



Washington State Tax Exemptions:

Unsustainable,
Unjust,
Undemocratic,
Illegal
and Just Plain Bad Economics

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Washington State Tax Exemptions and Financial Crisis

Washington State grants over \$45 billion dollars in State and local tax exemptions each biennium (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Over \$27 billion in State taxes are exempted -- more than the State collects in tax revenues (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Tax exemptions benefiting private individuals and companies drain government tax revenues and reduce money available for public services. These exemptions reduce the tax base, resulting in higher taxes for remaining taxpayers. In addition, many of these exemptions have been granted permanently, unfairly, without regular legislative or legal review, without economic analysis, due to the lobbying efforts of special interests.

This year, Washington State is facing the largest budget deficit in its history, estimated at \$2.6 billion (Shannon, 2003). Yet, rather than removing or adjusting tax exemptions, proposed budget cuts have targeted public programs, including education (\$442 million), public safety (\$112 million), health care and social services (\$863 million), pay and benefits for State employees (\$774 million) State jobs (\$112 million), and other areas (Governor Locke's Proposed 2003 - 2005 State Budget). Cuts contained in the proposed Senate budget are even more extensive.

We have a choice: Continue giving enormous tax breaks to special interests and cut the budget, or eliminate and adjust tax exemptions to increase State tax revenues by \$2.6 billion or more, leaving public programs intact. After nearly 150 years of cumulative tax exemptions, Washington State has a taxation system that is more loophole than substance. It is unsustainable, unjust, undemocratic, illegal, and economically unsound. This report will discuss each of these issues. It draws heavily from Washington State Department of Revenue data on tax exemptions, exclusions, deductions, deferrals, differential rates and credits, which are referred to collectively as tax exemptions.

Current Exemptions are Unsustainable

Washington State tax exemptions exceed collected revenues (Washington State Department of Revenue, 2000). This has contributed to a monumental budget crisis. In the words of the Washington State Department of Revenue, "Overall, exemptions from state taxes amount to 128% of the revenue: in other words, the aggregate savings . . . in the form of exemptions exceeds the actual revenue collected by about 28 percent" (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). The Department of Revenue identified 431 tax exemptions, deductions and credits at the State and local level worth \$45.9 billion dollars in the 1999-2001 biennium and similar amounts in subsequent bienniums (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).

Washington State provided over \$24 billion in tax exemptions while collecting only \$19 billion in taxes over the same two-year period (Washington State Department of Revenue, 2000). In fact, the majority of the critical State tax sources lose more in tax exemptions than are collected in revenue (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). As Table 1 indicates, of the total potential tax collections, 62.8% of potential property taxes are exempt from taxation, while 37.2% are collected (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Of the total potential B&O tax revenues, 48.5% are exempt from taxation. In the case of public utility taxes and sales/use tax, 81.4% and 55.4% of potential revenues are exempt, respectively (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).

Many major tax exemptions are justified either due to problems in collection, government exemption from taxation, or to promote the public interest. For example, cash on hand is not subject to property tax. Public schools are exempt from taxes. Public utility wholesaling of power to other public utilities is exempt from utility taxes. Food is exempt from sales taxes. However, Washington State currently permits tax exemptions great and small that are not in the public interest. In fact, the Washington State Department of Revenue classifies the purpose of some tax exemptions as “unknown” (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).

Table 1: Percent of Potential Taxes Exempted and Collected

Selected Major State Tax Sources –1999-01 Biennium

<u>State Tax Source</u>	<u>Total percentage exempted</u>	<u>Total percentage collected</u>
Property	62.8%	37.2%
B&O Tax	48.5	51.5
Public Utility Tax	81.4	18.6
Sales/Use Tax	55.4	44.6
Real Estate Excise	26.4	73.6

(Source: Washington Department of Revenue, 2000)

For example, there are tax exemptions for property management companies, hay cubing, trust accounts, freshwater fish cleaning, insurance agents, stevedoring, Christmas tree production, freight brokers, horse racing, hops, credit unions, software development, getting the contract to build the Narrows Bridge, pollution control at the Centralia coal plant, irrigation water, investment management services, the export of electricity, the purchase of manufacturing machinery, anodes and cathodes, semen, trade shows, gravitational wave observatories, football and baseball stadiums, commercial aircraft and the list goes on (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Appendix 1 examines just under 100 of the exemptions. Below is a short discussion of just a few examples.

Examples of Dubious Tax Exemptions

1. A 1935 B&O agriculture tax exemption exists for the production of poultry, fur, birds, fish, animals, eggs, etc. (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). The Department of Revenue states: “the purpose of this exemption is presumably to aid an industry that was severely depressed in 1935” (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Of the State’s 35,000 agricultural producers, 20,000 are below the limit of the B&O credit and pay no B&O taxes anyway (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). It appears that only the largest, most profitable 15,000 farms that surpass the B&O credit limit make use of this tax exemption to eliminate their B&O taxes (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). If removed it would generate \$27 million for the State (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).
2. Personal and professional services were exempt from sales taxes in 1935 (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). As the Washington State economy has shifted from a

3. Newspapers were exempted from sales taxes in 1935 because they cost less than five cents a copy and tax collection would be too difficult via paperboys (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Today, papers cost more and most people are billed by mail. Elimination of this exemption would raise \$12 million for the State and \$3 million for local governments (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).
4. A tax credit for insurance companies allows them to reduce their payment of insurance premiums tax to pay for claims made against insolvent insurers. The Department of Revenue notes, "Thus, in essence, the (insurance) claims are paid by reduced insurance premiums tax revenue." The Department of Revenue also notes a "Conflict with Other Programs: The state normally does not become involved in payment of debts of private firms." If removed, this tax credit would generate an estimated \$5.6 million for the State in 2003.
5. Pleasure boats are exempt from property taxes (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). The purpose of this 1931 exemption is listed as "unknown" by the Department of Revenue (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Pleasure boat owners pay a 0.5% excise tax, added in the 1980s, which is less than they would pay under the property tax by an estimated \$5 million annually for State taxes and \$21 million for local property taxes (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).
6. Transportation equipment is exempted from sales taxes for airplanes, locomotives, boats etc.(Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). A number of companies have stated that they will sell their products outside Washington if subjected to sales taxes. By showing they may be able to avoid State sales taxes, and securing such exemptions tax, avoidance becomes legal without moving out of state. Over \$130 million in State and local taxes are lost with this exemption (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Instead of totally eliminating this tax, these products could be taxed at a differential rate. For example, for aircraft sold in Washington State, the State could estimate the costs of fuel, labor, management, landing and other costs for the delivery of an average aircraft to some other site for sale and set an excise tax slightly below that amount for all similar aircraft. This would recoup some of the lost sales tax and not provide sufficient incentives to sell outside the state.
7. Individuals or companies who lease government land for livestock, crops, mining, or harvesting of natural products are exempted from 33% of the tax otherwise due on private land leases (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). The exemption promotes the use

8. Coin and Bullion dealers are exempt from B&O taxes on the commissions they earn from buying and selling precious metals (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Others who deal in commodities have no such exemption. According to the Department of Revenue, "The purpose of the B&O exemption is "unknown." \$150,000 could be realized. (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).
9. Several tax exemptions approved in the 1950s and 1960s provide reduced B&O taxes to a wide range of industries with "low profit margins" such as meat packing, backing flour production etc.(Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). In light of technological and market changes over the last 50 years, these exemptions should be reexamined and adjusted or eliminated. Savings would range around \$30 million (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000).
10. Intangible assets were exempted from property taxes in 1931 (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). This exemption needs further, careful consideration. It is large, removing 1.5 billion from the State and over \$5 billion from local governments in potential tax revenue (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Not all could be realized due to the mobility of some intangible assets. However, other states tax as tangible some of the categories Washington State categorizes as intangibles (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Taxing some intangible assets such as stocks could promote a more progressive tax system because the wealthy hold more of such assets than the poor.

Some tax exemptions apply to only a single company. It is not possible to comment further on these exemptions since the amount of money that companies save in taxes for tax exemptions that apply to three or fewer companies is held confidential.

Most tax exemptions are not subject to review or "sunset," even though some were established as early as the 1860s (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Whereas the Legislature must vote on funds spent on education, health, corrections, and all other similar appropriations every two years, democracy stops short at tax exemptions. Once lobbyists secure tax exemptions, they are most often permanent.

In addition, this year the Legislature is considering creating new tax exemptions, even though the Office of Financial Management predicts that projected revenue for the 2003-2005 biennium will continue to drop (Query, 2003).

Local Government Revenue Losses

Tax exemptions granted at the State level are also exempted from or effectively reduce taxes for local tax districts, such as counties, cities, school districts, park districts, and fire districts. For example, in the case of property taxes, as shown in table 2, State-granted property tax exemptions cost the State \$4.45 billion and local governments an additional \$14.9 billion (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Local governments lost three times the amount that the State lost

in property tax exemptions (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Counties and cities have no vote in this matter. The revenues lost by local governments through tax exemptions contribute to the serious fiscal crisis currently being faced by counties, cities, schools, parks and fire departments throughout Washington State.

Table 2: Summary of Exemption Impacts by Tax Source

1999-2001 Biennium, Dollars in Millions

<u>Tax Source</u>	<u># of Exemptions</u>	<u>State Taxes Exempted</u>	<u>Local Taxes Exempted</u>
Property Tax	94	\$4,455,700,000	\$14,909,800,000

(Source: Washington Department of Revenue, 2000)

These 94 exemptions include government, nonprofit, private businesses, and individuals. The elimination of special interest tax exemptions would significantly improve not only the State's fiscal sustainability, but also that of Washington counties, cities, towns, school districts and other tax jurisdictions.

Tax Exemptions for the Public Interest, Sustainability, Democracy and Economic Efficiency

Not all exemptions are problematic. Some tax exemptions benefit broad public interests. For example, the sales tax exemption on food approved by the voters broadly benefits the public at large. Nonprofit organizations, such as churches, civic groups, granges, as well as APEX, the group responsible for this paper, also enjoy tax exemptions. As a non-profit organization, APEX does not have to pay B&O taxes. Other exemptions are effectively mandated by the U.S. Constitution such as a ban on discriminatory taxation of interstate trade and exemptions from taxation applying to government entities.

Tax Exemptions for Private Special Interests

A significant number of tax exemptions benefit private special interests. Special interest tax exemptions narrow the tax base, reduce the sustainability and stability of tax revenues, increase inequity and undermine economic efficiency. In effect, these tax exemptions expend public funds (taxes which would be owed without the exemption) for private benefits. They make a company's bottom line look better, provide negligible public benefits and make it harder for the State to fund public services. In addition, when more and more companies and individuals can shirk taxes, it increases the tax burden on the remaining taxpayers. Many of these special interest tax exemptions and obsolete exemptions should be eliminated. Table 3 provides an overview of the State's present tax exemptions.

Table 3: Washington State Tax Exemptions

Tax	Public Institutions	Nonprofits	Private Business	Personal Individual	Total
Property tax exemptions	20	36	24	8	88
Property tax deferrals/alt. valuation	0	0	3	3	6
Exemptions from Excise Taxes	5	2	20	3	30
B&O Tax Exemptions	10	12	32	4	58
B&O Tax Deductions	3	8	18	1	30
B&O Differential (reduced) Rates	0	0	17	0	17
B&O Tax Credits	0	0	10	0	10
Public Utility Tax Exemptions	1	1	2	0	4
Public Utility Tax Deductions	5	1	10	0	16
Public Utility Tax Differential Rates	0	0	7	0	7
Insurance Premiums Tax	1	1	6	1	9
Petroleum Products Tax Exemptions (all of these exemptions are in "hiatus")	2	1	5	1	9
Enhanced Food Fish Tax Exemption			1		1
Differential Fish Tax Rates			5		5
Soft Drinks Syrup Tax Exemptions			6		6
Refuse Collection Tax Exemptions	1				1
Oil Spill Tax Exemptions and Credits			3		3
Sales/Use Tax Exemptions	14	13	58	14	99
Sales/Use Tax. Credits/deferrals			6	2	8
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Exemptions	4	1	10	1	16
Cigarette/Tobacco Tax Exemptions	3				3
Parimutual Tax Exemption			1		1
Alcoholic Beverages Tax Exemptions	1		1		2
Real Estate Excise Tax Exemptions			2		2
Total	70	76	247	38	431

Source: Data obtained from the Washington State Department of Revenue

Notes:

1) Under property tax exemptions, the exemption for the construction of the second Narrows bridge is classified by the Washington Department of Revenue as an exemption to a public institution, but it will benefit the individual firm that has the contract for constructing the bridge. In this table, that exemption is reclassified as a private exemption.

