republican
	Legislative District 07	Representative Pos. 1	James R. Appker	Mead	Libertarian
	Legislative District 10	Representative Pos. 2	Brien Lillquist	Oak Harbor	Republican
	Legislative District 11	Representative Pos. 2	Sarah Sanoy-Wright	Renton	Republican
	Legislative District 13	Representative Pos. 1	Dannette (Dani) Bolyard	Moses Lake	Republican
	Legislative District 13	State Senator	Mohammad Said	Ephrata	Democratic
	Legislative District 14	Representative Pos. 2	Adam Yoest	Yakima	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 15	Representative Pos. 2	David V. Taylor	Moxee	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 15	State Senator	Jim Honeyford	Sunnyside	Republican
	Legislative District 16	Representative Pos. 1	Mary Ruth Edwards	Prosser	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 17	Representative Pos. 1	Lynda Wilson	Vancouver	Republican
	Legislative District 17	Representative Pos. 2	Chris Rockhold	Vancouver	Libertarian
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 18	Representative Pos. 2	Liz Pike	Camas	Republican
	Legislative District 19	Representative Pos. 2	James (Jim) O'Hagan	Grayland	
	Legislative District 19	Representative Pos. 2	Hugh Fleet	South Bend	Republican
	Legislative District 20	Representative Pos. 2	John Morgan	Rochester	Republican
	Legislative District 21	Representative Pos. 1	Allen McPheeters	Lynnwood	Republican
	Legislative District 21	Representative Pos. 2	Jeff Scherrer	Lynnwood	Republican
	Legislative District 21	State Senator	Dan Matthews	Mukilteo	Republican
	Legislative District 22	Representative Pos. 1	Steve Owens	Olympia	Republican
	Legislative District 23	Representative Pos. 2	James M. Olsen	Bainbridge Is	Republican
	Legislative District 26	Representative Pos. 1	Bill Scheidler	Port Orchard	Republican
	Legislative District 27	Representative Pos. 2	Steven T. Cook	Tacoma	Republican
	Legislative District 28	Representative Pos. 2	Paul Wagemann	Lakewood	Republican
	Legislative District 29	State Senator	Terry Harder	Tacoma	Republican
	Legislative District 31	Representative Pos. 2	Phil Fortunato	Kent	Ind. Republican
	Legislative District 31	State Senator	Lynnda Messner	Bonney Lake	Democratic
	Legislative District 32	Representative Pos. 2	Alvin A. Rutledge	Edmonds	Republican
	Legislative District 33	State Senator	Martin Metz	Des Moines	Republican
	Legislative District 34	Representative Pos. 2	Brendan B. Kolding	Seattle	Democratic



	<b>JurisdictionName</b>	<b>ReportingName</b>	<b>BallotName</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Party</b>
	Legislative District 35	State Senator	Travis Couture	Belfair	Republican
	Legislative District 36	Representative Pos. 1	Leslie Klein	Seattle	Republicanspirit
	Legislative District 36	Representative Pos. 2	Paul Addis	Seattle	Libertarian
	Legislative District 36	State Senator	Sarina Forbes	Seattle	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 37	State Senator	Rowland Martin	Renton	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 39	Representative Pos. 2	Elizabeth Scott	Monroe	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 41	Representative Pos. 1	Bill Stinson	Bellevue	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 42	Representative Pos. 1	Luanne VanWerven	Bellingham	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 45	Representative Pos. 2	Brendan Woodward	Woodinville	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Legislative District 47	Representative Pos. 1	Mark Hargrove	Covington	Republican
	Legislative District 49	Representative Pos. 2	Lisa Ross	Vancouver	Republican
	Asotin	Sheriff	Dan Hally	Clarkston	
<b>WON</b>	Chelan	Commissioner #2	Keith W. Goehner	Dryden	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Clark	Clerk	Scott G. Weber	Vancouver	Republican
	Clark	Sheriff	Shane Gardner	Vancouver	
	Clark	Treasurer	Lauren Colas	Camas	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Cowlitz	Commissioner #3	Joe Gardner	Toutle	Independent
	Ferry	Commissioner #2	Rosalie (Rose) Parr	Republic	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Ferry	Prosecuting Attorney	C. Olivia Wood	Republic	Republican
	Ferry	Prosecuting Attorney	James A. von Sauer	Republic	Republican
	Ferry	Sheriff	Bret A Roberts	Republic	Republican
	Grant	Auditor	Jacob Taylor	Soap Lake	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Island	Clerk	Debra Van Pelt	Oak Harbor	Democratic
	Island	Commissioner #3	Marc Hennemann	Camano Island	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Island	Commissioner #3	Rick Hannold	Oak Harbor	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Island	Treasurer	Wanda J. Grone	Coupeville	Republican
	Kitsap	Auditor	Kelly Emerson	Bremerton	Republican
	Kittitas	Coroner	Robert (Bob) Richey	Ellensburg	Republican
	Klickitat	Commissioner #2	Mike Richards	Lyle	Republican
	Klickitat	Prosecuting Attorney	Lori Hoctor	Goldendale	Republican
<b>WON</b>	Okanogan	Auditor	Laurie Thomas	Okanogan	Republican
	Skagit	Commissioner #3	Kevin Loy	Burlington,	Republican
	Spokane	Auditor	Alene Lindstrand	Spokane Valley	Republican
	Stevens	Coroner	Connie LaRue	Colville	Republican
	Walla Walla	Commissioner #3	Stephen Ames	Touchet	Republican
	Whitman	Sheriff	Adam Assenberg	Colfax	
	Yakima	Sheriff	Rick Motice	Grandview	Republican

# **EXHIBIT F**

—Lynda—  
**WILSON**

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
 17TH DISTRICT POSITION 1 (R)

Like 931



## WORKING TO RESTORE FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY *and* TRUST

### LYNDA WILSON SIGNS PLEDGE. CALLS ON OPPONENT TO DO THE SAME.

UNCATEGORIZED

#### LYNDA WILSON SIGNS PLEDGE. CALLS ON OPPONENT TO DO THE SAME.

June 12, 2014 | Steven Nelson | 1 Comment

[Translate](#)



Lynda Wilson signs pledge

Olympia – June 11 2014, 17th Legislative District Candidate, Lynda Wilson, became the first candidate for elected office in Washington State to sign a pledge, promising to reject contributions from unions that use involuntary fees from union members.

*“In good conscience, I can’t accept donations from unions where I know their members are forced to pay mandatory fees – some of which go into political contributions,”* said Lynda Wilson. *“I welcome contributions from individual union members who support*

*my candidacy or from union groups which only collect voluntary political funds from their union members.”*

A recent study from the Freedom Foundation, a Washington based think-tank, found that 65 union groups used compulsory union dues to fund political activities, while 21 union organizations did not.

*“Taking donations from unions that force their members to pay into political activities is wrong and an abuse of the union member’s individual rights,”* said Wilson. *“I call on my opponent to set a good example and join me in rejecting donations from these union groups.”*



Lynda Wilson with Freedom Foundation's CEO Tom McCabe

Lynda Wilson is a mother, grandmother and small business owner who is Working to Restore Freedom, Opportunity and Trust for the citizens of the 17th Legislative District.

Click to read text of 2014 Candidate Pledge to Refuse Contributions Taken from the Wages of Unwilling Citizens

< 17TH LEGISLATIVE DIST. < FREEDOM FOUNDATION < GOP < LYND A WILSON  
 < MONICA STONIER < OLYMPIA < PLEDGE < REPUBLICAN < UNIONS  
 < WASHINGTON

**ONE THOUGHT ON "LYNDA WILSON SIGNS PLEDGE. CALLS ON OPPONENT TO DO THE SAME."**

Pingback: Q&A 6-20-2014 | Elect Lynda Wilson for State Representative

**COMMENTS ARE CLOSED.**

*Let's work together to restore freedom, opportunity and trust*      **CONTRIBUTE NOW**

# **EXHIBIT G**



Translate

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
17TH DISTRICT POSITION 1 (R)

Like 931

## WORKING TO RESTORE FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY *and* TRUST

### LYNDA WILSON ON FREEDOM DAILY

UNCATEGORIZED

#### LYNDA WILSON ON FREEDOM DAILY

June 12, 2014 | Steven Nelson

Olympia – June 11 2014, 17th Legislative District Candidate, Lynda Wilson sat for a live interview with the Freedom Foundation on their daily podcast called “Freedom Daily”. During the podcast the hosts describe the union political money machine that Wilson is up against.



Lynda Wilson with Podcast hosts Jami Lund & Max Nelsen

Wilson is asked to describe what goes into the decision to run and what it takes to run a campaign that must fight against an opponent that uses contributions taken from the wages of unwilling citizens.



Click Image to  
Listen to  
Freedom Daily

◀ 17TH LEGISLATIVE DIST. ◀ FREEDOM FOUNDATION ◀ LYNDA WILSON

*Let's work together to restore freedom, opportunity and trust*

CONTRIBUTE NOW

# **EXHIBIT H**



# Clallam County Freeholder Candidate's Actions Speak Louder Than Their Words

Like  53

October 21, 2014

Glen Morgan *Adjunct Fellow*

*Three Clallam Charter Commission candidates—Ken Hays, Ted Miller, and Norma Turner claim to support transparency, but when given an opportunity to do so—they have opposed it. Actions do speak louder than words.*

Three Clallam Freeholder candidates pretend to support transparency but they have a record of supporting government secrecy.

In the six counties in Washington state that have restructured their government as charter counties, every 10 years the voters elect citizens who will review and revise the county charter. Clallam County is in the midst of this process right now.

This is an important job. Good people need to be elected to these positions to ensure the structure of government in their county remains representative of what the local residents want.

In Clallam County, three of the candidates running for these positions claim they're "dedicated to transparent process, open government and being responsive to the community."

They appear to be running as a slate of candidates on this platform.

However, actions speak louder than words, and the dedication of Sequim City Councilman Ken Hays and Ted Miller to transparency should certainly be questioned since they both voted against making currently secret meetings between the City of Sequim and the Teamsters more open and transparent to the public.

Instead of voting for transparency, they both voted against it. At the same Sequim City Council meeting, Clallam County resident Norma Turner—another candidate for the Charter Review Commission -- also spoke out and testified against more transparency (see her testimony below):

Norma Turner - Sequim City Council Meeting - August 26 ,2014



We all know politicians make promises, and sometimes it's hard to know if those same politicians will actually follow through on the promises they make. However, for these three Charter Review Commission candidates, it is clear that when presented with an opportunity to actually support more government transparency, they voted otherwise.

At the Freedom Foundation, we will continue to support more transparency in government—a cause we have tirelessly championed for over 22 years in Washington state.

This is why we are a proud board member of the Washington Coalition for Open Government. We believe our insistence on opening up these types of meetings to the public has made this issue more and more popular among not just the residents of Sequim, Chelan, Shelton and Blaine who signed the petitions demanding a vote on this issue, but also by the editorial boards of the *Seattle Times* (see this editorial) and *The Spokesman Review* (see this editorial) *The Olympian* (read this editorial), among other newspapers in Washington state.

While Sequim City Councilmembers Hays and Miller and Charter Review candidate Norma Turner may be working overtime to keep government actions secret, we believe their views are not good government policy, and we will keep championing transparency in government regardless of how many false promises politicians make.

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### **Related Articles about Making Government Union Negotiations More Transparent:**

- Open Union-Bargaining Meetings to the Public—Guest Seattle Times Editorial
- Taxpayers Should be Able to Monitor Public-Employee Contract Negotiations—Guest Seattle Times Editorial
- Open State Negotiations with Unions to Public View—Seattle Times Editorial Board
- Any Progress in Disclosure Laws Worthy—Spokesman Review Editorial
- Opening up Jail Negotiations Would Inform Public—Olympian Editorial
- State Labor Negotiations Should be Open to Public Scrutiny—Tri-City Herald Editorial
- Eight Union Arguments Against Transparency in Collective Bargaining

### **Related Articles on the City of Sequim:**

- Sequim City Council Votes to Deny Voters a Voice
- Judge Delays Decision on Sequim Labor-Reform Measures
- Local Governments Throw a Tantrum in Response to Citizen Initiatives
- Port Angeles Judge to Decide Whether Sequim can Keep Labor Reform Initiatives Off Ballot
- MoveOn.org Moves Into Sequim and Opposes Transparency and Choice
- Judge Proves to be Huge Disappointment, Citizens Press on to Vindicate their Rights
- Changing the Game: Citizens go on Offense
- Kiro KTTH Radio—Interview with Glen Morgan "Move On"Protestors in Sequim

### **Related Other Government Articles:**

- The False Promise of Local Initiatives
- Planning to Stifle Human Ingenuity
- Past Washington Governors—Sharp Contrast to the Governors we have Today
- Big Government's Business—Crushing Tomorrow's Dreams Today



# EXHIBIT I

# WEA Electioneering

Like 36

October 27, 2014

Jami Lund *Senior Policy Analyst*

The Washington Education Association claims 32,000 members donate to its political action committee, which means 61 percent of teachers do not. The recommended donation is \$27, or \$2.25 per month, which would generate \$864,000 in voluntary donations.

Because WEA officials' appetite for electioneering is greater than that of the members, the WEA augments the voluntary PAC funds with direct contributions from the required dues and fees making up the union general fund. Also, all staffing for election-related activity is funded with general dues.

The Freedom Foundation's report, "Unfree Speech," quantified that only about half of WEA's PAC was funded from contributions from voluntary donors.

State law permits a gross injustice by requiring workers, as a condition of employment, to be represented by a union that overcharges them for workplace representation and spends the excess on political activity.

The Washington Education Association is a private workplace representation enterprise that collects very high dues from its government-granted monopoly. It is no surprise that its electioneering efforts to control the budget, lawmakers and judiciary are extravagant.

Here is what the union's leaders have been up to this year:

- **Funding Stonier (D) 17th District House & attacking her opponent.** WEA's top priority is preserving Rep. Monica Stonier, in the Vancouver area who received more than \$115,000 in WEA support two years ago and won by only 139 votes. WEA has spent a quarter million dollars on this house race. One \$150,000 cable TV advertisement lied about the Freedom Foundation, and our attorney was able to get the advertisement withdrawn.
- **Funding Wilson (D) 44th District House & attacking his opponent.** Another priority WEA race is capturing a Republican-held seat in Snohomish County. So far, WEA has spent \$120,000 on

behalf of Michael Wilson and attacking Mark Harmsworth. Wilson has been in the news recently because a fellow teacher and coach allegedly enlisted student athletes to distribute Wilson's campaign materials.

- **Attacking O'Ban (R) 28th District Senate.** In the crosshairs, too, is Sen. Steve O'Ban, the attorney responsible for the U.S. Supreme Court victory, *Davenport vs. WEA*. This and related litigation gave union officials a black eye with fines and penalties because of their illegal use of funds for electioneering. Evidently union executives have long memories. They spent nearly \$100,000 against him in 2012 and have spent \$31,000 in attacks so far.
- **Attacking Hill (R) 45th District Senate.** GOP Sen. Andy Hill in the 45th is getting hit with \$12,600 in attack mailings.
- **Donating to Supreme Court Justice incumbents.** The WEA, which is the primary backer of the legal challenge to expand state education spending in the *McCleary* lawsuit, has in previous years invested heavily in Supreme Court justices. This year, WEA officials have invested \$7,600 to keep all the incumbents on the court. The court correspondence with the Legislature has been getting more aligned with WEA rhetoric lately.
- **Transferring funds to Democrat organizations.** Of the voluntary funds collected by the WEA political action committee, \$442,000 of the total was simply handed over to Democrat partisan political action committees.
- **Funding a hijacking of the state budget.** Entirely from general dues, union political bosses are bankrolling an initiative to derail the state budget process with an initiative to force the top spending priority to be the addition of 25,000 to the payroll. So far, WEA, NEA and local officials have spent \$4.4 million of workplace representation dues and fees to add 25,000 new dues payers to their income stream.
- **Telling members how to vote.** Unknown amounts of required union dues and fees are used to fund union officials' efforts to tell those in unionized workplaces how to vote. This campaign is exempt from reporting, but those represented by the union enterprise can receive a dozen contacts by election day. It is hard to believe that in the Land of the Free, people may be forced to fund their own political indoctrination

Teachers, if you disagree with being forced to fund attack ads and an initiative that puts union revenue ahead of teacher raises, you have the right to resign and opt out of paying for this kind of electioneering.

You could keep up to \$300 which would otherwise be used on these kinds of excesses by simply sending this letter to WEA resigning and objecting to their overcharges.



# EXHIBIT J

# Running with Campaign Literature - An Attempt to Politicize High School Cross Country

Like  104

October 28, 2014

Glen Morgan *Adjunct Fellow*

*Forcing high school students to run with political literature may not be as dangerous as running with scissors, but it still isn't a good idea. A teacher running for the legislature should know better than this.*

When I was a cross-country runner at Thomas Jefferson High School in Federal Way, I can't conceive of my coach and fellow teachers trying to get me to do political campaign literature deliveries during a practice run.

I imagine most of my fellow teammates would have rebelled as well.

Perhaps times have changed, and a new generation of students is just more passive and willing to do anything teachers tell them to do. The recent case of Democratic candidate Michael Wilson campaigning for the Legislature in District 44 in Snohomish County is just bizarre.

Here is a history/civics teacher convincing students on a few cross-country teams to lit drop for his campaign during their training runs. Colluding with other teachers and apparently some coaches to get this type of access to students is odd, as well.

He should—and almost certainly does—know better.

This wasn't a story of some barely financed fringe guy running for a minor political office. Wilson's well-financed campaign is backed by professional special interests run by the WEA union, among others.

The WEA alone has spent over \$120,000 to help elect Wilson. This story, which has been widely reported in the *Everett Herald* is just goofy political amateur hour by people willing to do anything to win an election.

Unfortunately, with some of the confusing election laws administered by the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC), it isn't hard to see that people can make mistakes and certainly fill out paperwork incorrectly, or commit some other minor infraction.

However, there are some basic and obvious rules that it would seem that a history/civics teacher supported by one of the wealthiest special interests in Washington state would follow.



I doubt Michael Wilson would think it would be okay for his students to mow his yard or paint his

house for free. In fact, I doubt he would direct his students to do other tasks at his direction that are unrelated to his daily teaching schedule. There have been no credible reports that he uses free student labor for anything other than helping his political campaign.

If my coach had come to me back in my high school running days and told me to drop campaign literature off at houses during my training run, I suspect that once out of sight of the coach and the politician, my teammates and I would have tossed the literature into the first dumpster we saw and focused on training for the upcoming league meet.

Perhaps this is what happened, but we may never know, as the students complained to their parents about this fiasco, and the parents, understandably, have complained about politicians using their children as free labor when they were supposed to be improving their running endurance.

The WEA has been subjecting itself to some deserved ridicule this year as it squanders its forced union dues on Initiative 1351 – widely opposed by a spectrum of politicians from both parties as well as most newspapers.

According to the Tacoma News Tribune, if the WEA's actions on I-1351 were a crime it would be considered "malicious mischief." In another legislative race in Clark County, where the WEA is defending one of its legislators with over \$250,000, the union was forced to pull a TV ad because its creators failed to fact check their statements.

This may be common practice for the WEA, but it is probably a rare experience for them to be called to task for it.

So far this year, the WEA has spent at least \$5 million on political campaigns of various kinds in Washington. One would think this is enough to cover the cost to mail literature and not rely on eager-to-please student athletes to do its political grunt work instead.

### **Related Articles:**

- I-1351: A Major Threat to Safety Net, Higher Ed
- Teacher Accused of Forcing Kids to Work his Election Campaign
- Coaches Caught up in Probe – The Snohomish Times
- Everett School District Investigates Candidate's use of Computers
- Initiative 1351: For a Multi-Billion-Dollar Budget-Buster, Not Much Opposition
- Round Up: Washington Daily Newspaper Editorial Boards so Far all Reject Initiative 1351, the "Class-Size Reduction" Initiative

- **Democrat Corruption in Snohomish County, Again**

# **EXHIBIT K**

# School Board Voters Guide for November

Like  135

October 15, 2015

Jami Lund *Senior Policy Analyst*

To help you be an informed voter, the Freedom Foundation has identified four questions that can be a barometer to show how candidates would balance the interests of unions with the interests of families and taxpayers.

## **1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees paid by the state?**

This question focuses on our finding that the union's top priority is to divert levy funds from services to compensation despite the harm this practice has on our education system.

Learn more here.

## **2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?**

This question highlights the alarming trend that workloads may be lightened in union contracts by sending students away.

Learn more here, here, here and here.

## **3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clearly spell out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?**

This question addresses transparency and promises. Some districts are quite specific about committing the levy funds to clearly identified priorities. Others use vague language like "to the classroom" to cover the fact that it will be used for employee raises. When funds are earmarked in advance, it's easier for the district to stand firm against union demands for lesser priorities.

Learn more here and here.

#### **4) What's your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?**

New discretionary funds are coming to school districts. Most of the new funds are for specific purposes like full-day kindergarten, hiring more teachers or specific programs. But the increase in state funds includes some money that will be used for discretionary purposes, and it will free some levy funds for other uses. What services will the community begin to see as these funds are newly available? Or is the district going to simply pay more for the same services using these new dollars?

Learn more here.

**See what answers were provided by school board candidates:**

#### **School Board Voters Guide**

##### **Also included**

Do the advocates for monopolies, reduced accountability and larger, more expensive government favor one of the candidates?

The guide also shows:

1. Whether the candidate is endorsed or funded by the *Washington Education Association Political Action Committee*
2. How much money unions have donated to their campaign according to the *Public Disclosure Commission*
3. Whether the *Progressive Voters' Guide* recommends the candidate
4. The email address provided by the candidate so you can ask them these or other questions.



# **EXHIBIT L**



2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Union Funds	Funds	Prog. Voter Endorse	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clarify spend out how levy funds to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments
Waiburg 401-100	5	Russ Knopp					This feels like a loaded question, and my answer is directly related to whether the Legislature funds public education as instructed. Local districts are obligated to honor contracts already in place. If that means using levy funds for employee wages and benefits, I don't know of another way. Quality employees deserve quality pay.	I am not a fan of shortened days or a shortened school year when instruction is defined as it is now. I argued while still in the classroom that we needed to lengthen the school year, perhaps year-round as some have reportedly already begun. Research seems to indicate that there is significant "loss" during the summer. Therefore, if we are here for kids and want to maximize their learning success, we may need to change our calendar.	It is my strong belief that there is now and always has been a huge need to provide funds for professional development for staff. If the Legislature doesn't provide funds for curriculum and staffing for the Fine Arts, our students need to have that opportunity added much of this can be remedied or exacerbated also.	I can't help noticing that in this survey, at least, the Freedom Foundation has chosen to be totally or primarily concerned with \$\$\$.	Although admirably an issue, I know funding is not the only issue of import facing public education, and it may not be the most important issue.
Wapato 207	4	Alan B. Taylor									
Wapato 207	4	Rebecca F. (Becky) Cordova									
Wasboug 112-6	2	Elaine Pfeifer									
Wasboug 112-6	2	Jason Ferner									
Washtona	3	Theresa Sthilaire									
Washtona	3	Wayne W. Johnstone									
Wenatchee 246	1	Laura R. Jaacks									
Wenatchee 246	1	Michael Zassenhaus									
Wenatchee 246	2	Reta Shippek									
Wenatchee 246	2	Walker Newman									
West Valley 208	5	Dave Jaeger									
West Valley 208	5	James M. Roberts									
White River 416	2	Stacy Belloc-Mahnke									
White River 416	2	Tawny Samabria									
White River 416	5	Jean Lacy									
White River 416	5	Jill Howe									
Winlock #232	3	Daleyn Coleman									
Winlock #232	3	Tony Etell									
Winlock #232	4	Jocelyn Caulfield									
Winlock #232	4	Pam Spencer									



2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Party	Union Funds	Prog. Voter Endorse	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wage and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clarify spell out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments
University Place 83	5	Arnie Fitzsimmons	I				Local levy funds should not be used to compensate state employees if the state's school funding system works. As the state funding system exists, however, UPSD is dependent upon local levy funds to support roughly 25% of the District's budget, including some state employee compensation. The solution to this problem resides in the Legislature and not at the local level.	Reducing learning time is not the correct solution to budget shortfalls. All education hours need to be preserved, maximized and enhanced with high quality education delivered by competent professionals who are fairly compensated by the state.	Yes. Moreover, the UPSD School Board improperly surrenders all spending priority decisions to the superintendent. At no point does the Board discuss decisions that drive the budget such as contracting for auxiliary services or continued operation of facilities to support out of district students.	The District's top priority is fully educating the children residing within our District's boundaries. Any new funding must be efficiently applied toward that goal. There is no way to provide specific spending categories, however, without knowing the spending rules imposed by the Legislature, attached in new funds.	
University Place 83	5	Rick Maloney	X				There are two levels of my answer to this question. As the local levy authority is designed and intended. No. Given the nature of the environment in which local districts must operate. Yes, if we need local resources to attract and retain competitive staffing, considering that the quality of instruction is the most significant in-school factor leading to the student achievement our community desires.	Gaining sufficient time for district-directed professional development has been a persistent problem. Partial school days are not the best solution, because student learning depends on instructional time. Establishing early release days or late start days is one method of carving out time for teacher professional development, but at the expense of instructional time. A shortened school year, eliminating whole days from the instructional calendar, is another tactic used for the same outcome.	We ensure that a detailed plan for spending of the local levy is made public, and we monitor to see how those funds are spent. Voters deserve to know where the money is spent before conducting a levy election, and the board has made clear its expectation that such plans are made as transparent as possible, both in budget hearings and as part of the public information effort prior to and following levy elections.	To enhance (1) professional development of our teachers to assure the highest quality instruction is provided to our students, particularly in teaching skills applicable to a critical set of student needs to include literacy and math skills and background knowledge, and (2) supplemental instruction time targeted at specific needs of students to enable them to reduce gaps in their performance and assure that all student achieve at high levels.	
Vancouver 37	1	Dale Q. Rice	I				Levy funds should be used to provide extra services to students, not the basics. Basic pay and benefits for school employees that fall under basic education should be paid for by the state as basic education. The inequalities that are created by the use of levy dollars to provide for basic education in our schools is an unfortunate reality and will continue to work to decrease reliance on levy funds to provide for basic education.	From a parent standpoint, I dislike partial school days; they are not only inconvenient for parents but they negatively impact our most vulnerable students and cut into student class time. It is important the school districts provide clear justification and proof of desired outcomes when they implement them. I do not like the idea of shortening the school year and cannot imagine a situation in which I would support it.	Having a clear idea where levy funds will be spent before they are requested is important, but it is also important to allow school districts flexibility to address changes in district needs. Resolutions should be presented with specific areas of focus, but I would be hesitant to present too many specific details.	I feel the best thing to do is to listen to district employees and community stakeholders and to ask questions and research suggestions to find where investments make the most sense. I also plan to look at the budget as a whole, to find cuts that could be made without impacting student outcomes. The areas I would most like to see funds directed to directly to classrooms to provide targeted interventions and supporting the whole child with research-based discipline interventions, counselors with strong backgrounds in mental health, and increasing authentic family (and community) engagement.	
Vancouver 37	1	Heather Lindberg									
Vancouver 37	5	Naida Wheelock	I								
Vancouver 37	5	Rosemary Fryer									
Vashon Island 402	1	Dan Chasen									
Vashon Island 402	1	John Oz Osborne									
Vashon Island 402	3	Jake Jacobovitch									
Vashon Island 402	3	Zabette Macomber									
Vashon Island 402	5	Laura Wishik									
Vashon Island 402	5	Toby Helmes									
Wahkiakum	3	Derek A. West									
Wahkiakum	3	Susan M O'Connor									
Wahluke #73	1	Cynthia deVictoria									
Wahluke #73	1	Meybeline Pantalone									
Waitsburg 401-100	5	Margaret A. Terry									



2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Union Funds	Prog. Vote Endorse	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clarify spell out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments	Ballot
Thorp 400	4	Judy Reddy			Never	Absolutely not.	Yes.	Should go into books, computers, etc.		Ballot 400/Thorp 400	
Thorp 400	4	Rachel Carlson			Levy funds should not be used to enhance wages or benefits for employees who are paid by basic funding provided by the state.	I believe that partial school days are a waste of time. Once citizens determine the number of days students should be in school those days should be full days.	Many school boards currently explain how levy funds will be spent, but need to flexibility to respond to unexpected circumstances.	Many school boards currently explain how levy funds will be spent, but need to flexibility to respond to unexpected circumstances.		Ballot 400/Thorp 400	
Thorp 400	5	James Karl Hanner			Levy funds should not be used for personnel actions. . . . it has been the usual practice of the Toppenish School District to utilize the Levy funds solely for the betterment of students and their success in learning.	If it my belief that a shortened school year or partial days would not benefit the students and would only hinder the opportunity for the students to learn all they can with the enhanced classes.	It has already been a practice for the board to pass on directives and information about where the Levy funds are going and for what it will specifically be used for. It is my belief district transparency to staff, administration, students and parents alike make for smooth operations and gaining a great deal of trust.	With the incorporation of the spirit of Renaissance and directing focus on educational success for students, it has been no problem involving everyone to actively participate in professional development and maintaining the vision of meeting the needs of all students. Therefore, funding should continue to be directed as such.		Ballot 400/Thorp 400	
Thorp 400	5	Loretta Bushbaum								Ballot 400/Thorp 400	
Tolado #237	2	John J. Strom								Ballot 237/Tolado 237	
Tolado #237	2	Monique Norberg								Ballot 237/Tolado 237	
Tonascket School 404	3	Joyce Fancher								Ballot 404/Tonascket 404	
Tonascket School 404	3	Ty Olson								Ballot 404/Tonascket 404	
Toppenish 202	5	Manyrose M. Gonzalez	I							Ballot 202/Toppenish 202	
Toppenish 202	5	Shem York								Ballot 202/Toppenish 202	
Touchet 300	1	Sylvia Schaeffer								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Touchet 300	1	Timothy A. Miller								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Touchet 300	4	Bob Willoughby								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Touchet 300	4	Darren Z. Goble								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Touchet 300	5	Don Weaver								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Touchet 300	5	Jody K Kromm								Ballot 300/Touchet 300	
Toutle Lake	1	Jamie M. Foster								Ballot Lake/Toutle Lake	
Toutle Lake	2	Linda Smith								Ballot Lake/Toutle Lake	
Toutle Lake	2	Art Carney								Ballot Lake/Toutle Lake	
Toutle Lake	2	J.D. Smith								Ballot Lake/Toutle Lake	
Tukwila 405	2	Kevin O'Brian Gaw								Ballot 405/Tukwila 405	
Union Gap 2	2	Steve Mullet								Ballot 2/Union Gap 2	
Union Gap 2	1	Dan C. Olson								Ballot 2/Union Gap 2	
Union Gap 2	1	Louise A. Sisk	I							Ballot 2/Union Gap 2	
Union Gap 2	2	Dianna Grunlbog	I							Ballot 2/Union Gap 2	
Union Gap 2	2	Maria G. Rossas								Ballot 2/Union Gap 2	
University Place 83	4	Edward (Ed) D. Arrington								Ballot 83/University Place 83	
University Place 83	4	Many Lu Dickson	I	X						Ballot 83/University Place 83	



