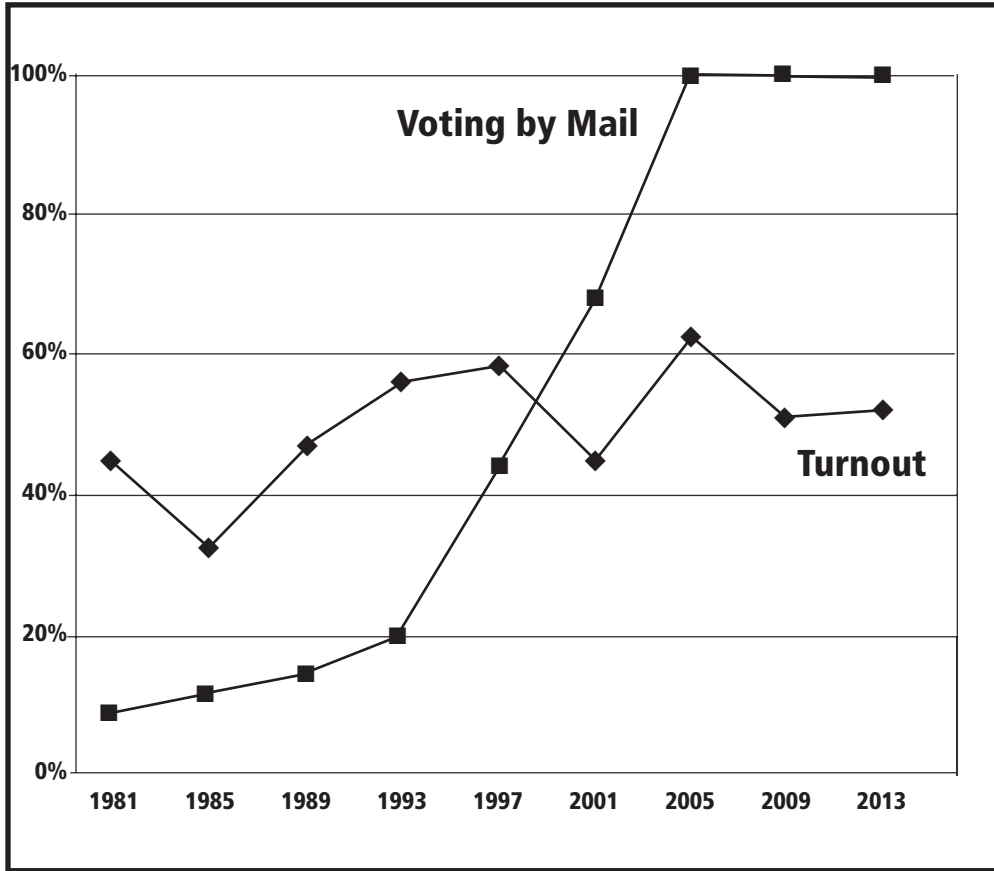


# General Election Results—2013

## Whatcom County General Elections Turnout and Voting by Mail Percentages 1981 – 2013



The Whatcom County Home Rule Charter was approved at the 1978 general election. The at-large and position A for district 1, 2 and 3 first appeared on the 1981 primary and general election ballot. Those positions appeared on the ballot for the years, 1985, 1989, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2013.

Primary Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout Percent	Voting by Mail
1981	54,564	24,591	45.1%	9.0%
1985	61,928	20,313	32.8%	11.7%
1989	60,874	29,530	48.5%	14.3%
1993	79,513	44,911	56.5%	20.7%
1997	85,538	50,593	59.2%	44.2%
2001	97,828	44,163	45.1%	67.1%
2005	102,118	63,716	63.4%	100%
2009	114,292	61,288	53.6%	100%
2013	127,002	69,709	54.9%	100%

## State/Local Election Statistics

	Washington State	Whatcom County
<b>General</b>		
Total Registered	3,914,786	127,002
Ballots Cast	1,772,290	69,709
<b>Turnout</b>	<b>45.27%</b>	<b>54.89%</b>
<b>Primary</b>		
Total Registered	No	65,994 <sup>1</sup>
Ballots Cast	Statewide	14,325
<b>Turnout</b>	Primary	<b>21.71%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These were the number of registered voters in precincts that had races on the primary ballot. The total number of registered voters in the county on election day was 126,379.

## Voting Drop-off Rate

The first column is the total number voting in the general election. The second column is the number voting on ballot measures, legislative or judicial positions. The third column is second column subtracted from the first column and reflected as a percent.