2) The classifications included in Table 3 are not exact classifications. Some exemptions that apply to individuals also apply to businesses while some private companies can avail of tax exemptions for nonprofits. For example, property owned by a nonprofit or private owner and leased to a non-profit for low income housing is exempt from property taxes. In each case, the exemption has been categorized according to where the greatest gain falls.

Washington State Tax Structure Committee Recommendations

Washington State's tax crisis is enormous and involves the entire taxation structure. The Washington State Tax Structure Study Committee has examined the system and made many worthy suggestions for reforming the overall taxation structure of Washington State (Washington State Tax Structure Study Committee, 2002). These are long-term proposals. The Committee did not closely examine the 431 State tax exemptions though they did recommend reviewing tax exemptions regularly (Washington State Tax Structure Study Committee, 2002).

Current Exemptions are Unjust

By several measures and according to numerous national studies, Washington State has the most regressive tax system in the United States. Washington State citizens who earn less than \$20,000 per year pay 15.7 percent of their income in State excise and property taxes. (Washington State Tax Structure Committee, 2002). Citizens who earn \$130,000 per year or more pay 4.4 percent of their income for the same State taxes (Washington State Tax Structure Committee, 2002). The Washington State tax system forces the poor to pay more as a percentage of their total income in taxes than the rich. This is a regressive tax system.

Table 4 shows that across the 50 states, state and local taxes are generally progressive--the rich pay a larger percentage of their income for state and local taxes than the poor. In contrast in Washington State, the poorer you are, the more of your income you will pay in taxes.

Table 4: State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Household Income

Washington State Compared to the Mean of All 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Household Income	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
State and Local taxes for WA State	8.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%
Mean State and Local Taxes for 50 States and DC	8.0%	8.0%	8.8%	9.0%	9.1%

Source: Washington State Tax Structure Committee, 2002

In fact, Washington has the most regressive tax system of any state in the U.S. Tables 5 and 6 are summaries of analyses of all 50 US states conducted by the Citizen's for Tax Justice and the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (Citizens for Tax Justice & the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 1996). At the time this study was conducted, Washington State had the highest taxes as a percentage of income for the poor and the middle class (middle 60%) compared to all other 50 states (Citizens for Tax Justice & the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 1996). The poorest 20 percent of the population paid an astounding four times the percentage of their income in State taxes compared to the richest one percent (Citizens for Tax Justice & the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 1996). Today, Washington continues to rank as the nation's

most regressive tax system, when comparing percentage taxes paid by the middle class in comparison with the wealthiest. In fact, a January 2003 report documented that our tax structure has in fact become more regressive in recent years (Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2003).

Table 5: Ten most regressive Tax Systems

Taxes as shares of income by family income group					
<u>Taxes as a % of Income on</u>					
Income Group	Poorest 20%	Middle 60%	Top 1%	Poor/Top1%	Middle/Top1%
Washington	17.1%	10.5%	3.9%	435%	267%
Florida	14.0%	7.7%	3.6%	390%	216%
Texas	13.8%	8.5%	4.4%	314%	194%
South Dakota	11.7%	7.7%	2.9%	408%	269%
Tennessee	12.3%	7.5%	3.6%	340%	208%
Louisiana	13.4%	9.9%	6.0%	224%	167%
Pennsylvania	13.3%	10.2%	6.1%	220%	168%
Illinois	13.6%	9.8%	6.1%	223%	160%
Alabama	11.6%	9.0%	4.8%	242%	187%
Michigan	13.3%	10.6%	6.9%	193%	154%

Source: Citizen’s for Tax Justice and the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Table 6: Ten States with the Highest Taxes on the Poor

State	Percent income paid in State Taxes
Washington	17.1%
New York	16.2%
New Jersey	15.9%
New Mexico	15.0%
Florida	14.0%
Texas	13.8%
Wisconsin	13.7%
Illinois	13.6%
Louisiana	13.4%
Pennsylvania	13.3%

Source: Citizen's for Tax Justice and the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

In another national tax study by the Corporation for Enterprise Development, Washington State, Tennessee, Georgia, and Arkansas are the only states to receive an "F" for tax equity (Corporation for Enterprise Development, 2002).

A regressive state tax system hurts the working poor. It was one contributing factor to the disturbing fact that during the 1990s, the greatest economic boom in our State's history, the poorest 9 percent of the population became poorer and were forced to work more hours to make ends meet (Evans School of Public Affairs, 2001).

While the poorest people in Washington State are carrying a disproportionate tax burden, some profitable corporations are paying fewer or no taxes. Nationally, increased corporate tax breaks are expected to drive corporate income taxes down to 1.3 percent of the gross domestic product over the next two years, the lowest rate since the early 1980s and the second lowest in six decades (Citizens for Tax Justice, 2002). For example, Microsoft Corporation paid no federal income tax at all in 1999 despite \$12.3 billion in reported U.S. profits (Citizens for Tax Justice, 2002). Current federal tax reduction proposals will continue to benefit the rich much more than the poor, contributing to a widening gap in income.

The poor in Washington State are experiencing a double reduction in standard of living. While they pay disproportionately high taxes, backstop social services such as health insurance for vulnerable children are being slashed out of the budget.

Eliminating many special interest tax exemptions will help to reverse these trends, thus taking a step towards a fairer tax system and safeguarding vital services.

Current Exemptions are Undemocratic

Appendix 3 lists the lobbyists currently conducting lobbying activities in Washington State. A vast number of tax exemptions are the product of special interest lobbying. Exemptions are very often passed through the Senate and House and signed by the Governor without public knowledge or debate. The budget is the center of public reporting, committee hearings, debate and ultimately votes by the House and Senate. Because exemptions are off budget, they are not subject to the same kind of reporting, discussion, or democratic process.

There has been a proliferation of tax exemptions in recent years. Table 7 depicts the number of tax exemptions approved from the 1860s to 2000.

Table 7: Number of Tax Exemptions Approved by the Legislature and Governor During Designated Time Periods

Years	Number of Tax Exemptions
1860-1939	79
1940-1959	37

1960-1979	106
1980-2000	211

Once tax exemption lobbyists have secured an exemption, the exemption is typically not subject to any biannual legislative or executive review. In fact, exemptions are often permanent, lacking any sunset date. These exemptions have a tremendous budgetary impact over time. Exemptions approved in the 1870s and 1930s are still in effect (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000) The fiscal impact of some exemptions stretches over a century without any significant review. Tax exemptions now exceed tax collections (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). Without the biennial checks and balances of legislative and executive budgetary review democracy is undermined.

The budget process forces our elected representatives to examine the whole budget and prioritize expenditures. Tax exemptions are approved by the Legislature and Governor ad hoc, with no overall review or budgetary prioritization. Our democratic process requires a majority of elected representatives and senators to review and approve every dollar the State spends. Tax exemptions circumvent this biennial democratic check, despite the fact that they have the same budgetary impact as expenditures.

Tax Exemptions Increase Taxes for Taxpayers

Just like any expenditure, exemptions remove available funds from the budget. Each County Assessor is charged with raising a certain amount of revenue from property taxes for the operation of county government. When the State grants property tax exemptions or reductions, and these exemptions are extensive, the Tax Assessor must make up the difference in lost revenues by raising the property tax rate in order to meet the revenue requirements, within legal boundaries.

Thus granting property tax exemptions raises taxes for the general taxpaying public. Tax exemptions effectively shift taxes onto taxpayers who cannot secure exemptions. According to Dale F. Rubin, many state constitutions, including Washington's were drafted to protect the public from this kind of tax burden (Rubin, 1999). He states that Constitutional framers, "recognizing the fact that every dollar of normal tax burden arbitrarily subtracted from the hand of one citizen means a commensurate tax burden added to the property of all other citizens, restricted the legislature's power to exempt taxes to a few classes and then declared all other attempted exemptions 'void'" (Rubin, 1999).

The Washington State Constitution contains the following specific prohibitions meant to protect public revenue from special interests:

- A provision requiring uniformity in taxation (Washington Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 1)
- A provision prohibiting special interest legislation (Washington Constitution, Article I, Section 12)
- A provision prohibiting the lending of the State's credit to private enterprises (Washington Constitution, Article VIII, Sections 5 and 7)

Rubin describes conditions in the mid-nineteenth century that led to the inclusion of these protections in nearly all state constitutions: "These provisions were enacted as a result of the public fear of corporate influence corrupting the political process. Thus, the enactments were designed to limit the ability of the legislature to grant public subsidies to private entities. The special laws provision was adopted to create a *judicially enforceable* constitutional restraint on a "pernicious class legislation" that favored private privilege over public need, at the expense of the rest of the community" (Rubin, 1999).

Unfortunately, as Rubin argues, courts have largely failed to enforce these provisions (Rubin, 1999). This failure has opened the door for lobbyists to subvert democracy in two ways. Through campaign contributions and lobbying, lobbyists have been able to convince legislators to grant special interest tax exemptions for their clients. In addition, by obtaining largely permanent tax exemptions through special legislation, lobbyists and their clients have been successful in keeping tax exemptions out of public debate.

Washington State's fiscal decision-making process could be made more transparent, democratic, and even-handed if every exemption were subject to review every two years like all budget expenditures.

Current Exemptions are Illegal

As indicated above, we have drifted far from the intention of the framers of the State Constitution of preventing tax exemptions for special interests. A significant number of existing State tax exemptions that apply to three or fewer companies are effectively special interest laws that the framers of the Constitution would have found objectionable.

For example, the State has two specific tax exemptions for the Centralia Coal Fired Power plant (Washington Department of Revenue, 2000). No other company or individual can receive these tax exemptions. These exemptions are to assist the plant owners in purchasing and installing pollution control equipment, a worthy cause. However, why should Washington State taxpayers financially assist private companies in meeting their legal obligations for environmental protection? Other private companies in the State of Washington are fined and must pay for their own pollution control in order to come into compliance with State law. Why does this plant get a free ride? Is it more important to spare the plant owners this cost than provide education, health, or police protection to the citizens?

Tax Exemptions and Other Subsidies Subject to Suit Under International Law

Washington State is bound by international trade agreements that the U.S. has ratified (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003). The United States is a party to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and several international agreements under the WTO (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003).

Our organization, APEX, is highly critical of the WTO and other trade agreements (please see our publications at www.a-p-e-x.org). However, Washington State has offered virtually unqualified

supported for the WTO apparently without recognizing that WTO provisions would target the very trade subsidies state officials have enacted.

Many Washington State tax exemptions for exports are trade subsidies and are likely banned under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (Subsidies Agreement). This agreement empowers over 140 WTO member countries to challenge Washington State subsidies to exporters. Under the WTO Subsidies Agreement, a subsidy is defined as a financial contribution by a government that provides a benefit (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003). Subsidies take several forms including: 1) a tax credit, exemption or other form of foregone government revenue that benefits a particular company or group of companies, or 2) the provision of goods and services aside from general infrastructure that benefit a particular company or group of companies (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003). Any tax exemption for exporters gives them a competitive advantage over other companies, domestic and international, who are not granted such exemptions.

Prohibited and actionable subsidies can be challenged under the WTO Subsidies Agreement (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003). A prohibited subsidy is contingent, in law or in fact, on export performance, while actionable subsidies "injure" the domestic industry of another country or cause "serious prejudice" to the interests of another country (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003).

Serious prejudice can be found if a subsidy: 1) impedes another country's exports into the market of the subsidizing country; 2) impedes another country's exports to third countries; 3) significantly undercuts the price of a "like product" (defined as an identical or similar product produced by another country; or 4) increases the world market share of the subsidizing country for a particular primary product or commodity (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003).

If it appears that Washington state has a prohibited or actionable subsidy in place, the United States can be sued by a WTO member government. The suit will be heard by a three-member dispute resolution panel and its decision will be binding. If the panel rules against the United States (and thus against Washington's subsidy of a particular exporter or exporters), the ruling will be enforceable. If the subsidy is a prohibited one, the United States will be required to remove it or face hefty trade sanctions (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003). If the subsidy is an actionable subsidy, the United States will be required to alleviate its adverse impact (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2003).