2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Union Funds	Funds	Procs. Voter Endorse	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy limits be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clarify spell out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments	Form
Spokane Sd 81	4	Paul Schneider		\$16,743	\$2,850	X	\$1,900				I'm going to decline comment at this time because it's clear from your website that your values around education and my own are not consistent.	WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	1	Chris Crider										WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	1	Sheryl McGuire										WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	3	Janet Luffler										WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	3	Lori Loomis										WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	4	Alan Blumenshein										WV-2015-08-01-001
St. John - 322	4	Janet Morgan										WV-2015-08-01-001
Shelbourn Historical	4	Steve Schenk										WV-2015-08-01-001
Shelbourn Historical	4	Yoshie Wong										WV-2015-08-01-001
Stevenson Carson Sch	5	Bred Liedtke										WV-2015-08-01-001
Stevenson Carson Sch	5	Jean Foster										WV-2015-08-01-001
Tacoma 10	2	Catherine Ushka		\$4,973	\$1,200	X	\$850	I believe levy funds should go to the needs of the students and that does include the school employees but the employees needs don't take precedence over the students. I am generally not in favor of using dollars raised through local levy to pay for wages and benefits. The practice really puts Tacoma at a disadvantage to other districts with higher property values who can raise more levy funds than can Tacoma. It's important to me to pay teachers well, and to attract the best teachers to Tacoma, but K-12 education is, essentially, a State program. Tacoma should not be put in the position of having to compete with other communities to fund a program that should be equally available to all young people in our State.	Absolutely, voters are smart and will make informed decisions, giving out enough information is critical to build trust and give the community ownership. In my 20 years working with local, State and Federal government, it's my experience that issues placed on the ballot already are required to specifically articulate how the funds will be spent. I have worked on many projects of the City of Tacoma, Park District and local transit agencies that were funded by dollars authorized by public vote and, many times, been very restricted in the way those dollars could be spent because of the language that was published on the ballot.	I don't know that I can answer that well at this time. I'm don't know that I know all of the options on the table. I prefer to make decisions knowing my full spectrum of options.	WV-2015-08-01-001	
Tacoma 10	2	Wili Jenkins Sr.		\$4,447								WV-2015-08-01-001
Tacoma 10	4	Alisa Regala O'Hanlon		\$13,671								WV-2015-08-01-001
Tacoma 10	4	Andrea Cobb		\$16,944	\$1,150	X	\$850					WV-2015-08-01-001
Tahoma 409	3	Jessica Zielinski										WV-2015-08-01-001
Tahoma 409	3	Mary Jane Glaser										WV-2015-08-01-001
Tehino 402	5	Kenneth Walling										WV-2015-08-01-001
Tehino 402	5	Kevin Feituss										WV-2015-08-01-001



## 2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Funds	Union Funds	Prog. Value Evidence	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clarify spend out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments
Shelton 309	2	Ginger Seslar					Levy dollars are primarily used for M&O and programs outside the normal classroom such as band, sports, club advisors and other areas that the state sells the district short of funds. In the Shelton School Districts levy are far more important than people realize because if there was a double Levy failure all of Shelton's Non-High Districts would not be made to pay their Non-High payment.	I don't like it the way substitutes are made up, however teacher training is important to our children.	There is never any discretionary funds! Budgets are based on the needs of our children who come to the Shelton School District. People think schools are a business which they are not.		
Shelton 309	2	Ross Gallagher									
Soap Lake #156	3	Jerry Bessett					Since the state is required to fully fund basic education, levy funds should not be used to enhance wages and benefits of the school employees paid by the state. In this area, the levy funds should only pay for additional wages to cover additional programs and activities beyond basic education.	I think our district has an acceptable number of partial school days. (13 half days & 33 45-minute late-start days). Other than during parent-teacher conference times, there are typically only the three least productive days of the school year.			
Soap Lake #156	3	Sherry Decker									
South Bend	2	Steve Rogers	I								
South Bend	2	Todd Strozyk									
South Kitsap 402	2	Brian Lightbody									
South Kitsap 402	2	Keith W. Gamon	I								
Spokane Sd 81	3	Jerral J. Haynes	\$3,595	\$2,850	X	\$1,900	This is a local decision based upon local needs and preferences. Levy funds are designed for enhancement of educational programs and extracurricular programs, and any use for enhancing salaries or benefits for district employees should be done sparingly, based upon clearly identified reasons.	I am opposed to partial school days; they are inefficient. "Every minute counts" in class, and we should maximize efficiency. The school year should not be shortened.	My personal priority is to invest in programs that provide the strongest foundation possible for each student in the K-3 grades. We have 34 elementary schools in our district and the needs in each school are different, so we work with the educational professionals to help identify how any additional funds would maximize support for students in each school.		
Spokane Sd 81	3	Rocky Treppiedt									
Spokane Sd 81	4	Patricia Kienholz	\$2,035				The scope of excess general fund levies for maintenance and operation... are addressed by the Washington State Legislature, in conjunction with a state mandated Compensation Technical Workgroup (CTW) via the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) (see RCW 29A.400.201)... Local levy funds should not be used to fund basic education, which is the paramount official duty of the State of Washington. By recommendation of our state mandated OSPI Compensation Technical Workgroup, basic education includes, "bonuses for mentors, mentees, instructional coaches and professional development". Additionally, locally funded salary enhancements should not be more than 10 percent above the state allocation.	Yes, transparency and accountability will aid voters and the state legislature in meeting our statewide goal of fully funding basic education in Washington, as well as assist community understanding of the organizational policies and procedures related to public education funding requests.	My top funding priorities for spending any new discretionary funds provided by the state will be funding special education targets, workforce development, arts integration, to close the burdensome remedial course gap for students entering college required to complete college-offered remedial courses in math and English, and effectively funding existing supplemental programs for ALL students.		





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Seattle 1	3	Jill Geary	\$53,583	\$500			<p>Levy funds should be used for the purposes set out to the voters - if those purposes have a relation to wages and benefits then yes. But generally speaking it is our state's constitutional mandate that it provide public school students basic education, so to the extent that the identified wages and benefits are tied to the provision of basic education they should be funded by the state.</p>	<p>I believe that students should receive the hours of education legislated by our representatives, deemed best educational practices by our state's educational agency OSP and that we are willing to pay our teachers to deliver and as negotiated by their unions, while making sure that teachers have the professional development needed to provide a meaningful and challenging education to the wide variety of children they may be expected to teach...</p>	<p>The money should be spent on educational delivery in the classrooms. Teachers need to be fairly compensated so that we can attract and retain good teachers. We need to provide professional development to teachers so that they can respond to the wide variety of students and their particular educational needs... We need to make sure that schools have the support staff they need by way of librarians, nurses, counselors, administrators, and in some schools social workers, so that teachers can focus on teaching while knowing students have the support they need out of the classroom to be ready to learn.</p>		
Seattle 1	3	Lauren McQuire	\$43,929	\$688	X						
Seattle 1	6	Leslie Harris	\$20,621	\$1,950	X						
Seattle 1	6	Marty McLanen	\$4,783	\$250	X	X					<p>I am reluctant to answer your questions because I gather from reading some of your website links that we have very different orientations, and I fear that answering the questions will pigeon-hole me. On the other hand, I recall that there were many issues on which we see eye to eye. One important fact: I am a strong advocate for teachers and their unions. I believe that elevating the status of teachers, raising their salaries, making our teacher education programs more selective and demanding, and giving teachers more time for professional collaborative learning will ultimately transform our education system to serve our students and society in a far more constructive way than it does presently.</p>
Sedro-Woolley 101	3	Gary K Johnson					<p>With the challenges of smaller class sizes, all day kindergarten and facilities that are sub par, we cannot afford to spend levy funds on anything other than our children's first. Local levy funds need to be spent on basic education needs.</p>	<p>According to state law, school districts in our state must provide 180 days of instruction each year. Our district already shortens Mondays to allow for professional development time for teachers. Shortening school days and reducing class instruction time will not increase our children's learning or improve our graduation rates.</p>	<p>My top priority would be to ensure that new discretionary funds are spent in ways that contribute towards the District and Board's strategic plan, and are in line with our vision and goals. The priorities for spending discretionary funds need to be developed through collaborative efforts of the Board and Administration.</p>		
Sedro-Woolley 101	3	Rich Weyrich			I						
Sequim 323	1	Heather Jeffers			I						





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Rosalia - 320	2	Ken Jacobs				Levy funds should not be used for benefits or wages. Levies should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Royal #160	2	Daniel Miller				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Royal #160	2	Luis A. Sanchez				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Royal #160	4	Michael Noflis				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Royal #160	4	Ray Valle III				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
San Juan Island #149	4	John Kurtz				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
San Juan Island #149	4	Peter Lana				Levy funds should be used to improve school plant and education.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Seattle 1	1	Michael Christophersen				Seattle has become an increasingly expensive place for all of us to live and therefore we use levy funds to help offset cost of living differentials. I want our teachers who work here to be able to afford live here in Seattle and I support the use of levy funds for that purpose.	Partial school days or shortened school year can place a disproportionate burden on low income families who can't afford after school daycare or summer camps and other fee based activities. I'm very familiar with this situation.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Seattle 1	1	Scott S. Pirkham	\$2,870		X	If its the levy from this school to the public, it should be clearly explained that the money will go to the staff's wages and benefits such which the public votes on (i.e. Cost of Living, etc)	Seattle Public School is suppose to spell out the levy fund will be spent. I am aware that SPS is not very good in communicating with the public with that information.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	
Seattle 1	2	Laura Obare Gramer	\$9,572	\$500	X	I believe that direct allocation of levy funds to staff wages/benefits is a disadvantage because it would put employees at greater risk. The unfortunate scenario of a levy not passing would immediately result in wage/benefit cuts or layoffs if the levies are directly funding staff. Integrating levy funding into district general and capital budgets provides more flexibility to respond to this uncertainty. I support restructuring the state education funding model to significantly reduce levy caps and transition levy taxes paid into a more stable statewide tax.	Educational time is precious. I do not support shortened days or academic year. Currently, Seattle School students have multiple partial days for a variety of reasons: staff professional development, parent teacher conferences, state assessment coordination, etc. As a parent of these students and the husband of a teacher, I recognize that these short days have minimal educational value, especially for middle school and high school grades where class periods become too short.	Yes.	Any new funds should be toward the education of our children.	



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Republic	4	Cherie Exner									
Republic	4	Jeff Koffel									
Richland 400	3	Rick Donahoe									
Richland 400	3	Ron Higgins					<p>Levy funds should only be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state when necessary to attract and retain personnel in positions that are difficult to fill at the mandated wage, or to compensate personnel for teaching in high-cost-of-living areas. Examples of hard-to-fill positions include math and science teachers and information technology specialists, where people who possess these skills can make substantially more pay than the state offers teachers.</p>	<p>Partial days are appropriate for parent-teacher conferences, so teachers can focus on preparing and interacting with parents, rather than be distracted with having to prepare lesson plans and give instruction to students. Partial days are also appropriate for high schools during the weeks in which final exams are administered in order to give the students additional time to study and give teachers additional time to grade exams and enter grades.</p>	<p>School boards should absolutely give an itemized, detailed list of how the levy funds that they request will be spent. Voters need to know how their tax money will be spent before they agree to give it to the school board to spend.</p>	<p>My top priority is to ensure adequate staffing levels, especially in the hard-to-fill subjects such as math and science; ensure teachers had adequate books and supplies for their students; and make sure that our schools and other physical equipment such as school buses are adequate and are being properly maintained.</p>	
Richland 400	4	Brett Amidan				X	<p>The levy funds should be used to help fund activities and events that subsidize the students' education.</p>	<p>I think we are at a good point now and would not like to see any more cuts in the school year. I would be willing to consider ways to make school cancelled days due to weather count as a school day, if a "telecommuting" strategy was employed.</p>	<p>I am a firm believer in full transparency, so I have no issues with this.</p>	<p>All new funding should be spent in just two areas: modest raises for the teachers and reduced class sizes (more teachers).</p>	
Richland 400	4	Jill M. Oldson				X	<p>I believe that the levy money should continue to be utilized for its original purpose which is to build and keep our current schools up to date. A new elementary school will open this fall in south Richland and it is already almost at capacity. If we borrow from these funds to pay for staffing needs this creates a whole new set of issues.</p>	<p>My preference is to keep the school year structured to maximize the learning schedule of our students. By shortening the school year we lose valuable teaching time. With the amount of time the current testing schedule requires we lose the time the teacher has to work on current curriculum and classroom instruction. By changing this schedule I think it puts more pressure on the teachers and the students to fit all federal and state requirements.</p>	<p>Absolutely! It is unfair to ask tax payers to pay for plans that may or may not happen. Typically when a levy is laid out it is not inexpensive or short term. The citizens need to know what they are going to be supporting and how much it is going to cost. There does need to be some leeway that allows for unforeseen changes in population or economics. But this needs to be fully communicated to ALL tax payers.</p>	<p>We need to ensure that teachers have the needed resources to effectively teach the students in their classroom. If we cannot reduce class size, then we need to find a way to have a full time para-educator to be in their classroom. In addition we need to ensure that every school has the same technology and teaching tool across the district. Regardless of your schools location or demographics each student and teacher needs to be offered a level playing field when it comes to learning and education in our public school system.</p>	
Richland 400	5	Gordon Comfort					<p>Levy monies are a sacred compact between the district and voters. Levies are marketed and passed as an agreement, very simplistically, to improve education. Any disagreement on how levy monies are used is normally based on differing views between taxpayers, school board, district, and teachers on what improving education should look like.</p>	<p>Currently, RSD teachers are part of professional learning communities (PLCs) that meet once a week to collaborate on teaching materials and assessments. When done correctly, these PLCs can have far-reaching positive effects in classrooms. I am certainly a proponent of more time in the classroom as long as teachers have adequate time to collaborate and learn along the way.</p>	<p>The use of levy funds should be spelled out prior to voters being asked to pass the levy. The levy use projection should allow for some flexibility to allow for organizational agility, but the substantial use of funds should be detailed prior.</p>	<p>1) I want to ensure that our pre-K through 3rd grade system is adequately funded and receives the proper attention needed to guarantee every child is prepared for her/his educational future. 2) Classroom reduction is also high on my list. And, finally, 3) put RSD on the map as the district of choice in the Tri-Cities.</p>	
Richland 400	5	Phyllis Strickler				I	<p>Theoretically the state should adequately compensate district employees, not just teachers, with wages and benefits. Employee groups have union contracts with the districts which must be negotiated.</p>	<p>Partial school days appear necessary for some AP and mandated state testing, and conferences. I don't support shortening the school year.</p>	<p>Voters should be informed of how levy funds are spent. I don't believe a resolution is necessary.</p>	<p>My top priority is using funds to enhance student learning.</p>	
Rockledge - 320	2	Clay Gehring									



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Puyallup	3	2 Dane Looker				<p>Levy dollars should be used to enhance the ability of the district to provide our kids with a 21st century education. Technology upgrades, safety measures, capital projects, curriculum updates, etc. I don't believe in using local tax payer dollars to increase wages or benefits for our employees.</p>	<p>I believe our children need as much time as possible in the classroom, as long as that time is being used wisely and efficiently. Our kids in Puyallup need to be able to compete globally as well. Reducing instruction time does not help us achieve this. However, with the adoption of a standards based approach to education, I've been recognizing wasted instructional time toward the end of the school year, especially at the secondary level, after a teacher has finished teaching the standards for that semester. It is a waste of tax payer dollars to run a week of school that is not being used to educate our students.</p>	<p>If we are given any truly discretionary funds from the state, I believe that we need to provide our students with the technological books needed to maximize learning in 2015. There is too much incredible learning and teaching content available with the touch of a button to be thumbing through the pages of textbooks that are outdated before they have been printed.</p>		
Puyallup	3	2 Derek Maynes 3 Michael Keaton				<p>While researching school issues in preparation for the school director position, I've found that shortening the school year and award the best teachers and keep them in the district, but the levy would need to specify that intent.</p>	<p>Clear, specific language on committing levy funds helps the community decide on whether the levy should be passed. It also focuses school boards, administrators, teachers and unions together on the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Any new discretionary funds should support new services and improvements to current services. I would like new discretionary funds to go to principals to empower them to solve important local school issues that have gone unattended.</p>		
Puyallup	3	3 Pat Jenkins	I		X	<p>This is one of the issues tied to the McInerney decision by the state Supreme Court. In a perfect world, no local levy money would have to be used for compensation. The world's not perfect, but let's keep trying on this one.</p>	<p>The only way to propose a levy is with a full and open explanation of its purpose, along with the same level of engagement with the community for discussions about its merits and any concerns of the public.</p>	<p>Regardless of the source, any type of funding must be allocated with educational benefits and direct benefits to students as the first and foremost priority.</p>		
Quilcene	48	1 Mark Apeland				<p>Our district has resisted all attempts to shorten the school year. With the ever-increasing academic requirements, students need more time in the classroom, not less. We have used partial school days, late-start Fridays in our case, very effectively to allow school staffs the training and collaboration time they need while minimizing the impact on students and families.</p>	<p>Compensation is always to be at the top of the list. A high priority is also increasing the number of counselors in elementary schools - the need is critical and those that we have struggle to function effectively.</p>			
Quilcene	48	1 Shona Davis				<p>Ideally districts shouldn't have to use levy funds, but the reality is that it becomes necessary to supplement in order to attract and retain quality employees in a very competitive environment. Also, the state salary schedule doesn't address the cost of living differences among districts, which is another reason that districts supplement.</p>	<p>Districts prescribe the use of levy funds as clearly as they can when proposing levies, based on recent history and community expectations. Passing a resolution could potentially inhibit the flexibility districts need to apply funds in the manner needed as circumstances change from year to year. We have a 4-year levy cycle; the specifics of expenditures when we are planning a levy proposal in the fall of 2015 might look different near the end of the cycle in 2019.</p>			
Quilcene	48	3 Bonnie Hitt								
Quilcene	48	3 Vivian Kuehl								
Rainier	307	1 Bob Gibson								
Renton	403	1 Kim Sanders								
Renton	403	3 Larry Wright								
Renton	403	3 Lynn Desmarais	I							
Republic		2 Jacquelin Maycumber								
Republic		2 Mary K. Rourke								
Republic		3 David Heinen								
Republic		3 Rochelle Rodak							Provided email inaccurate	



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Peninsula 401	4	Garth Jackson					Districts should have the right to attract and keep teachers by offering wage supplements, though this is likely not the best approach. Students will benefit and good teachers will be more likely to stay if benefits increased. adopt policies which create a culture of education in their schools, give teachers authority over curricula and use funds to reduce class size and provide teachers discretionary control over texts and supplemental materials.	As a retired teacher, I can say from experience that the days and hours taken out of the school schedule are rarely used productively by teachers and are a disruption to students and parents. These hours should be returned to the classroom.	Our own district is now preparing such a levy and I have been dismayed to find the discussion centring around how much they can get instead of how much they really need (and for what)? Levy funds should be carefully considered, justified and budgeted before ever going to the taxpayers.	Class size reduction is always helpful, but support for teachers by providing materials for alternative curricula would enhance flexibility and creativity in our classrooms. Adding science and math specialists at the elementary level would help overcome the misconceptions which form barriers to STEM courses later on.	
Peninsula 401	4	Leslie Harbaugh				X	Since the McCleary ruling four years ago, state spending on education has increased 32%, including this legislative year's 19% increase. Raised teachers' salaries and benefits are part of this 19% spending increase. Therefore, using local levies to enhance teachers' wages and benefits does not make sense and should not be necessary.	Weekly high school and middle school late start and elementary early release days reduce classroom instruction by an hour. Four (4) hours for 9 months totals 36 hours yearly of missed classroom instruction. I believe these six days' worth of time should be returned to class instruction time. Teachers have their one daily period of planning time for classroom preparation.	Levy funds should be very specifically allocated in percentage and dollar amounts for voters. In our district, approximately 90% of these levies is not spent on facility upkeep and repair. Especially now that our legislature has acted on the McCleary ruling, our maintenance and operations levy funds in our district must be dedicated to critically needed facility maintenance and repair. If the school board determines additional needs, itemized amounts listed under various categories of spending should also be provided to voters.	As of the end of July 2015, our school board provides no definite plans for critical roof replacements. Next, in priorities, our district should use discretionary funds for energy efficient heating systems, energy efficient windows, general refurbishing, new plumbing, and timely facility maintenance to prevent damage that might occur when deteriorating building components are not replaced. I would like to see any possible remaining funds used to increase vocational opportunities for our students.	Provided email inaccurate
Port Angeles 121	3	Gene Erickson				X	If levies were enacted for that purpose, then these monies should be used for that purpose.	Parents and teachers should help decide length and number of days. Kindergarten do well with shorter school days.	Teacher salaries first, then facilities.		
Port Angeles 121	3	Joshua Jones				X	It is unfortunate that the legislature does not compensate the teachers adequately for the work that they do. The use of levy funds for wages and benefits are appropriate to backfill what the state does not fund. We are losing good teachers because they do not make a living wage.	The issue is making sure that ALL students are provided with quality instructional time during the mandated 1000 of direct instruction. At the current time, we do not have a long enough school year to address the academic needs of our students. I would extend the school year requirements and add additional professional development days during the summer to not take away from instructional time.	At the current time the state does not comply with their paramount duty to fund public education. Until such time, all school districts use levy money for "basic education" needs which should be a local school board decision.	The schools cannot operate on a "roller coaster" form of funding. I would support the use of new monies to ensure that programs and activities which are currently successful continue and not be cut. And would use any new money to ensure that our schools have adequate safety and security needed to protect students and staff.	
Port Angeles 121	4	Rick Marti				X					
Port Angeles 121	5	Jenusha Henson				X					
Port Angeles 121	5	Susan Shothaifer				X					
Prosser 116	1	Patty Johnson									
Prosser 116	1	Peggy Douglas									



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Oring 344	3	Bonnie Pedersen Walkup						If no other funds are available levy funds should be used to cover staff wages for time and effort spent beyond the normal workday. Such as student evening performances, staff development time, and supervision.	The required subjects that a student must learn have expanded over the years. It is not just reading, writing and arithmetic. It is health, science, technology, fitness, chemistry, family sciences, and reading, writing and arithmetic. I feel the only way to meet the needs of students is a longer school day or school year.	I feel that a resolution stating in general terms what the levy will be used for provides the voter with the information they need. The use of levy funds from year to year may vary dependent upon other school funding.	My first priority would be to cover unfunded programs and then to expand programs that will enhance and improve individual students learning.	
Oring 344	3	Iris Lilley	I					I do not support local levy funds being used to enhance the wages and benefits of school employees, however, because the state has placed the burden on local taxpayers by not fully paying employees wages and benefits levy funds have been used to fill this gap. In addition, local school districts are dealing with collective bargaining which the district needs to fund if the state does not pay its full obligation.	A partial school day or shortened school year would result in the reduction of instructional time which would have a detrimental impact on student achievement.	Yes, I support being very clear on how levy funds will be spent.	My top priority for new discretionary funds would be to enhance security for student and staff safety and increase investment in technology for the classroom.	
Palouse - 301	4	Brenda Boyd Brown										
Palouse - 301	4	Leila Placke										
Patco	2	Aaron Richardson		\$2,510			X					
Patco	2	Ryan Bruhl		\$2,282								
Patterson 50	5	Joey Maddox										
Patterson 50	5	Taryn Hartley										
Peninsula 401	1	Marcia E. Harris										
Peninsula 401	1	Matthew Wilkinson	I					The Peninsula School District needs to be able to offer a compensation package for all employees that will attract and retain a high quality workforce. Currently the State compensation level is not meeting that standard. Until such time that the legislature fully funds the ability to adequately compensate state funded employees, yes, some levy funds are needed to bridge the bottom line.	I am not a fan of shortened school days. My preference is to be able to provide time for teacher professional development & collaboration time as an extension of the compensated school day/school year. With levy \$'s being used to fill in for the State's failure to fully fund basic education... a shortened school day or school year are two strategies for accomplishing the work.		Technology, specifically equitable access to technology for ALL students. Facility maintenance & district infrastructure. Increased staff development opportunities for all employee groups.	
Peninsula 401	1	Matthew Wilkinson	I					Since the State uses a formula that is nearly 40 years old, Levies provide funding that was taken into account 40 years ago. Levy Dollars should be used only for what the voters approve.	A spending plan is essential for Levies.		Enhancing student learning or graduation and safety. Student safety and prepared for post high school world.	
Peninsula 401	3	Lyn McClendon						Levy funds should be prioritized by need and benefit to the student's education. Operations and maintenance, technology enhancements, safety, and Capital improvements should be the priority with a minimum necessary amount going to supplement school employee care.	As a parent I have always been against partial school days and a shortened school year. We need to give our teachers as much opportunity as possible to teach our kids and shorten or lessening days in the classroom is the wrong approach.		My top priorities for any discretionary funds not specifically designated are student safety and technology.	
Peninsula 401	3	Rand Wilhelmson	I				X					Refuses to receive information.





2015 INFORMED VOTERS GUIDE: SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Jurisdiction Name	Pos.	Ballot Name	Home #	Funds	Union Funds	Prog. View Endorse	WEA Endorse	1) To what extent should levy funds be used to enhance the wages and benefits of those school employees who are paid by the state?	2) What do you think about partial school days or a shortened school year?	3) Should the school board pass a resolution to clearly spell out how levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a levy?	4) What is your top priority for spending any new discretionary funds the state provides in the new budget?	Other comments
Napavine #14	5	John R. Hyton						Currently 80% of the schools budget goes towards salaries, wages and benefits. This leaves very little to run the school. This is why the Maintenance and Operation Levy is so important. I believe that if we can cover the wages and stipends within the normal budget then we can use the levy dollars to maintain our school and fund curriculum. We should use these dollars for what is not funded by the state. Without a successful levy our school will suffer. I have witnessed a double levy failure in the past. It's not pretty.	The state requirements of 180 days of instructional education is very important in providing students with a full education. Partial school days vary and there is a minimum of hours that a student attends which will count as an entire school day. When a partial day is implemented due to teachers receiving continuing education and training, I find this to be important and is a good use of partial day. I want to see the teachers bring the newest and most updated information to our students. This sick, I am not a fan of a shortened school year. I don't believe there is a benefit to the students in this.	Yes, the school board should spell out a clear understanding to how the levy funds shall be spent before asking the voters to pass a board. We put a large board together that was very public and marketable and had a check list of each line item that was to be funded by the Maintenance and Operation Levy. This holds the school board accountable and shows good stewardship. This is very important and as a school board member I would vote to require this.	With the passage of the 2015-17 state budget the bulk of the new spending will go to teacher and employee salaries, other benefits and pensions, and more to materials, supplies and operating costs. I do believe we need to attract the best educators and will compensate accordingly however personally I think the top priority in spending should go towards materials, supplies and operating costs.	
North Knap 400	4	Glen Robbins						We still have forty days that are partial or half days. That is likely a low number when you look at assemblies on such too. We ended up paying extra to teachers to get rid of the days we did. For most students the loss of days and or time hurts them.	I voted against the renewal of the last levy because of this simple principle. We did not call citizens where the money would be spent except in the most general way. I think that is wrong. We should be much more transparent to complete the cycle. Class size is always a concern and we have K-12 subjects that need updating.	I am thankful to the citizens for the levy expansion and new state funds. Our building have had deferred maintenance like roofs, heating and fire alarm systems. We are part way through a computer upgrade and need to complete the cycle. Class size is always a concern and we have K-12 subjects that need updating.		
North Knap 400	5	Bill Webb						I don't like partial days. I fought and lost a hard battle this year about conferences	Using those funds to add more staff is OK. The state has the obligation to cover pay, levy funds are for the things the state doesn't pay for. Not for wage enhancement.			
North Knap 400	5	Deborah Simon		\$839				Basic education should be fully funded by the state with levy dollars used to supplement that basic education as local needs and desires dictate. As long as it is truly enhancing rather than underwriting something that the state has not sufficiently funded and the decision is made with full knowledge and understanding of stakeholders, levy dollars can provide incentive to employ top teachers for the district.	When instructional time is cut short, student learning can suffer, teachers must find time to complete necessary lessons in less time, and parents are often left without alternatives for childcare and/or forced to complete that lost instructional time at home. I would like to see fewer partial days on the school calendar with such a practice not used as a first resort.	MKSD's school board has created a top priority to have 100% of third graders reading on grade level by 2020, and while I believe funding decisions should be made in line with this and the district's other strategic goals, I believe this priority should first be amended to come in line with what I hold as the primary goal for the district - success for ALL students. Students above, below, AND at grade level should be served and have the benefit of discretionary funds, and by making a minimum competency goal a top priority, two of those these groups are left out.		
North Mason School 4C	3	Laura Boad						Washington State provides funds for basic education, which includes school employees' wages. Levy funds should only be used exclusively for occasional needs not covered by the state.	Partial school days and a shortened school year is disruptive to families and not beneficial for the students' learning. It is placing employees' wants above the students' needs.	Discretionary funds provided by the state would be used for items not covered in basic education. We will budget accordingly.		
North Mason School 4C	3	Travis Couture										
North Mason School 4C	4	John Campbell										
North Mason School 4C	4	Nancy C Williams										



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Moose Lake #161	3	Susan Freeman				I believe that our levy dollars should go primarily to providing a quality educational environment with adequate materials (books, media, etc) to achieve academic goals which are set on a local level. Support staff such as maintenance have not had COLA in many years.	I believe that our existing infrastructure can be utilized with much more efficiency than it has been. Shortened school days, possibly in conjunction with two shifts of instruction passing the levy.	Yes, I believe that a budget pro forma, with and without the levy, so voters can clearly see what improvements will be made by passing the levy.	My top priority for spending discretionary funds is to provide educational materials for the students.	
Mossyrock #206	1	Chris Fried								
Mossyrock #206	1	Denise Weise								
Mossyrock #206	2	Coleen Reeder								
Mossyrock #206	2	Sona Markholt								
Mossyrock #206	4	Christine Lambert								
Mossyrock #206	4	Darren Kolb								
Mossyrock #206	5	Chad W. Gross								
Mossyrock #206	5	Lisa Nixon								
Mt. Adams 209	1	Larry J. Garcia								
Mt. Adams 209	1	Todd G. Spencer								
Mudheo 6	3	Kyle Kennedy				The use of levy funds are clearly stated on the school's web and in literature provided by the district prior to a vote of the people, who choose to support or reject that use. Mudheo is a great district, with great facilities and employ great staff. These are funded from multiple sources, levy's are one important source.	The state and federal governments mandate the number of days and hours of education provided to our students and teacher's unions work with the district to negotiate the calendar. I support those decisions.	Yes and this has been and will continue to be standard practice.	Ensure that the students who need it get the support they need to excel.	
Mudheo 6	3	Ron Johnson								
Naches Valley J13	4	Mary Rennie				Generally, most school maintenance and operations levies have had some wages and benefits included in their levies due to state limits on FTE reimbursement for positions that cannot be fully covered per state guidelines. A majority of these levies in our Naches Valley District have been for the enhancement of educational programs, repairs of buildings, new copiers, technology, athletics, and while wages and benefits are included, it is only a minority part of these levies to ensure the continuation of all programs.	A shortened school year is normally only used in an emergency situation of either a disaster or financial problem from state funding, whereas the partial day has become a future used by many districts to allow teachers to collaborate on testing and educational programs during the funded work day. If it is possible not to utilize them then that would be ideal, but it would require figuring how to pay overtime for those meeting hours.	Generally, M&O levies at Naches Valley, are presented with a total money amount and an estimation of what is covered in the levy. The breakdown of the request amount is usually found at the Naches Valley District Administrative office.	The number one priority is to make sure our students are receiving the best all-around and safest education they can, thus buildings and programs would be analyzed to see where we can get the biggest results for the money. Discretionary money must be carefully used since it may not always be available year to year if passed off or state mandated budgets.	
Naches Valley J13	4	Patti Hyatt				Unfortunately due to the need for more staff to meet the requirements, and needs of the students there are times staff positions are funded by a Maintenance and Operations Levy. I feel this should be kept to a minimum, and only used if it benefits the students. The wages need to be tied to the M and O so if it doesn't pass it could mean the position would possibly have to go away.	I think partial days put a strain on working parents that have to arrange daycare, not to mention disrupting the students schedules. I think as it is we try to teach a lot during the school year with the current number of days, so shortening the year, and having half days takes away from the number of days available to teach the students. I do know some of the days are needed for staff training.	It has been a while but when I was on the board we passed a resolution and it spelled out where the funds would go. This way the patrons of the district know how their tax dollars will be spent, and you need to stick to this. If major changes need to be made in how the money is spent the patrons need to be told so they are informed and understand the reason for the change. This is the only way to maintain credibility with the patrons.	The majority of funds that come to the district are categorical, and have to be used for that particular program. Class size is very important for teachers to have the ability to provide the quality education Napaivine Students Deserve. Also having a curriculum that flows K through 12 is important.	
Naches Valley J13	4	Patti Hyatt								
Napaivine #14	5	Chip Styger								







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Franklin Pierce	402	1 Melanie Morgan				X	Not at all or very minimum, unless the levy was run as that being part of how the money was going to be spent.	With the way the new leading schedules are here aren't enough hours in the day to do the things that need done now, so I don't see any way to shorten the school year or do partial days.	Yes I think that is the only way present a levy to the community, total transparency is important and then it also holds the district accountable as well.	Top priority for me is to see our technology updated to help make our kids able to be competitive now and later in the job market.	
Highline	401	3 Joe Van					Unfortunately they are already being used to a high extent, for wages. The lack of a realistic salary schedule is a broken system the legislature failed to address. Not just wage increases, but for a high number of positions not funded by the state (librarians and counselors, for example)	Teachers need more planning sessions throughout the school year. This does not take away from the mandated seat time the legislature requires. I prefer early release on Fridays as opposed to late start Wednesdays and believe increasing the number to 15 (paid for by a shorter President's Day week off) for professional collaboration will both strengthen weaker teachers and improve overall instruction by the sharing of best practices.	Yes.	There won't be discretionary funds from the legislature, they're always prescriptive. For example, the 3% COLA, I was dumbfounded why the majority of my colleagues decided on 5.5% instead of 3%, but they'll have to answer for themselves.	
Highline	401	5 John D. Burdine									
Highline	401	5 Michael D. Spear									
Inchelium		2 Dayna J. Seymour									
Inchelium		2 Stefanie Hicks									
Inchelium		4 Bridget J. Desautel									
Inchelium		4 Melissa L. Fry									
Kent	415	1 Russell L. Hanscom				X					
Kent	415	1 Trisha Sanders									
Kiona-Benton City	52	1 Julie Rheinschmidt									
Kiona-Benton City	52	1 Tim Cook									
Kiona-Benton City	52	4 Dale Thornton									
Kiona-Benton City	52	4 Wayne J. Elston									
Kiona-Benton City	52	5 Mikey Brady Raap									
Kiona-Benton City	52	5 Tawny Garrett									
Kittitas	403	2 Brian Stickney									
Kittitas	403	2 Shayna Poole									
Lake Washington	414	1 Eric Laliberte									
Lake Washington	414	1 Jackie Pendergrass		\$2,595		X	When a district hires more staff (teachers, instructional assistants and paraprofessionals) for the classroom than the state schedules provide for, levy dollars are used to pay these salaries and benefits. Every time a COLA is given by the state, additional levy dollars are used for the additional staff.	LWSD has had a 1 1/2 hour early release on Wed for many years now. We have not had complaints from our parents. Like all professionals, teachers need time to collaborate, plan and be trained.	In LWSD we do not need to pass a resolution to do this as this is our practice.	The top priority is spending funds to support the classroom and student learning.	There is much more to being a school board member and most importantly is how students are educated and how fiscally sound is a district.
Lake Washington	414	2 Chris Carlson									
Lake Washington	414	2 Rob Tepper									
Lakewood	306	3 Amy Williams									
Lakewood	306	3 Jahna Smith									
Lopez Island #144		5 Carol Steckler									
Lopez Island #144		5 Georganna Cook									
Mansfield		4 Dusty Wittig									



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Ephrata #165	1	Robert Herzog	I				By law it is the State's responsibility to fund teacher salaries and benefits. Levy funds should not be needed for this purpose.	I believe that we should do what is best for the students and partial days and shorter school year does not accomplish this goal.	Yes Any new discretionary funds should be used to enhance student learning. This can come in different forms and each one should be considered on its own merits.				
Ephrata #165	2	Bill Correll											
Ephrata #165	2	Jeff Mackey											
Ephrata #165	4	Larry D Duffner											
Ephrata #165	4	Lois M Gibbens											
Everett 2	3	Caroline Mason	I	\$8,000	\$950	\$950					Many of these topics are complex and I believe your survey does not reflect this complexity or address student achievement, which continues to improve in our district. I would be more than happy to share perspectives if you have the availability		
Everett 2	3	Kathleen Estabrook											
Everett 2	4	Derek Ogle					They shouldn't be. Using levy funds to bump up salaries is unfair to the students and taxpayers, because this money could be better used to provide additional services such as improved technology, transportation, and facilities.	Shortened school days are a waste of time and resources because almost nothing is accomplished on those days. Students should also receive the full 180 days as defined by a school year.	Absolutely. When you go to buy something, you don't just give away your money and see what you get in return, you thoroughly investigate the product you're going to buy before spending anything. I believe it should be the same way with levies; the taxpayers should get to see exactly where their money is going.	My top priority for any new funds is student safety and technology, and transportation. Like anything, you have to cover the basics first.			
Everett 2	4	Traci Mitchell	I	\$4,650	\$950	\$950	The State of Washington does not currently spend enough on public education. Levies help provide teachers and staff with the pay differential. Teachers work hard for our students and are worth much more than the state provides.	Currently partial school days are used for teachers to receive necessary professional development. I do not believe a school year should be shortened as students benefit greatly the more days they are in school - not just education but meals and a safe place.	No. At the time a levy is decided there are goals that are envisioned but during the time the levy is in effect, other more pressing issues may come up, costs may change, and/or state rules/requirements may change. School Directors have no way of forecasting the future.	My top priority is that every student graduates from high school college and career ready. This means they begin in full day kindergarten, are able to take as many AP and College in the High School classes as possible at low/no cost, and take their PSAT/ACT/SAT for free so there are no barriers.			
Evergreen 114	3	Frank Decker					Ideally no levy dollars should be used to enhance wages and benefits. However, for the last 30+ years the legislature has not met their obligation outlined in the state constitution to employ fund basic education, which includes wages and benefits.	Early release/delay start days provide districts and schools with the opportunity for teacher professional development and professional learning community work to be done. These are crucial to creating and maintaining a high quality teaching and learning environment and are not part of what the teachers do outside of the normal school day to receive TRF enhancement.	The school board is directly accountable to the voters and full transparency must be a top priority. IMSD levies are vitally important to providing students with high quality educational opportunities. The school board should have a policy in place that dictates a full, detailed budget be presented to the voters when asking for a levy passage.	We must increase early literacy and high interventions at the middle school level for at-risk students in order to keep them in school and on track for graduation. Any discretionary funds provided by the state should be spent on making these priorities a reality.			
Evergreen 114	3	Victoria Bradford	I	\$3,342	\$950	\$950	It is the paramount duty of the state to fund basic education. This should include salaries, conferences and specific professional development.	I do not believe in a shortened school year. I support partial school days for parent teacher conferences and specific professional development.	A district should always be transparent about what levy funds are going to be used for.	Projects that are for improved student learning. This would look different at each school depending on the needs of that school.			
Federal Way 210	2	Angela Griffin											
Federal Way 210	2	Claire Wilson											
File 417	2	Drew Ritzen											
File 417	2	Robert Scheidt											
Franklin Pierce 402	1	Doug Carlson	I										



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College Place 250	5	Mandy Thompson					<p>If this is where the funds are needed to help provide a learning environment that is best for all kids, and as long as tax payers are educated on the reason the funding is needed, then levy dollars should be used to the extent needed. Do I think levy dollars should be used frivolously to pad salaries, of course not.</p>	<p>I don't think we have enough time in the day to educate our children, let alone in the year however I'm also about kids getting to be kids and enjoying their breaks.</p>	<p>The success of a levy depends on how informed the tax payers are. Should a resolution be passed? I think as a tax payer would feel more comfortable knowing my tax dollars are funding what I was told they would be, so yes...however the resolution should be flexible enough that if there are crises funds for whatever the reason, then those funds should be accessible to use where needed.</p>	<p>I think maintaining great teaching and support staff is crucial. These are the people your kids interact with on a daily basis, and should be quality individuals. I also think technology in this day and age is very important</p>	
Columbia 206	1	David Lewis									
Columbia 206	1	Mellow Wagner									
Columbia 400	1	James Chioatle									
Columbia 400	1	Troy Woody									
Dayton 2	4	Joe Huefner									
Dayton 2	4	Katie Leid									
Deer Park Sd 414	4	Cari Breckner									
Deer Park Sd 414	4	Gerry Ashby									
East Valley 90	1	Matthew Byars									
East Valley 90	1	Wescoat Edwards									
Eastmont Sd	1	Cindy Wright									
Eastmont Sd	1	John Brangwin									
Eastmont Sd	5	Jeromy Deskin									
Eastmont Sd	5	Stephen Piccicillo									
Edmonds 15	1	Bill Wilcock									
Edmonds 15	1	Carin Chase	\$3,506	\$2,150		\$950	<p>Only to the extent required to remain competitive with surrounding school districts so that pay is not a deciding factor in attracting the most highly qualified teachers.</p>	<p>We do not use a shortened school year. We do use partial days several times throughout the school year for teacher training and collaboration time, because the state no longer funds extra days for this purpose.</p>	<p>The success of a levy depends on how informed the tax payers are. Should a resolution be passed? I think as a tax payer would feel more comfortable knowing my tax dollars are funding what I was told they would be, so yes...however the resolution should be flexible enough that if there are crises funds for whatever the reason, then those funds should be accessible to use where needed.</p>	<p>I think maintaining great teaching and support staff is crucial. These are the people your kids interact with on a daily basis, and should be quality individuals. I also think technology in this day and age is very important</p>	
Edmonds 15	3	Gary Noble					<p>Only to the extent required to remain competitive with surrounding school districts so that pay is not a deciding factor in attracting the most highly qualified teachers.</p>	<p>We do not use a shortened school year. We do use partial days several times throughout the school year for teacher training and collaboration time, because the state no longer funds extra days for this purpose.</p>	<p>The success of a levy depends on how informed the tax payers are. Should a resolution be passed? I think as a tax payer would feel more comfortable knowing my tax dollars are funding what I was told they would be, so yes...however the resolution should be flexible enough that if there are crises funds for whatever the reason, then those funds should be accessible to use where needed.</p>	<p>I think maintaining great teaching and support staff is crucial. These are the people your kids interact with on a daily basis, and should be quality individuals. I also think technology in this day and age is very important</p>	
Edmonds 15	3	Mary Murphy									
Ephrata #165	1	Alan Black									



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Bridgeport Sd	4	Wayne van Zwoll								
Carbonado Historical	3	Rick Hauk								
Carbonado Historical	3	Thomas Morgan								
Cascade 228	2	Brenda Biebesheimer								
Cascade 228	2	Scott Bradshaw								
Cascade 228	4	Bramlley F. Bain								
Cascade 228	4	Kristen K. Wood								
Cashmere 222	1	Brian Maydale								
Cashmere 222	1	Tom Christensen								
Cheney Sd 360	3	Henry C. Browne, Jr.								
Cheney Sd 360	3	Patrick Rushing								
Cheney Sd 360	5	James Whiteley								
Cheney Sd 360	5	Mitch Swenson								
Clariston	3	Dennis R. Lenz								
Clariston	3	Lloyd R. Wallis								
College Place 250	1	Brian Maidden								
College Place 250	1	Scott Barnett								
College Place 250	3	Julie Morris								
College Place 250	3	Todd Stubblefield								
College Place 250	5	Leah Hale								



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Bellevue 405	1	Steve McConnell	I	\$4,500			<p>Levy funds should be used to provide a living wage relative to cost of living in our district. The funds that come from the state are in essence the same in high cost of living areas like Bellevue as they are in low cost of living areas like Westchester or Puyallup. Using only the funds provided by the state would make it very difficult for Bellevue to hire staff vs. lower-cost-of-living districts. In theory, the state should be applying funding based on education under the McLusky decision. In practice, in high cost of living areas, for now, it's still up to the local districts to fund adequate wages and benefits for school employees in their areas.</p>	<p>We are required by Washington state law to have 180 school days. I would not support a shorter school year than that, except for individual cases due to an excessive number of snow days in a particular year, extended power outages, etc. In Bellevue, we don't really have a short school day issue. Our local voters have long supported longer school days, and so we have 7 period days in grades 6-12, compared to 6 period days in most districts around the state. As a district, we believe that the 7 period days have been instrumental in Bellevue achieving the academic success we have achieved at the secondary level.</p>	<p>The idea of "discretionary" funds is a bit of a euphemism, because few aspects of state and federal funds are truly discretionary due to the number of restrictions the state and federal governments place on use of state and federal funds. To the degree the district does receive funds that truly are discretionary, those funds will be spent to support our instructional initiatives.</p>		
Bellingham 501	2	Anthony (Tony) Wallace		\$4,25							
Bellingham 501	2	Jono Manion									
Blaine 503	3	Jean Lötze									
Blaine 503	3	Russ Schutt									
Bremerton 100-C	1	Naomi Evans					<p>Although I agree with the McLusky decision that it is the State's obligation to first and foremost fund our education system rather than heavily rely on Levies, I have no problem with levy funds being used to enhance wages/benefits IF and only IF the levy is specifically written to do so. A levy should be used to fund exactly what it was written to fund and not used to fund things outside of what voters voted to approve those funds for.</p>	<p>I think it sucks! The number of partial school days is a hardship on Working Parents who have to find after school childcare, as well as children who are sent home in the middle of what should be a time for productive learning. This also extends the school year which hinders the average family's ability to vacation and enjoy summer activities. What ever happened to the full days of schooling and three months of summer break?</p>	<p>Absolutely! As a tax payer and parent, I certainly want to know where my money is being spent before I hand it out to anyone.</p>	<p>Classes geared toward high functioning Special Education Students and mid range students seeking entry level trade skills instead of college geared courses.</p>	
Bremerton 100-C	1	Shella Collins					<p>There are way too many partial school days. It is supposed to be for the teacher collaboration, but she is not sure that is what is happening. The students need more instruction time until we get more than 90% learning what they need to, we should keep a full schedule of student learning.</p>				
Bremerton 100-C	3	Jonee Dubos									
Bremerton 100-C	3	Tony Stephens									
Bridgeport S4	4	Ayde Garza									<p>Rather than answer your questions I would rather seek advice. I want to do what I can to stop common core. I would like to know what realistic steps can be made to ensure the authority of the elected school board, and what realistic powers it has now to lessen the burden on taxpayers while increasing the level of real education of students. I want to roll back the education system in favor of education.</p>



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Bainbridge Island 303	1	Duncan C. Macferlane							Levy funds should be used to enhance wages and benefits only to the extent that such wages and benefits provide added value to the primary goal of enhancing the education of students.	While partial school days and shortened school days always sound good to both students and teachers. The reality is our society is more competitive than ever partial and shortened school days simply make our students less competitive. I would like to see our students have more opportunities to acquire educational hours.	Yes, however a small percentage should be defined as discretionary funds to support unfreezes costs or issues the might arise related to and in adherence with the spirit of the proposed levy.	My top priority for spending new discretionary funds would be to provide additional educational opportunities and resources for students and teachers.	
Bainbridge Island 303	1	Lynn Smith							Partial school days should be minimized. Shortening schools days per year is going the wrong direction. I want the Battle Ground School District to be in the top 25% of days in school and the bottom 25% for use of partial days.	In reality levy funds should not be used to supplement pay. Given that most districts have done that means that a process of transitioning off that system needs to be set up. I do not believe that the past should be stopped without a path forward. This means that school boards need to work with the legislators to come up with the funds to pay teachers in place of using levy funds.	Yes, School Boards need to be completely transparent and show exactly what monies are being used for and supply the pros and cons to the voters so a good debate/discussion can be held thus allowing people to vote based on facts and not hidden or missing information.	There will never be discretionary funds. Every penny that becomes available will be used for an existing program. Saying that the Battle Ground School District is in need to capital funds for school improvement and replacements.	
Battle Ground 119	4	Tim Kinkead							Levy funds should not be used to enhance wages and benefits of certificated school employees who are paid by the state. Districts use levy dollars to fulfill the unmet compensation for certificated and classified personnel only because the state has failed to meet its statutory obligation. Practically, the use of TFE contracts to improve and supplement remedial and enrichment programming is the district's best way to close the achievement/opportunity gap for our students.	The school year should not be shortened. The state does not provide time/funds for parent conferences, and for professional development. Shortening the school year will compress the curriculum to an unacceptable level which will negatively affect a child's ability to comprehend and learn.	This is clearly codified in law.	Provide all day kindergarten including the classroom facilities required.	
Battle Ground 119	4	Mavis Nickols							Local governments should be responsive to local conditions, if levies are required to meet specific conditions regarding teacher pay, then that is theoretically acceptable. That said, I believe the state should meet its obligations to teachers.	This would need to be responsive to local conditions and my district has not surveyed parents about it so I don't know if it should be pursued here. Personally, I like the idea of shortened school days because I believe they could be more accessible for a myriad of learners if not all learners.	Yes, that is basic transparency.	Lowering class sizes, measures to improve accessibility in schools, and generally improving quality of school environments for students.	
Bellevue 405	1	Eric Warwick											

# **EXHIBIT M**



# Leveling the Political Playing Field

Scott Roberts *Freedom in Action Director*

It's no secret that when it comes to political campaigns, the game is rigged. The left simply has more money than the right—and rather than use it to promote their cause, they use it to demean good candidates.

Come learn the secret about how the left collects political money, how they use it and the Freedom Foundation's plan to level the playing field.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11

5:30 - 7:00 PM

**WATERSTREET CAFÉ**

610 WATER ST SW, OLYMPIA, WA 98501

*With Special Guests Sen. John Braun, Rep. JT Wilcox, and Rep. Matt Manweller*

RSVP: 360-956-3482 or

[RValencia@myFreedomFoundation.com](mailto:RValencia@myFreedomFoundation.com)

# EXHIBIT N



# ABOUT

*Our mission is to advance individual liberty, free enterprise, and limited, accountable government.*

We have a vision of a day when opportunity, responsible self-governance, and free markets flourish in America because its citizens understand and defend the principles from which freedom is derived.

## We are...

A 501c(3) non-profit think and action tank with offices in Washington and Oregon.. Founded in 1991 by Bob Williams and Lynn Harsh as the Evergreen Freedom Foundation, today we are a national leader in winning the fight for freedom at the state and local level.

## Today...

The Freedom Foundation is working to reverse the stranglehold public-sector unions have on our government. There is no path to expanded freedom, opportunity or prosperity until we make collective bargaining transparent, give government employees a choice to join an employee's union or not, and prohibit taxpayer's money from being unwillingly used to influence the political system. Freedom Foundation has the will and skill to take on those who attack our freedom. Learn more about our Labor Reform Project.

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# EXHIBIT O

# EVENTS

Upcoming Events by the Freedom Foundation or featuring Foundation staff

**APR 17, 2014**

## **TOM MCCABE SPEAKING AT EVERGREEN REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB**

**Time:** 7pm - 8:00pm

**Location:** Shawn O'Donnell's Restaurant, 122 128th St SE Everett, WA 98208

**Topic:** Public sector unions

For more info on Tom, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/tom-mccabe.html\)](#)

**Date:** Thu Apr 17, 2014

**Time:** 07:00pm - 08:00pm

**APR 22, 2014**

## **FREE WASHINGTON TOUR - SPRING 2014(HTTP://FREEWATOUR.COM)**

12 events across Washington--visit the [registration site\(http://www.myfreedomfoundation.com/events/page/free-wa-tour-2\)](http://www.myfreedomfoundation.com/events/page/free-wa-tour-2) to find the Tour stop closest to you.

Government Unions are costing you money & freedom by protecting their privileges, expanding government, and thwarting accountability. Come hear the latest on how these unions drown out your voice—and what you can do about it.

Date	Location	Program Time	Venue	Address
4/22	Sequim	6:30 - 8:30pm	Las Palomas Restaurant	1085 E Washington St Sequim, WA 98382
4/22	Everett	6:30 - 8:30pm	Shawn O'Donnell's Restaurant	122 128th St SE Everett, WA 98208
4/23	Vancouver	6:30 - 8:30pm	DeWils Training Center	11012 NE 4th Plain Rd Vancouver, WA 98662
4/23	Mt. Vernon	8 - 10am	The Farmhouse Restaurant	13724 Laconner Whitney Rd Mt Vernon, WA 98273
4/23	Bellingham	6:30 - 8:30pm	Park Bowl / Splitz Grille	4175 Meridian St Bellingham, WA 98229
4/24	Bellevue	6:30 - 8:30pm	North Bellevue Comm. Center	4063 148th Ave NE Bellevue, WA 98009
4/24	Wenatchee	1 - 3pm	Red Lion Hotel	1225 N Wenatchee Ave Wenatchee, WA 98801
4/24	Yakima	6:30 - 8:30pm	Russillo's Pizza	32 N Front St Yakima, WA 98901
4/25	Tacoma	6:30 - 8:30pm	STAR Community Center	3873 S 66th St Tacoma, WA 98409
4/25	Kennewick	1 - 3pm	Tony Roma's Restaurant	8551 W Gage Blvd Kennewick, WA 99336
4/25	Shelton	6:30 - 8:30pm	Royal Shanghai Restaurant	2517 Olympic Hwy N Shelton, WA 98584
4/25	Spokane	6:30 - 8:30pm	North Spokane Library	44 E Hawthorne Rd Spokane, WA 99218

[www.FreeWAtour.com](http://www.FreeWAtour.com)

**Date:** Tue Apr 22, 2014 - Fri Apr 25, 2014

**Time:** 08:00am - 09:00pm

**Registration Link:** <http://freewatour.com>(<http://freewatour.com>)

**APR 22, 2014**

**MAX NELSEN SPEAKING TO THE 45TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT REPUBLICANS**

**Time:** 7pm - 8:00pm

**Location:** 12300 Woodinville Redmond Rd NE Redmond, WA 98052

**Topic:** Public sector unions

For more info on Max, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/maxford-nelsen.html\)](#)

To invite a Freedom Foundation expert to speak at your next meeting or special event, please see our [Speakers Bureau\(../about/page/contact.html#speakers\)](#) information.

**Date:** Tue Apr 22, 2014

**Time:** 07:00pm - 08:00pm

**APR 28, 2014**

**MAX NELSEN SPEAKING TO THE VIRGINIA TAYLOR CLUB**

**Time:** 6pm - 8:00pm

**Location:** Knapp's Restaurant, 2707 N Proctor St Tacoma, WA 98407

**Topic:** Public sector unions

For more info on Max, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/maxford-nelsen.html\)](#)

**Date:** Mon Apr 28, 2014

**Time:** 06:00pm - 08:00pm

**APR 28, 2014**

**GLEN MORGAN SPEAKING TO THE KITSAP TEA PARTY**

**Date:** Mon Apr 28, 2014

**Time:** 7:00pm - 9:30pm

**Location:** Silverdale Beach Hotel, 3073 Northwest Bucklin Hill Road Silverdale, WA 98383

**Topic:** Property Rights

For more info on Glen, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/glen-morgan-2.html\)](#)

To invite a Freedom Foundation expert to speak at your next meeting or special event, please see our [Speakers Bureau\(../about/page/contact.html#speakers\)](#) information.

**Date:** Mon Apr 28, 2014

**Time:** 07:00pm - 09:30pm

**MAY 1, 2014**

**TRENT ENGLAND SPEAKING TO THE LEWIS COUNTY INDEPENDENT TEA PARTY**

**Time:** 6:30pm - 7:30pm

**Location:** Lewis and Clark Hotel, 117 W. Magnolia, Centralia, WA 98531

**Topic:** Principles: the rule of law, natural rights, the Declaration of Independence, why our constitutions matter

For more info on Trent, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/trent-england-2.html\)](#)

To invite a Freedom Foundation expert to speak at your next meeting or special event, please see our [Speakers Bureau\(../about/page/contact.html#speakers\)](#) information.