For example, a federal tax law allowing Boeing and other U.S. exporters to avoid over \$2 billion in federal taxes has already been successfully challenged under the WTO Subsidies Agreement (The United States Mission to the European Union, 2003). The United States Trade Representative is now working to remove this export subsidy (The United States Mission to the European Union, 2003).

Washington State thus has significant reason to be concerned. Washington State has many tax exemptions, that benefit exporters, reduce the cost of exports, and qualify as export subsidies. At the request of APEX, the Washington State Department of Revenue identified 43 tax exemptions that are specific to exporters. These tax exemptions are shown in Table 8 and amounted to \$518,876 million for the year 2001 (Research Division, Washington Department of Revenue, 2001). They are of similar magnitude in the current fiscal year (Washington Department of

Revenue, 2000). Furthermore, this figure does not include many tax exemptions which indirectly subsidize exports. For example Washington State provides over \$600 million in tax exemptions for agriculture that exports a large percentage of its product. These could be viewed by the WTO as export subsidies because they lower the cost of production and constitute forgone government revenue. (A greater threat to all of the U.S. federal and state subsidies for agriculture is the WTO Agriculture Agreement. Negotiations are currently underway to make the agreement considerably more powerful than it is presently (International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, 2003)).

Table 8: Export Tax Exemptions and Export Subsidies

Washington State Direct and Incidental Export Related Tax Exemptions (including tax rate reductions and other tax savings)^{1, 2}

Tax savings in \$millions to Exporters						
Exemption	Tax Source	R.C.W. Citation	State Taxes \$ millions	Local Taxes \$ millions	Export or Trade % ²	Total Exporters Savings \$ millions
Ships/Vessels Under Construction	Prop. Tax	84.36.07 9	7	22	97.8%	28
Cargo Containers	Prop. "	84.36.10 5	743	2,317	100.0%	3,060
Christmas Trees and Cottonwoods 3	TimberExciseTax	84.33.17 0	91	363	90.0%	409
Seafood Processing	B&O Tax	82.04.12 0	45	-	97.9%	44
Agricultural Production 4	B&O "	82.04.33 0	26,650	-	74.2%	19,774
Christmas Trees 5	B&O "	82.04.33 0	304	-	90.0%	274
Seed Conditioning	B&O "	82.04.33 1	504	-	77.1%	388
Grain Wholesaling	B&O "	82.04.33 2	7,782	-	92.1%	7,171
Exported Processed Hops	B&O "	82.04.33 7	991	-	100.0%	991
Food (Agricultural) Processing 6	B&O rate	82.04.26 0	21,012	-	74.2%	15,590
Charter & Freight Brokers	B&O rate	82.04.26 0(8)	9,949	-	100.0%	9,949
Stevedoring	B&O rate	82.04.26 0(9)	8,450	-	98.0%	8,281
Research and Development 7	B&O credit	82.04.44 52	19,913	-	35.8%	7,132
International Services	B&O credit	82.04.44 525	286	-	100.0%	286
Help Desk 8	B&O credit	82.04.44 295	295	-	50.0%	148

Services		57							
Shipments to Ports		82.16.05							
	Pub.Util. rate	0(8)	1,988	-	100.0%	1,988			
Ocean Marine Insurance Rate	Ins.Premium Tax	48.14.02 0(3)	1,405	-	100.0%	1,405			
Tuna, Mackerel, and Jack Fish	9 Enhcd Fish	82.27.01 0	23	-	97.8%	22			
Differential Fish Tax Rates	Enhcd Fish	82.27.02 0	1,469	-	97.8%	1,437			
Agricultural Services for Farmers	Sales/Use Tax	82.04.05 0	95,695	20,609	74.2%	86,295			
Christmas Trees	Sales/Use "	82.04.21 3	573	132	90.0%	635			
Breeding Livestock and Cattle	12 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 59	5,044	1,164	49.0%	3,044			
Poultry	13 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 67	1,635	377	26.0%	522			
Semen	14 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 72	239	55	21.7%	64			
Pollen	15 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 77	21	5	82.0%	21			
Fish Feed (aquacultural)	16 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 94	435	100	97.9%	524			
Leased Irrigation Equipment	17 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 88	5,940	1,370	74.2%	5,424			
Livestock Feed	18 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 96	85	21	49.0%	52			
Fruit & Vegetable Packing Materials	19 Sales/Use "	82.08.03 11	188	43	72.4%	167			
Manufacturing Machinery & Equip.	20 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 565	156,081	40,113	35.8%	70,268			
Prototypes of Aircraft Parts	21 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 566	250	64	95.0%	298			
Anodes and Cathodes	22 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 568	10,778	2,156	97.9%	12,659			
Film & Video Production Equip.	23 Sales/Use "	82.08.03 15	527	138	11.1%	74			
Warehousing Remittance	24 Sales/Use "	82.08.82 0	2,663	-	37.6%	1,001			
Items Used in Interstate Commerce	25 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 61	174	46	100.0%	220			
Interstate Transportation Equipment	26 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 62	99,404	25,998	100.0%	125,402			
Vehicles in Interstate Commerce	26 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 63	32,345	8,359	100.0%	40,704			
Vehicles Sold to Nonresidents	27 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 64	30,649	8,016	100.0%	38,665			
Watercraft Exports	28 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 66	3,875	1,014	100.0%	4,889			
Farm Equipment Exports	29 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 68	3,203	838	100.0%	4,041			
Sales to Alaska/Hawaii/Territories	30 Sales/Use "	82.08.02 69	-	-	100.0%	-			
Items Sold to Nearby	Sales/Use "	82.08.02	35,961	9,405	100.0%	45,366			

Nonresidents 31		79							
Commercial/Other Aircraft Fuel 32	AircraftFuelT ax	82.42.03 0	32,968	-	0.5%	165			
Total			620,640	122,725		518,876			

1. Savings to the taxpayer. The State may not realize this revenue if the exemption were repealed due to constitutional or statutory limits on taxation, or because of the ease of avoidance, i.e. taking delivery outside the state. Direct means that even though the legislation doesn't specifically mention trade.
2. The export or trade % is estimated with the WA Implan model, or is assumed to be 100% due to the nature of the tax relief, or as otherwise detailed in the "notes".

Source: Research Division, Washington State Department of Revenue, June 13, 2001.

Current Exemptions are Just Plain Bad Economics

Special Interest Tax Exemptions Harm the State's Economy

Special interest tax exemptions harm the State's economy in several ways.

First, they increase inefficiency and distort market functioning. Adam Smith was strongly opposed to special interest handouts to individual firms. Under economic theory, public subsidies to certain companies encourage inefficiency and distort the market. In Washington State, public subsidies to exporters and other particular companies encourage inefficiency by protecting some companies from the rigors of the free market and bias the playing field away from companies not exporting products, nor otherwise benefitting from special tax exemptions.

Second, they drive economic development away from small business. Small businesses, responsible for the majority of employment and productivity in the State, generally do not invest in tax exemption lobbyists. As a result, the tax burden is shifted away from large companies that have effective lobbyists and the ability to avoid taxes, to citizens and smaller companies that do not lobby for tax exemptions. This depresses small business development and skews economic development. Such tax subsidies also create inefficiency among the companies that are subsidized.

Third, competition between states for business through tax exemptions reduces Washington State's tax base. In order to induce companies to locate locally, the State grants tax holidays and exemptions. Then the neighboring state responds with similar tax exemptions. Both states end up with little more than reduced tax bases.

Fourth, State tax exemptions hack into city, county, school district, fire district and park district budgets. When Washington State grants an exemption, counties, cities, schools, fire departments and parks have no vote in the matter. Counties and cities have also failed to promote the interest of their constituents when exemptions are proposed in the State Legislature. In some cases, the exemption reduces local taxes much more than State taxes, contributing significantly to the financial crisis of Washington State cities and counties.

Fifth, it often appears that tax exemptions are granted when a particular company threatens to pull portions of their operation out of the State. For example, Boeing threatened to sell their aircraft out of State to avoid Washington State sales taxes if they were not granted an exemption. Boeing argued that an 8.25 percent sales tax on aircraft would significantly impact the price. Instead, the legislature might agree to reduce the tax rate rather than eliminating sales tax altogether. By granting enormous tax exemptions for some companies and individuals without examining the cumulative and total effects on the remaining taxpayers and other tax districts the State has created a highly unjust and inefficient system.

Solutions

Washington State faces a current fiscal crisis: the budget deficit is at an all time high; education and social services are being cut; and unequal income distribution is growing at an alarming rate. These problems require immediate attention and critical action.

In order to bring Washington State's taxation system into line with the principles of fiscal sustainability, equity, democracy, and efficiency, we recommend the following:

1) Special interest tax exemptions should be systematically reviewed and, at a minimum, subject to automatic sunset provisions. The State should also include tax exemptions in the annual budget process along with funding allocations in order to increase the transparency and fairness of the State's allocation of public revenues.

2) State officials could make considerable progress toward solving its short term financial crisis by eliminating many special interest tax exemptions. Appendix 1 lists about 100 tax exemptions that should be adjusted or eliminated. In our analysis, we have only considered money that the Washington State Department of Revenue has said is "recoverable" or taxes the state can collect. If adopted, our recommendations for elimination and adjustment would allow the State to collect \$1.4 billion. Within the category of adjustment there are over \$10 billion in potentially recoverable taxes.

3) State officials should re-examine the expansion of the intangible personal property tax exemptions added in 1997. Intangible personal property exemptions represent the largest of Washington's tax exemptions at \$13.7 billion for the 1999-2001 biennium (Department of Revenue, 2000). This category of exemptions includes such items as: moneys and credits including mortgages, notes, accounts, certificates of deposit, tax certificates, judgments; state, county and municipal bonds and warrants and bonds and warrants of other taxing districts; state, county and municipal bonds and warrants and bonds and warrants of other taxing districts; bonds of the United States and of foreign countries or political subdivisions; bonds, stocks or shares of private corporations; private nongovernmental personal service contracts; private nongovernmental athletic or sports franchises, or agreements; other intangible personal property such as trademarks, trade names, brand names, patents, copyrights, trade secrets, franchise agreements, licenses, permits, core deposits of financial institutions; noncompete agreements, customer lists, patient lists, favorable contracts, and favorable financing agreements; and reputation, exceptional management, prestige, good name or integrity of a business.

Valuation of many forms of intangible property is becoming increasingly feasible. In addition, a number of other states tax intangible personal property. These states include: Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania (except in certain counties), Tennessee, Virginia, and Vermont, with variations (Department of Revenue, 2000).

4) Alternatively, state officials should establish a corporate income tax to offset the losses resulting from the intangible property tax exemptions. Many other states that do not tax intangibles do have corporate income taxes.

5) Improve the equity of the tax system by structural changes eliminating its present regressivity. This can be achieved by reducing reliance on sales tax, instituting a progressive income tax, and eliminating special interest tax exemptions and credits. Eliminating even a portion of special interest tax exemptions would allow the state to reduce the sales tax, which starts to decrease present regressivity.

6) The State should review the 43 export tax exemptions identified by the Department of Revenue in light of the State's obligations and commitments under the World Trade Organization and other international trade agreements (see, e.g., Video transcript of Joint Hearing of the Senate Agriculture, Economic Development, Environment and Labor Committees, 2002). The State's present policy on trade consists of the rhetoric of free trade but the practice of protectionism. The state should develop a more consistent, non-contradictory policy on trade. The State's policy on trade should not coddle exporters at the expense of businesses that produce for local consumption. In addition, the state's policy on trade should be made consistent with norms of environmental protection, fair treatment of workers and democracy that the state recognizes at home.

7) Disclosure and accountability in the budget process should be significantly improved and campaign contributions significantly restricted.