**Date:** Thu May 01, 2014

Time: 06:30pm - 07:30pm

**MAY 16, 2014**

**BOB WILLIAMS SPEAKING TO OLD GOATS- FULLY INFORMED VOTERS**

Time: 12pm - 2pm

Location: 5725 Country Club Drive, Langley, WA 98260

Topic: Current Issues

For more info on Bob, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/bob-williams-2.html\)](#)

Date: Fri May 16, 2014

Time: 12:00pm - 02:00pm

**MAY 19, 2014**

**SCOTT ROBERTS SPEAKING TO THE COWLITZ COUNTY REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB**

Time: 12pm - 1pm

Location: 1203 14th Ave Longview, WA 98632 (JT's Steak and Fish House)

Topic: Effective Activism

For more info on Scott, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/scott-roberts-2.html\)](#)

Date: Mon May 19, 2014

Time: 12:00pm - 01:00pm

**MAY 21, 2014**

**MAX NELSEN SPEAKING TO CASCADE REPUBLICAN WOMEN**

Time: 11 am - 1:30pm

Location: TPC Golf Club, 36005. SE Ridge St., Snoqualmie, WA, 98065

Topic: Public sector unions

For more info on Max, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/maxford-nelsen.html\)](#)

Date: Wed May 21, 2014

Time: 11:00am - 01:30pm

**MAY 21, 2014**

**TOM MCCABE SPEAKING TO THE SKAGIT REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB**

Time: 11:30am - 1pm

Location: Skagit Valley's Farmhouse Restaurant - 13724 Laconner Whitney Rd, Mt Vernon, WA 98273

Topic: Public sector unions

For more info on Tom, [Click Here\(../authors/detail/tom-mccabe.html\)](#)

Date: Wed May 21, 2014

Time: 11:30am - 01:00pm

**AUG 23, 2014**

**GLEN MORGAN SPEAKING AT PROJECT PATRIOTS**

Time: 3pm - 6pm

Location: Simpson Employees Recreation Area, 1052 Mason Lake Dr W Grapeview, WA 98546

Topic: Property Rights

For more info on Glen, [Click Here](#)(../authors/detail/glen-morqan-2.html)

Date: Sat Aug 23, 2014

Time: 03:00pm - 06:00pm



eResources  
MEMBER PLATFORM

(<http://www.eresources.com>)



# EXHIBIT P

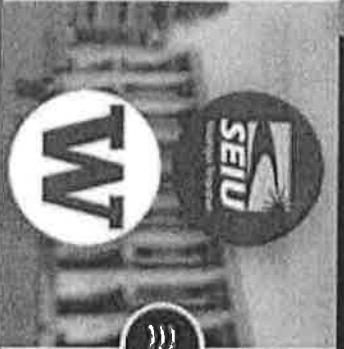


It's time we join the Freedom Foundation in standing up and speaking out and stopping the liberal, left, progressive, democrats, unions, socialists, communists - **they're all the same.**

- Cieta Mitchell



**LIBERTY LIVE**  
THE FREEDOM UPDATE - EPISODE 97  
Hi, and welcome to the Freedom Update.



**LIBERTY LIVE**  
SEIU 925 LOOKING TO FILL ITS DEPLETED RANKS WITH UW FACULTY  
SEIU 925's membership continues to plummet as increasing numbers of



**LIBERTY LIVE**  
\$15 A SUCCESS IN SEATTLE?  
Never let them get in the way of a good narrative. That seems to be the motto of the unions and labor groups pushing so-called

# EXHIBIT Q

# Freedom Academy

Are you an activist looking for better results? Are you interested in waging effective campaigns? Are you considering running for public office? If one of these describes you, then you should attend the Freedom Academy. At our seminar you will learn:

- Why the Left is winning
- How we can turn the political tide
- Campaign fundamentals
- How to be a better activist
- How to recruit candidates for office
- How to win elections

## Monday, November 9th

- 9:00 AM | **Warrenton** | Uptown Café | 1639 Ensign Ave
- 1:30 PM | **McMinnville** | 1882 Grille | 645 NE 3rd St #100
- 6:00 PM | **Portland** | Round Table Pizza | 4141 NE 122nd Ave

## Tuesday, November 10th

- 8:30 AM | **Salem** | Elmer's | 3950 Market St NE
- 12:30 PM | **Albany** | Elmer's | 2802 Santiam Hwy SE
- 6:00 PM | **Eugene** | Elk Horn Brewery | 686 E Broadway

## Wednesday, November 11th

- 8:30 AM | **Cottage Grove** | Covered Bridge Restaurant | 401 E Main St
- 1:30 PM | **Roseburg** | Daily Grind Café | 368 SE Jackson St
- 6:00 PM | **Medford** | Jackson Street Pizza | 317 E Main St

## Thursday, November 12th

- 8:30 AM | **Klamath Falls** | Nibbley's Café | 2424 Washburn Way

- 6:00 PM | **Bend** | Flatbread Community Oven | 375 SW Powerhouse Dr

**Friday, November 13th**

- 12:00 PM | **Madras** | Black Bear Diner | 237 SW 4th ST
- 6:00 PM | **The Dalles** | Casa El Mirador | 1434 W 2nd St

**Saturday, November 14th**

- 8:30 AM | **Pendleton** | Roosters | 1515 Southgate Pl
- 12:00 PM | **LaGrande** | Dusty Spur Café | 1502 S Ave
- 6:00 PM | **Baker City** | Best Western | 1 Sunridge Ln

What others have said about our seminars:

*"Now I do feel more empowered to reach out in my community. Maybe even seek office-great advice for campaign planning."*

*"This day was very inspirational to me."*

---

## Register Today

**Select a Location\***

**Name\***

First Name

Last Name

**Address\***

City

State

ZIP Code

**Phone\***

**Email\***

**How did you hear about this event?**

Social Media

Email

Print Mail

Word of Mouth

Other:

**Number of people attending\***

1 ▼

SUBMIT FORM

# **EXHIBIT R**

Transcript of the prerecorded voicemail sent out by the Freedom Foundation to promote the Freedom Academies:



“Do you want to learn how to change the political landscape in Oregon? Hi this is Ann Marie Gurney of the Oregon coordinate for the FF. Would you join me in learning the basics of campaigning and activism and how to use the left’s tactics to make real change in your community and or great state of Oregon? Come to the FF’s training on Tuesday November 10 at 8:30am in Salem at Elmer’s at 3950 Market St NE. Learn how you can help bring change to Oregon, go to [myfreedomfoundation.com/freedomacademy](http://myfreedomfoundation.com/freedomacademy) for details. Again the training is Tuesday November 10 at 8:30am in Salem at Elmer’s at 3950 Market St NE and you can find out more about the FF at [myfreedomfoundation.com/freedomacademy](http://myfreedomfoundation.com/freedomacademy). We will help you make a difference.”



# EXHIBIT S

August 31, 2015

2492

  
  
Portland OR 97233-3436

Dear 

Are you tired of the Pacific Northwest being dominated by left-wing radicals?

Are you fed up with taxes and spending that soar higher than Mount Hood?

Are you disgusted by a corrupt political culture in Salem that makes Washington, D.C., look like a city full of choirboys?

My name is Tom McCabe, and I'm here to tell you there's still hope. My team at the Freedom Foundation is leading the most aggressive push in 20 years to take back the Pacific Northwest—and we'd like you to be a part of what we're doing. Let me tell you a bit about what we're up to, and at the end of this letter, I will invite you to become a charter member of our work in Oregon.

It's totally inexcusable that states like Washington and Oregon are currently more one-sided than the former Soviet Republic. In fact, the last time either state had a Republican governor in office, the Berlin Wall was still standing, Ronald Reagan was president and my college-aged son was still a decade away from being born.

Washington and Oregon didn't become one-party states by accident.

Don't fall for the myth that it was because our region experienced a surge of left-leaning young people moving to places like Portland and Seattle, attracted by the music, the coffee and the outdoors. That may have been a factor, but the takeover of the Pacific Northwest by the Left took a lot of money and sophistication, as well as the raw determination to co-opt the region's political machinery.

No, this wasn't some accident or the result of misguided youthful idealism. The real culprits are the labor bosses who dominate our region's economy. Their takeover of our region was a professional hit job, and it requires an equally forceful and coordinated response.

The Freedom Foundation is the only group working on a region-wide basis to mount such a response.

Labor bosses are the **single greatest threat to freedom and opportunity in America today**. By taking money from hardworking, dues-paying Americans, they're funding a broken political culture in states like states like Oregon and Washington.

The Freedom Foundation has a proven plan for bankrupting and defeating government unions through education, litigation, legislation and community activation. This has already produced great results in Washington—and because of that, we're moving fast to apply our strategy in Oregon, too.

In fact, we recently opened an office in Salem and filed our first lawsuits in Oregon, and that's caused nothing but fear among local union bosses—so much so that they're sending official emails warning their allies to keep a watchful eye out for the Freedom Foundation's efforts to cut off union power. Unions are scared silly of what we can accomplish in Oregon!

**We have crossed the Columbia, and we won't be satisfied with anything short of total victory against the government union thugs.**

If this goal seems a little too ambitious or farfetched to you, just consider what's happened in Wisconsin—another “blue” state, that is, until it suddenly wasn't—where men and women of courage stepped up and took bold actions.

Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker was elected to rescue the state from years of liberal spending. He introduced the novel idea of balanced budgets and a sustainable financial future for his state, and to do so, he asked government unions to make a few concessions.

Instead of hearing cheers, things started to get nasty.

You may recall how hundreds of government union thugs stormed the Wisconsin Capitol, filling its hallways, their shouts echoing through the rotunda. **They thought their show of force would silence the calls for reform.**

In truth, Walker and his allies simply asked public union members to pay a little more toward their pensions. State finances were suffering, and the governor needed cooperation from government employees to get the budget under control.

**Instead, the union bosses put their own interests ahead of the public good.** They thought they could strong-arm Scott Walker into submission.

Wisconsin's union bosses and their puppet, the Milwaukee district attorney, even used their political and legal heft to investigate, attack, and punish Walker and the patriots who made reform possible through so-called "John Doe" probes. These investigations conveniently allowed prosecutors to operate in secret and prohibited their targets—innocent or not—from speaking publicly on their own behalf.

Their tactics even included armed pre-dawn police raids on the homes of Walker allies. **This is what the undue influence government unions will produce.**

We have this type of unfettered union tyranny at work in our region, and that's why I hope you will consider supporting Freedom Foundation's campaign to say *enough is enough*.

In the end, Gov. Walker and his allies fought hard and prevailed in the Badger State. In fact, Wisconsin's Supreme Court recently ruled that the "John Doe" investigations must stop immediately. Ultimately, government unions were dealt a major blow in Wisconsin, thanks to the tremendous personal courage of Governor Walker and his supporters to stand up to their vicious and unlawful attacks.

**Now it's our turn to show the union thugs what we're made of.**

The Freedom Foundation knows firsthand that government unions don't like to be challenged (and so do those patriots in Wisconsin). When unions are challenged, they attack with every dirty trick in the book—and even a few that aren't.

But if we refuse to back down to their bullying, and if we bring our own legal firepower, the unions can be beaten.

Don't think I'm being too harsh on the unions. They may have had their place a century ago. But having been on the receiving end of their thuggery and shenanigans, I've simply lost my patience with the union way of doing business.

In many occupations, joining union isn't a choice—it's a workplace requirement. Many of our best teachers, firemen and caregivers aren't union members because they want to be—it's because they have to be in order to keep their jobs.

The union bosses know that, and feel they can treat these people like human ATM machines. They extract dues out of every paycheck to fund their lifestyles and curry favor with the political establishment in places like Salem and Olympia.

To put it simply, the union bosses bankroll the left-wing establishment in our region, and then the politicians repay the favor in countless ways—preferential treatment in government bidding, secret negotiations for increased wages and benefits, special carve-outs in the state budget...there's no end to it.

For a generation, that political machinery has been unstoppable.

But the Freedom Foundation has discovered the winning strategy against unions that use the power of intimidation and, all too often, the coercive hand of government itself. But we need fellow patriots like you to sustain our efforts.

You can help the Freedom Foundation put government unions in their place and thereby restore freedom to Oregon.

Will you send the message that it's time for a change across the Pacific Northwest?

The Freedom Foundation's plan is to **educate, activate, legislate and litigate** on behalf of the Pacific Northwest's taxpayers and the public good. We've been doing this since 1991, and we're getting stronger and better every year.

A contribution of \$100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000 . . . or any amount today will help us in our work to liberate our region's workers from union tyranny.

The Freedom Foundation knows how to do this. Quite frankly, our name strikes fear into the heart of union bosses. And well it should.

We won't fight dirty. But we will fight hard. They know it. And that's why they're worried, especially now that we've staked our flag on Oregon soil.

We look forward to welcoming you on our team.

Sincerely,



Tom McCabe, CEO

P.S. If you're ready to end one-party rule in Oregon and across the Pacific Northwest, then we simply have to shut off the government union money spigot. The Freedom Foundation knows how to do that, but SEIU and their allies will fight us—and fight dirty—every step of the way. Sign on with us with your gift of 100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000 . . . or any amount today. Thanks!

**FREEDOM**  
FOUNDATION



We have the plan... we have the tenacity...  
and trust me, we have the firepower...

**...TO LOOSE OREGON  
FROM THE GRIP OF  
GOVERNMENT  
UNION TYRANNY!**

*Please join Freedom Foundation's campaign  
to bring the Pacific Northwest back from its  
hardcore radical politics!*



**Tom McCabe,**  
CEO of the Freedom Foundation

Enclosed is my gift of  
**\$100 \$250 \$500 \$1,000 other \_\_\_\_\_**  
to help the Freedom Foundation at this critical time!

**YES,** Tom, I want you to continue the fight!

[Redacted address information]

8LHF

Your gift is tax deductible.

**PAYMENT METHOD**

Check Enclosed

Credit/Debit Card



CC # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

**CHECKING WITHDRAWAL OR CREDIT/DEBIT CARD DONATION AUTHORIZATION:**

I authorize my bank/credit card company to make payment(s) as indicated. I understand I am in full control of my donation, and can make changes by calling or writing the Freedom Foundation.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Required for checking withdrawal or credit/debit card donations.*

Please complete payment information and mail to: **Freedom Foundation - PO Box 552, Olympia, WA 98507**



**FREEDOM**  
FOUNDATION

**OREGONLIVE**  
The Oregonian

## GROUP WARRING WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYEE UNIONS ANNOUNCES MOVE INTO OREGON

The Freedom Foundation, an Olympia-based group fighting public employee unions in Washington, announced Tuesday that it is also opening up shop in Oregon.

By Jeff Mopes  
updated August 11, 2015 at 8:49 PM

**SJ** Statesman Journal  
A GANNETT COMPANY

## 'MAKING LIFE MISERABLE' FOR PUBLIC-EMPLOYEES UNIONS

The foundation's lawsuit involves Oregon home care workers who have been represented by Service Employees International Union Local 503 but did not want to join the union.

Statesman Journal Editorial Board  
11:53 a.m. PDT August 16, 2015

The Bulletin

## CLASS ACTION FILED AGAINST HOME CARE UNION

Suit filed on behalf of home care worker from Deschutes County.

By Mac Lean / The Bulletin / @agIngbat  
Published Aug 14, 2015 at 12:02AM

*"Unfortunately, attacking workers' rights does not stop at the Washington border," Freedom Foundation attorney David Dewhirst said. "It happens in all 50 states, and so our mission is to protect workers' rights wherever the workers may be."*

APR 28 Oregon Public Radio, August 14, 2015



*"We think that as powerful as the unions are in Washington, the government unions in Oregon are even more powerful," said James Abernathy, the group's legal counsel.*

The [Portland] Oregonian, August 11, 2015

# EXHIBIT T



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/ Monday, November 23, 2015

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# the STAND

Your Internet Newsstand in Washington State

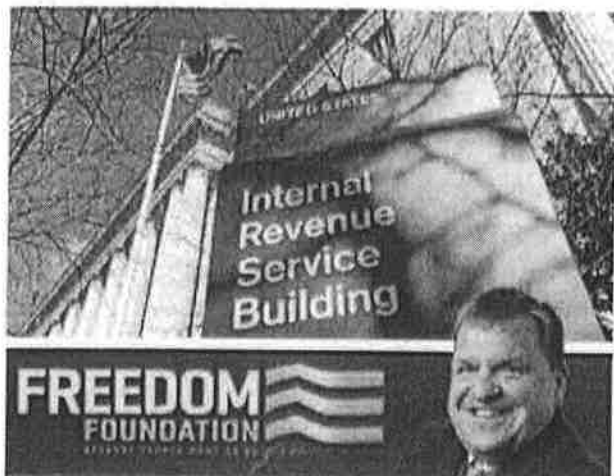
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## Right-wing group's tax-free status challenged

By DAVID GROVES

*The Stand*

TACOMA (Oct. 30, 2014) — The tax-exempt status of the Freedom Foundation is being challenged by a Tacoma attorney, who accuses the right-wing think tank of conducting attacks exclusively on Democratic politicians, intervening in political campaigns and conducting excessive partisan political activity, including supporting Republican candidates for public office. The complaint includes Public Disclosure Commission reports that show multiple Republican Party groups and candidates are helping fund the Foundation.



"It has become clear that the Foundation is operating far outside the scope of activities permitted a 501(c)(3) organization — and has been for

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### Archives

Archives  ▼

### What's happening?

some time," writes attorney Brooke Johnson in a complaint filed Oct. 24 with the Internal Revenue Service. "The most grievous of these activities is the Foundation's repeated willingness to engage in sharply partisan activities, which have included intervention in a number of political campaigns... The law clearly demonstrates that the Foundation's activities are not only inappropriate, but have led to exempt status denials or revocations for similar organizations in the past."

As a 501(c)(3) charitable organization enjoying exemption from federal taxes, Internal Revenue Service rules say that the Freedom Foundation is "absolutely prohibited from directly or indirectly participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for elective public office."

Johnson has been retained by mystic JZ Knight and JZK Inc., owners of Ramtha's School of Enlightenment (RSE) in Yelm. Knight was first attacked by the Foundation in the 2012 election cycle after she made donations to the Washington State Democratic Party, along with state and local candidates. In a campaign to embarrass Democrats into returning those campaign contributions, the Foundation disseminated excerpts of pirated RSE videos in which Knight channels Ramtha, a 35,000-year-old Lemurian warrior turned spiritual teacher.

"Concerns over the Foundation's exempt status initially came to my client's attention after the Foundation violated their intellectual property rights to achieve the goal of requiring Democratic candidates for office — and only Democratic candidates — to return certain campaign contributions," Johnson writes. "The Foundation has consistently shown an extremely strong conservative bias; and from its emotional attacks ranging from those on unions to Democratic politicians, it is clear that the Foundation is not providing the 'bipartisan communications' it promised" in its initial IRS application for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status.

The IRS complaint notes that the Freedom Foundation has received contributions from the Yakima County Republican Central Committee, Kittitas County Republican Party, Kitsap County Republican Party, Mason County Republicans, Klickitat County Republican Central Committee, Grant County Republican Central Committee, 32nd District Republicans, and dozens of candidates for public office, all of whom are Republicans.

Freedom Foundation officials say their tax-exempt status has faced similar IRS challenges in the past and they have always prevailed. In response to the latest allegations, Freedom Foundation attorney David Dewhirst told the *Nisqually Valley News* this week that his



### **AFL-CIO Now!**

- [UAW-Ford Members Ratify National Contract](#)
- [Student Loan Debt Is a National Problem That Needs a Solution](#)
- [The Working People Weekly List](#)
- [What You Need to Know About Friedrichs v. California Teachers Association](#)
- [We Rise: Building Immigrant Working People Power](#)

organization supports no candidates from either political party.

"We never have, we never will," he said. "We just don't do that. We're about ideas and advancing ideas."



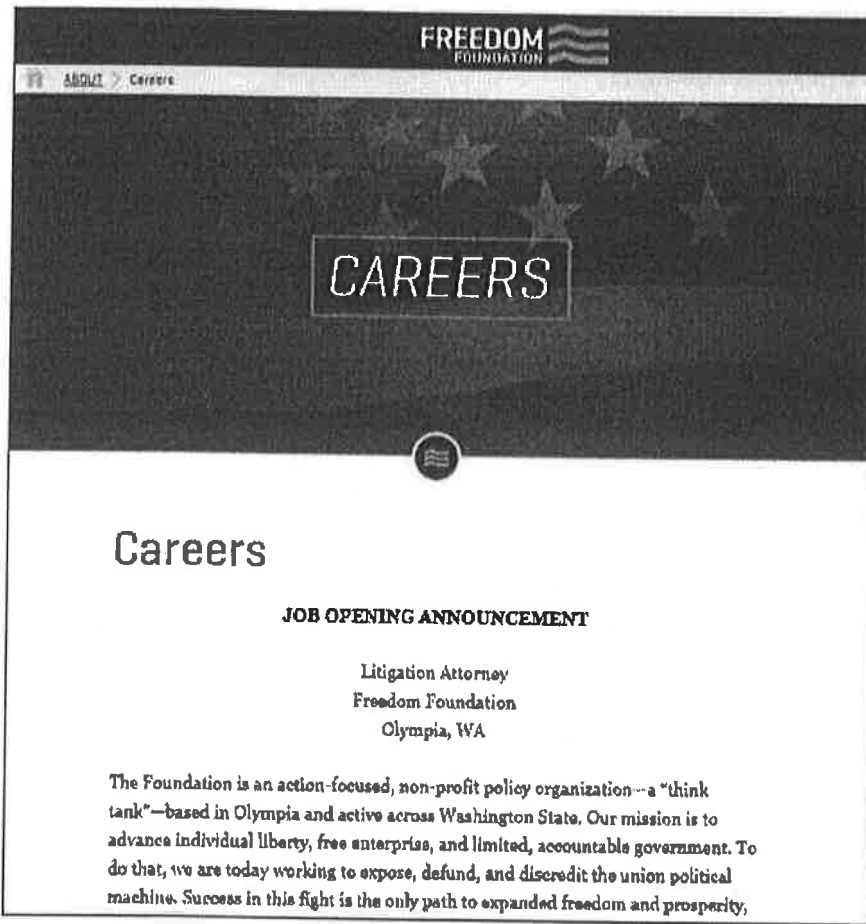
**Tom McCabe**

But this year's hiring of longtime Republican Party operative Tom McCabe as the Foundation's new CEO has freshly blurred the lines of what's educational and what's political. For example, last month McCabe was "advancing ideas" as the headline speaker at a campaign fundraiser for Republican Rep. Matt Shea in Colbert, Wash.

The ideas the Foundation is allowed to advance may include "voter education," according to IRS rules. However, if those activities "have the effect of favoring a candidate or group of candidates, (it) will constitute prohibited participation or intervention."

As reported here at The Stand, the Freedom Foundation has openly bragged on its website and in its fundraising emails that its goal is to "defund and discredit the union political machine" and to "take on unions and their political allies" via lawsuits. Attempting to "defund... the union political machine" would certainly have the effect of favoring a candidate or group of candidates — specifically, any candidate(s) opposed by unions — and would therefore be a prohibited activity for a legitimate 501(c)(3) organization.

Since The Stand's original report in June, the Litigation Attorney job announcement on the Foundation's website has been edited to replace the phrase "defund and discredit the union political machine" (see the screenshot from June below) with "remove the stranglehold public-sector unions have on our government." That change suggests that the Freedom Foundation's attorneys may have realized such political rhetoric runs afoul of IRS regulations.



**FREEDOM FOUNDATION**

ABOUT > Careers

# CAREERS

## Careers

### JOB OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

Litigation Attorney  
Freedom Foundation  
Olympia, WA

The Foundation is an action-focused, non-profit policy organization--a "think tank"--based in Olympia and active across Washington State. Our mission is to advance individual liberty, free enterprise, and limited, accountable government. To do that, we are today working to expose, defund, and discredit the union political machine. Success in this fight is the only path to expanded freedom and prosperity.

McCabe has also sent fundraising emails urging recipients to "click here to donate to our effort to defund the union political machine."

In addition to costly litigation against specific unions, those Foundation efforts to defund unions politically have included advancing cookie-cutter propositions that seek to impose so-called "right-to-work" collective bargaining restrictions on city governments and to open all bargaining sessions to the public. To date, the Freedom Foundation's propositions have been unanimously rejected as illegal by all four Washington cities that have considered them: Blaine, Chelan, Sequim and Shelton.

The Foundation has filed lawsuits in Sequim and Shelton to try to force the cities to put the propositions to a public vote.

**Short URL:** <http://www.thestand.org/?p=35532>



Posted by David Groves on Oct 30 2014. Filed under STATE GOVERNMENT. You can follow any responses to this entry through the RSS 2.0. Both comments and pings are currently closed.

Comments are closed

# EXHIBIT U

# Recent Elections in Thurston County Shock the Political Establishment

Like  114

December 5, 2014

Glen Morgan *Adjunct Fellow*

*The Thurston County Commissioners had cultivated a well-deserved reputation for incompetence and malfeasance. Despite this, the recent election defeat of incumbent Commissioner Valenzuela by a political newcomer shocked the existing political establishment.*

Much has already been written about how the 2014 election cycle impacted the Washington State Legislature. The Republicans gained a seat in the state Senate and now hold an outright majority in that legislative body. Along with Tim Sheldon, a Democrat from the 35th Legislative District (Mason County) who caucuses with the Republicans, the Republicans will hold a slim margin of 26-23.

In the state House of Representatives, the Republicans picked up four more seats, but the Democrats still control that chamber 51-47.

However, there were a lot of local races from around Washington state that are also worth noting. They may not get the same type of attention, but they have the potential to impact many thousands of Washingtonians.

In Thurston County, for example, incumbent Commissioner Karen Valenzuela lost her reelection bid and was replaced by challenger Bud Blake, who ran as an independent not affiliated with any political party.

He received 54.63 percent of the vote in that race.

The Thurston County commissioners have well-deserved reputation for egregious incompetence and legendary malfeasance while in office. Despite being protected by the local newspaper in silly editorials like this, and receiving much political funding from local cult leader JZ Knight, who claims to channel the 35,000-year-old Lemurian warrior spirit named "Ramtha", the voters of Thurston County had enough of the incompetence and rejected Valenzuela.

The election results came as a shock to many—including Democratic leaders, the channeled spirit of Ramtha (who donated \$65,000 to the Thurston County Democratic Party in an effort to prevent this result), and to *The Olympian* newspaper editorial board, which wrote a very whiny post-election editorial here.

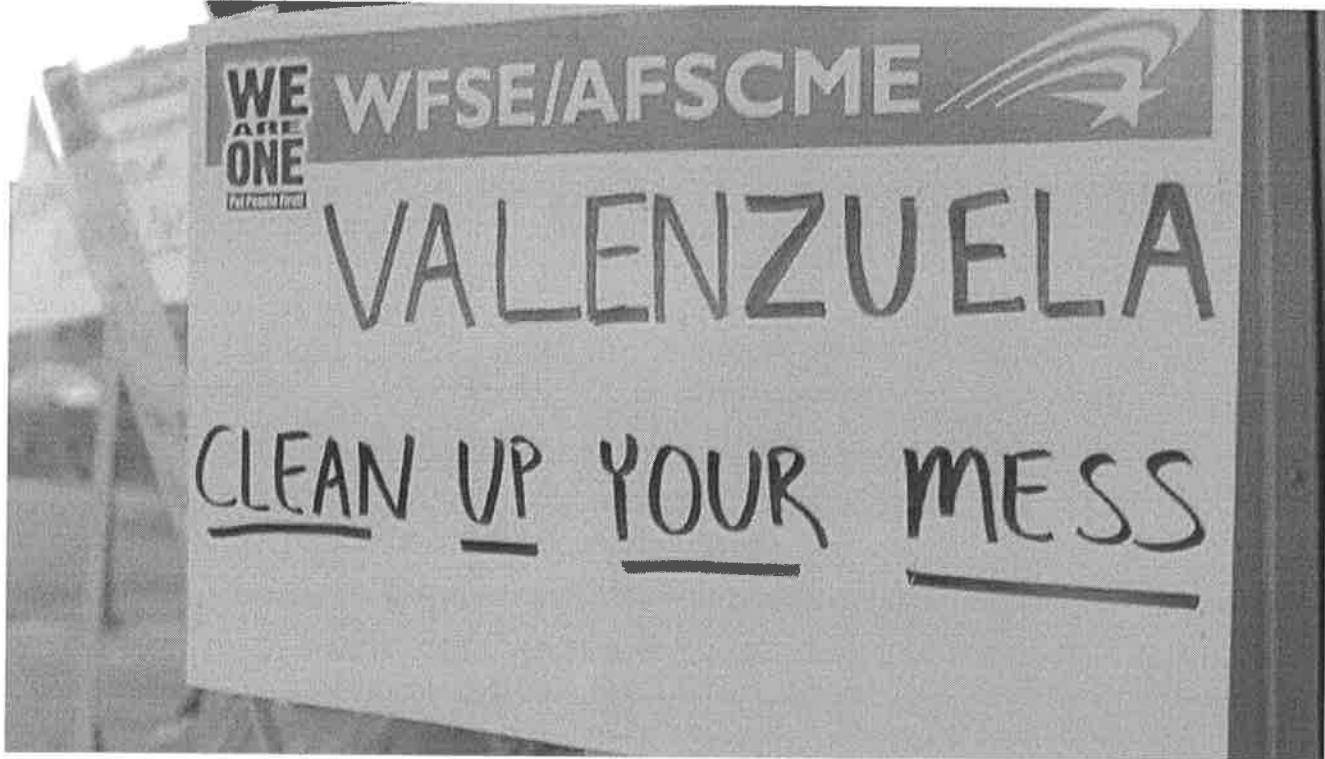
There are lessons to be learned from this recent election result, but the message may not be clear to everyone.

The Thurston County Democratic Party was named Local Party of the Year for 2014 as part of the Warren G. Magnuson Awards, which was intended to honor standout Democrats in Washington state. This award appears to have been won in part by accepting large donations from local cult leader JZ Knight, who appears to be attempting to buy additional political protection in an effort to hide her racist tirades against Jews, Mexicans, Catholics, and organic farmers, which have been prominent in the news over the past few years.

Other local Democratic Party organizations around the state may believe that courting racist cult leaders for their endorsements and financial support is the path to state-wide positive recognition.

*The Olympian*, with its declining circulation numbers and relentless defense of the Thurston County commissioners, appears to believe newly elected Commissioner Bud Blake needs to "learn" how to govern from the very same local commissioners who have so impressively demonstrated incompetent leadership.

The \$62 million empty jail, a fiscal mess, the pocket gopher fiasco, the embarrassing \$12 million jury-verdict award against Thurston County, the crazy deposition statements by these commissioners, and their impressive ability to chase businesses out of the county are just a tiny sampling of incompetent government and political leadership on display.



It should be clear that Blake has nothing helpful to learn from the crew that masterminded these disasters.

Another interesting lesson from this election might be influenced by the fact that there are no elected Republicans in Thurston County government. There were self-identified Republicans elected to local city councils, fire districts and school districts, but none holding countywide office.

Blake ran as an independent and Thurston County Sheriff John Snaza was also re-elected as an independent. However, all other county positions are held by Democrats.

This is likely to impact party affiliation claims of future candidates for office. It seems that future candidates who are challenging the Democratic Party's domination of political offices in Thurston County will be more likely to identify themselves as "independent" in the future.

Despite claims of strong support in the October 2014 edition of *The Democrat*, the Thurston County Democrats' house organ of record, most prominent elected officials in Thurston County recognize the commissioners have epitomized political and fiscal incompetence, careening from one disastrous event to the next.

This is why nearly the entire left-wing political establishment has jumped on the home rule charter bandwagon.



Despite the fact that the Democratic Party has total control of the Thurston County government, and until recently, nearly all their supported candidates have won and hold political office, most political insiders (not including *The Olympian's* editorial board) can't deny the current mess.

Rather than changing harmful policies, the political success that has created the mess has convinced them that the solution can be found in a new form of local political government. A renewed push in this direction is likely to dominate local issues this next year.

Thurston County will be interesting to watch as a newly elected independent outsider attempts to address the systemic problems caused by the "experienced" political experts.

The local Republican Party will be attempting to address the inevitable "independent" labels for challenger political candidates. The Democratic Party will continue to turn a blind eye to racism and corruption as long as the political donations keep on flowing from hate cult leaders.

Finally, a strong effort by political insiders will be made to push for a new home rule charter in Thurston County as a solution to the ills brought upon the community by the same existing political establishment.

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### **Thurston County Story Links:**

- [Thurston County Demonstrates How Not to Build a Jail](#)
- [Childish Political Leadership in Thurston County is Costing Taxpayers Millions](#)
- [A Plague of Consequences in Thurston County](#)
- [Thurston County to Citizens: Living Here is a Big Gamble](#)
- [Thurston Democrats take \\$65,000 from JZ Knight, Despite Racist Videos Hitting Catholics, Mexicans](#)
- [AFSCME Union Protests Incompetent Thurston County Commissioner](#)
- [Thurston County Imposes Plastic Bag Ban](#)
- [Tales of Tyranny: Bert Wasch and the Untraceable Wetlands](#)
- [JZ Knight Tirade Videos Submitted to Politicians she Supports](#)
- [Rural Voters lost Trust in Thurston County Government](#)
- [Freedom Foundation Sued for Exposing JZ Knight, Politicians](#)
- [Responding to Two Minutes of Hate with the Truth – In the End, the Truth Will Set Even the Thurston County Democratic Party Free](#)

### **2014 Thurston County Election Links**

- **Just Because Bud Blake won a County Commission Seat Doesn't Mean an Independent Can Win in the 22nd LD**
- **How Bud Blake Won in Thurston County**
- **Bud Blake Takes Early Lead in Thurston County Commission Race**

### **Thurston County Charter Effort:**

- **Another County Charter Effort is Suspicious**
- **Organized Effort to Launch Thurston County Charter**
- **Thurston County Officials Support Charter Movement**
- **Young Pups and Old Dogs – Better Thurston Effort Opinion**

# **EXHIBIT V**

# Kitsap County Ground Zero for Political Battles as 2014 Conservative Success Demonstrates

Like 261

December 11, 2014

Glen Morgan *Adjunct Fellow*

*Kitsap County will be ground zero for many future political battles... nothing changes in politics without a fight.*

This is part II in a series on local election results from around Washington State. Part I on Thurston County can be found [here](#).

Kitsap County, with its population of 250,000 residents, has long been considered a safe haven for Democratic Party candidates for political office, given the heavy concentration of Seattle day-trippers living on Bainbridge Island and Poulsbo. Central Kitsap, however, can swing either way, depending on the candidate, and South Kitsap skews conservative.

The recently concluded 2014 elections bear out that trend, as GOP candidates made a historically strong showing.

Two Democratic incumbent House members – Larry Seaquist from the 26th Legislative District, and Kathy Haigh from the 35th, were unseated by Republican challengers Michelle Caldier and Dan Griffey, respectively.

They join their sophomore legislative seatmates Jesse Young and Drew McEwen to give both delegations a unanimously conservative look.

Combined with the Democratic Senator Tim Sheldon from the 35th, who caucuses with Republicans, and Republican Sen. Jan Angel from the 26th District—both of whom withstood significant attacks from Democratic Party PACs and outside money—both districts are now represented by members of the Republican Party or the bipartisan Majority Coalition Caucus.

The northern part of the 23rd District is still firmly under Democratic Party control, but as recently as 2010, eight of the nine legislators and senators from this county claimed membership in the Democratic Party.

After the 2014 elections, only three of the nine will continue to caucus with the Democrats.

The political changes have not just impacted who represents the residents of Kitsap County in Olympia, but the winds of political change appear to be influencing local elections, as well.


The recent election for Kitsap County prosecutor is one example. Twenty-year incumbent Russ Hauge, a Democrat, was defeated by Republican challenger and Port Orchard resident Tina Robinson. This will be the first time in 54 years a Republican has held that county seat.

This was a hard-fought local election, and the final results were close. Russ Hauge was known as a staunch opponent of gun owners in Kitsap County, and he frequently attacked shooting ranges and targeted his office's resources against gun activists in his county.

Hauge's relentless persecution and legal harassment of local gun rights activist Marcus Carter was a good example of how an elected official can use their office to abuse the legal process for political ends.

Hauge was also prominently featured in anti-gun rights, pro-I-594 ads. Now, Russ Hauge is no longer collecting a paycheck funded by the taxpayers of Kitsap County.

**Join Law Enforcement and Prosecutors: Vote YES on 594!**



In states that have closed the loophole, fewer officers are shot and killed in the line of duty and fewer women are shot and killed by domestic abusers.

**39%**  
States that have closed the loophole

Here in Washington, we've seen too many tragedies. It's time to take action. Close the background check loophole.


**38%**  
States that have closed the loophole

**Vote YES on 594!**

[www.WAGunResponsibility.org](http://www.WAGunResponsibility.org)

"As Prosecutors, our job is locking up criminals, but there is a loophole in the law that allows criminals to get guns. 594 would close that loophole. Please vote **YES**!"

Russ Hauge, Kitsap County Prosecutor (D) and Dan Satterberg, King County Prosecutor (D)



Russ Hauge, former Kitsap County Prosecutor was very publicly anti-gun while in office

Additionally, Kitsap voters replaced the recently appointed Democrat Commissioner Linda Streissguth with Republican challenger Ed Wolfe.

Similar to the recent Thurston County Commissioner election results, Wolfe will be the only non-Democrat on the Board of County Commissioners. He is the first Republican elected to the Kitsap County Commission since 2008, when current State Senator Jan Angel left the Kitsap Commission to run for the legislature. Wolfe was also a special advisor for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs in the Reagan Administration.

Some are attributing this change in county leadership to a variety of factors, including the embarrassing "Title 5" fiasco in which Kitsap County staff proposed one of the most aggressive county code enforcement ordinances in memory.

While it was eventually admitted by the elected officials and even the constitutionally challenged former Kitsap County Prosecutor Hauge as being unconstitutional, it took the existing political leadership many months of relentless citizen complaints and activism by local property rights organization Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners (KAPO) before they gave up on this bizarre central planning scheme.

Unlike Thurston County, however, where no Republicans hold countywide office, the recent 2014 elections add two Republicans to existing two in the coroner and assessor offices in Kitsap County.

In the 2012 elections, Kitsap County voters supported both Kim Wyman for Secretary of State and Rob

McKenna for governor. While the county has tended to consistently back Democratic Party candidates for Congress and many other seats, this is clearly a battleground area, with the trend shifting towards the Republicans.

The recent election results are likely to further constrain efforts by the Kitsap County central planners in their effort to impose greater restrictions on property rights. These results also are likely to generate a strong investment by both political parties in fighting for local political positions as well as political races for higher profile positions.

Kitsap County will be ground zero for many future political battles. For now, the trend appears to be towards the Republican Party, but nothing changes in politics without a fight.

## How will proposed changes to Kitsap County's code enforcement affect your property rights?

Inspectors will be able to enter your property without a warrant or notice.

New owners may be required to bring their property into compliance with the most current building and land use codes — no *grandfathering*.

You may be fined for non-compliance and the burden of proof will shift to you. You'll pay \$500 for a hearing, and pay all County expenses.

Building code violations will be criminalized. If you knowingly violate any provision of the code you may be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fines may be doubled for repeat violations, up to \$1000/ day. Continuing violations will be considered a new offense.

And that's not all.

Join us for an open discussion of these proposed changes to County Code before the general election. After that, it may be too late.

Town Hall Meeting

It is hoped with the election trends that there will be a need for fewer town hall meetings like the one advertised here.

Oct 02, 2014 - 6:30 PM to 8:00 PM

Property Owners, Kitsap Political Tea Party

### Related Links:

- Recent Elections in Thurston County Shock the Political Establishment
- Kitsap County Proposes New Compliance Code Title 5
- What we won in Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners – Pacific Legal Foundation
- Kitsap County Prosecutor's Targeting of Gun Range Exec Enters 15th Year
- Prosecutor in Washington State Goes on Vendetta Against Gun Club
- Liberal Dem Prosecutor Continues 15 yr. Battle with Gun Range Owner for Telling the Truth
- Historic Kitsap County Gun Range About to be Shut Down by Leftist Bureaucrats
- Kitsap County Republicans Condemn Russ Hauge on Rifle Club Suit
- Kitsap County Prosecutor's Forum: Three Vie to Replace Gun-Grabbing Democratic Prosecutor

## Russ Hauge

- Wolfe wins Commissioner Seat, Knocks out Streissguth
- Wolfe Takes His Place as Kitsap County Commissioner
- It's Official: Robinson elected Prosecuting Attorney, Wolfe Elected to County Commission
- Kitsap County Stops Nuisance Property Code Revision Effort



# **EXHIBIT W**

# Despite Charter Vote, Clark County Trends More Conservative in 2014

Like  183

December 15, 2014

Glen Morgan *Adjunct Fellow*

*Clark County will continue to be a political policy battleground with transportation and economic issues taking center stage over the next few years.*

This is part III in a series. Part I on Thurston County can be found [here](#). Part II on Kitsap County can be found [here](#).

In Washington state—like everywhere else—there are consequences to elections. Clark County has been experiencing an economic boom of late, noticed by people from all over the political spectrum. Clark County is the most populous county in Southwest Washington—located on the other side of the Columbia River from the City of Portland. The recent 2014 elections presented a few shockers for politicians, and in Clark County, this was mostly good news for conservatives.

The highest profile race in the county was the race for Washington State Legislature in the 17th District. Incumbent freshman Democrat Monica Stonier had won her seat in a very close election in 2012 and was being challenged in 2014 by Lynda Wilson.

Stonier is a school teacher, while Wilson is a local small business owner, free-market conservative, and the former Clark County Republican chair.



This race attracted substantial outside money—primarily funds from the public-sector Unions, which spent \$350,000 attacking Wilson. One reason, among many, for the union ire was the fact that Wilson was one of the first political candidates in Washington to sign the Freedom Foundation's pledge not to accept forced union dues as campaign contributions for her political campaign.

The union bosses didn't like this and squandered much of their members' forced dues in an effort to prevent her from being the next representative from that district.

They failed.

Despite all this negative union funding, Wilson won this seat by nearly 1200 votes—a much larger margin of victory than Stonier had two years ago.

Clark County has trended more politically conservative over the past few years than either Thurston or Kitsap County, but the 2014 elections ensured a county commission that is becoming even more conservative.

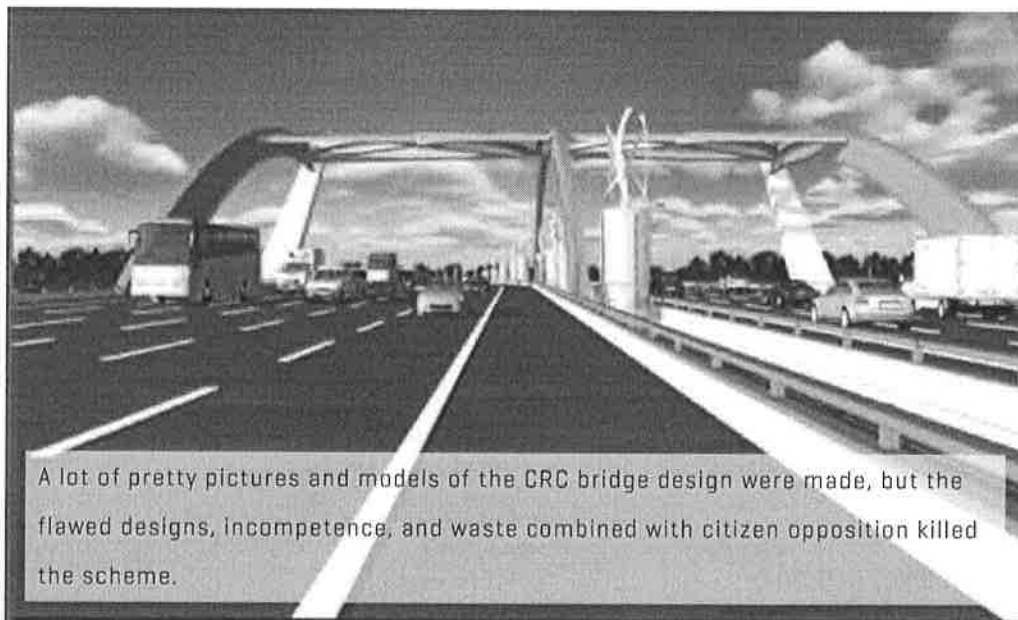
The commissioner race was a battle between former Democratic Sen. Craig Pridemore and former Republican Vancouver City Councilwoman Jeanne Stewart. Pridemore was the clear favorite for this position. He had received 57 percent of the vote in the Aug. 5 primary elections, and as a former state senator, candidate for Congress, and candidate for State Auditor in 2012 and well-known politician, most political observers expected him to be the next Clark County commissioner.

However, in a stunning repudiation of insider political expectations, Stewart won the race and will become the third Republican on the Clark County Commission—giving the GOP a clean sweep of all three commission seats.

In addition to losing the primary, Stewart suffered a tragedy when her husband passed away in the middle of the political campaign.

The Washington State Republican Party did spend money in a few local races around Washington state, and this was one of the few county commissioner races where independent expenditures were made to produce an ad. This resulted in substantial complaints by Democratic Party insiders, as I discussed here.

Clark County has been rocked by a variety of transportation-related controversies over the past few years, as the failed Columbia River Crossing (CRC) fiasco unfolded—squandering nearly \$200 million for a flawed design, inevitable bridge tolls and a plastic bridge model.



In fact, it was local opposition to this boondoggle that contributed significantly to the current shift towards the Republican Party, and most observers admit that the unpopularity of the CRC / light rail/ tolls schemes directly led to the successful election of Clark County Commissioner David Madore in 2012.

The political establishment continues to be surprised by the public loathing for many of these central planning schemes, which is probably why we continue to see election results like these.

The one major election in Clark County where voters diverged from the conservative tide was on the

Clark County Charter. While this was officially a "nonpartisan" issue, the proposed charter, which I wrote about here, was endorsed by the Democratic Party and opposed by the local Republicans.

Despite the official party opposition, there were some notable exceptions in the Republican establishment including the Clark County Auditor, who strongly supported the charter.

This has also resulted in continuing controversy as Clark County Auditor Greg Kimsey has been accused of abusing his office and illegally using public resources to influence the Clark County Charter vote. These accusations appear to be heading into a legal action of some type.

With Clark County becoming the 7th Washington county to go the charter route, elections for the two newly created county council seats will be held in 2015. Republican Sen. Ann Rivers has already formally announced that she will be running for one of these seats.

Despite the many flaws and problems with the Clark County Charter, and the burden it appears to create for the residents of Clark County, it is possible for solidly conservative leadership to fight the tide of bureaucracy and maintain the economic advances which Clark County has experienced over the past few years.

Clark County will continue to be a political policy battleground with transportation and economic issues taking center stage over the next few years.

With the Democratic Party confined to an island of representation in Olympia by the two legislators and state senator from the 49th Legislative District (dominated by the urban core of the city of Vancouver), it is likely that some retrenching and strategizing is occurring as this party looks towards trying to regain lost political ground.

The Democratic Party will continue to work with establishment Republicans like Greg Kimsey and others to revive bridge tolls, light rail, increased bureaucracy, and some representation on the newly created county council.

The political clashes are sure to resume in Clark County, and these battles will produce expensive political fights, sharp partisan contrasts, and less apathy moving forward. This will continue to be an area where both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party will be spending resources in 2015 and beyond.

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### **Clark County Related Stories:**

- [Wasting Time at the Public Disclosure Commission—Another Bitter Critter in Clark County](#)
- [The Clark County Charter—a Quest for Utopia or Inevitable Fiasco?](#)
- [New Commissioner, New Vision in Clark County](#)
- [Radio Interview with David Madore –March 24, 2014](#)
- [Can Washington Become the Free-Market Capital of the West? \(look at Clark County\)](#)
- [The CRC Zombie Died: Winners, Losers, and What Comes Next](#)
- [Inslee, Vetoes, Incompetence, and Corruption—the CRC Zombie Never Dies](#)
- [Why Can't we Build Bridges in Washington State?](#)
- [Back to the Future: Living the Light Rail Disaster](#)
- [Clark County Citizens Reject Oregon Ponzi Scheme](#)
- [Police, Protesters Clash at Vancouver Labor Reform Event](#)
- [With Oregon's Inaction, CRC Boondoggle Dead—For Now](#)
- [Auditor Questions \\$17 Million of Spending on CRC Project](#)
- [GOP adds to claims against Clark County Auditor](#)

#### **Related Links:**

- [Kitsap County Ground Zero for Political Battles as 2014 Conservative Success Demonstrates - Part II](#)
- [Recent Elections in Thurston County Shock the Political Establishment - Part I](#)

# **EXHIBIT X**

Hello [REDACTED]

Are you interested in local control, effective use of funds and operations which reflect conservative or libertarian approaches to sound governing?

Would you be interested in exchanging thoughts and questions with colleagues on school boards who share those values?

Are you going to the Washington State School Directors Association (WSSDA) conference this week?

I am Jami Lund, education policy analyst with the Freedom Foundation and Director-elect from Centralia. I will be at the WSSDA conference and would be delighted to meet you.

**For your calendar: Stop and say "Hi" at WSSDA**

Friday, Nov 20 10:20-10:40 am

Hyatt 2nd Floor right outside the Grand Ballroom by the elevators

Right after the morning general session.

Whether we've been long-time friends, or whether you are brand new to the important role of Director, I would be delighted to speak or correspond with you.

*Jami Lund*


*Senior Education Policy Analyst, Freedom Foundation*

*Subscribe to an infrequent "Directors Update" e-list [here](#).*

PS: I am interested in starting a caucus among Directors who desire to reflect conservative or libertarian values to put effective services to students first in school decision-making. Send me a note if you want to explore this idea or to join a [Facebook group](#) for right-of-center, conservative or libertarian Directors.



The Freedom Foundation stands for individual liberty and effective government. Basic education is critical to a life of liberty in a free society. Thoughtful local control is an American Ideal and the ultimate remedy to mandates from centralized government. The effective use of resources to produce an educated citizenry is the most important place to focus these values.



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You are receiving this email because of your role as an elected public official - School Director.

**Our mailing address is:**

Freedom Foundation  
PO Box 552  
Olympia, WA 98501

[Add us to your address book](#)

[unsubscribe from this list](#) [update subscription preferences](#)

# EXHIBIT Y

Form **990**

**Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax**  
Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except private foundations)

OMB No 1545-0047

**2014**

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

Do not enter social security numbers on this form as it may be made public.  
Information about Form 990 and its instructions is at [www.irs.gov/form990](http://www.irs.gov/form990).

Open to Public Inspection

**A** For the 2014 calendar year, or tax year beginning and ending

**B** Check if applicable:  
 Address change  
 Name change  
 Initial return  
 Final return/terminated  
 Amended return  
 Application pending

**C** Name of organization: **Evergreen Freedom Foundation**  
 Doing business as: **Freedom Foundation**  
 Number and street (or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address) Room/suite: **PO Box 552**  
 City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code: **Olympia, WA 98507**

**D** Employer identification number: **94-3136961**

**E** Telephone number: **360-956-3482**

**G** Gross receipts \$: **2,182,433.**

**H(a)** Is this a group return for subordinates?  Yes  No  
**H(b)** Are all subordinates included?  Yes  No  
 If "No," attach a list (see instructions)

**H(c)** Group exemption number

**I** Tax-exempt status:  501(c)(3)  501(c)( ) (insert no.)  4947(a)(1) or  527

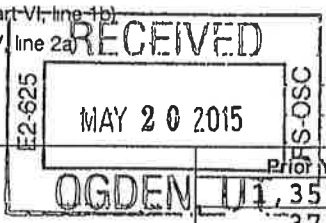
**J** Website: **www.myfreedomfoundation.com**

**K** Form of organization:  Corporation  Trust  Association  Other

**L** Year of formation: **1991** **M** State of legal domicile: **WA**

**Part I Summary**

Activities & Governance	1	Briefly describe the organization's mission or most significant activities	<b>To advance individual liberty, free enterprise, and limited, accountable government.</b>	
	2	Check this box <input type="checkbox"/> if the organization discontinued its operations or disposed of more than 25% of its net assets		
	3	Number of voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1a)	3	14
	4	Number of independent voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1b)	4	14
	5	Total number of individuals employed in calendar year 2014 (Part V, line 2a)	5	30
	6	Total number of volunteers (estimate if necessary)	6	22
	7a	Total unrelated business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line 12	7a	0.
	b Net unrelated business taxable income from Form 990-T, line 34	7b	0.	
Revenue	8	Contributions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)	Prior Year	Current Year
	9	Program service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)	1,357,097.	1,788,651.
	10	Investment income (Part VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d)	372,150.	339,500.
	11	Other revenue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 9c, 10c, and 11e)	17,220.	17,144.
	12	Total revenue - add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)	1,766,236.	2,170,285.
Expenses	13	Grants and similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1-3)	0.	0.
	14	Benefits paid to or for members (Part IX, column (A), line 4)	0.	0.
	15	Salaries, other compensation, employee benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5-10)	1,354,464.	1,204,629.
	16a	Professional fundraising fees (Part IX, column (A), line 11e)	0.	17,017.
	b	Total fundraising expenses (Part IX, column (D), line 25)	140,012.	
17	Other expenses (Part IX, column (A), lines 11a-11d, 11f-24e)	909,286.	989,965.	
18	Total expenses - Add lines 13-17 (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)	2,263,750.	2,211,611.	
19	Revenue less expenses - Subtract line 18 from line 12	<497,514.>	<41,326.>	
Net Assets or Fund Balances	20	Total assets (Part X, line 16)	Beginning of Current Year	End of Year
	21	Total liabilities (Part X, line 26)	1,242,870.	1,250,661.
	22	Net assets or fund balances - Subtract line 21 from line 20	181,084.	228,901.
		1,061,786.	1,021,760.	



**Part II Signature Block**

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge

**Sign Here**  
 Signature of officer: *Tom McCabe*  
 Date: **5-14-15**  
 Type or print name and title: **Tom McCabe, Chief Executive Officer**

**Paid Preparer Use Only**  
 Print/Type preparer's name: **David A. Coates, CPA**  
 Preparer's signature: *David A. Coates, CPA*  
 Date: **04/27/15**  
 Check if self-employed:  PTIN: **P00004144**  
 Firm's name: **Frost & Company, P.S.**  
 Firm's EIN: **91-1136436**  
 Firm's address: **P O Box 7609  
Olympia, WA 98507-7609**  
 Phone no. (360) **786-8080**

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown above? (see instructions)  Yes  No

SCANNED JUN 17 2015

gja 10

Part III Statement of Program Service Accomplishments

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part III

X

1 Briefly describe the organization's mission
To advance individual liberty, free enterprise, and limited, accountable government.

2 Did the organization undertake any significant program services during the year which were not listed on the prior Form 990 or 990-EZ?
If "Yes," describe these new services on Schedule O

3 Did the organization cease conducting, or make significant changes in how it conducts, any program services?
If "Yes," describe these changes on Schedule O

4 Describe the organization's program service accomplishments for each of its three largest program services, as measured by expenses
Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations are required to report the amount of grants and allocations to others, the total expenses, and revenue, if any, for each program service reported

4a (Code ) (Expenses \$ 1,173,120. including grants of \$ ) (Revenue \$ 339,500.)
Economic and Union Reform Policy: Engaged citizens to protect the free market, individual liberty by promoting limited, transparent, and accountable government, with an emphasis on informing public employee union members of their rights. Published 12 op ends in local media and national outlets including the Wall Street Journal on topics such as right to work, minimum wage, collective bargaining transparency, opting out of unions, etc. Staff media appearances: 101 times in print, 111 online, 19 TV and 119 times on radio. Produced 15 studies and research reports on topics such as mandatory paid sick leave, union political spending, minimum wage, labor standards, union lobbying, class size and education spending.

4b (Code ) (Expenses \$ 200,663. including grants of \$ ) (Revenue \$ )
Citizen Action Network: Connected, equipped, and empowered citizens to campaign for their rights and fulfill their duties as people in a free society. Through the Student Freedom project connected with 500 citizens through speaking engagements venues around the state on various constitutional principles. Staff participated in two debates at St. Martins University. One covered the minimum wage and the second addressed the topic of citizen/ballot initiatives in a free society. Researched and published the 'Big Spender List' showing the fiscal impact of bills sponsored by state legislators. Developed and published ideas for local union reform initiatives that could be implemented at the city level of government. Citizens in four cities petitioned their local governments to make labor reforms.

4c (Code ) (Expenses \$ 283,630. including grants of \$ ) (Revenue \$ )
Legal: Provided legal assistance to county employees who were being denied their rights to opt out of paying dues for political purposes. Union settled the case and returned past dues to the union members. Filed public records requests to obtain lists of home health care and child care providers in Washington state in order to inform these individuals of their rights under Harris vs. Quinn. Fought union in court to protect the public records act and provide public access to lists of union members. Notified 12,000 child care providers of their rights via email, two letters, phone calls and post card.

4d Other program services (Describe in Schedule O)
(Expenses \$ 237,525. including grants of \$ ) (Revenue \$ )
4e Total program service expenses 1,894,938.