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Appendix 1: Forecasted 2003 Lost Revenues

Statute # (2002 Exemption Report Page #)	Beneficiaries	Purpose of Enactment (Year)	Can Revenue be Realized?	Forecasted 2003 Revenue Realized after Appeal - State (Local)	APEX Recommen- dations
Port Districts 84.36.010 (5)	The 77 public port districts	It is a long-standing legislative policy not to tax publicly owned property (1911)	Unlikely	\$11,212,000 (34,455,000)	Adjust, Tax private users
PROPERTY TAX: EXEMPTIONS – PRIVATE PROPERTY					
Leased Agricultural Fair Lands 15.76.165 (28)	This exemption not being utilized. fairs, which would be exempt are exempted under RCW 84.36.480.	To support agricultural fairs (1973)	No	0	Eliminate, Exempt under another law
PROPERTY TAX: EXEMPTIONS – PERSONAL PROPERTY					
Intangibles 84.36.070 (37)	Holders of intangible assets	1) To avoid double taxation of tangible assets, 2) To encourage economic development, 3) Mobility of assets creates difficulty (1931)	Very Unlikely	\$1,507,521,000 (5,143,169,000)	Adjust
Commercial Vessels 84.36.080 (38)	3,500 commercial fishing vessels commercial carriers	To promote ocean-going commerce and commercial fishing (1931)	Yes	\$3,815,000 (13,488,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
Other Ships and Vessels 84.36.090 (39)	Owners of pleasure boats	Unknown (1931)	No	\$5,886,000 (21,676,000)	Adjust
Cargo Containers 84.36.105 (39)	Owners of cargo containers	To help make WA ports competitive with other West Coast ports (1975)	No	\$816,000 (2,506,000)	Adjust
Custom Computer Software 84.36.600 (44)	Business that own custom computer software	To recognize the administrative difficulties in valuing such software and to achieve uniform treatment in all counties (1991)	No	\$2,002,000 (6,154,000)	Eliminate
Business Inventories 84.36.477 (44)	Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers	To provide a stimulant to the economy and make WA competitive with neighboring states (1974)	No	\$113,045,000 (347,385,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
VEHICLE EXCISE TAX					
Boats under 16 feet 82.49.020 (52)	Small boat owners	Avoid administrative costs (1983)	Theoreticall y	\$1,475,000	Adjust / Eliminate

TIMBER EXCISE TAX					
Christmas Trees / Cottonwoods 84.33.170 (55)	Approximately 420 Christmas trees growers and 10 producers of short-rotation hardwoods	To recognize tree farming as agriculture (1971 / 1995)	Yes	\$98,000 (391,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
LEASEHOLD EXCISE TAX					
Product Leases, 33% Credit 82.29A.120(2) (58)	Farmers who produce crops or graze livestock on publicly owned land	To support agriculture (1976)	Yes	\$250,000 (218,000)	Eliminate
BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX: EXEMPTIONS – BUSINESS ACTIVITIES					
Precious Metals and Bullion 82.04.062 (71)	Coin and bullion dealers	Unknown (1985)	Yes	\$150,000	Eliminate
Seed Conditioning 82.04.120 (72)	Firms that prepare and distribute seed for both wholesale and retail sale	To provide exemption for activities relating to preparation of seeds (1987)	Yes	\$139,000	Adjust
Agricultural Production / Poultry for Production 82.04.330 / 82.04.410 (77)	35,000 producers of agricultural products; however, only an estimated 15,000 producers would have actual tax liability above the B&O credit amount	To aid an industry that was severely depressed in 1935	Yes	\$27,860,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Conditioning of Seed 82.04.331 (78)	The seed conditioning industry	Economic development (1998)	Yes	\$524,000	Eliminate
Christmas Tree Production 82.04.330 / 82.04.100 (78)	Approximately 420 growers of Christmas trees	To recognize tree farming as agriculture (1987)	Yes	\$352,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Wholesaling of Grain 82.04.332 (79)	Grain producers and wholesalers	Made exempt as part of major tax consolidation (1998)	Yes	\$8,336,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Exported Processed Hops 82.04.337 (80)	Hop growers and 8,000 processors	To provide preferential treatment to a specific type of agricultural producer (1987)	Yes	\$1,010,000	Eliminate
BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX: EXEMPTIONS – NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS					

Fraternal Benefit Insurance 82.04.370 (94)	Members of fraternal benefit societies	To support the programs and activities of these organizations (1935)	Unlikely	\$1,725,000	Eliminate
BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX: DEDUCTIONS					
Radio & TV Broadcasting 82.04.280(6) (96)	58 firms	To avoid possible taxation of interstate commerce (1935)	Possibly	\$708,000	Eliminate
Investments, Non-financial Firms 82.04.4281 (97)	Non-financial corporations, individuals and non-corporate businesses, and pension trusts	To avoid the possible taxation of income (1935)	Possibly	\$403,775,000	Eliminate
Cash Discounts 82.04.4283 (100)	Businesses that offer cash discounts to purchasers	To create equity with cash basis taxpayers and to recognize that the amount of cash discount does not represent income to the seller (1935)	Partially	\$12,318,000	Adjust
Processing Horticultural Goods 82.04.4287 (102)	Processors of horticultural products	To support agriculture (1935)	Yes	\$673,000	Adjust
Condominium Maintenance Fees 82.04.4298 (106)	Members of condominium and residential associations	Funds are considered as equity (1979)	Yes	\$1,781,000	Eliminate
Fuel for Commercial Vessels 82.04.433 (108)	Fuel dealers and commercial vessels engaged in foreign commerce	To foster foreign trade and encourage ocean-going vessels to purchase their fuel in WA (1985)	Yes	\$1,480,000	Eliminate
BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX: DIFFERENTIAL RATES					
Manufacturers of Flour & Oil 82.04.260(1,a) (110)	Approximately 102 taxpayers report under this rate classification	To provide tax relief to firms with low profit margins (1949)	Yes	\$790,000	Adjust
Retailers 82.04.250(1) (110)	Approximately 161,000 Retailers	To prevent businesses from being adversely affected by increasing state sales tax rates (1983)	Yes	\$14,603,000	Adjust
Processors of Fruit / Vegetables 82.04.260(1,c) (111)	Approximately 279 taxpayers report under this rate classification	To provide tax relief to firms with low profit margins (1965)	Yes	\$9,085,000	Adjust
Manufacturers of Seafood 82.04.260(1,b) (111)	Approximately 46 firms	To recognize low profit margins of manufacturers relative to other manufacturers (1959)	Yes	\$438,000	Eliminate

Processors of Dried Peas 82.04.260(2) (112)	Approximately 12 taxpayers report under this rate classification	To provide tax relief to firms with low profit margins (1967)	Yes	\$31,000	Adjust
Processors of Meat 82.04.260(4) (112)	Approximately 229 taxpayers report under this rate classification	To reduce the tax burden for an industry with low profit margins (1967)	Yes	\$12,998,000	Adjust
Travel agents 82.04.260(7) (113)	Approximately 879 firms	To recognize that some of the income is derived from travel that takes place outside of the state (1979)	Yes	\$5,898,000	Eliminate
Charter & Freight Brokers 82.04.260(8) (114)	Approximately 438 brokers and agents	To encourage international trade and retain this type of business in the state (1979 / 1998)	Potentially	\$10,803,000	Eliminate
Stevedoring 82.04.260(9) (114)	Approximately 66 firms	To encourage international trade through WA ports (1979 / 1998)	Yes	\$9,188,000	Eliminate
Insurance agents 82.04.260(11) (115)	Approximately 4,116 agents and brokers	To prevent the decrease in income due to a related tax increase (1983 / 1995 / 1998)	Yes	\$12,186,000	Eliminate
Re-selling of prescription drugs 82.04.272 (115)	Firms that purchase pharmaceutical drugs from a manufacturer or wholesaler and resell them to a retailer or health care provider	To provide relief to prescription drug resellers because of low profit margins (1998)	Yes	\$5,095,000	Eliminate
B&O TAX CREDITS					
Research and Development 82.04.4452 (121)	Manufacturers and research firms involved in high technology research and development activities	To stimulate the creation of high wage jobs in high technology industries (1994)	Yes	\$26,075,000	Adjust
Small Business Credit 82.04.4451 (121)	An estimated 107,000 small businesses pay no B&O tax as a result of the credit	To provide tax relief to small businesses and encourage the growth of new firms (1994)	Yes	\$26,776,000	Adjust/ Eliminate
International Services 82.04.44525 (122)	Firms engaged in providing services to residents of other countries	To encourage economic development and the creation of new jobs in economically distressed areas (1998)	Yes	\$413,000	Eliminate
Software Development Credit 82.04.4456 (123)	16 firms have utilized this credit	To encourage economic development in rural counties (1999)	Yes	\$2,133,000	Eliminate
Credit for New Jobs 82.62.030 (125)	Business firms expanding employment in rural areas	To encourage firms to expand in rural areas (1997)	Yes	\$7,500,000	Eliminate

PUBLIC UTILITY TAX DEDUCTIONS					
Receipts from Taxes 82.16.050(1) (128)	Municipal utility operations	To eliminate the possibility of double taxation (1935)	Yes	\$4,739,000	Adjust
Sales for Resale 82.14.050(2) (129)	Electric, natural gas and water utilities	Public utility tax is not intended to apply to utility firms for resale (1935)	Yes	\$40,746,000	Eliminate
Interstate Transportation; In-State Portion 82.16.050(6) (131)	Interstate transportation companies and their passengers	States may not tax interstate commerce (1935)	Possibly	\$23,364,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Irrigation Water 82.16.050(7) (132)	Approximately 46 irrigation districts and their customers	To lower the cost of irrigation water for agricultural producers (1935)	Yes	\$2,077,000	Adjust
Shipments to Ports 82.16.050(8) (133)	Firms that transport agricultural products to Washington ports	To facilitate shipment of agricultural products outside the state (1937)	Yes	\$2,294,000	Eliminate
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX – DIFFERENTIAL RATES AND TAX CREDITS					
Urban transportation/vessels <65 ft. 82.16.020(1d) (136)	Local transit systems, taxi firms, intra-city delivery firms, charter boats, small tug boats	To encourage the use of public transportation (1935)	Yes	\$12,417,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Motor transportation 82.16.020(1f) (136)	Trucking, bus, and charter companies	1) Dev't of small business 2) Encouragement of trucking over rail transportation 3) Incentive for firms to locate in Wa. 4) Consideration of profit margins (1935)	Yes	\$18,641,000	Eliminate
Other Public Service Business 82.16.020(1f) (137)	Approximately 240 firms	To encourage warehouse development, commerce, development of ports and coastal transportation (1935)	Yes	\$12,417,000	Eliminate
INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAX					
Medicare Receipts 48.14.0201(6a) (141)	HMOs and HCSCs that provide coverage for Medicare patients	To provide tax relief for HMOs and HCSCs that provide coverage for Medicare patients (1993)	Yes	\$20,235,000	Eliminate
Rate for Ocean Marine Insurance 48.14.020(3) (141)	Insurance companies which sell ocean marine and foreign trade insurance and companies which purchase such insurance	To support ocean marine commerce and their insurers (1947)	Yes	\$1,476,000	Eliminate
Dentistry 48.14.0201(6b) (142)	HCSCs that provide dental coverage	To provide tax relief to HCSCs that offer dental plans (1993)	Yes	\$7,689,000	Eliminate

Payments to Guaranty Associations 48.32.145 / 48.32A.090(3) (143)	Insurance companies' stockholders and policyholders	To ensure that claims against insolvent insurers are paid and that the cost of the claims is not borne by policyholders of the surviving companies (1976)	Yes	\$5,603,000	Eliminate
Fraternal benefit societies 48.36A.240 (144)	Approximately 27 organizations	To support the programs of these organizations (1947)	Yes	\$2,301,000	Eliminate
ENHANCED FOOD FISH TAX					
Tuna, mackerel, jack fish 82.27.010 (150)	Tuna, mackerel, and jack fishermen	Unknown (1995)	Yes	\$23,000	Eliminate
Differential fish tax rates 82.27.020 (150)	Several hundred taxpayers	To reflect market conditions for various fish species (1980)	Yes	\$1,469,000	Adjust
Commercially grown fish 82.27.030(2) (151)	Commercial producers of oysters, clams, and mussels	The tax is not intended to apply to fish and shellfish that are raised by artificial means (1980 / 1995)	Yes	\$130,000	Eliminate
SOFT DRINKS SYRUP TAX					
Exported Soft Drinks 82.64.030(2) (153)	Bottlers and wholesalers of carbonated beverage syrup	To limit the tax to syrup used for soft drinks that are consumed within WA (1989)	Yes	\$1,193,000	Eliminate
RETAIL SALES & USE TAX: EXEMPTIONS – FARM PRODUCTS					
Feed and Seed 82.04.050(8) (158)	Agricultural producers	To provide economic relief to a distressed sector of the economy (1935)	Yes	\$49,050,000 (10,360,000)	Adjust
Horticultural Services, Farmers 82.04.050(3,e) (158)	Agricultural producers	To support the agricultural industry (1993)	Yes	\$5,037,000 (1,085,000)	Adjust
Fertilizer and Chemical Spray 82.04.050(8) (159)	Agricultural producers	To assist an economically distressed industry (1943)	Yes	\$47,960,000 (10,330,000)	Eliminate
Christmas Tree Production 82.04.213 (160)	Growers of plantation Christmas trees	To recognize tree farming as agriculture (1987)	Yes	\$632,000 (146,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
Breeding Livestock and Cattle 82.08.0259 / 82.12.0261 (161)	Sellers and buyers of purebred livestock, cattle, and milk cows	To support the agricultural industry (1945)	Yes	\$215,000 (50,000)	Adjust