**Part IV Checklist of Required Schedules**

	Yes	No
1 Is the organization described in section 501(c)(3) or 4947(a)(1) (other than a private foundation)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule A</i>	X	
2 Is the organization required to complete Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors?	X	
3 Did the organization engage in direct or indirect political campaign activities on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part I</i>		X
4 Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization engage in lobbying activities, or have a section 501(h) election in effect during the tax year? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part II</i>	X	
5 Is the organization a section 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), or 501(c)(6) organization that receives membership dues, assessments, or similar amounts as defined in Revenue Procedure 98-19? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part III</i>		X
6 Did the organization maintain any donor advised funds or any similar funds or accounts for which donors have the right to provide advice on the distribution or investment of amounts in such funds or accounts? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part I</i>		X
7 Did the organization receive or hold a conservation easement, including easements to preserve open space, the environment, historic land areas, or historic structures? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part II</i>		X
8 Did the organization maintain collections of works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part III</i>		X
9 Did the organization report an amount in Part X, line 21, for escrow or custodial account liability, serve as a custodian for amounts not listed in Part X, or provide credit counseling, debt management, credit repair, or debt negotiation services? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IV</i>		X
10 Did the organization, directly or through a related organization, hold assets in temporarily restricted endowments, permanent endowments, or quasi-endowments? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part V</i>		X
11 If the organization's answer to any of the following questions is "Yes," then complete Schedule D, Parts VI, VII, VIII, IX, or X as applicable		
a Did the organization report an amount for land, buildings, and equipment in Part X, line 10? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VI</i>	X	
b Did the organization report an amount for investments - other securities in Part X, line 12 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VII</i>		X
c Did the organization report an amount for investments - program related in Part X, line 13 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VIII</i>		X
d Did the organization report an amount for other assets in Part X, line 15 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IX</i>		X
e Did the organization report an amount for other liabilities in Part X, line 25? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X</i>		X
f Did the organization's separate or consolidated financial statements for the tax year include a footnote that addresses the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 (ASC 740)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X</i>		X
12a Did the organization obtain separate, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Parts XI and XII</i>		X
b Was the organization included in consolidated, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? <i>If "Yes," and if the organization answered "No" to line 12a, then completing Schedule D, Parts XI and XII is optional</i>		X
13 Is the organization a school described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule E</i>		X
14a Did the organization maintain an office, employees, or agents outside of the United States?		X
b Did the organization have aggregate revenues or expenses of more than \$10,000 from grantmaking, fundraising, business, investment, and program service activities outside the United States, or aggregate foreign investments valued at \$100,000 or more? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts I and IV</i>		X
15 Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to or for any foreign organization? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts II and IV</i>		X
16 Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than \$5,000 of aggregate grants or other assistance to or for foreign individuals? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts III and IV</i>		X
17 Did the organization report a total of more than \$15,000 of expenses for professional fundraising services on Part IX, column (A), lines 6 and 11e? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part I</i>	X	
18 Did the organization report more than \$15,000 total of fundraising event gross income and contributions on Part VIII, lines 1c and 8a? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part II</i>		X
19 Did the organization report more than \$15,000 of gross income from gaming activities on Part VIII, line 9a? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part III</i>		X
20a Did the organization operate one or more hospital facilities? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule H</i>		X
b <i>If "Yes" to line 20a, did the organization attach a copy of its audited financial statements to this return?</i>		X

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**Part IV Checklist of Required Schedules** (continued)

	Yes	No
21 Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to any domestic organization or domestic government on Part IX, column (A), line 1? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and II		X
22 Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to or for domestic individuals on Part IX, column (A), line 2? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and III		X
23 Did the organization answer "Yes" to Part VII, Section A, line 3, 4, or 5 about compensation of the organization's current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees? If "Yes," complete Schedule J		X
24a Did the organization have a tax-exempt bond issue with an outstanding principal amount of more than \$100,000 as of the last day of the year, that was issued after December 31, 2002? If "Yes," answer lines 24b through 24d and complete Schedule K. If "No," go to line 25a		X
b Did the organization invest any proceeds of tax-exempt bonds beyond a temporary period exception?		
c Did the organization maintain an escrow account other than a refunding escrow at any time during the year to defease any tax-exempt bonds?		
d Did the organization act as an "on behalf of" issuer for bonds outstanding at any time during the year?		
25a Section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), and 501(c)(29) organizations. Did the organization engage in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person during the year? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I		X
b Is the organization aware that it engaged in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person in a prior year, and that the transaction has not been reported on any of the organization's prior Forms 990 or 990-EZ? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I		X
26 Did the organization report any amount on Part X, line 5, 6, or 22 for receivables from or payables to any current or former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, or disqualified persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part II		X
27 Did the organization provide a grant or other assistance to an officer, director, trustee, key employee, substantial contributor or employee thereof, a grant selection committee member, or to a 35% controlled entity or family member of any of these persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part III		X
28 Was the organization a party to a business transaction with one of the following parties (see Schedule L, Part IV instructions for applicable filing thresholds, conditions, and exceptions)		
a A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV		X
b A family member of a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV		X
c An entity of which a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee (or a family member thereof) was an officer, director, trustee, or direct or indirect owner? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV		X
29 Did the organization receive more than \$25,000 in non-cash contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M		X
30 Did the organization receive contributions of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets, or qualified conservation contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M		X
31 Did the organization liquidate, terminate, or dissolve and cease operations? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part I		X
32 Did the organization sell, exchange, dispose of, or transfer more than 25% of its net assets? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part II		X
33 Did the organization own 100% of an entity disregarded as separate from the organization under Regulations sections 301.7701-2 and 301.7701-3? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part I		X
34 Was the organization related to any tax-exempt or taxable entity? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part II, III, or IV, and Part V, line 1		X
35a Did the organization have a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)?		X
b If "Yes" to line 35a, did the organization receive any payment from or engage in any transaction with a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2		
36 Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization make any transfers to an exempt non-charitable related organization? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2		X
37 Did the organization conduct more than 5% of its activities through an entity that is not a related organization and that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part VI		X
38 Did the organization complete Schedule O and provide explanations in Schedule O for Part VI, lines 11b and 19?		
Note. All Form 990 filers are required to complete Schedule O	X	

**Part V** Statements Regarding Other IRS Filings and Tax Compliance

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part V

		Yes	No
1a	Enter the number reported in Box 3 of Form 1096. Enter -0- if not applicable. <span style="float:right">20</span>		
1b	Enter the number of Forms W-2G included in line 1a. Enter -0- if not applicable. <span style="float:right">0</span>		
c	Did the organization comply with backup withholding rules for reportable payments to vendors and reportable gaming (gambling) winnings to prize winners?	X	
2a	Enter the number of employees reported on Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, filed for the calendar year ending with or within the year covered by this return. <span style="float:right">30</span>		
b	If at least one is reported on line 2a, did the organization file all required federal employment tax returns? <i>Note.</i> If the sum of lines 1a and 2a is greater than 250, you may be required to e-file (see instructions)	X	
3a	Did the organization have unrelated business gross income of \$1,000 or more during the year?		X
b	If "Yes," has it filed a Form 990-T for this year? If "No," to line 3b, provide an explanation in Schedule O		
4a	At any time during the calendar year, did the organization have an interest in, or a signature or other authority over, a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)?		X
b	If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country: See instructions for filing requirements for FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR)		
5a	Was the organization a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction at any time during the tax year?		X
b	Did any taxable party notify the organization that it was or is a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction?		X
c	If "Yes," to line 5a or 5b, did the organization file Form 8886-T?		
6a	Does the organization have annual gross receipts that are normally greater than \$100,000, and did the organization solicit any contributions that were not tax deductible as charitable contributions?		X
b	If "Yes," did the organization include with every solicitation an express statement that such contributions or gifts were not tax deductible?		
7	<b>Organizations that may receive deductible contributions under section 170(c).</b>		
a	Did the organization receive a payment in excess of \$75 made partly as a contribution and partly for goods and services provided to the payor?		X
b	If "Yes," did the organization notify the donor of the value of the goods or services provided?		
c	Did the organization sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of tangible personal property for which it was required to file Form 8282?		X
d	If "Yes," indicate the number of Forms 8282 filed during the year. <span style="float:right">7d</span>		
e	Did the organization receive any funds, directly or indirectly, to pay premiums on a personal benefit contract?		
f	Did the organization, during the year, pay premiums, directly or indirectly, on a personal benefit contract?		
g	If the organization received a contribution of qualified intellectual property, did the organization file Form 8899 as required?		
h	If the organization received a contribution of cars, boats, airplanes, or other vehicles, did the organization file a Form 1098-C?		
8	<b>Sponsoring organizations maintaining donor advised funds.</b> Did a donor advised fund maintained by the sponsoring organization have excess business holdings at any time during the year?		
9	<b>Sponsoring organizations maintaining donor advised funds.</b>		
a	Did the sponsoring organization make any taxable distributions under section 4966?		
b	Did the sponsoring organization make a distribution to a donor, donor advisor, or related person?		
10	<b>Section 501(c)(7) organizations.</b> Enter		
a	Initiation fees and capital contributions included on Part VIII, line 12. <span style="float:right">10a</span>		
b	Gross receipts, included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12, for public use of club facilities. <span style="float:right">10b</span>		
11	<b>Section 501(c)(12) organizations.</b> Enter		
a	Gross income from members or shareholders. <span style="float:right">11a</span>		
b	Gross income from other sources (Do not net amounts due or paid to other sources against amounts due or received from them). <span style="float:right">11b</span>		
12a	<b>Section 4947(a)(1) non-exempt charitable trusts.</b> Is the organization filing Form 990 in lieu of Form 1041?		
b	If "Yes," enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the year. <span style="float:right">12b</span>		
13	<b>Section 501(c)(29) qualified nonprofit health insurance issuers.</b>		
a	Is the organization licensed to issue qualified health plans in more than one state? <i>Note.</i> See the instructions for additional information the organization must report on Schedule O		
b	Enter the amount of reserves the organization is required to maintain by the states in which the organization is licensed to issue qualified health plans. <span style="float:right">13b</span>		
c	Enter the amount of reserves on hand. <span style="float:right">13c</span>		
14a	Did the organization receive any payments for indoor tanning services during the tax year?		X
b	If "Yes," has it filed a Form 720 to report these payments? If "No," provide an explanation in Schedule O		

**Part VI Governance, Management, and Disclosure** For each "Yes" response to lines 2 through 7b below, and for a "No" response to line 8a, 8b, or 10b below, describe the circumstances, processes, or changes in Schedule O. See instructions

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VI

**Section A. Governing Body and Management**

	Yes	No
1a Enter the number of voting members of the governing body at the end of the tax year If there are material differences in voting rights among members of the governing body, or if the governing body delegated broad authority to an executive committee or similar committee, explain in Schedule O.		
1b Enter the number of voting members included in line 1a, above, who are independent		
2 Did any officer, director, trustee, or key employee have a family relationship or a business relationship with any other officer, director, trustee, or key employee?		X
3 Did the organization delegate control over management duties customarily performed by or under the direct supervision of officers, directors, or trustees, or key employees to a management company or other person?		X
4 Did the organization make any significant changes to its governing documents since the prior Form 990 was filed?		X
5 Did the organization become aware during the year of a significant diversion of the organization's assets?		X
6 Did the organization have members or stockholders?		X
7a Did the organization have members, stockholders, or other persons who had the power to elect or appoint one or more members of the governing body?		X
7b Are any governance decisions of the organization reserved to (or subject to approval by) members, stockholders, or persons other than the governing body?		X
8 Did the organization contemporaneously document the meetings held or written actions undertaken during the year by the following:		
a The governing body?	X	
b Each committee with authority to act on behalf of the governing body?	X	
9 Is there any officer, director, trustee, or key employee listed in Part VII, Section A, who cannot be reached at the organization's mailing address? If "Yes," provide the names and addresses in Schedule O		X

**Section B. Policies** (This Section B requests information about policies not required by the Internal Revenue Code)

	Yes	No
10a Did the organization have local chapters, branches, or affiliates?		X
b If "Yes," did the organization have written policies and procedures governing the activities of such chapters, affiliates, and branches to ensure their operations are consistent with the organization's exempt purposes?		
11a Has the organization provided a complete copy of this Form 990 to all members of its governing body before filing the form?	X	
b Describe in Schedule O the process, if any, used by the organization to review this Form 990		
12a Did the organization have a written conflict of interest policy? If "No," go to line 13	X	
b Were officers, directors, or trustees, and key employees required to disclose annually interests that could give rise to conflicts?	X	
c Did the organization regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with the policy? If "Yes," describe in Schedule O how this was done	X	
13 Did the organization have a written whistleblower policy?	X	
14 Did the organization have a written document retention and destruction policy?	X	
15 Did the process for determining compensation of the following persons include a review and approval by independent persons, comparability data, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision?		
a The organization's CEO, Executive Director, or top management official	X	
b Other officers or key employees of the organization If "Yes" to line 15a or 15b, describe the process in Schedule O (see instructions)	X	
16a Did the organization invest in, contribute assets to, or participate in a joint venture or similar arrangement with a taxable entity during the year?		X
b If "Yes," did the organization follow a written policy or procedure requiring the organization to evaluate its participation in joint venture arrangements under applicable federal tax law, and take steps to safeguard the organization's exempt status with respect to such arrangements?		

**Section C. Disclosure**

- 17 List the states with which a copy of this Form 990 is required to be filed **WA**
- 18 Section 6104 requires an organization to make its Forms 1023 (or 1024 if applicable), 990, and 990-T (Section 501(c)(3)s only) available for public inspection. Indicate how you made these available. Check all that apply.  
 Own website     Another's website     Upon request     Other (explain in Schedule O)
- 19 Describe in Schedule O whether (and if so, how) the organization made its governing documents, conflict of interest policy, and financial statements available to the public during the tax year
- 20 State the name, address, and telephone number of the person who possesses the organization's books and records **Gail Kramer - 360-956-3482  
2403 Pacific Ave SE, Olympia, WA 98501**



**Part VII Compensation of Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, Highest Compensated Employees, and Independent Contractors**

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VII

**Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees**

1a Complete this table for all persons required to be listed. Report compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year

- List all of the organization's current officers, directors, trustees (whether individuals or organizations), regardless of amount of compensation. Enter -0- in columns (D), (E), and (F) if no compensation was paid.
  - List all of the organization's current key employees, if any. See instructions for definition of "key employee."
  - List the organization's five current highest compensated employees (other than an officer, director, trustee, or key employee) who received reportable compensation (Box 5 of Form W-2 and/or Box 7 of Form 1099-MISC) of more than \$100,000 from the organization and any related organizations.
  - List all of the organization's former officers, key employees, and highest compensated employees who received more than \$100,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations.
  - List all of the organization's former directors or trustees that received, in the capacity as a former director or trustee of the organization, more than \$10,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations.
- List persons in the following order: individual trustees or directors; institutional trustees; officers; key employees; highest compensated employees; and former such persons.

Check this box if neither the organization nor any related organization compensated any current officer, director, or trustee

(A) Name and Title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below line)	(C) Position (do not check more than one box, unless person is both an officer and a director/trustee)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
(1) Steve Neighbors Chair	2.00	X		X				0.	0.	0.
(2) Richard Rokes Vice Chair	1.00	X		X				0.	0.	0.
(3) Lou Novak Secretary	1.00	X		X				0.	0.	0.
(4) Tim McMahon Treasurer	1.00	X		X				0.	0.	0.
(5) Hans Stoker Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(6) Bill Conner Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(7) Robert Jankelson Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(8) Barbara Kenney Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(9) Laurie Lyford Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(10) Alvin Starkenburg Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(11) Tracy Wilson Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(12) Dr. John Vasko Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(13) Elaine Chandler Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(14) Charlie Conner Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(15) Tom S McCabe CEO	50.00			X				125,000.	0.	0.



**Part VIII Statement of Revenue**

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VIII

		(A) Total revenue	(B) Related or exempt function revenue	(C) Unrelated business revenue	(D) Revenue excluded from tax under sections 512-514	
Contributions, Gifts, Grants and Other Similar Amounts	1 a Federated campaigns	1a				
	b Membership dues	1b				
	c Fundraising events	1c				
	d Related organizations	1d				
	e Government grants (contributions)	1e				
	f All other contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts not included above	1f 1,788,651.				
	g Noncash contributions included in lines 1a-1f \$	2,532.				
	h Total. Add lines 1a-1f	▶ 1,788,651.				
	Program Service Revenue	2 a Grants	Business Code 900099	339,500.	339,500.	
b						
c						
d						
e						
f All other program service revenue						
g Total. Add lines 2a-2f		▶ 339,500.				
Other Revenue	3 Investment income (including dividends, interest, and other similar amounts)	▶	17,651.		17,651.	
	4 Income from investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds	▶				
	5 Royalties	▶				
	6 a Gross rents	(i) Real				
		(ii) Personal				
		b Less rental expenses				
		c Rental income or (loss)				
	d Net rental income or (loss)	▶				
	7 a Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory	(i) Securities				
		(ii) Other				
		b Less cost or other basis and sales expenses				
		c Gain or (loss)	<507.>			
	d Net gain or (loss)	▶	<507.>		<507.>	
	8 a Gross income from fundraising events (not including \$ _____ of contributions reported on line 1c) See Part IV, line 18	a				
		b Less direct expenses	b			
c Net income or (loss) from fundraising events		▶				
9 a Gross income from gaming activities See Part IV, line 19	a					
	b Less direct expenses	b				
	c Net income or (loss) from gaming activities	▶				
10 a Gross sales of inventory, less returns and allowances	a					
	b Less cost of goods sold	b				
	c Net income or (loss) from sales of inventory	▶				
Miscellaneous Revenue		Business Code				
11 a Miscellaneous	900099	24,990.		24,990.		
b						
c						
d All other revenue						
e Total. Add lines 11a-11d	▶	24,990.				
12 Total revenue. See instructions.	▶	2,170,285.	339,500.	0.	42,134.	

**Part IX Statement of Functional Expenses**

Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations must complete all columns. All other organizations must complete column (A).

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX

Do not include amounts reported on lines 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b of Part VIII.	(A) Total expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management and general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
1 Grants and other assistance to domestic organizations and domestic governments. See Part IV, line 21				
2 Grants and other assistance to domestic individuals. See Part IV, line 22				
3 Grants and other assistance to foreign organizations, foreign governments, and foreign individuals. See Part IV, lines 15 and 16				
4 Benefits paid to or for members				
5 Compensation of current officers, directors, trustees, and key employees				
6 Compensation not included above, to disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)) and persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B)	125,000.	95,194.	23,348.	6,458.
7 Other salaries and wages	923,181.	847,674.	53,530.	21,977.
8 Pension plan accruals and contributions (include section 401(k) and 403(b) employer contributions)				
9 Other employee benefits	72,552.	62,668.	8,345.	1,539.
10 Payroll taxes	83,896.	75,161.	6,655.	2,080.
11 Fees for services (non-employees)				
a Management				
b Legal	188,000.	188,000.		
c Accounting	15,500.		15,500.	
d Lobbying				
e Professional fundraising services. See Part IV, line 17	17,017.			17,017.
f Investment management fees				
g Other (If line 11g amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 11g expenses on Sch O.)	167,136.	146,680.	20,169.	287.
12 Advertising and promotion	107,268.	107,268.		
13 Office expenses	217,212.	126,700.	2,546.	87,966.
14 Information technology	15,013.	13,089.	1,924.	
15 Royalties				
16 Occupancy	29,862.	23,787.	6,075.	
17 Travel	57,973.	53,638.	4,335.	
18 Payments of travel or entertainment expenses for any federal, state, or local public officials				
19 Conferences, conventions, and meetings	73,336.	57,428.	14,163.	1,745.
20 Interest				
21 Payments to affiliates				
22 Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	27,594.	17,872.	9,722.	
23 Insurance	9,422.	8,111.	1,311.	
24 Other expenses. Itemize expenses not covered above. (List miscellaneous expenses in line 24e. If line 24e amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 24e expenses on Schedule O.)				
a <u>Dues and subscriptions</u>	28,685.	27,002.	1,683.	
b <u>Licenses, fees and repo</u>	25,981.	23,198.	2,783.	
c <u>Supplies</u>	19,161.	16,660.	2,463.	38.
d <u>Miscellaneous</u>	4,227.	2,323.	999.	905.
e All other expenses	3,595.	2,485.	1,110.	
25 Total functional expenses. Add lines 1 through 24e	2,211,611.	1,894,938.	176,661.	140,012.
26 Joint costs. Complete this line only if the organization reported in column (B) joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation.				

Check here  if following SOP 98-2 (ASC 958-720)

**Part X Balance Sheet**

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part X

		(A) Beginning of year		(B) End of year	
Assets	1	Cash - non-interest-bearing	293,506.	1	350,128.
	2	Savings and temporary cash investments		2	
	3	Pledges and grants receivable, net	105,170.	3	29,415.
	4	Accounts receivable, net		4	
	5	Loans and other receivables from current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees Complete Part II of Schedule L		5	
	6	Loans and other receivables from other disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)), persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B), and contributing employers and sponsoring organizations of section 501(c)(9) voluntary employees' beneficiary organizations (see instr) Complete Part II of Sch L		6	
	7	Notes and loans receivable, net		7	
	8	Inventories for sale or use	8,306.	8	7,908.
	9	Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	2,656.	9	11,087.
	10a	Land, buildings, and equipment cost or other basis Complete Part VI of Schedule D	10a 753,846.		
	b	Less accumulated depreciation	10b 316,463.	10c	437,383.
	11	Investments - publicly traded securities	396,416.	11	414,740.
	12	Investments - other securities See Part IV, line 11		12	
	13	Investments - program-related See Part IV, line 11		13	
	14	Intangible assets		14	
	15	Other assets See Part IV, line 11		15	
16	<b>Total assets.</b> Add lines 1 through 15 (must equal line 34)	1,242,870.	16	1,250,661.	
Liabilities	17	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	169,508.	17	219,930.
	18	Grants payable		18	
	19	Deferred revenue		19	
	20	Tax-exempt bond liabilities		20	
	21	Escrow or custodial account liability Complete Part IV of Schedule D		21	
	22	Loans and other payables to current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, and disqualified persons Complete Part II of Schedule L		22	
	23	Secured mortgages and notes payable to unrelated third parties	11,576.	23	8,971.
	24	Unsecured notes and loans payable to unrelated third parties		24	
	25	Other liabilities (including federal income tax, payables to related third parties, and other liabilities not included on lines 17-24) Complete Part X of Schedule D		25	
	26	<b>Total liabilities.</b> Add lines 17 through 25	181,084.	26	228,901.
Net Assets or Fund Balances	Organizations that follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 27 through 29, and lines 33 and 34.				
	27	Unrestricted net assets	739,788.	27	1,008,479.
	28	Temporarily restricted net assets	321,998.	28	13,281.
	29	Permanently restricted net assets		29	
	Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), check here <input type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 30 through 34.				
	30	Capital stock or trust principal, or current funds		30	
	31	Paid-in or capital surplus, or land, building, or equipment fund		31	
	32	Retained earnings, endowment, accumulated income, or other funds		32	
	33	<b>Total net assets or fund balances</b>	1,061,786.	33	1,021,760.
	34	<b>Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances</b>	1,242,870.	34	1,250,661.

**Part XI Reconciliation of Net Assets**

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XI

1	Total revenue (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)	1	2,170,285.
2	Total expenses (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)	2	2,211,611.
3	Revenue less expenses Subtract line 2 from line 1	3	<41,326.>
4	Net assets or fund balances at beginning of year (must equal Part X, line 33, column (A))	4	1,061,786.
5	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	5	1,300.
6	Donated services and use of facilities	6	
7	Investment expenses	7	
8	Prior period adjustments	8	
9	Other changes in net assets or fund balances (explain in Schedule O)	9	0.
10	Net assets or fund balances at end of year Combine lines 3 through 9 (must equal Part X, line 33, column (B))	10	1,021,760.

**Part XII Financial Statements and Reporting**

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XII

		Yes	No
1	Accounting method used to prepare the Form 990 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accrual <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ If the organization changed its method of accounting from a prior year or checked "Other," explain in Schedule O		
2a	Were the organization's financial statements compiled or reviewed by an independent accountant? If "Yes," check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were compiled or reviewed on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Separate basis <input type="checkbox"/> Consolidated basis <input type="checkbox"/> Both consolidated and separate basis	X	
b	Were the organization's financial statements audited by an independent accountant? If "Yes," check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were audited on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both <input type="checkbox"/> Separate basis <input type="checkbox"/> Consolidated basis <input type="checkbox"/> Both consolidated and separate basis		X
c	If "Yes" to line 2a or 2b, does the organization have a committee that assumes responsibility for oversight of the audit, review, or compilation of its financial statements and selection of an independent accountant? If the organization changed either its oversight process or selection process during the tax year, explain in Schedule O	X	
3a	As a result of a federal award, was the organization required to undergo an audit or audits as set forth in the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133?		X
b	If "Yes," did the organization undergo the required audit or audits? If the organization did not undergo the required audit or audits, explain why in Schedule O and describe any steps taken to undergo such audits		

Form 990 (2014)



**Part II Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)**

(Complete only if you checked the box on line 5, 7, or 8 of Part I or if the organization failed to qualify under Part III. If the organization fails to qualify under the tests listed below, please complete Part III)

**Section A. Public Support**

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2010	(b) 2011	(c) 2012	(d) 2013	(e) 2014	(f) Total
1 Gifts, grants, contributions, and membership fees received (Do not include any "unusual grants")	2623209.	2112394.	3188870.	1729247.	2128151.	11781871.
2 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
3 The value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge						
4 Total. Add lines 1 through 3	2623209.	2112394.	3188870.	1729247.	2128151.	11781871.
5 The portion of total contributions by each person (other than a governmental unit or publicly supported organization) included on line 1 that exceeds 2% of the amount shown on line 11, column (f)						242,792.
6 Public support. Subtract line 5 from line 4						11539079.

**Section B. Total Support**

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2010	(b) 2011	(c) 2012	(d) 2013	(e) 2014	(f) Total
7 Amounts from line 4	2623209.	2112394.	3188870.	1729247.	2128151.	11781871.
8 Gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans, rents, royalties and income from similar sources	4,622.	4,144.	12,704.	17,220.	17,144.	55,834.
9 Net income from unrelated business activities, whether or not the business is regularly carried on						
10 Other income Do not include gain or loss from the sale of capital assets (Explain in Part VI)	55,158.	31,494.	38,569.	19,769.	24,990.	169,980.
11 Total support. Add lines 7 through 10						12007685.
12 Gross receipts from related activities, etc (see instructions)					12	
13 First five years. If the Form 990 is for the organization's first, second, third, fourth, or fifth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, check this box and stop here	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**Section C. Computation of Public Support Percentage**

14 Public support percentage for 2014 (line 6, column (f) divided by line 11, column (f))	14	96.10 %
15 Public support percentage from 2013 Schedule A, Part II, line 14	15	96.42 %
16a 33 1/3% support test - 2014. If the organization did not check the box on line 13, and line 14 is 33 1/3% or more, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b 33 1/3% support test - 2013. If the organization did not check a box on line 13 or 16a, and line 15 is 33 1/3% or more, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17a 10% -facts-and-circumstances test - 2014. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, or 16b, and line 14 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test, check this box and stop here. Explain in Part VI how the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b 10% -facts-and-circumstances test - 2013. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, or 17a, and line 15 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test, check this box and stop here. Explain in Part VI how the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18 Private foundation. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, 17a, or 17b, check this box and see instructions	<input type="checkbox"/>	



**Part III Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Section 509(a)(2)**

(Complete only if you checked the box on line 9 of Part I or if the organization failed to qualify under Part II. If the organization fails to qualify under the tests listed below, please complete Part II.)

**Section A. Public Support**

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2010	(b) 2011	(c) 2012	(d) 2013	(e) 2014	(f) Total
1 Gifts, grants, contributions, and membership fees received (Do not include any "unusual grants.")						
2 Gross receipts from admissions, merchandise sold or services performed, or facilities furnished in any activity that is related to the organization's tax-exempt purpose						
3 Gross receipts from activities that are not an unrelated trade or business under section 513						
4 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
5 The value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge						
6 Total. Add lines 1 through 5						
7a Amounts included on lines 1, 2, and 3 received from disqualified persons						
b Amounts included on lines 2 and 3 received from other than disqualified persons that exceed the greater of \$5,000 or 1% of the amount on line 13 for the year						
c Add lines 7a and 7b						
8 Public support (Subtract line 7c from line 6)						

**Section B. Total Support**

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2010	(b) 2011	(c) 2012	(d) 2013	(e) 2014	(f) Total
9 Amounts from line 6						
10a Gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans, rents, royalties and income from similar sources						
b Unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 taxes) from businesses acquired after June 30, 1975						
c Add lines 10a and 10b						
11 Net income from unrelated business activities not included in line 10b, whether or not the business is regularly carried on						
12 Other income. Do not include gain or loss from the sale of capital assets (Explain in Part VI.)						
13 Total support (Add lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12)						

14 First five years. If the Form 990 is for the organization's first, second, third, fourth, or fifth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, check this box and stop here

**Section C. Computation of Public Support Percentage**

15 Public support percentage for 2014 (line 8, column (f) divided by line 13, column (f))	15	%
16 Public support percentage from 2013 Schedule A, Part III, line 15	16	%

**Section D. Computation of Investment Income Percentage**

17 Investment income percentage for 2014 (line 10c, column (f) divided by line 13, column (f))	17	%
18 Investment income percentage from 2013 Schedule A, Part III, line 17	18	%

19a 33 1/3% support tests - 2014. If the organization did not check the box on line 14, and line 15 is more than 33 1/3%, and line 17 is not more than 33 1/3%, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization

b 33 1/3% support tests - 2013. If the organization did not check a box on line 14 or line 19a, and line 16 is more than 33 1/3%, and line 18 is not more than 33 1/3%, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization

20 Private foundation. If the organization did not check a box on line 14, 19a, or 19b, check this box and see instructions

**Part IV Supporting Organizations**

(Complete only if you checked a box on line 11 of Part I. If you checked 11a of Part I, complete Sections A and B. If you checked 11b of Part I, complete Sections A and C. If you checked 11c of Part I, complete Sections A, D, and E. If you checked 11d of Part I, complete Sections A and D, and complete Part V.)

**Section A. All Supporting Organizations**

	Yes	No
1 Are all of the organization's supported organizations listed by name in the organization's governing documents? If "No" describe in Part VI how the supported organizations are designated. If designated by class or purpose, describe the designation. If historic and continuing relationship, explain.		
2 Did the organization have any supported organization that does not have an IRS determination of status under section 509(a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI how the organization determined that the supported organization was described in section 509(a)(1) or (2).		
3a Did the organization have a supported organization described in section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6)? If "Yes," answer (b) and (c) below.		
b Did the organization confirm that each supported organization qualified under section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) and satisfied the public support tests under section 509(a)(2)? If "Yes," describe in Part VI when and how the organization made the determination.		
c Did the organization ensure that all support to such organizations was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization put in place to ensure such use.		
4a Was any supported organization not organized in the United States ("foreign supported organization")? If "Yes" and if you checked 11a or 11b in Part I, answer (b) and (c) below.		
b Did the organization have ultimate control and discretion in deciding whether to make grants to the foreign supported organization? If "Yes," describe in Part VI how the organization had such control and discretion despite being controlled or supervised by or in connection with its supported organizations.		
c Did the organization support any foreign supported organization that does not have an IRS determination under sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization used to ensure that all support to the foreign supported organization was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes.		
5a Did the organization add, substitute, or remove any supported organizations during the tax year? If "Yes," answer (b) and (c) below (if applicable). Also, provide detail in Part VI, including (i) the names and EIN numbers of the supported organizations added, substituted, or removed, (ii) the reasons for each such action, (iii) the authority under the organization's organizing document authorizing such action, and (iv) how the action was accomplished (such as by amendment to the organizing document).		
b Type I or Type II only. Was any added or substituted supported organization part of a class already designated in the organization's organizing document?		
c Substitutions only. Was the substitution the result of an event beyond the organization's control?		
6 Did the organization provide support (whether in the form of grants or the provision of services or facilities) to anyone other than (a) its supported organizations, (b) individuals that are part of the charitable class benefited by one or more of its supported organizations, or (c) other supporting organizations that also support or benefit one or more of the filing organization's supported organizations? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.		
7 Did the organization provide a grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment to a substantial contributor (defined in IRC 4958(c)(3)(C)), a family member of a substantial contributor, or a 35-percent controlled entity with regard to a substantial contributor? If "Yes," complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990).		
8 Did the organization make a loan to a disqualified person (as defined in section 4958) not described in line 7? If "Yes," complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990).		
9a Was the organization controlled directly or indirectly at any time during the tax year by one or more disqualified persons as defined in section 4946 (other than foundation managers and organizations described in section 509(a)(1) or (2))? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.		
b Did one or more disqualified persons (as defined in line 9(a)) hold a controlling interest in any entity in which the supporting organization had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.		
c Did a disqualified person (as defined in line 9(a)) have an ownership interest in, or derive any personal benefit from, assets in which the supporting organization also had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI.		
10a Was the organization subject to the excess business holdings rules of IRC 4943 because of IRC 4943(f) (regarding certain Type II supporting organizations, and all Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations)? If "Yes," answer (b) below.		
b Did the organization have any excess business holdings in the tax year? (Use Schedule C, Form 4720, to determine whether the organization had excess business holdings.)		

**Part IV Supporting Organizations** (continued)

	Yes	No
11 Has the organization accepted a gift or contribution from any of the following persons?		
a A person who directly or indirectly controls, either alone or together with persons described in (b) and (c) below, the governing body of a supported organization?		
b A family member of a person described in (a) above?		
c A 35% controlled entry of a person described in (a) or (b) above? If "Yes" to a, b, or c, provide detail in Part VI.		

**Section B. Type I Supporting Organizations**

	Yes	No
1 Did the directors, trustees, or membership of one or more supported organizations have the power to regularly appoint or elect at least a majority of the organization's directors or trustees at all times during the tax year? If "No," describe in Part VI how the supported organization(s) effectively operated, supervised, or controlled the organization's activities. If the organization had more than one supported organization, describe how the powers to appoint and/or remove directors or trustees were allocated among the supported organizations and what conditions or restrictions, if any, applied to such powers during the tax year.		
2 Did the organization operate for the benefit of any supported organization other than the supported organization(s) that operated, supervised, or controlled the supporting organization? If "Yes," explain in Part VI how providing such benefit carried out the purposes of the supported organization(s) that operated, supervised, or controlled the supporting organization.		

**Section C. Type II Supporting Organizations**

	Yes	No
1 Were a majority of the organization's directors or trustees during the tax year also a majority of the directors or trustees of each of the organization's supported organization(s)? If "No," describe in Part VI how control or management of the supporting organization was vested in the same persons that controlled or managed the supported organization(s).		

**Section D. Type III Supporting Organizations**

	Yes	No
1 Did the organization provide to each of its supported organizations, by the last day of the fifth month of the organization's tax year, (1) a written notice describing the type and amount of support provided during the prior tax year, (2) a copy of the Form 990 that was most recently filed as of the date of notification, and (3) copies of the organization's governing documents in effect on the date of notification, to the extent not previously provided?		
2 Were any of the organization's officers, directors, or trustees either (i) appointed or elected by the supported organization(s) or (ii) serving on the governing body of a supported organization? If "No," explain in Part VI how the organization maintained a close and continuous working relationship with the supported organization(s).		
3 By reason of the relationship described in (2), did the organization's supported organizations have a significant voice in the organization's investment policies and in directing the use of the organization's income or assets at all times during the tax year? If "Yes," describe in Part VI the role the organization's supported organizations played in this regard.		

**Section E. Type III Functionally-Integrated Supporting Organizations**

- 1 Check the box next to the method that the organization used to satisfy the Integral Part Test during the year (see instructions):
  - a  The organization satisfied the Activities Test. Complete line 2 below.
  - b  The organization is the parent of each of its supported organizations. Complete line 3 below.
  - c  The organization supported a governmental entity. Describe in Part VI how you supported a government entity (see instructions).

	Yes	No
2 Activities Test. Answer (a) and (b) below.		
a Did substantially all of the organization's activities during the tax year directly further the exempt purposes of the supported organization(s) to which the organization was responsive? If "Yes," then in Part VI identify those supported organizations and explain how these activities directly furthered their exempt purposes, how the organization was responsive to those supported organizations, and how the organization determined that these activities constituted substantially all of its activities.		
b Did the activities described in (a) constitute activities that, but for the organization's involvement, one or more of the organization's supported organization(s) would have been engaged in? If "Yes," explain in Part VI the reasons for the organization's position that its supported organization(s) would have engaged in these activities but for the organization's involvement.		
3 Parent of Supported Organizations. Answer (a) and (b) below.		
a Did the organization have the power to regularly appoint or elect a majority of the officers, directors, or trustees of each of the supported organizations? Provide details in Part VI.		
b Did the organization exercise a substantial degree of direction over the policies, programs, and activities of each of its supported organizations? If "Yes," describe in Part VI the role played by the organization in this regard.		

**Part V Type III Non-Functionally Integrated 509(a)(3) Supporting Organizations**

1  Check here if the organization satisfied the Integral Part Test as a qualifying trust on Nov. 20, 1970 See instructions. All other Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations must complete Sections A through E

Section A - Adjusted Net Income		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1	Net short-term capital gain	1	
2	Recoveries of prior-year distributions	2	
3	Other gross income (see instructions)	3	
4	Add lines 1 through 3	4	
5	Depreciation and depletion	5	
6	Portion of operating expenses paid or incurred for production or collection of gross income or for management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for production of income (see instructions)	6	
7	Other expenses (see instructions)	7	
8	<b>Adjusted Net Income</b> (subtract lines 5, 6 and 7 from line 4)	8	
Section B - Minimum Asset Amount		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1	Aggregate fair market value of all non-exempt-use assets (see instructions for short tax year or assets held for part of year)		
a	Average monthly value of securities	1a	
b	Average monthly cash balances	1b	
c	Fair market value of other non-exempt-use assets	1c	
d	<b>Total</b> (add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c)	1d	
e	Discount claimed for blockage or other factors (explain in detail in Part VI)		
2	Acquisition indebtedness applicable to non-exempt-use assets	2	
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1d	3	
4	Cash deemed held for exempt use Enter 1-1/2% of line 3 (for greater amount, see instructions)	4	
5	Net value of non-exempt-use assets (subtract line 4 from line 3)	5	
6	Multiply line 5 by .035	6	
7	Recoveries of prior-year distributions	7	
8	<b>Minimum Asset Amount</b> (add line 7 to line 6)	8	
Section C - Distributable Amount			Current Year
1	Adjusted net income for prior year (from Section A, line 8, Column A)	1	
2	Enter 85% of line 1	2	
3	Minimum asset amount for prior year (from Section B, line 8, Column A)	3	
4	Enter greater of line 2 or line 3	4	
5	Income tax imposed in prior year	5	
6	<b>Distributable Amount.</b> Subtract line 5 from line 4, unless subject to emergency temporary reduction (see instructions)	6	
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if the current year is the organization's first as a non-functionally-integrated Type III supporting organization (see instructions)		

**Part V** Type III Non-Functionally Integrated 509(a)(3) Supporting Organizations (continued)

Section D - Distributions	Current Year
1 Amounts paid to supported organizations to accomplish exempt purposes	
2 Amounts paid to perform activity that directly furthers exempt purposes of supported organizations, in excess of income from activity	
3 Administrative expenses paid to accomplish exempt purposes of supported organizations	
4 Amounts paid to acquire exempt-use assets	
5 Qualified set-aside amounts (prior IRS approval required)	
6 Other distributions (describe in Part VI) See instructions	
7 Total annual distributions. Add lines 1 through 6	
8 Distributions to attentive supported organizations to which the organization is responsive (provide details in Part VI) See instructions	
9 Distributable amount for 2014 from Section C, line 6	
10 Line 8 amount divided by Line 9 amount	

Section E - Distribution Allocations (see instructions)	(i) Excess Distributions	(ii) Underdistributions Pre-2014	(iii) Distributable Amount for 2014
1 Distributable amount for 2014 from Section C, line 6			
2 Underdistributions, if any, for years prior to 2014 (reasonable cause required-see instructions)			
3 Excess distributions carryover, if any, to 2014:			
a			
b			
c			
d			
e From 2013			
f Total of lines 3a through e			
g Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
h Applied to 2014 distributable amount			
i Carryover from 2009 not applied (see instructions)			
j Remainder Subtract lines 3g, 3h, and 3i from 3f			
4 Distributions for 2014 from Section D, line 7 \$			
a Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
b Applied to 2014 distributable amount			
c Remainder Subtract lines 4a and 4b from 4			
5 Remaining underdistributions for years prior to 2014, if any Subtract lines 3g and 4a from line 2 (if amount greater than zero, see instructions)			
6 Remaining underdistributions for 2014 Subtract lines 3h and 4b from line 1 (if amount greater than zero, see instructions)			
7 Excess distributions carryover to 2015. Add lines 3j and 4c			
8 Breakdown of line 7:			
a			
b			
c			
d Excess from 2013			
e Excess from 2014			

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2014



**SCHEDULE C**  
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

**Political Campaign and Lobbying Activities**

OMB No 1545-0047

**2014**

Open to Public Inspection

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

For Organizations Exempt From Income Tax Under section 501(c) and section 527  
 ▶ Complete if the organization is described below. ▶ Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.  
 ▶ Information about Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at [www.irs.gov/form990](http://www.irs.gov/form990).

If the organization answered "Yes," to Form 990, Part IV, line 3, or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 46 (Political Campaign Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations Complete Parts I-A and B. Do not complete Part I-C
- Section 501(c) (other than section 501(c)(3)) organizations: Complete Parts I-A and C below. Do not complete Part I-B
- Section 527 organizations Complete Part I-A only

If the organization answered "Yes," to Form 990, Part IV, line 4, or Form 990-EZ, Part VI, line 47 (Lobbying Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)) Complete Part II-A Do not complete Part II-B
- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have NOT filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)) Complete Part II-B Do not complete Part II-A

If the organization answered "Yes," to Form 990, Part IV, line 5 (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions) or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 35c (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions), then

- Section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) organizations Complete Part III

Name of organization <b>Evergreen Freedom Foundation</b>		Employer identification number <b>94-3136961</b>
<b>Part I-A</b>	<b>Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c) or is a section 527 organization.</b>	

- 1 Provide a description of the organization's direct and indirect political campaign activities in Part IV
- 2 Political expenditures ▶ \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Volunteer hours \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Part I-B</b>	<b>Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3).</b>	
1	Enter the amount of any excise tax incurred by the organization under section 4955	▶ \$ _____
2	Enter the amount of any excise tax incurred by organization managers under section 4955	▶ \$ _____
3	If the organization incurred a section 4955 tax, did it file Form 4720 for this year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4a	Was a correction made?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b If "Yes," describe in Part IV		

<b>Part I-C</b>	<b>Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c), except section 501(c)(3).</b>	
1	Enter the amount directly expended by the filing organization for section 527 exempt function activities	▶ \$ _____
2	Enter the amount of the filing organization's funds contributed to other organizations for section 527 exempt function activities	▶ \$ _____
3	Total exempt function expenditures Add lines 1 and 2 Enter here and on Form 1120-POL, line 17b	▶ \$ _____
4	Did the filing organization file Form 1120-POL for this year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5	Enter the names, addresses and employer identification number (EIN) of all section 527 political organizations to which the filing organization made payments For each organization listed, enter the amount paid from the filing organization's funds Also enter the amount of political contributions received that were promptly and directly delivered to a separate political organization, such as a separate segregated fund or a political action committee (PAC) If additional space is needed, provide information in Part IV	

(a) Name	(b) Address	(c) EIN	(d) Amount paid from filing organization's funds If none, enter -0-	(e) Amount of political contributions received and promptly and directly delivered to a separate political organization If none, enter -0-

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990 or 990-EZ. Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2014

LHA  
432041  
10-21-14

**Part II-A** Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3) and filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)).

- A Check  if the filing organization belongs to an affiliated group (and list in Part IV each affiliated group member's name, address, EIN, expenses, and share of excess lobbying expenditures)
- B Check  if the filing organization checked box A and "limited control" provisions apply

Limits on Lobbying Expenditures (The term "expenditures" means amounts paid or incurred.)		(a) Filing organization's totals	(b) Affiliated group totals												
1a	Total lobbying expenditures to influence public opinion (grass roots lobbying)	28,937.													
b	Total lobbying expenditures to influence a legislative body (direct lobbying)	8,395.													
c	Total lobbying expenditures (add lines 1a and 1b)	37,332.													
d	Other exempt purpose expenditures	2,174,279.													
e	Total exempt purpose expenditures (add lines 1c and 1d)	2,211,611.													
f	Lobbying nontaxable amount Enter the amount from the following table in both columns	260,581.													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:</th> <th>The lobbying nontaxable amount is:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not over \$500,000</td> <td>20% of the amount on line 1e</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000</td> <td>\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000</td> <td>\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000</td> <td>\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$17,000,000</td> <td>\$1,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:	The lobbying nontaxable amount is:	Not over \$500,000	20% of the amount on line 1e	Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000	Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000	Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000	Over \$17,000,000	\$1,000,000		
If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:	The lobbying nontaxable amount is:														
Not over \$500,000	20% of the amount on line 1e														
Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000														
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000														
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000														
Over \$17,000,000	\$1,000,000														
g	Grassroots nontaxable amount (enter 25% of line 1f)	65,145.													
h	Subtract line 1g from line 1a. If zero or less, enter -0-	0.													
i	Subtract line 1f from line 1c. If zero or less, enter -0-	0.													
j	If there is an amount other than zero on either line 1h or line 1i, did the organization file Form 4720 reporting section 4911 tax for this year?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No												

**4-Year Averaging Period Under section 501(h)**  
 (Some organizations that made a section 501(h) election do not have to complete all of the five columns below.  
 See the separate instructions for lines 2a through 2f.)

Lobbying Expenditures During 4-Year Averaging Period						
Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in)	(a) 2011	(b) 2012	(c) 2013	(d) 2014	(e) Total	
2a	Lobbying nontaxable amount	295,405.	261,829.	263,188.	260,581.	1,081,003.
b	Lobbying ceiling amount (150% of line 2a, column(e))					1,621,505.
c	Total lobbying expenditures	5,453.	25.	3,035.	37,332.	45,845.
d	Grassroots nontaxable amount	73,851.	65,457.	65,797.	65,145.	270,250.
e	Grassroots ceiling amount (150% of line 2d, column (e))					405,375.
f	Grassroots lobbying expenditures	2,879.		1,724.	28,937.	33,540.



**Part II-B** Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3) and has NOT filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)).

For each "Yes," response to lines 1a through 1i below, provide in Part IV a detailed description of the lobbying activity	(a)		(b)
	Yes	No	Amount
1 During the year, did the filing organization attempt to influence foreign, national, state or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum, through the use of			
a Volunteers?			
b Paid staff or management (include compensation in expenses reported on lines 1c through 1j)?			
c Media advertisements?			
d Mailings to members, legislators, or the public?			
e Publications, or published or broadcast statements?			
f Grants to other organizations for lobbying purposes?			
g Direct contact with legislators, their staffs, government officials, or a legislative body?			
h Rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, lectures, or any similar means?			
i Other activities?			
j Total Add lines 1c through 1i			
2a Did the activities in line 1 cause the organization to be not described in section 501(c)(3)?			
b If "Yes," enter the amount of any tax incurred under section 4912			
c If "Yes," enter the amount of any tax incurred by organization managers under section 4912			
d If the filing organization incurred a section 4912 tax, did it file Form 4720 for this year?			

**Part III-A** Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(4), section 501(c)(5), or section 501(c)(6).

	Yes	No
1 Were substantially all (90% or more) dues received nondeductible by members?	1	
2 Did the organization make only in-house lobbying expenditures of \$2,000 or less?	2	
3 Did the organization agree to carry over lobbying and political expenditures from the prior year?	3	

**Part III-B** Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(4), section 501(c)(5), or section 501(c)(6) and if either (a) BOTH Part III-A, lines 1 and 2, are answered "No," OR (b) Part III-A, line 3, is answered "Yes."

1 Dues, assessments and similar amounts from members	1
2 Section 162(e) nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures (do not include amounts of political expenses for which the section 527(f) tax was paid).	
a Current year	2a
b Carryover from last year	2b
c Total	2c
3 Aggregate amount reported in section 6033(e)(1)(A) notices of nondeductible section 162(e) dues	3
4 If notices were sent and the amount on line 2c exceeds the amount on line 3, what portion of the excess does the organization agree to carryover to the reasonable estimate of nondeductible lobbying and political expenditure next year?	4
5 Taxable amount of lobbying and political expenditures (see instructions)	5

**Part IV Supplemental Information**

Provide the descriptions required for Part I-A, line 1, Part I-B, line 4, Part I-C, line 5, Part II-A (affiliated group list), Part II-A, lines 1 and 2 (see instructions), and Part II-B, line 1 Also, complete this part for any additional information

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**SCHEDULE D**  
(Form 990)

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

**Supplemental Financial Statements**

▶ Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11f, 12a, or 12b.  
▶ Attach to Form 990.

▶ Information about Schedule D (Form 990) and its instructions is at [www.irs.gov/form990](http://www.irs.gov/form990).

OMB No 1545-0047

**2014**  
Open to Public Inspection

Name of the organization

Evergreen Freedom Foundation

Employer identification number  
94-3136961

**Part I Organizations Maintaining Donor Advised Funds or Other Similar Funds or Accounts.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 6

	(a) Donor advised funds	(b) Funds and other accounts
1 Total number at end of year		
2 Aggregate value of contributions to (during year)		
3 Aggregate value of grants from (during year)		
4 Aggregate value at end of year		
5 Did the organization inform all donors and donor advisors in writing that the assets held in donor advised funds are the organization's property, subject to the organization's exclusive legal control?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6 Did the organization inform all grantees, donors, and donor advisors in writing that grant funds can be used only for charitable purposes and not for the benefit of the donor or donor advisor, or for any other purpose conferring impermissible private benefit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**Part II Conservation Easements.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 7

1 Purpose(s) of conservation easements held by the organization (check all that apply)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of land for public use (e.g., recreation or education)	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of a historically important land area
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection of natural habitat	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of a certified historic structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of open space	
2 Complete lines 2a through 2d if the organization held a qualified conservation contribution in the form of a conservation easement on the last day of the tax year	
a Total number of conservation easements	Held at the End of the Tax Year
b Total acreage restricted by conservation easements	2a
c Number of conservation easements on a certified historic structure included in (a)	2b
d Number of conservation easements included in (c) acquired after 8/17/06, and not on a historic structure listed in the National Register	2c
3 Number of conservation easements modified, transferred, released, extinguished, or terminated by the organization during the tax year ▶	2d
4 Number of states where property subject to conservation easement is located ▶	
5 Does the organization have a written policy regarding the periodic monitoring, inspection, handling of violations, and enforcement of the conservation easements it holds?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6 Staff and volunteer hours devoted to monitoring, inspecting, and enforcing conservation easements during the year ▶	
7 Amount of expenses incurred in monitoring, inspecting, and enforcing conservation easements during the year ▶ \$	
8 Does each conservation easement reported on line 2(d) above satisfy the requirements of section 170(h)(4)(B)(i) and section 170(h)(4)(B)(ii)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9 In Part XIII, describe how the organization reports conservation easements in its revenue and expense statement, and balance sheet, and include, if applicable, the text of the footnote to the organization's financial statements that describes the organization's accounting for conservation easements	

**Part III Organizations Maintaining Collections of Art, Historical Treasures, or Other Similar Assets.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 8

1a If the organization elected, as permitted under SFAS 116 (ASC 958), not to report in its revenue statement and balance sheet works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, provide, in Part XIII, the text of the footnote to its financial statements that describes these items	
b If the organization elected, as permitted under SFAS 116 (ASC 958), to report in its revenue statement and balance sheet works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, provide the following amounts relating to these items	
(i) Revenue included in Form 990, Part VIII, line 1	▶ \$ _____
(ii) Assets included in Form 990, Part X	▶ \$ _____
2 If the organization received or held works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets for financial gain, provide the following amounts required to be reported under SFAS 116 (ASC 958) relating to these items	
a Revenue included in Form 990, Part VIII, line 1	▶ \$ _____
b Assets included in Form 990, Part X	▶ \$ _____

**Part III Organizations Maintaining Collections of Art, Historical Treasures, or Other Similar Assets** (continued)

3 Using the organization's acquisition, accession, and other records, check any of the following that are a significant use of its collection items (check all that apply).

- a  Public exhibition
- b  Scholarly research
- c  Preservation for future generations
- d  Loan or exchange programs
- e  Other \_\_\_\_\_

4 Provide a description of the organization's collections and explain how they further the organization's exempt purpose in Part XIII

5 During the year, did the organization solicit or receive donations of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets to be sold to raise funds rather than to be maintained as part of the organization's collection?  Yes  No

**Part IV Escrow and Custodial Arrangements.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 9, or reported an amount on Form 990, Part X, line 21

1a Is the organization an agent, trustee, custodian or other intermediary for contributions or other assets not included on Form 990, Part X?  Yes  No

b If "Yes," explain the arrangement in Part XIII and complete the following table

- c Beginning balance
- d Additions during the year
- e Distributions during the year
- f Ending balance

	Amount
1c	
1d	
1e	
1f	

2a Did the organization include an amount on Form 990, Part X, line 21, for escrow or custodial account liability?  Yes  No

b If "Yes," explain the arrangement in Part XIII. Check here if the explanation has been provided in Part XIII

**Part V Endowment Funds.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 10

	(a) Current year	(b) Prior year	(c) Two years back	(d) Three years back	(e) Four years back
1a Beginning of year balance					
b Contributions					
c Net investment earnings, gains, and losses					
d Grants or scholarships					
e Other expenditures for facilities and programs					
f Administrative expenses					
g End of year balance					

2 Provide the estimated percentage of the current year end balance (line 1g, column (a)) held as

- a Board designated or quasi-endowment ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ %
- b Permanent endowment ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ %
- c Temporarily restricted endowment ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ %

The percentages in lines 2a, 2b, and 2c should equal 100%

3a Are there endowment funds not in the possession of the organization that are held and administered for the organization by

- (i) unrelated organizations
- (ii) related organizations

	Yes	No
3a(i)		
3a(ii)		
3b		

b If "Yes" to 3a(i), are the related organizations listed as required on Schedule R?

4 Describe in Part XIII the intended uses of the organization's endowment funds

**Part VI Land, Buildings, and Equipment.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 11a. See Form 990, Part X, line 10

Description of property	(a) Cost or other basis (investment)	(b) Cost or other basis (other)	(c) Accumulated depreciation	(d) Book value
1a Land				
b Buildings		600,527.	199,919.	400,608.
c Leasehold improvements				
d Equipment		153,319.	116,544.	36,775.
e Other				
<b>Total.</b> Add lines 1a through 1e. (Column (d) must equal Form 990, Part X, column (B), line 10c)				437,383.

**Part VII Investments - Other Securities.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 11b See Form 990, Part X, line 12

(a) Description of security or category (including name of security)	(b) Book value	(c) Method of valuation. Cost or end-of-year market value
(1) Financial derivatives		
(2) Closely-held equity interests		
(3) Other		
(A)		
(B)		
(C)		
(D)		
(E)		
(F)		
(G)		
(H)		
Total (Col. (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 12.) ▶		

**Part VIII Investments - Program Related.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 11c See Form 990, Part X, line 13

(a) Description of investment	(b) Book value	(c) Method of valuation Cost or end-of-year market value
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
Total (Col. (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 13.) ▶		

**Part IX Other Assets.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 11d See Form 990, Part X, line 15

(a) Description	(b) Book value
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 15.) ▶	

**Part X Other Liabilities.**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 11e or 11f See Form 990, Part X, line 25

1. (a) Description of liability	(b) Book value
(1) Federal income taxes	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 25.) ▶	

2. Liability for uncertain tax positions In Part XIII, provide the text of the footnote to the organization's financial statements that reports the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 (ASC 740) Check here if the text of the footnote has been provided in Part XIII

Part XI Reconciliation of Revenue per Audited Financial Statements With Revenue per Return.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 12a

Table with 5 main rows and sub-rows (a-e) for adjustments. Columns include line numbers and a final column for totals. Includes sub-tables for 2a-2d and 4a-4b.

Part XII Reconciliation of Expenses per Audited Financial Statements With Expenses per Return.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 12a

Table with 5 main rows and sub-rows (a-e) for adjustments. Columns include line numbers and a final column for totals. Includes sub-tables for 2a-2d and 4a-4b.

Part XIII Supplemental Information.

Provide the descriptions required for Part II, lines 3, 5, and 9, Part III, lines 1a and 4, Part IV, lines 1b and 2b, Part V, line 4, Part X, line 2, Part XI, lines 2d and 4b, and Part XII, lines 2d and 4b Also complete this part to provide any additional information.

Multiple horizontal lines provided for entering supplemental information.

**SCHEDULE G**  
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

**Supplemental Information Regarding Fundraising or Gaming Activities**  
Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, lines 17, 18, or 19, or if the organization entered more than \$15,000 on Form 990-EZ, line 6a.  
▶ Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

OMB No 1545-0047

**2014**

Open to Public Inspection

▶ Information about Schedule G (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at [www.irs.gov/form990](http://www.irs.gov/form990).

Name of the organization

Evergreen Freedom Foundation

Employer identification number

94-3136961

**Part I**

**Fundraising Activities.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 17. Form 990-EZ filers are not required to complete this part.

1 Indicate whether the organization raised funds through any of the following activities. Check all that apply.

- a  Mail solicitations
- b  Internet and email solicitations
- c  Phone solicitations
- d  In-person solicitations
- e  Solicitation of non-government grants
- f  Solicitation of government grants
- g  Special fundraising events

2 a Did the organization have a written or oral agreement with any individual (including officers, directors, trustees or key employees listed in Form 990, Part VII) or entity in connection with professional fundraising services?  Yes  No

b If "Yes," list the ten highest paid individuals or entities (fundraisers) pursuant to agreements under which the fundraiser is to be compensated at least \$5,000 by the organization.

(i) Name and address of individual or entity (fundraiser)	(ii) Activity	(iii) Did fundraiser have custody or control of contributions?		(iv) Gross receipts from activity	(v) Amount paid to (or retained by) fundraiser listed in col (i)	(vi) Amount paid to (or retained by) organization
		Yes	No			
American Philanthropic - 18 N Church St, #2, West Chester, Castleraine, Inc. - 67 Talamord Trail, Brockport, NY	consulting, grant coordination, direct mail phone calls, letters to donors		X	0.	7,700.	<7,700.>
			X	0.	9,277.	<9,277.>
<b>Total</b>					16,977.	<16,977.>

3 List all states in which the organization is registered or licensed to solicit contributions or has been notified it is exempt from registration or licensing.

**Part II Fundraising Events.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 18, or reported more than \$15,000 of fundraising event contributions and gross income on Form 990-EZ, lines 1 and 6b List events with gross receipts greater than \$5,000

		(a) Event #1	(b) Event #2	(c) Other events	(d) Total events
		(event type)	(event type)	(total number)	(add col (a) through col (c))
Revenue	1	Gross receipts			
	2	Less Contributions			
	3	Gross income (line 1 minus line 2)			
Direct Expenses	4	Cash prizes			
	5	Noncash prizes			
	6	Rent/facility costs			
	7	Food and beverages			
	8	Entertainment			
	9	Other direct expenses			
	10	Direct expense summary Add lines 4 through 9 in column (d)			
	11	Net income summary Subtract line 10 from line 3, column (d)			

**Part III Gaming.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" to Form 990, Part IV, line 19, or reported more than \$15,000 on Form 990-EZ, line 6a

		(a) Bingo	(b) Pull tabs/instant bingo/progressive bingo	(c) Other gaming	(d) Total gaming (add col (a) through col (c))
		1	Gross revenue		
Direct Expenses	2	Cash prizes			
	3	Noncash prizes			
	4	Rent/facility costs			
	5	Other direct expenses			
	6	Volunteer labor	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ %
7	Direct expense summary Add lines 2 through 5 in column (d)				
8	Net gaming income summary Subtract line 7 from line 1, column (d)				

9 Enter the state(s) in which the organization conducts gaming activities \_\_\_\_\_  
 a Is the organization licensed to conduct gaming activities in each of these states?  Yes  No  
 b If "No," explain \_\_\_\_\_

10a Were any of the organization's gaming licenses revoked, suspended or terminated during the tax year?  Yes  No  
 b If "Yes," explain \_\_\_\_\_

- 11 Does the organization conduct gaming activities with nonmembers?  Yes  No
- 12 Is the organization a grantor, beneficiary or trustee of a trust or a member of a partnership or other entity formed to administer charitable gaming?  Yes  No
- 13 Indicate the percentage of gaming activity conducted in
 

a The organization's facility		%
b An outside facility		%

14 Enter the name and address of the person who prepares the organization's gaming/special events books and records

Name ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

Address ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

- 15a Does the organization have a contract with a third party from whom the organization receives gaming revenue?  Yes  No
- b If "Yes," enter the amount of gaming revenue received by the organization ▶ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and the amount of gaming revenue retained by the third party ▶ \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- c If "Yes," enter name and address of the third party

Name ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

Address ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

16 Gaming manager information

Name ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

Gaming manager compensation ▶ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Description of services provided ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Director/officer       Employee       Independent contractor

17 Mandatory distributions

- a Is the organization required under state law to make charitable distributions from the gaming proceeds to retain the state gaming license?  Yes  No
- b Enter the amount of distributions required under state law to be distributed to other exempt organizations or spent in the organization's own exempt activities during the tax year ▶ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV** Supplemental Information. Provide the explanations required by Part I, line 2b, columns (ii) and (v), and Part III, lines 9, 9b, 10b, 15b, 15c, 16, and 17b, as applicable. Also provide any additional information (see instructions)

Schedule G, Part I, Line 2b, List of Ten Highest Paid Fundraisers:

- (i) Name of Fundraiser: American Philanthropic
- (i) Address of Fundraiser: 18 N Church St. #2, West Chester, PA 19382
- (i) Name of Fundraiser: Castleraine, Inc.
- (i) Address of Fundraiser: 67 Talamord Trail, Brockport, NY 14420





SCHEDULE O  
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

Supplemental Information to Form 990 or 990-EZ

Complete to provide information for responses to specific questions on  
Form 990 or 990-EZ or to provide any additional information.  
▶ Attach to Form 990 or 990-EZ.

▶ Information about Schedule O (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at [www.irs.gov/form990](http://www.irs.gov/form990).