Poultry 82.08.0267 / 82.12.0262 (162)	Sellers and buyers of poultry for production	To support the agricultural industry (1961)	Yes	\$1,734,000 (400,000)	Adjust
Semen 82.12.0272 / 82.12.0267 (162)	Ranchers who purchase semen for artificial insemination of livestock	To lower the cost of production to the producer (1965)	Perhaps; unless the courts rules it as a component	\$239,000 (55,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
Farm-Worker Housing 82.08.02745 / 82.12.02685 (163)	Owners of housing for temporary farm workers	To encourage construction of housing for temporary farm workers (1996)	Yes	\$624,000 (163,000)	Adjust
Pollen 82.08.0277 / 82.12.0273 (163)	Sellers and buyers of pollen	To support the agricultural and horticultural industries (1967)	Yes, unless pollen considered a component	\$21,000 (5,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
Fish feed: Aquaculture 82.08.0294 (164)	Approximately 95 commercial fish farmers	To provide equal treatment with those persons who are exempt under the general agricultural statutes (1985)	if definition of ag. Prod. in RCW 82.04.213 repealed	\$437,000 (101,000)	Eliminate
Leased Irrigation Equipment 82.08.0288 / 82.12.0283 (164)	Lessees of farm land which include leased irrigation equipment	The primary purpose is to avoid double taxation (1983)	Unlikely	\$6,304 (1,450)	Adjust
Equipment; Sale / Leaseback 82.08.0295 / 82.12.0295 (165)	No known firms	The exemption eliminates tax liability for the previous owner, who had originally paid sales tax on such property and equipment (1986)	No	None, one firm benefited from this exemption, it ceased operation during FY 1991	Eliminate
Fruit / Vegetable Packing Material 82.08.0311 / 82.12.0311 (166)	Fresh fruit and vegetable packing facilities	To extend sales tax exemption for packing materials, similar to the B&O exemption that already exists for packing of fresh horticultural products (1988)	Yes	\$188,000 (43,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
RETAIL SALES / USE TAX EXEMPTIONS: PRODUCER GOODS					
Manufacturing Machinery 82.08.02565 / 82.12.02565 (168)	Approximately 15,000 manufacturing firms are eligible	To encourage development of manufacturing activity and create family wage employment (1995)	Yes	\$170,730,000 (43,878,000)	Eliminate
Anodes and Cathodes 82.08.02568 / 82.12.02568 (169)	Aluminum manufacturing companies	To place in statute the existing tax treatment of anodes and provide uniformity for cathodes (1996)	Yes	\$11,996,000 (2,399,000)	Eliminate
Form lumber 82.08.0274 (170)	Contractors and subcontractors	To simplify the tax treatment of such lumber (1965)	Yes	\$449,000 (104,000)	Adjust

Apparel for display 82.08.0276 (171)	Manufacturers' representatives for clothing	To eliminate sales/use tax liability for clothing manufacturers' representatives and retail sellers (1967)	Yes	Minimal	Eliminate
Film/video production equipment 82.08.0315 (172)	Film and video production companies	To support the motion picture industry and encourage more film production in WA (1995)	Yes	\$554,000 (145,000)	Eliminate
Warehousing Remittance 82.08.820 / 82.12.820 (174)	Warehouse and distribution industries, ports, and agricultural cooperatives	To increase the competitiveness of the warehouse and distribution industry in WA state compared with other states (1997)	Yes	\$3,222,000	Eliminate
Extracted fuel 82.12.0263 (175)	Manufacturers and extractors of fuel	To avoid imposition of the tax on fuel that is not available for sale (1949)	Yes	\$1,256,000 (329,000)	Eliminate
Bailed property, R&D 82.12.0265 (175)	Federal government contractors	To assist firms that do contract work for the federal government (1951)	Yes	\$639,000 (206,000)	Eliminate
Items Displayed in Trade Shows 82.12.0272 (176)	Manufacturers and Distributors	To stimulate trade & the economy (1971)	Yes	\$523,000 (137,000)	Eliminate
RETAIL SALES & USE TAX EXEMPTIONS: INTERSTATE					
Interstate Transportation Equipment 82.08.0262 (178)	Firms that manufacture and service transportation equipment	1) To increase the competitive position of WA manufacturers 2) to encourage sales of these products in WA (1949)	Unlikely	\$108,209,000 (28,301,000)	Eliminate
Vehicles sold to Nonresidents 82.08.0264 (179)	WA vehicle dealers, trailer and camper manufacturers, and nonresident purchasers	To eliminate a potential disadvantage for WA vehicle dealers (1935)	No	\$33,364,000 (8,726,000)	Eliminate
Items sold to certain Nonresidents 82.12.0251 (183)	Residents of Oregon, Alaska, Montana, and the Canadian Province of Alberta	To enable WA merchants, especially in areas along the Oregon border, to compete with merchants located in states with no or low sales tax (1965)	Not entirely	\$39,146,000 (10,238,000)	Adjust
RETAIL SALES & USE TAX: EXEMPTIONS – OTHER EXEMPTIONS					
Personal / Professional Services 82.04.050 (194)	Individuals and businesses that use personal and professional services	1) To maintain simplicity by taxing only one homogenous class of property (i.e., tangible goods) 2) To conform to the practice of other states 3) The recognition that services did not constitute such a large share of the state economy in 1935 as they do presently (1935)	Yes	\$1,668,352,000 (436,338,000)	Adjust / Eliminate

Trade-Ins 82.08.010(1) (196)	Vehicle and farm implement dealers; persons who trade in used vehicles, boats, rec. vehic. motorcycles, and toward the price of a new like item	To encourage purchases of new items—primarily vehicles, farm machinery, musical instruments, etc. (1984)	Yes	\$118,162,000 (31,268,000)	Eliminate
Newspapers 82.08.0253 (197)	Purchasers of newspapers	To recognize the practical problem of collecting the tax on individual sales of less than five cents, the price of a newspaper in 1935 (1935)	Yes	\$12,004,000 (3,176,000)	Eliminate
Prescription Drugs 82.08.0281 / 82.12.0275 (202)	Patients, physicians, hospitals purchasing presc. drugs, medicine	To reduce the cost of medical and health care (1974)	Yes	\$145,957,000 (38,173,000)	Adjust
Arts & Cultural organizations 82.08.031 / 82.12.031 (206)	Arts organizations and their patrons	To support these organizations and the social benefits accruing from the activities they engage in (1981)	Yes	\$353,000 (82,000)	Eliminate
RETAIL SALES & USE TAX CREDITS AND DEFERRALS					
High Technology Deferral 82.63 (215)	Manufacturers and research firms involved in high technology activities	To stimulate the creation of high wage jobs in high technology industries (1994)	Unlikely	\$57,507,000 (14,779,000)	Eliminate
FUEL TAXES					
Non-highway uses of Fuel 82.36.280(1) (219)	Non-highway users of fuel: boaters, farmers, off-road vehicles, log haulers, construction firms, etc.	Under the 18 th Amendment to the state constitution, fuel tax receipts can only be used for highway purposes (1923)	Unlikely	\$1,487,000	Eliminate
Crop Dusting 82.42.020 (223)	Farmers	To lower the tax burden on agriculture (1982)	Yes	\$105,000	Eliminate
Commercial and other Aircraft 82.42.030 (223)	Commercial and commuter airlines and their patrons; aircraft manufacturers	To exclude commercial airlines from aircraft fuel tax and to encourage testing of aircraft and training of flight crews in WA (1967)	Yes	\$34,300,000	Eliminate
CIGARETTE / TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAXES					
U.S. Military; Cigarette tax 82.24.290 82.24.260(1,b) (225)	285,000 active and retired military personnel and their dependents	Federal legislation, the Buck Act (4.USCS.107), prohibits states from imposing tobacco taxes upon members of the military and their dependents (1940)	No; not as long as the Buck Act applies	\$25,637,000 (1,297,000)	Adjust / Eliminate

U.S. Military; Tobacco Products tax 82.26.040 (226)	285,000 active and retired military personnel and their dependents	Federal legislation, the Buck Act (4.USCS.107), prohibits states from imposing tobacco taxes upon members of the military and their dependents (1940)	No; not as long as the Buck Act applies	\$1,436,000 (63,000)	Adjust / Eliminate
PARIMUTUEL TAX					
Differential tax rates 67.16.105 (226)	Horse race track operators	To provide support to the smaller horse racing tracks (1979, 1985, 1991, 1998)	Yes	\$132,000	Eliminate
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES					
Military Sales 66.20.010(7) (227)	Military installations and the Liquor Control Board	Federal legislation, the Buck Act (4.USCS.107), prohibits states from imposing liquor taxes upon members of the military and their dependents (1940)	No	\$3,550,000	Adjust / Eliminate
Microbrewers, 1 st 60,000 barrels 66.24.290(3b) (227)	Small breweries	To exempt small breweries from a portion of the additional tax enacted in 1993. (1993)	Yes	\$1,233,000	Adjust / Eliminate
REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX					
Real Estate Excise Tax Exemptions 82.45.010 (228)	Persons who acquire real estate via situations described in report	To assure that the real estate excise tax applies only to arm's-length purchases of real estate in situations where the purchase price is reflective of the market price (1951)	Possibly	\$146,760,000 (58,704,000)	Adjust

Total of "Eliminate" Recommendations: 1,297,752,000 / 1,300,994,000

Total of "Adjust" and "Adjust / Eliminate" Recommendations: 10,044,846,000

Appendix 2: Notes for Table 7

These comments correspond to the numbers listed in the first column of Table 7.

3. 90% exports from Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association, 503-364-2942.
4. Includes Poultry--82.04.410
5. and 82.04.100, 90% exports from Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association, 503-364-2942.
6. *Exemption Study* splits out crops. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
7. Beneficiaries tend to produce manufactured products, many of which are exported.

8. Rural counties only--50% exports is purely a guess.
9. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most fish is exported.
10. *Exemption Study* splits out services. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. Products are exported and face stiff competition.
11. 90% exports from Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association, 503-364-2942.
12. and 82.12.0261. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
13. and 82.12.0262. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
14. and 82.12.0267. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
15. and 82.12.0273. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
16. and 82.12.0294. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
17. and 82.12.0283. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
18. and 82.12.0296. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
19. and 82.12.0311. Not specifically intended as export aid, but legislature is aware that most Ag. products are exported and face stiff competition.
20. and 82.12.02565. Not specifically intended as export aid, but manufacturing exports are generally thought to be desirable.
21. and 82.12.02566. Small firms only. Not specifically intended as export aid, but the vast majority of aircraft parts are exported.
22. and 82.12.02568. Not specifically intended as export aid, but the vast majority of aluminum is exported.
23. and 82.12.0315. Not specifically intended as export aid, but the export of motion pictures is thought to be desirable.
24. and 82.12.820. Import + Export Percent = 37.6%.
25. Unlikely to be realized.
26. And 82.12.0254. Unlikely to be realized.
27. Unlikely to be realized.
28. Out of state buyers would buy less if the tax were imposed.
29. Out of state buyers would buy less if the tax were imposed.
30. Unlikely to be realized.
31. Out of state buyers would buy less if the tax were imposed.
32. Assuming 99.5% is apportioned out of state.

Appendix 3: Registered Lobbyists in the Current Legislative Session

A

AAA OF WA/INLAND
 ABBOTT LABORATORIES
 ACCESS
 ACME FINANCE
 ACS STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS
 ACTION FOR RHC'S
 ACUPUNCTURE ASSN OF WA
 ADAMS CO COMMISSIONER
 ADP CLAIMS SOLUTIONS GROUP INC

ADULT FAMILY HOME SPONSORS
ADVANCED REGISTERED NURSE PRACTITIONERS UNITED
ADVOCATES INC
AEQUUS CORPORATION
AEROSPACE MACHINISTS UNION DIST 751
AFL-CIO
AGBAR TECHNOLOGIES
AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES
AIA WA COUNCIL
AIG
AIRLIFT NORTHWEST
AIRPORT COMMUNITIES COALITION
ALASKA AIR GROUP
ALCOA INC / REYNOLDS METALS
ALLIANCE OF AMERICAN INSURERS
ALLIANCE OF AUTO MANUFACTURERS
ALLIANCES NORTHWEST*
ALLIED DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF WA
ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO
ALZHEIMER SOCIETY OF WA
AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION LEG COUNCIL
AMAZON.COM
AMER ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS-WA CHAPTER
AMER ASSN OF MASSAGE THERAPY, WA CHAPTER
AMERICAN ASSN OF NURSE ANESTHETISTS (THRU
AMERICAN ASSN OF RETIRED PERSONS (WEST)
AMERICAN ASSN OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN OF WA
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
AMERICAN CHEMISTRY COUNCIL
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF WA
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LIFE INSURERS
AMERICAN ECOLOGY CORPORATION
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO
AMERICAN FOREST & PAPER ASSN
AMERICAN FOREST RESOURCE CNCL
AMERICAN HEART ASSN
AMERICAN INSURANCE ASSN
AMERICAN LUNG ASSN OF WA
AMERICAN MEDICAL RESPONSE
AMERICAN PLANNING ASSN WA CHAPTER
AMERICAN SHARE INSURANCE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
AMGEN INC
ANDERSON NURSING HOME LLC
ANHEUSER-BUSCH COMPANIES INC
ANIMAL PROTECTION INSTITUTE
APPLE COMPUTER INC
APPRAISERS COALITION OF WA
ARADIA WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER
ARC OF KING CO
ARC OF SPOKANE
ARC OF WA ST
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS LEGIS COUNCIL
ARDA
AREA
ARTHRITIS FOUNDATION WA/ALASKA CHAPTER
ARTIST TRUST
ASARCO
ASOTIN CO COMMISSIONER
ASPHALT PAVING ASSN OF WA INC
ASSN OF ADV PRACTICE PSYCHIATRIC NURSES

ASSN OF ALCOHOLISM & ADDICTIONS PROGRAMS
ASSN OF WA BUSINESS
ASSN OF WA CITIES
ASSN OF WA HEALTHCARE PLANS
ASSN OF WA HOUSING AUTHORITIES
ASSN OF WA PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICTS
ASSN OF WA SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ASSN OF WESTERN PULP & PAPER WORKERS
ASSOC STUDENTS OF WA ST UNIVERSITY
ASSOCIATED BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS
ASSOCIATED BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS--INLAND PACIFIC
ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF WA
ASSURANT GROUP
ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS LP
AT&T
AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES
AUBURN REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
AUDOBON WASHINGTON
AURORA MEDICAL SERVICES
AUTOBODY CRAFTSMAN ASSN
AUTOMOTIVE UNITED TRADES ORGANIZATION
AVENTIS PASTEUR (THRU MULTISTATE)
AVENTIS PHARMACEUTICALS
AVISTA CORP
AVISTA CORP

B

BANK OF AMERICA
BARR LABORATORIES INC
BASIN DISPOSAL INC
BATTELLE
BAXTER HEALTHCARE CORP
BAYER CORP, PHARMACEUTICAL DIV
BELLEVUE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BELLEVUE EDUCATION ASSN
BICYCLE ALLIANCE OF WA
BLACK BALL TRANSPORT INC
BLDG OWNERS & MANAGERS ASSN OF KING CO
BOARD
BOEING
BOEING EMPLOYEES CREDIT UNION
BOGARD & ASSOC*
BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION
BOLDT/THATCHER*
BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA
BP AMOCO
BP/OLYMPIC PIPELINE CO
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO
BROADBAND COMMUNICATIONS ASSN OF WA
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS WA ST LEG
BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP
BUILDING FOR THE ARTS
BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSN OF WA
BULLSEYE AMUSEMENT
BURLINGTON NORTHERN SANTA FE RAILROAD

C

C F TEC INC*
CADMAN INC
CALPINE CORP
CAPITOL CONNECTION
CAPITOL ONE FINANCIAL CORP

CAR & TRUCK RENTAL & LEASING ASSN
CAREY MORRIS
CARNEY BADLEY SMITH & SPELLMAN
CASCADE LAND CONSERVANCY
CASCADE NATURAL GAS
CENT PUGET SOUND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY
CENTRUM
CENTURYTEL
CGR
CHAPTER
CHEHALIS CONFEDERATE TRIBES
CHELAN CO COMMISSIONER
CHELAN CO PUBLIC UTILITY DIST #1
CHEVRON USA INC
CHIECHI & ASSOC
CHILDHAVEN
CHILDRENS ALLIANCE
CHILDRENS HOME SOCIETY OF WA
CHILDRENS HOSPITAL & MEDICAL CENTER
CHLORINE CHEMISTRY COUNCIL
CHOICE REGIONAL HEALTH NETWORK
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMM ON PUBLICATION CIRCLE OF FRIENDS
CIGAR ASSN OF AMERICA
CIRCLE "S" LANDSCAPE
CIT COMM FOR RIGHT TO KEEP & BEAR ARMS
CIT FOR MONORAIL ACCOUNTABILITY
CIT FOR PARKS & RECREATON
CIT FOR RESPONSIBLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
CITY OF ANACORTES
CITY OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND
CITY OF BELLEVUE
CITY OF BELLINGHAM
CITY OF BREMERTON
CITY OF DUVALL
CITY OF EDMONDS
CITY OF EVERETT
CITY OF FEDERAL WAY
CITY OF KENNEWICK
CITY OF KENT
CITY OF LAKEWOOD
CITY OF OLYMPIA
CITY OF RICHLAND
CITY OF SEATAC
CITY OF SEATTLE
CITY OF SHORELINE
CITY OF SPOKANE
CITY OF TACOMA
CITY OF TUKWILA
CITY OF VANCOUVER
CLARK CO SCHOOL EMPLOYEE'S CREDIT UNION
CLARK COUNTY
CLARK COUNTY
CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES
CLEAR CHANNEL ENTERTAINMENT
CLEAR CHANNEL OUTDOOR
CLIMATE SOLUTIONS
CLIPPER NAVIGATION
COALITION FOR A JEWISH VOICE
COALITION FOR CLEAN WATER
COALITION OF COASTAL FISHERIES
COALITION TO REFORM LONG TERM CARE FINANCING

COASTAL TREATMENT SERVICES
COGENERATION COALITION
COLUMBIA BASIN DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE
COLUMBIA LEGAL SERVICES
COLUMBIA RAIL INTERMODAL SYSTEMS LLC
COLUMBIA RIVER PILOTS
COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMSHIP OPERATORS ASSN
COLUMBIA SNAKE RIVER IRRIGATORS ASSN
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES
COMCAST
COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA LOCAL 7810
COMMUNICO*
COMMUNITY ALLIANCE FOR YOUTH
COMMUNITY ASSOC INSTITUTE
COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICE ASSN OF AMERICA (THRU
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS OF WA
COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICES ASSN
COMPASS HEALTH
COMPLEMENTARY HEALTHCARE PLANS
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ASSN
CONDOMINIUM ALLIANCE
CONNOLLY, TACON & MESERVE*
CONOCO PHILLIPS
CONSUMER DATA INDUSTRY ASSN
CONSUMER HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS ASSN
CONSUMER SPECIALITY PRODUCTS ASSN
CONSUMERS UNION OF U S INC
CONTRACTORS BONDING & INSURANCE CO
COORS BREWING CO INC
CORNISH COLLEGE OF THE ARTS
COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN POLICE & SHERIFFS
COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN POLICE & SHERIFFS
COUNCIL OF TROUT UNLMTD
COUNCIL OF YOUTH AGENCIES
COYNE JESERNIG LLC*

D

DA VITA
DAA NORTHWEST
DAVID DUCHARME*
DAWN MINING CO LLC
DBA LRI
DEHART & DARR
DEPT OF PRINTING
DIAGEO
DIGIMARC I D SYSTEMS LLC
DISTILLED SPIRITS COUNCIL OF THE US
DISTILLERY REPRESENTATIVES ASSN OF WA
DOUGLAS CO COMMISSIONER
DUKE ENERGY N AMERICA
DURHAM TRANSPORTATION

E

EAST KING CO CHAMBER OF COMM LEG COALITION
ECHO BAY MINES
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTE
EDMONDS PUBLIC FACILITIES DISTRICT
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
EMERALD SVCS INC
EMPLOYER HEALTHCARE COALITION
ENERGY NORTHWEST

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY COALITION
EQUAL JUSTICE COALITION
ESCROW ASSN OF WA
EVERGREEN GOVT RELATIONS*
EVERGREEN STATE LOGO SIGNS

F

FAIRNESS LOBBY
FAMILIES OF THE RETARDED
FAR WEST AGRIBUSINESS ASSN
FARMERS INSURANCE GROUP
FARWELL & ASSOC
FEMINIST WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER
FERRY CO COMMISSION
FINANCIAL SERVICE CENTERS OF WA
FIRE SPRINKLER ADVISORY BD OF PUGET SOUND
FIRST & GOAL INC
FIRST TECHNOLOGY FED CREDIT UNION
FLOATING HOMES ASSN
FLOATING HOMES ASSN
FNW INC
FOOD LIFELINE
FOSTER PARENTS ASSN OF WA STATE
FOX THEATER
FPL ENERGY LLC
FRANK RUSSELL CO
FRANKLIN CO COMMISSIONERS
FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
FRED MEYER (OXLEY & ASSOC)
FREEDOM RESTORATION PROJECT
FREMONT PUBLIC ASSN
FRIENDS COMM ON WA ST PUBLIC POLICY

G

G & G PUBLIC AFFAIRS*
GENERAL ELECTRIC MEDICAL
GENERAL MOTORS CORP
GEODUCK HARVEST ASSN
GEOLOGISTS
GEOLOGISTS HYDROGEOLOGISTS & ENGINEERING
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP
GLACIER NORTHWEST
GLAXO SMITHKLINE
GOCHE JAMES
GOLDEN NW ALUMINUM
GOLDENDALE ALUMINUM COMPANY
GOODRICH CORPORATION
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
GORDON WALGREN CONSULTING SVCS*
GOTTLIEB FISHER & ANDREWS, PLLC
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS SERVICES*
GOVT BLDG OWNERS & LESSORS ASSN
GRANT CO COMMISSION
GRANT PUD
GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS INTL UNION LOCAL 182C
GREATER SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GREATER YAKIMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GROUP HEALTH COOPERATIVE
GROWERS ASSN
GTECH CORPORATION

GUN OWNERS ACTION LEAGUE OF WA

H

HAMPTON AFFILIATES
HARNISH GROUP INC
HAROLD LEMAY ENTERPRISES
HEALTH CARE:FACILITIES
HEALTH INSURANCE ASSN OF AMERICA
HEALTH WATCH TECH
HEWLETT-PACKARD CO (THRU MULTISTATE)
HOFFMAN-LA ROCHE PHARMACEUTICALS
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE WESTOURS
HOME CARE ASSN OF WA
HOMESIGHT
HOP GROWERS OF WA
HOSPITALITY PARTNERS
HOTEL EMPLOYEES & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTL
HOTEL EMPLOYEES & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES TACOMA
HUB ASSN - STATE
HUGHES & ASSOC
HULL & AUSTIN INC*
HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
HUNTERS HERITAGE COUNCIL

I

IBEW LOCAL 112
IBEW LOCAL 125
IBEW LOCAL 191
IBEW LOCAL 46
IBEW LOCAL 48
IBEW LOCAL 73
IBEW LOCAL 76
IBEW LOCAL 77
IBEW LOCAL 970
IBM CORPORATION
IDENTITY CLARK CO
IFPTE LOCAL 17
INDEPENDENT AUTO AGENTS OF WA
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS ASSN
INDEPENDENT INS AGENTS & BROKERS OF WA
INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS OF NW UTILITIES
INLAND NW WILDLIFE COUNCIL
INLANDBOATMEN'S UNION
INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP
INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE MGMT
INSURANCE & FINANCIAL ADVISORS PAC
INSURANCE AUTO AUCTIONS
INSURANCE BROKERS & AGENTS - WEST
INTEC
INTEL CORPORATION
INTERACTIVE DIGITAL SOFTWARE ASSN
INTERNATIONAL ASSN OF PLUMBING & MECH
INTERSTATE LOGOS INC
INTL CODE COUNCIL
INTL CONFERENCE OF BUILDING OFFICIALS
IRON WORKERS LOCAL UNION 86
IUOE LOCAL 609
IUOE LOCAL 612