OMB No 1545-0047

2014

Open to Public  
Inspection

Name of the organization

Evergreen Freedom Foundation

Employer identification number  
94-3136961

Form 990, Part III, Line 4a, Program Service Accomplishments:

Communications and Community Service: Drafted and executed plans to persuasively communicate the Freedom Foundation's mission of advancing individual liberty, free enterprise, and limited accountable government. Published 12 monthly 'Living Liberty' journals (5,800 subscribers). Produced and aired cable TV ad from Bellingham school teacher educating union members about their rights. Produced ad from former SEIU member Brad Boardman to educate individual providers about their right to opt out of their union. Full immersion ad campaign in the City of Olympia (State Capitol) featuring a union whistleblower who was not supported by her union. Billboards, fliers in newspapers, radio and bus ads. Provided speakers to 64 speaking events around the state. Regularly updated website blog (271 posts) and maintained website [myfreedomfoundation.com](http://myfreedomfoundation.com) with 262,693 page views. 96 videos produced with 113,000 views. Expanded use of social media with 2,792 new followers. Produced 52 episodes of weekly video update called "The Freedom Update" (posted online and video link emailed to 8,000 contacts). Purchased Facebook and Google ads to expand reach via social media and internet platforms. Produced and aired 216 'Freedom Daily' radio shows from the Freedom Foundation studios - airing in five eastern Washington cities.

Form 990, Part III, Line 4d, Other Program Services:

Investor relations.

Expenses \$ 237,525. including grants of \$ 0. Revenue \$ 0.

Name of the organization

Evergreen Freedom Foundation

Employer identification number

94-3136961

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, line 11:

Form 990 is reviewed by the Board Treasurer, Director of Finance, and Chief Executive Officer of the organization and is sent to each board member for review.

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 12c:

The Foundation's officers review the prior and current business connections of all potential trustees and employees prior to their selection/hire for possible conflicts of interest. If an actual or perceived conflict exists in the opinion of the Foundation's management, then the candidate will not be selected for the position or will be asked to terminate the conflicted relationship.

Full-time employees are required to inform management if they intend to accept a second job or self-employment so that potential conflicts with the work for the Foundation can be identified. If a conflict of interest is discovered by management due to an employee's second job or self-employment, the Foundation can require resolution of the matter within seven days or the employee can be terminated.

All contracts are reviewed by management to ensure no conflicts of interest exist between trustees, employees and third-party vendors. If lawsuits are undertaken for third parties, the Foundation's general counsel checks for any prior involvement with interested parties to the litigation that might involve a conflict of interest. If a conflict exists in a contract or a lawsuit, the Foundation will not enter into the contract or represent the third party.

Name of the organization

Evergreen Freedom Foundation

Employer identification number  
94-3136961

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 15:

The CEO of the Foundation sets the compensation level for all new hires, and determines increases for current employees. The Board of Directors sets the compensation level for the CEO. The annual compensation budget is reviewed by the Board of Directors and compared to the financial health of the Foundation.

Form 990, Part VI, Section C, Line 19:

Interested persons are given access to governing documents, policies and financial statements via guidestar.org and other similar websites, and upon written request or in person.

Provided documents in person or by email. We have two request forms, one for the 990 and the second for the 1023 form.

# **EXHIBIT Z**

**FILED**

OCT 14 2015

Superior Court  
Linda Myhre Enlow  
Thurston County Clerk

**STATE OF WASHINGTON  
THURSTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

EVERGREEN FREEDOM  
FOUNDATION d/b/a FREEDOM  
FOUNDATION,

Defendant.

NO. 15-2-01936-5

COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL  
PENALTIES AND FOR  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR  
VIOLATIONS OF RCW 42.17A

**I. NATURE OF ACTION**

The State of Washington ("State") brings this action to enforce the state's campaign finance disclosure law, RCW 42.17A. The State alleges that Defendant, EVERGREEN FREEDOM FOUNDATION d/b/a FREEDOM FOUNDATION ("Freedom Foundation"), violated provisions of RCW 42.17A by failing to properly report independent expenditures made in support of certain local ballot propositions. The State seeks relief under RCW 42.17A.750 and .765, including penalties, costs and fees, and injunctive relief.

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1 **II. PARTIES**

2 1.1 Plaintiff is the State of Washington. Acting through the Washington State  
3 Public Disclosure Commission, Attorney General, or local prosecuting attorney, the  
4 State enforces the state campaign finance disclosure laws contained in RCW 42.17A.

5 1.2 Defendant, Freedom Foundation, is an active nonprofit corporation with a  
6 primary place of business in Thurston County, Washington.

7 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 2.1 This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the Freedom Foundation in  
9 accordance with RCW 42.17A. The Attorney General has authority to bring this action  
10 pursuant to RCW 42.17A.765.

11 2.2 The Freedom Foundation's actions which form the basis for the violations  
12 alleged below occurred in whole or in part, in Thurston County, Washington.

13 2.3 Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to RCW 4.12.

14 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15 3.1 RCW 42.17A.005(4) defines a "ballot proposition" to include any  
16 initiative, proposed to be submitted to the voters of any municipal corporation, from  
17 and after the time when the proposition has been initially filed with the appropriate  
18 election officer of that constituency.

19 3.2 RCW 42.17A.255 defines the term "independent expenditure" to include  
20 any expenditure that is made in support of or in opposition to any ballot proposition and is  
21 not otherwise required to be reported pursuant to RCW 42.17A.220, RCW 42.17A.235,  
22 and RCW 42.17A.240. The report is entitled in relevant part, "Reporting Form for:  
23 Independent Expenditures" and is designated by the Commission as form C-6, pursuant  
24 to WAC 390-16-060.

25 3.3 In approximately February 2014, an employee of the Freedom Foundation  
26 created a set of sample ordinances/ballot propositions designed to be used by residents of

1 Washington to change local laws related to collective bargaining between municipalities  
2 and their employee bargaining representatives. Information about these sample  
3 ordinances/ballot propositions was disseminated to Freedom Foundation members and  
4 made publicly available on the Freedom Foundation's website.

5 3.4 The sample ordinance/ballot propositions addressed two issues: 1) a  
6 prohibition of union security clauses, public work stoppages, and gifting of public funds to  
7 benefit unions; and 2) a requirement that collective bargaining sessions to negotiate a  
8 contract between a local jurisdiction and a bargaining unit representative of the  
9 jurisdiction's employees be open to the public.

10 3.5 Four groups of local community activists obtained the documents from the  
11 Freedom Foundation website. These activists then circulated the petitions and obtained  
12 signatures from citizens in their communities. The communities involved included the  
13 cities of Sequim, Shelton, and Chelan.

14 3.6 Sequim: On or about July 28, 2014, Sequim resident Susan Brautigam filed  
15 her ballot propositions and the corresponding signatures she gathered with the Clallam  
16 County Auditor's Office. On September 8, 2014, the Sequim City Council discussed her  
17 ballot propositions. The Sequim City Council did not take action on Ms. Brautigam's  
18 submissions.

19 3.7 On or about September 3, 2014, a lawsuit was filed in Clallam County  
20 Superior Court on Ms. Brautigam's behalf: *Susan Brautigam v. City of Sequim, et al.*,  
21 Case No. 14-2-00771-2. The lawsuit requested that the court order the propositions be  
22 placed on the ballot.

23 3.8 Freedom Foundation staff member David Dewhirst appeared as counsel for  
24 Ms. Brautigam. During all times relevant to that lawsuit Mr. Dewhirst represented Ms.  
25 Brautigam in her effort to compel the two ballot propositions to be placed on the ballot for  
26 a vote by the citizens of Sequim. During all times relevant to that lawsuit the Freedom



1 Foundation paid Mr. Dewhirst his normal salary to pursue this litigation. Tom McCabe,  
2 in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer for the Freedom Foundation, authorized Mr.  
3 Dewhirst to participate in these litigation efforts. Ms. Brautigam did not pay for Mr.  
4 Dewhirst's legal services.

5 3.9 Chelan: On or about September 10, 2014, Chelan residents Edson Clark  
6 and Al Lorenz filed their ballot propositions and the corresponding signatures they  
7 gathered with the Chelan County Clerk's Office. On September 25, 2014, the Chelan City  
8 Council discussed the submitted ballot propositions. The Chelan City Council then  
9 directed its city attorney to file an action to determine the validity of the ordinance/ballot  
10 proposition.

11 3.10 On or about November 21, 2014, a lawsuit was filed in Chelan County  
12 Superior Court on Messrs. Clark and Lorenz behalf: *Edson Clark and Al Lorenz v. City of*  
13 *Chelan*, et al., Case No. 14-2-01095-2. The lawsuit requested that the court order the  
14 propositions be placed on the ballot.

15 3.11 Freedom Foundation staff member David Dewhirst appeared as counsel for  
16 Messrs. Clark and Lorenz. During all times relevant to that lawsuit Mr. Dewhirst  
17 represented them in their efforts to compel the two ballot propositions to be placed on the  
18 ballot for a vote by the citizens of Chelan. During all times relevant to that lawsuit the  
19 Freedom Foundation paid Mr. Dewhirst his normal salary to pursue this litigation. Tom  
20 McCabe, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer for the Freedom Foundation,  
21 authorized Mr. Dewhirst to participate in these litigation efforts. Neither Mr. Clark nor  
22 Mr. Lorenz paid Mr. Dewhirst for his legal services.

23 3.12 Shelton: On or about August 7, 2014, Shelton resident Diane Good filed  
24 her ballot propositions and the corresponding signatures she gathered with the Shelton  
25 City Clerk's Office. On September 8, 2014, the Shelton City Council discussed the  
26

1 submitted ballot propositions. The City Council declared the ordinance/ballot proposition  
2 invalid and took no further action.

3 3.13 On or about October 6, 2014, a lawsuit was filed in Mason County Superior  
4 Court on Ms. Good's behalf: *Diane Good v. City of Shelton, et al.*, Case  
5 No. 14-2-00555-9. The lawsuit requested that the court order the propositions be placed  
6 on the ballot.

7 3.14 Freedom Foundation staff member David Dewhirst appeared as counsel for  
8 Ms. Good. During all times relevant to that lawsuit Mr. Dewhirst represented her in her  
9 efforts to compel the two ballot propositions to be placed on the ballot for a vote by the  
10 citizens of Shelton. During all times relevant to that lawsuit the Freedom Foundation paid  
11 Mr. Dewhirst his normal salary to pursue this litigation. Tom McCabe, in his capacity as  
12 Chief Executive Officer for the Freedom Foundation, authorized Mr. Dewhirst to  
13 participate in these litigation efforts. Ms. Good did not pay Mr. Dewhirst for his legal  
14 services.

15 3.15 In each of the aforementioned lawsuits, the plaintiffs requested that the  
16 superior court order the municipality in question to put their ballot proposition(s) to a vote  
17 of the residents of their respective cities. Between approximately December and March  
18 2015, each superior court refused to so order, and dismissed the cases. No appeals were  
19 taken from each case.

20 3.16 Freedom Foundation should have reported, as independent expenditures, its  
21 resources, including the value of the services provided by its staff to the plaintiffs in  
22 support of the respective ballot proposition(s).

### 23 V. CLAIM

24 The State re-alleges and incorporates by reference all the factual allegations  
25 contained in the preceding paragraphs, and based on those allegations, makes the  
26 following claim:

1 4.1 First Claim: The State reasserts the factual allegations made above and  
2 further asserts that the Freedom Foundation, in violation of RCW 42.17A.255, failed to  
3 properly and timely file reports with the state Public Disclosure Commission of its  
4 independent expenditures made in support of ballot propositions filed in the cities of  
5 Sequim, Chelan, and Shelton, to include the disclosure of the value of legal services  
6 provided to the ballot propositions proponents in relation to the lawsuits described above.

7 **VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

8 WHEREFORE, the State requests the following relief as provided by statute:

9 5.1 For such remedies as the court may deem appropriate under RCW  
10 42.17A.750, including but not limited to imposition of a civil penalty, all to be  
11 determined at trial;


12 5.2 For all costs of investigation and trial, including reasonable attorneys'  
13 fees, as authorized by RCW 42.17A.765(5);

14 5.3 For temporary and permanent injunctive relief, as authorized by RCW  
15 42.17A.750(1)(h); and

16 5.4 For such other legal and equitable relief as this Court deems appropriate.

17 DATED this 14 day of October, 2015.

18 ROBERT W. FERGUSON  
19 Attorney General

20   
21 LINDA A. DALTON, WSBA No. 15467  
22 Senior Assistant Attorney General  
23 CHAD C. STANDIFER, WSBA No. 29724  
24 Assistant Attorney General  
25 Attorneys for Plaintiff State of Washington  
26

# **EXHIBIT AA**

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## THE OFFICIAL BLOG *of the Freedom Foundation*



April 10, 2014

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Having died in 1950, George Orwell, author of such depressingly prescient science fiction classics "1984" and "Animal Farm," probably wasn't thinking of the current \$15 minimum wage debate in SeaTac and Seattle when he uttered his immortal quote, "Some ideas are so stupid that only intellectuals believe them."

But if he'd lived long enough to hear anyone assert that, "A higher minimum wage will stimulate the economy by putting more money in the hands of the workers," Orwell couldn't help but conclude his thesis had been confirmed.

Sadly, virtually everyone backing the idea of waving a magic wand and raising the minimum wage to \$15 is spouting precisely that sort of nonsense, and the rhetoric is seductive to those who find themselves on the lower rungs of the economic ladder for good reason.

Minimum wage workers — whether they're earning \$8 an hour or \$15 — are where they are in the job market because they lack basic qualifications that would make them more employable, not the least of which is the education or intelligence to see through the pablum they're being fed about how economies work.

Simply put, even if it were possible for governments to goose the economy with an influx of dollars — and it isn't — you'd still need new dollars, not old dollars confiscated from productive, qualified individuals and transferred by force to those whose contribution is valued less by the market.

It's no trick to convince a resentful, frustrated, poorly educated worker that he'd be making more money if only his greedy employer were making less. But even if that were true and you came up with a scheme that would allow a more "equitable" split, it still wouldn't impact the economy as a whole because it wouldn't change the number of dollars circulating.

They'd be spent by different people and on different goods — maybe on 100 flat-screen TVs instead of one yacht — but the overall size of the economy wouldn't grow.

In fact, it would almost certainly shrink, because employers would have less revenue to spend on research and development, equipment upgrades and promotion. Their companies would also generate smaller profits and dividends, which would discourage precisely the sort of investment needed to expand an economy.

Liberals cling to the myth that economic growth simply requires the proper combination of rules and regulations when, in fact, real growth occurs in inverse proportion to the amount of red tape with which employers must contend.

If you actually want to create jobs and wealth rather than simply pay lip service to it, the last thing you need is pointy-headed intellectuals who've never met a payroll in their lives substituting their opinions for the infallible logic of the free market about what is or isn't a "fair" wage.



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[Email\(mailto:irhodes@myFreedomFoundation.org\)](mailto:mailto:irhodes@myFreedomFoundation.org)

- [\\$15 An Hour Minimum Wage at Seattle-Tacoma Too Close to Call\(/news/detail/15-an-hour-minimum-wage-at-seattle-tacoma-too-close-to-call\)](#)
- ['Opinion Inequality' at Seattle Minimum Wage Symposium \(Liberty Live Blog\)\(opinion-inequality-at-seattle-minimum-wage-symposium.html\)](#)
- [A \\$15 Minimum Wage\(/news/detail/a-15-minimum-wage\)](#)
- [Are unions self-dealing with SeaTac minimum wage?\(/news/detail/are-unions-self-dealing-with-seatac-minimum-wage\)](#)
- [Critics warn of 'union mercenary' group entering minimum wage debate in Seattle\(/news/detail/critics-warn-of-union-mercenary-group-entering-minimum-wage-debate-in-seattle\)](#)
- [Critics: SeaTac victory not national indicator for raising minimum wages\(/news/detail/critics-seatac-victory-not-national-indicator-for-raising-minimum-wages\)](#)
- [Crowd overflows chambers as SeaTac lawmakers place minimum wage measure on ballot\(/news/detail/crowd-overflows-chambers-as-seatac-lawmakers-place-minimum-wage-measure-on-ballot\)](#)
- [Day 11: Minimize the Minimum Wage \(Liberty Live Blog\)\(/blog/liberty-live/detail/day-11-minimize-the-minimum-wage\)](#)
- [Friedman's Minimum Wage Warnings Echo in SeaTac \(Liberty Live Blog\)\(/blog/liberty-live/detail/friedmans-minimum-wage-warnings-echo-in-seatac\)](#)

[0 Comments\(15-minimum-wage-an-idea-so-stupid-only-liberals-can-believe-it.html#disqus\\_thread\)](#)

# **EXHIBIT BB**

# Shelton Commissioner Mike Olsen Attacks the Freedom Foundation

Like 40

October 14, 2014

Scott Roberts *Freedom in Action Director*

In September, residents of Shelton presented two initiatives to the city commissioners. Unable to find anything in the merits to criticize, Commissioner Mike Olson opted instead for a fact-challenged assault of the Freedom Foundation.

It's understandable because there's no defense against good government ideas, and because he lacks any good arguments—he went on the attack.

City of Shelton 09082014 Commission Meeting



Residents of Shelton brought two initiatives to the commissioners. One asks the city to hold their collective bargaining meetings in the public view. They currently negotiate these contracts in secret. The other initiative would give city employees a choice whether or not to join the employees union. Employees are currently forced to join the union as a condition of their employment.

The Freedom Foundation wrote sample initiative ideas earlier this year, and Shelton residents



decided to advance the ideas by gathering signatures.

After the signatures were certified, the commission was given 20 days to either pass them into law or send them out to the voters on the next election ballot. The commissioners broke the law and defiantly voted to do neither.

But most amazing is the lack of a reasonable defense by Commissioner Mike Olsen. The video of his monologue is posted above, and I thought I would respond to his rant. Here are his assertions:

- **Only one person who testified in favor of the initiatives lived in the city of Shelton.**

The requirement to qualify an initiative is to gather signatures from registered Shelton voters. It's not to gather the signatures *and* have those people come and testify. Of course Olsen didn't talk about how many people who testified *against* the ideas were from out of town.

- **He made up his mind by researching the Freedom Foundation on the Internet and found we are "fully funded" by the Waltons and the Koch Brothers.**

It would be nice to know his sources so we could make a correction, because the fact is, we are fully funded by thousands of small donations from ordinary citizens. The vast majority of them live in Washington state. It's a popular myth from the Left that we're funded and controlled by billionaire puppeteers living thousands of miles away, but it's simply not true. We are an independent organization run by a professional board and funded by an extensive citizen membership. That's not to say if the Waltons or Koch brothers decided to donate money to us that we wouldn't gladly accept it. Many people get us confused with a national group called Freedom Works, but that's an entirely different organization.

- **Shelton residents are being represented by outside interest groups.**

That's patently false. The only requirement to qualify an initiative is gathering the support of registered voters who reside within the city of Shelton. These are the people who are bringing the initiative ideas to the city, not special interest groups.

- **These initiatives are going to cost the city police coverage and public safety.**

I wonder if Commissioner Olsen was actually serious about that. Holding a meeting in view of the public or giving employees a choice about joining the union is somehow going to create a need for more police coverage? That's a novel idea at best.

- **If these ideas go to the ballot, people will vote against them.**

Prove it. All the initiative supporters are asking is for you to either pass these ideas directly or to put them on the ballot. You decided to do neither.

- **He took an oath of office to uphold state laws.**

Does that include this one: RCW 35.17.260 ?

- **The money pouring in to support these initiatives is not representative of working-class people.**

First of all, there is no money pouring in to these ideas. This was a true grassroots and volunteer effort from people who live in the city of Shelton. The more than 650 people who supported these ideas *are* the working class.

Although he didn't want to go there—he did. Olson said these special interest groups are anti-American. He regurgitated tales about how the Koch brothers and the Bradley Foundation inherited their money from their parents, who were founding members of the John Birch Society, which opposes all civil rights. Thus, these initiatives must be an attack against civil rights.

There are two initiative ideas: One asks the city to negotiate their collective bargaining agreements in the public view, just like they do every other meeting. Are all their other meetings, then, an attack on the working class?

The other idea would give employees a choice to join the union or not. Supporting the right of association is the essence of civil rights, not an attack on them.

Mike Olsen provides a perfect example of how the left attacks the messenger when they have no reasonable defense against good ideas.

#### **Links:**

- Making Political Change in Your Local Government
- RCW 35.17.260
- September 8, 2014 City of Shelton Meeting

#### **Related Posts:**

- Shelton Citizens Hope to Reform City's Labor Policy

- **Lawsuit Would Force Shelton to Let Voters Decide Labor-Reform Measures for Themselves**
- **Shelton Commissioners Ignore State Law, Refuse to Send Labor Reform Initiatives to Public Vote**
- **Are City Unions Democratic?**
- **Why We're Right and Our Opponents Are Wrong About the Local Labor Initiatives**

# **EXHIBIT CC**

# Citizen Initiatives Agitate Chelan Councilman Mike Steele

Like 123

October 20, 2014

Scott Roberts *Freedom in Action Director*

Three years ago, the Wenatchee World interviewed Chelan Councilman Mike Steele in a 30 under 35 series they published honoring young community leaders. They asked three questions, including this one:

**Q:** *What can one person do to make their community a better place to live?*

**A:** Making our community a better place to live can be accomplished by committing to serve it. Everyone has something to offer. Recognizing our own strengths and identifying opportunities to put them to use is all it takes.

Apparently, Mike has his own vision of how people can serve, what opportunities they should identify, and how they should put their strengths to use—and that doesn't include serving the public by starting a local initiative.

Just three weeks ago he was perplexed to learn that citizens started two initiatives rather than talking to him first. He said,

(30:58)

"That's my first point. No one thought to use the political means available to them to address the issue by coming before the council and speaking openly and talking about these issues as they see exist here in the city?"

....

"Frankly, and unfortunately, when you get to this point in the process, the ability for us to work locally is somewhat, ah we're somewhat hand-tied. We can't really navigate now the way we would have been able to had we had a frank conversation with our citizenry here locally."

Mike was mystified by the citizen action, and he wondered if the council had created some mistrust with citizens. He continued,

(32:19)

"And based on our previous practices what has given these citizens some sort of mistrust in the process as it exists here in the city?"

But Mike has a blind spot. He fails to recognize that ideas brought to him by citizen initiative may often be at odds with the council. Citizens may offer ideas that elected officials don't normally consider on their own, and the only way citizens will trust the city's process, is for the council to follow their own rules.

David Dewhirst of the Freedom Foundation replied to Mike Steele. He explained the purpose of the initiative power to Steele. Dewhirst said,

(32:28)

"I understand your frustration, however, that frustration is something that was contemplated when the city adopted the state statutes in your municipal code that allowed for the initiative power. It's precisely what the initiative power does. It bypasses the legislative body of the city. That's the purpose of the power."

Mike Steele continued. He said,

(33:30)

"The fact that we pride ourselves as a council on taking very carefully the complaints or the issues that our citizens raise. When they bring them before us, we are able to address them systematically in a process that we can all be a part of. This does not allow for that."

Mike prefers that citizens come to him and ask his permission, take a knee and bow before his highness—then he will consider their ideas. But if they take their own action and gather support for an idea by citizen initiative—without his permission—then he's outraged and throws a temper tantrum.

When Mike starts digging himself a hole, he doesn't know when to stop. He kept digging,

(45:18)

"I think if you look at the makeup of this council, and you recognize what we put into this community, I think you would be hard-pressed to find any folks who are more efficient with tax dollars, more committed to being on the side of proper management decisions when it comes to labor negotiations. I don't take it as an affront to our government, I take it as an affront to the relationship we hold with our citizenry. And I think that when you usurp the process, to find a way—and you may claim that it's part of the process—and it certainly is within the context of the Constitution and our own municipal code. This is a completely allowable use, and for a lack of a better term, a "political tactic" to prove a point. And for someone who is passionate about politics, I understand it, I've worked in it for a long time, I find it disappointing that we've come to this point before actually having an open and transparent conversation in our own community with citizens who reside here."

For a person who is so experienced in politics, Mike has conveniently overlooked his fundamental responsibility as an elected official as directed by his own Municipal Code. His responsibility is to consider citizen initiative ideas and do one of two things: either pass them directly, or send them out on an election ballot and let the voters decide. He is not obligated to argue with the citizens who supported these ideas.

Steele's outrage has left many people scratching their heads because the ideas brought to him are simple. One initiative asks the city to negotiate their collective bargaining agreement in view of the public. The other asks the city to stop forcing their employees to join the union as a condition of their employment.

The council's willingness to break their own law and subsequently their resistance to adopting the ideas of a more transparent and flexible government is a testament to the need of citizen initiatives.

It's Mike Steele's disrespectful dialogue that causes citizens to distrust the process. The city's own rules for conducting local initiatives is crystal clear, and when the council refuses to follow their own rules, then citizens begin to believe that everything the council says is simply a false promise.

The council's defiant disregard for the city's own municipal code will invite lawsuits that will undoubtedly cost the city much more than simply the citizen's distrust—it will cost them a pile of money that could be better used to help the citizens they are supposed to serve.

### **Links:**

- **Go Lake Chelan Video: Citizens Petition on Open Collective Bargaining**
  - **Wenatchee World 30 under 35: Next question – Mike Steele**
  - **City of Chelan Council**
  - **Chelan Municipal Code**
  - **Lake Chelan Chamber**
- 





# **EXHIBIT DD**

# At a Loss for Good Arguments, Mike Cooney Questions the Freedom Foundation

October 22, 2014

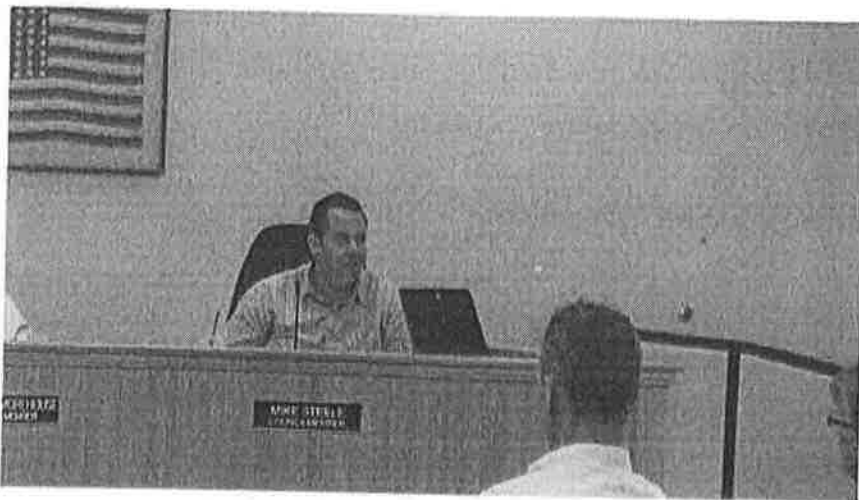
Like 7

Scott Roberts *Freedom in Action Director*

When local residents recently presented two initiatives to the Chelan City Council, Mike Cooney attempted to redirect attention away from the ideas rather than address them directly. Instead of arguing for or against the substance of the measures, he raised questions about the Freedom Foundation.

It's not entirely unexpected, however, because there isn't a good defense against the two ideas presented to the council. One initiative proposed making the city's collective bargaining negotiations open to the public view. The second initiative, if passed, would give city employees a choice whether they wanted to join the union or not.

Cooney, however, decided to talk about issues that are irrelevant to the initiatives brought before him. Here are the questions he asked. (His comments start at about 37:40):



**How many registered voters are here tonight from the Freedom Foundation?**

The city of Chelan's requirement to qualify initiatives is that 15 percent of the Chelan registered voters sign the initiative petition. It doesn't matter how many registered voters of the Freedom Foundation attend any given city council meeting. And for the record, the Freedom Foundation staff attended that particular meeting at the request of the Chelan City Council.

### **Who are the top three contributors to the Foundation?**

It is irrelevant to the initiatives who contributes to the Freedom Foundation.

Mike Clooney stated that he went into this meeting completely undecided on the initiatives and he was asking these questions simply so he could "find the facts out". Um, yeah. If you believe that, I have a bridge I'd like to sell you. Continuing on...

### **Was this process tried at the state level?**

The initiatives in front of the council had not previously been tried at the state level. They were written as local initiatives. They are good ideas that should be adopted at the national, state and local levels of government. Some of these ideas were introduced in the Washington State Legislature last year and made some progress but have not yet been signed into law.

### **The No. 1 cost to municipalities is labor. Isn't this true for any organization?**

Labor is often the largest cost of organizations. However, all organizations aren't municipalities. When it comes to cities, labor contracts are the largest contract negotiated and they should not be negotiated in secret. Because the city's labor contracts are of public interest, they should be negotiated in the public view.

### **City employees can hold back dues from being used for politics.**

Cooney made the point that city employees can currently prevent some of their dues from being used in politics if they have a religious objection. That may be true, but that isn't what the two initiatives attempt to change. If these initiatives passed, city employees would no longer have to join the union as a condition of their employment, and the city would be required to negotiate its labor contracts in public.

Not only did Clooney deflect the issue, he joined the council and disregarded its own municipal

code.

The city's municipal code is unambiguous when it addresses the powers of citizen initiatives.

Once the initiative signatures are certified, the city's own ordinance gives the council only two options: The members must either pass the ideas unaltered or send them out to the voters on the next election ballot. The city council voted to do neither, and by doing so it silenced the voice of the residents they are supposed to serve.

These ideas are not only gaining attention in Chelan, they are being discussed around the state.

The idea of negotiating labor contracts in the public view has been endorsed by four major newspapers: The Seattle Times, The Spokane Spokesman Review, The Tri-City Herald and The Olympian.

### **Links:**

- Tri-City Herald Editorial - Our Voice: State labor negotiations should be open to public scrutiny
- The Olympian Editorial - Opening up jail negotiations would inform public
- Seattle Times Editorial - Open state negotiations with unions to public view
- Spokesman-Review Editorial - Any progress in disclosure laws worthy