J

J M MARTINAC SHIP BUILDING CORP
JAMES RIGBY
JAMES W POTTS
JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE
JEAN LEONARD*
JENSEN/WALGREN GOVT CONSULTING*
JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER SEATTLE
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS #28

K

KAISER PERMANENTE HEALTH PLAN
KALISPEL TRIBE
KEMPER DEVELOPMENT CO
KEYBANK OF WA
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP
KING CO COUNCIL
KING CO LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO
KING CO SCH COAL (THRU PRESTON GATES ELLIS)
KING CO SCH COAL (THRU PRESTON GATES ELLIS)
KITSAP TRANSIT
KLICKITAT CO COMMISSION
KRAFT FOODS NORTH AMERICA (THRU ATRIA)

L

LABOR READY
LAIDLAW TRANSIT
LAKE CITY CONSULTING SVCS*
LAKEHAVEN UTILITY DIST
LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS OF WA
LEAGUE OF EDUCATION VOTERS
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WA
LENSCRAFTERS
LEOFF1 COALITION
LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTERS OF WA INC
LEWIS CO
LEWIS CO
LIABILITY REFORM COALITION
LIFE CENTER NORTHWEST
LIFE LONG AIDS ALLIANCE
LINCOLN CO COMMISSION
LONG TERM CARE PHARMACY ASSN (THUR MULTISTATE)
LONGVIEW FIBRE COMPANY
LOREN M FREEMAN
LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES

M

M/A-COM
MACGOWAN & ASSOCIATES*
MANUFACTURED HOUSING COMMUNITIES OF WA
MARCH OF DIMES - W WA CHAPTER
MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSN
MARITIME ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION
MARTIN FLYNN PUBLIC AFFAIRS INC*
MARTIN HALL JUVENILE CONSORTIUM
MASTER BLDRS ASSN OF KING & SNO COUNTIES
MASTERS MATES & PILOTS UNION
MATSON & ASSOC*

MBNA AMERICA BANK
MCDONALD'S
MCLANE CO INC
MCLEOD USA INC
MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN WESTERN WA
MEDCO HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC
MEDTRONIC INC
MELANIE STEWART*
MERCK & CO INC
MERCURY AWARENESS TEAM OF WA
METRO PARKS OF TACOMA
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
METROPOLITAN MORTGAGE & SECURITIES
MICHAEL L KAYSER
MICHAEL TEMPLE*
MICHENER DAVID
MICROSOFT CORP
MIDWIVES ASSN OF WA STATE
MILLENNIA PUBLIC AFFAIRS INC*
MILLER BREWING CO (THRU ATRIA CORPORATE SVCS)
MJ DURKAN INC*
MOLINA HEALTHCARE OF WA INC
MONSANTO
MOTION PICTURE ASSN OF AMERICA
MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITORS OF WA
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL
MOUNTAIN STAR RESORT
MOX-CHEHALIS LLC
MUCKLESHOOT INDIAN TRIBE
MULTICARE
MULTI-SERVICE CENTER LONG TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN
(MULTISTATE)
MUSEUM OF FLIGHT FOUNDATION

N

N CAPITOL CAMPUS HERITAGE PK DEV ASSN
N PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE 7TH-DAY ADVENTISTS
NAMI THURSTON/MASON
NAMI WA
NATIONAL ENERGY SYSTEMS CO
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
NATL ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION LEAGUE
NATL ASSN OF CHAIN DRUG STORES
NATL ASSN OF CREDIT MGMT
NATL ASSN OF INDEPENDENT INSURERS
NATL ASSN OF INDUSTRIAL & OFFICE PROPERTIES
NATL ASSN OF SOCIAL WORKERS WA ST CHAPTER
NATL AUDUBON SOCIETY
NATL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN
NATL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSN (THRU
NATL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS
NATL FIRE PROTECTION ASSN
NATL RIFLE ASSN INSTITUTE FOR LEG ACTION
NATURE CONSERVANCY, THE
NEXTEL
NEXUS COMMUNICATIONS*
NISQUALLY INDIAN TRIBE
NON-BANK FUNDS TRANSMITTERS GROUP
NOOKSACK RIVER CASINO
NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSN
NORTHWEST ALLIANCE FOR PSYCHIATRIC STUDY
NORTHWEST AUTOMATIC VENDING ASSN

NORTHWEST CHINOOK RECOVERY
NORTHWEST CONTAINER SERVICES
NORTHWEST ECOSYSTEM ALLIANCE
NORTHWEST ENERGY COALITION
NORTHWEST GOVT AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST KIDNEY CENTERS
NORTHWEST MARINE TRADE ASSN
NORTHWEST MOTORCYCLE ASSN
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS
NORTHWEST PULP & PAPER ASSN
NORTHWEST RACING ASSOC, LTD PARTNERSHIP
NORTHWEST STEELHEAD/SALMON
NORTHWEST WOMEN'S LAW CENTER
NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS
NUCOR CORP
NW ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES ASSN
NW ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS COUNCIL
NW HEALTH LAW ADVOCATES
NW PROPANE GAS ASSN
NW SPORTFISHING INDUSTRY ASSN

O

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OIL HEAT INSTITUTE OF WA
OKANOGAN CO COMMISSION
OLYMPIC PROPERTY GROUP/POPE RESOURCES
ONE CALL CONCEPTS INC
OPEIU LOCAL 8
OPTICIANS ASSN OF WA
OPTOMETRIC PHYSICIANS OF WA

P

PACIFIC ASSN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS
PACIFIC COAST SHELLFISH
PACIFIC COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES*
PACIFIC INTL ENGINEERING
PACIFIC NW DIST CNCL OF CARPENTERS
PACIFIC NW PAINT COUNCIL
PACIFIC NW SKI AREAS ASSN
PACIFIC PRINTING & IMAGING ASSN
PACIFIC PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PACIFIC SCIENCE CENTER
PACIFIC SEAFOOD
PACIFICARE OF WA
PACIFICORP
PALMER COKING COAL CO
PARTNERSHIP 2020
PATRICK DUNN & ASSOCIATES LTD*
PEER
PEMCO FINANCIAL SERVICES
PEND OREILLE CO COMMISSION
PEOPLE FOR FAIR TAXES
PEOPLE FOR PUGET SOUND
PFIZER INC
PG&E NATIONAL ENERGY GROUP
PHARMACEUTICAL RSRCH/MFG OF AMERICA
PHARMACIA
PHILIP MORRIS INC (THRU ALTRIA CORPORATE SVCS)
PHOENIX ASSOC PUBLIC AFFAIRS LLC*
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSN OF WA
PHYSICIANS INSURANCE EXCHANGE
PIERCE CO

PIERCE CO BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL
PIERCE CO RECYCLING COMPOSTING & DISPOSAL LLC
PIERCE CO SECURITY INC
PIERCE TRANSIT
PILCHUCK UNISERV COUNCIL
PLANNED PARENTHOOD AFFILIATES OF WA
PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF WESTERN WA
PLUS ONE COMM & GOVT RELATIONS*
PLYMOUTH HOUSING GROUP
PNW PROPANE GAS ASSN
POOR PEOPLE CAMPAIGN PROJECT
PORT BLAKELY TREE FARMS
PORT OF BREMERTON
PORT OF KALAMA
PORT OF LONGVIEW
PORT OF QUINCY PHARMACEUTICALS RSRCH/MFG OF AMERICA PROCESSORS ASSN
PORT OF SEATTLE
PORT OF TACOMA
POTLATCH CORPORATION
PREMERA BLUE CROSS
PRE-PAID LEGAL SERVICES INC
PRESTON GATES & ELLIS LLP*
PREVENTION
PRIVATE INDUSTRIES IN PRISONS
PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE AGENTS ASSN
PROGRAM
PROGRESSIVE ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY
PROGRESSIVE CORP
PROSPERITY COUNSELING & TREATMENT SERVICES INC
PROVIDENCE HEALTH SYSTEM - WASHINGTON REGION
PROVIDENCE HEALTH SYSTEM - WASHINGTON REGION
PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSOCIATES*
PUBLIC AFFAIRS WA*
PUBLIC SCHOOL
PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OF WA
PUD #1 OF KITSAP CO
PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY
PUGET SOUND DIST COUNCIL EMPLOYEES OF WA
PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC
PUGET SOUND PILOTS
PUGET SOUND STEAMSHIP OPERATORS ASSN
PUGET SOUND TECHNOLOGY
PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS

Q

QUINULT INDIAN NATION
QWEST
QWEST

R

R HENRY ROSE
RABANCO
RAINIER CASE MANAGEMENT INC
RAINIER UNISERV COUNCIL
RAINIER PETROLEUM
RAYONIER
RECREATIONAL BOATING ASSN OF WA
RECREATIONAL GAMING ASSN
REDHOOK ALE BREWERY
REGENCE BLUE SHIELD
REHABILITATION ENTERPRISES OF WA
RENAL CARE GROUP

RENEWABLE NW PROJECT
RENTAL HOUSING ASSN OF PUGET SOUND
RESCARE WASHINGTON INC
RESIDENT COUNCILS OF WA
RESPIRATORY CARE SOCIETY OF WA
RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRY FOR A SOUND ENVIRONMENT
RETIRED FIREFIGHTERS OF WA
RETIRED PUBLIC EMPLOYEES COUNCIL OF WA
RITE AID CORPORATION
RJ REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO
ROCKEY COMPANY
ROWLEY ENTERPRISES
RUTH DYKEMAN CHILDREN'S CENTER

S

S L START & ASSOC
SABEY CORPORATION
SAFECO CORP
SAFEHARBOR TECHNOLOGY CORP
SAMISH INDIAN NATION
SAMMAMISH UNISERV COUNCIL
SANITARY SERVICES CO INC
SAS INSTITUTE INC SEATTLE KING CO CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
SCHERING-PLOUGH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS INC
SCHERING-PLOUGH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS INC
SEATTLE CENTER FOUNDATION
SEATTLE EDUCATION ASSN
SEATTLE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHOANALYSIS
SEATTLE MARINERS
SEATTLE MONORAIL PROJECT
SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SEATTLE THEATRE GROUP
SEATTLE TIMES CO
SEATTLE-NORTHWEST SECURITIES
SEGALE BUSINESS PARK
SENECA FOODS CORP
SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTL
SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTL UNION DIST 925
SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTL UNION ST COUNCIL
SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTNL UNION LOCAL 775
SHEET METAL & AIR CONDITION CONTRACTORS WEST WA
SHEET METAL WORKERS LOCAL 66
SHELL OIL CO
SHERRY APPLETON
SHOALWATER BAY TRIBE
SIERRA DESIGN GROUP
SIMPSON INVESTMENT CO
SIMPSON RESOURCE CO
SINGLE STICK INC
SIX FLAGS INC
SKAGIT CO
SMALL & MIDSIZE TRANSIT ALLIANCE
SMITH ALLING LANE PS*
SMOKELESS TOBACCO COUNCIL
SNOHOMISH CO
SNOHOMISH CO PTBA CORP
SNOHOMISH CO PUBLIC UTILITY DIST #1 SOUNDVIEW UNISERV COUNCIL
SNO-KING WATER DIST COALITION
SOREN NORTHWEST INC
SOUNDVIEW UNISERV COUNCIL
SOUTHWEST WA MEDICAL CENTER
SPOKANE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SPOKANE AREA GOOD ROADS ASSN
SPOKANE INTERCOLLEGIATE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY
SPOKANE PUBLIC FACILITIES DIST
SPOKANE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SPOKANE TRANSIT AUTHORITY
SPOKANE UNISERV COUNCIL
SPRINT (UNITED TELE CO OF THE NW)
SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE
STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
STERICYCLE INC
STEVENS CO COMMISSION
STUART A HALSAN*
SUMMIT UNISERV CNCL
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES ASSN
SURPLUS LINE ASSN OF WA
SUSAN G KOMEN BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION
SWEDISH MEDICAL CENTER

T

TACOMA-PIERCE CO HEALTH DEPT
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS AMERICA INC
TALGO RAIL
TAP PHARMACEUTICALS
TAYLOR SHELLFISH CO INC
TEACHERS INSURANCE & ANNUITY ASSN
TEAMCHILD
TECK COMINCO AMERICAN INC
TELEVISION WA
TERRY KOHL
TESORO REFINING & MARKETING CO
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
T-MOBILE USA INC
TO STREET CRIMES)
TODD PACIFIC SHIPYARDS CORP
TOWER LTD*
TRANSPORTATION CHOICES COALITION
TREEHOUSE
TRENDWEST RESORTS
TRIDENT SEAFOODS
TRIPLETT & ASSOCIATES INC*
TROUTLODGE INC
TULALIP TRIBES

U

UNICO PROPERTIES INC
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
UNION ST COUNCIL
UNIONS:TRADE
UNITED FOOD & COMM WORKERS 17
UNITED FOOD & COMM WRKRS #1001
UNITED SUBCONTRACTORS ASSN
UNITED TRANSPORTATION UNION
UNITED WAY OF KING CO
UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
UST PUBLIC AFFAIRS INC
UTILITIES:TELEPHONE
UTILITY CONTRACTORS ASSN OF WA

V

VAAGEN BROTHERS LUMBER INC
VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER

VANCOUVER EDUCATION ASSN
VERIZON COMMUNICATION INC
VERIZON WIRELESS
VULCAN NORTHWEST INC

W

WA & NORTHERN IDAHO DIST COUNCIL LABORERS UNION
WA ACADEMY OF EYE PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
WA ACADEMY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS
WA ADULT DAY SERVICES ASSN
WA AGGREGATES & CONCRETE ASSN
WA AGGREGATES & CONCRETE ASSN
WA AIRPORT MANAGEMENT ASSN
WA AMBULANCE ASSN
WA ASPARAGUS COMMISSION
WA ASSN COMMUNITY & MIGRANT HEALTH CTRS
WA ASSN FOR CAREER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION
WA ASSN FOR EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN
WA ASSN FOR MARRIAGE & FAMILY THERAPY
WA ASSN FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE & VIOLENCE
WA ASSN OF ACCOUNTABLE COURT REPORTING
WA ASSN OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING
WA ASSN OF BUILDING OFFICIALS
WA ASSN OF COMPUTER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
WA ASSN OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
WA ASSN OF COUNTY OFFICIALS
WA ASSN OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYERS
WA ASSN OF DIABETES EDUCATORS
WA ASSN OF DRUG COURT PROFESSIONALS
WA ASSN OF HEALTH UNDERWRITERS
WA ASSN OF HOUSING & SRVS FOR THE AGING
WA ASSN OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES
WA ASSN OF INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS
WA ASSN OF JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATORS
WA ASSN OF MORTGAGE BROKERS
WA ASSN OF NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS
WA ASSN OF NURSE ANESTHETISTS
WA ASSN OF PROFESSIONAL GUARDIANS
WA ASSN OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS
WA ASSN OF RAIL PASSENGERS
WA ASSN OF REALTORS
WA ASSN OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
WA ASSN OF SEWER & WATER DISTRICTS
WA ASSN OF SHERIFFS & POLICE CHIEFS
WA ASSN OF TASC PROGRAMS (TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES
WA ASSN OF VEHICLE SUBAGENTS
WA ASSN OF WHEAT GROWERS
WA AUTOMOTIVE WHOLESALERS ASSN
WA BANKERS ASSN
WA BEER & WINE WHOLESALERS ASSN
WA BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOMEDICAL ASSN
WA BREWERS GUILD
WA CAPITOL SERVICES*

WA CATTLE FEEDERS ASSN
WA CATTLEMEN'S ASSN
WA CEASEFIRE
WA CEMETERY & FUNERAL ASSN
WA CHARITABLE & CIVIC GAMING ASSN
WA CIT FOR WORLD TRADE
WA CITIES INSURANCE AUTHORITY
WA CITIZENS ACTION

WA COALITION FOR GIFTED EDUCATION
WA COALITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS
WA COLLECTORS ASSN
WA COMMISSION FOR THE HUMANITIES
WA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH COUNCIL
WA CONSERVATION VOTERS
WA CONTRACT LOGGERS ASSN
WA COURT REPORTERS ASSN
WA CREDIT UNION LEAGUE
WA CRUSADERS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL
WA DEFENDER ASSN
WA DEFENSE TRIAL LAWYERS
WA DENTAL SERVICE
WA DENTURIST ASSN
WA DRYWALL COALITION
WA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSN
WA EDUCATION ASSN
WA EDUCATION ASSN - EASTERN WA
WA EDUCATION ASSN - MIDSTATE
WA EDUCATION ASSN - RETIRED
WA EDUCATION ASSN - RIVERSIDE
WA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL
WA EVANGELICALS FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT
WA FARM CREDIT SERVICES
WA FARM FORESTRY ASSN
WA FED OF PRIVATE CAREER SCHOOLS & COLLEGES
WA FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
WA FEDERATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES
WA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
WA FINANCIAL LEAGUE
WA FIRE COMMISSIONERS ASSN
WA FISH GROWERS ASSN
WA FOOD INDUSTRY
WA FOOD PROCESSORS COUNCIL
WA FOREST PROTECTION ASSN
WA FRIENDS OF FARMS & FORESTS
WA FRYER COMMISSION
WA GROWERS LEAGUE
WA HEALTH & FITNESS CLUBS ASSN
WA HEALTH CARE ASSN
WA HEALTH FOUNDATION
WA HEARING HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
WA HOMEOWNERS COALITION
WA INDEPENDENCE DAY ASSN
WA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSN
WA INDIAN GAMING ASSN
WA INSURERS
WA LAND TITLE ASSN
WA LIBRARY ASSN
WA LOW-INCOME HOUSING CONGRESS
WA MANUFACTURED HOUSING ASSN
WA MANUFACTURING SERVICES
WA MEDIA SVCS INC*
WA MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS ASSN
WA MORTGAGE LENDERS ASSN
WA MUTUAL BANK
WA NORTH IDAHO SEED ASSN
WA OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSN
WA OIL MARKETERS ASSN
WA OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSN
WA PARKING ASSN
WA PAWNBROKERS ASSN

WA POISON CENTER
WA POTATO & ONION ASSN
WA PROFESSIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY ASSN
WA PROTECTION & ADVOCACY SYSTEM
WA PUBLIC BROADCASTING ASSN
WA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ASSN
WA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP
WA PUBLIC PORTS ASSN
WA PUBLIC UTILITIES DIST ASSN
WA RECREATION & PARKS ASSN
WA REFUSE & RECYCLING ASSN
WA RESTAURANT ASSN
WA RETAIL ASSN
WA ROUNDTABLE
WA RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP ASSN
WA SCHOOL PERSONNEL ASSN
WA SELF INSURERS ASSN
WA SENIOR CIT LOBBY
WA SHELLFISH
WA SOCIETY OF CPA'S
WA SOCIETY OF OCCULARISTS
WA SOFT DRINK ASSN
WA SOFTWARE ALLIANCE WSA
WA SPEECH & HEARING ASSN
WA ST ARTS ALLIANCE
WA ST ASSN OF BOUNDARY REVIEW BOARDS
WA ST ASSN OF BROADCASTERS
WA ST ASSN OF CHILDRENS ADVOCACY CENTERS
WA ST ASSN OF CONVENTION/VISITORS BUREAU
WA ST ASSN OF COUNTIES
WA ST ASSN OF FIRE CHIEFS
WA ST ASSN OF HOME CARE SERVICES
WA ST ASSN OF INDEPENDENT OUTPATIENT PROGRAMS
WA ST ASSN OF NEIGHBORHOOD STORES
WA ST ASSN OF PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS
WA ST ASSN OF RSVP DIRECTORS
WA ST ASSN OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS
WA ST AUTO DEALERS ASSN INC
WA ST BAIL AGENTS ASSN PAC
WA ST BAR ASSN
WA ST BLDG & CONSTRUCTION TRADES CNCL
WA ST CASA
WA ST CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
WA ST CHILD CARE RESOURCE/REFERRAL NETWORK
WA ST CHIROPRACTIC ASSN
WA ST COAL AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
WA ST COAL MENTAL HLTH PROF & CONSUMERS
WA ST COALITION FOR CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
WA ST COALITION OF TRAVEL
WA ST COUNCIL OF CO & CITY EMP
WA ST COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES
WA ST COUNCIL OF FIRE FIGHTERS
WA ST COUNCIL OF POLICE & SHERIFFS
WA ST COUNCIL ON PROBLEM GAMBLING
WA ST DAIRY FEDERATION
WA ST DENTAL ASSN
WA ST DENTAL HYGIENISTS ASSN
WA ST DIETETIC ASSN
WA ST FAIRS ASSN
WA ST FARM BUREAU
WA ST FED OF ANIMAL CARE/CNTROL AGENCIES
WA ST FEDERATION OF CLUBS

WA ST FINANCIAL SERVICES ASSN
WA ST FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSN
WA ST GRANGE
WA ST GROUND WATER ASSN
WA ST HORTICULTURAL ASSN
WA ST HOSPICE ORGANIZATION
WA ST HOSPITAL ASSN
WA ST HOTEL & LODGING ASSN
WA ST HOUSING FINANCE COMMISSION
WA ST INDEPENDENT AUTO DEALERS ASSN
WA ST LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
WA ST LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSN INC
WA ST LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL
WA ST MEDICAL ASSN
WA ST MOTORSPORT DEALERS ASSN
WA ST MUNICIPAL & DIST COURT JUDGES ASSN
WA ST NOW
WA ST NURSES ASSN
WA ST PATROL LIEUTENANTS ASSN
WA ST PATROL TROOPERS ASSN
WA ST PHARMACISTS ASSN
WA ST PODIATRIC MEDICAL ASSN
WA ST POTATO COMMISSION
WA ST PROCESS SERVERS ASSN
WA ST PSYCHIATRIC ASSN
WA ST PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSN
WA ST PTA
WA ST RESIDENTIAL CARE COUNCIL
WA ST SCHOOL RETIREES ASSN
WA ST SELF STORAGE ASSN
WA ST SHORTLINE RAILROAD ASSN
WA ST SNOWMOBILE ASSN
WA ST SOC OF ORAL/MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY
WA ST SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK
WA ST SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS
WA ST SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES
WA ST TRANSIT ASSN
WA ST TRIAL LAWYERS ASSN
WA ST VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSN
WA ST WATER RESOURCES ASSN
WA STAFFING ASSN
WA STUDENT LOBBY
WA TECHNOLOGY CENTER
WA TOW TRUCK ASSN
WA TOXICS COALITION
WA TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION ASSN
WA TRAILS ASSN
WA TRUCKING ASSN
WA WATER POLICY ALLIANCE
WA WHEAT COMMISSION
WA WHOLESALE DRUGGIST ASSN
WA WILDLIFE & RECREATION COALITION
WA WINE INSTITUTE
WAFERTECH LLC
WASHINGTON ADVOCATES LLC*
WASHINGTONIANS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
WASTE CONNECTIONS INC
WASTE MGMT INC
WATER COOPERATIVE OF PIERCE CO
WATER QUALITY INSURANCE SYNDICATE
WEA FOURTH CORNER
WEBTEC

WELLS FARGO BANK
WEST PUBLISHING CORP
WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
WESTERN STATES PETROLEUM ASSN
WESTERN WA AGRICULTURAL ASSN
WESTERN WA GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSN
WESTFARM FOODS
WEYERHAEUSER CO
WHATCOM CO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
WHITMAN CO COMMISSION
WILLIAMS CO
WILLIAMS GAS PIPELINES WEST
WINE INSTITUTE
WMF SMALL BUSINESS INCUBATOR--PIERCE CO
WOODLAND PARK ZOO SOCIETY
WORLD.COM INC
WYETH-AYERST LABORATORIES

X

XO COMMUNICATIONS INC

Y

YAKAMA INDIAN NATION
YAKIMA CO COMMISSION
YAKIMA VALLEY GROWERS-SHIPPERS ASSN
YAKIMA VALLEY LANDLORDS ASSN
YMCA'S OF WA STATE
YOUTH CARE
YUM BRANDS INC

Z

1000 FRIENDS OF WA
24 HOUR FITNESS
3M COMPANY
7 ELEVEN INC