Whatcom County	Total Voting	Voted On	Not Voting
Initiative 522 (label genetically-engineered foods) ...	69,709	68,936	1.11%
Initiative 517 (Initiative/referendum measures) .....	69,709	66,049	5.25%
County Council, District 2 .....	69,709	65,483	6.06%
County Council, At-Large.....	69,709	64,953	6.82%
County Council, District 1 .....	69,709	64,829	7.00%
County Council, District 3 .....	69,709	64,270	7.80%
Port of Bellingham, District 1 .....	69,709	62,171	10.81%
Port of Bellingham, District 2 .....	69,709	62,047	10.99%
Advisory Vote #4 (excise tax on commuter aircraft) .	69,709	59,177	15.11%
Advisory Vote #6 (sales tax on telephone services) ...	69,709	59,097	15.22%
Advisory Vote #3 (leaseholder excise tax credit) .....	69,709	58,960	15.42%
Advisory Vote #5 (tax on pediatric oral services).....	69,709	58,741	15.73%
Advisory Vote #7 (increase estate tax rates) .....	69,709	55,635	20.19%

## City of Bellingham

City Council, District 4 .....	26,989	23,083	14.47%
City Council, At-Large.....	26,989	22,014	18.43%
City Council, District 2* .....	26,989	18,490	31.49%
City Council, District 6* .....	26,989	18,285	32.25%
Municipal Court Judge* .....	26,989	18,071	33.04%

\*Unopposed

35TH ANNIVERSARY

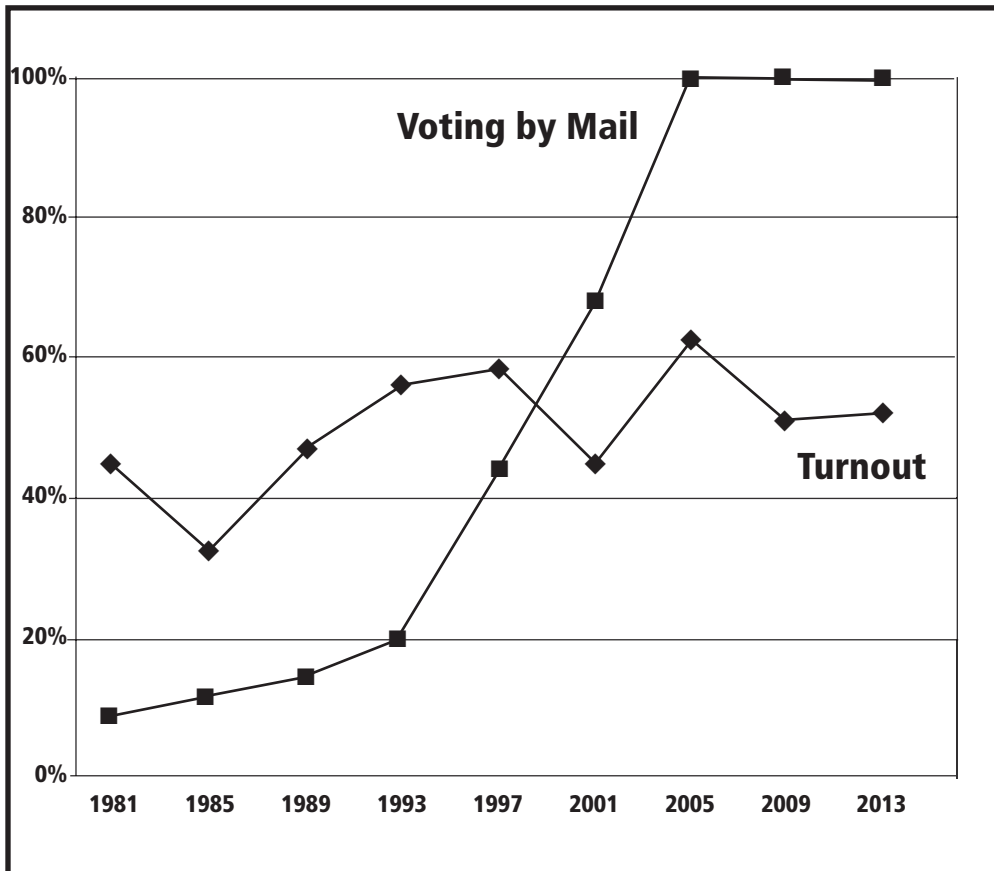


STREAMING LIVE

FREE SPEECH  
RADIO NEWS  
DEMOCRACY  
NOW 89.3FM  
**KUGS**  
STUDENT & PUBLIC  
OPERATED RADIO .ORG

# General Election Results—2013

## Whatcom County General Elections Turnout and Voting by Mail Percentages 1981 – 2013



The Whatcom County Home Rule Charter was approved at the 1978 general election. The at-large and position A for district 1, 2 and 3 first appeared on the 1981 primary and general election ballot. Those positions appeared on the ballot for the years, 1985, 1989, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2013.

Primary Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout Percent	Voting by Mail
1981	54,564	24,591	45.1%	9.0%
1985	61,928	20,313	32.8%	11.7%
1989	60,874	29,530	48.5%	14.3%
1993	79,513	44,911	56.5%	20.7%
1997	85,538	50,593	59.2%	44.2%
2001	97,828	44,163	45.1%	67.1%
2005	102,118	63,716	63.4%	100%
2009	114,292	61,288	53.6%	100%
2013	127,002	69,709	54.9%	100%

## State/Local Election Statistics

	Washington State	Whatcom County
<b>General</b>		
Total Registered	3,914,786	127,002
Ballots Cast	1,772,290	69,709
<b>Turnout</b>	<b>45.27%</b>	<b>54.89%</b>
<b>Primary</b>		
Total Registered	No	65,994 <sup>1</sup>
Ballots Cast	Statewide	14,325
<b>Turnout</b>	Primary	<b>21.71%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These were the number of registered voters in precincts that had races on the primary ballot. The total number of registered voters in the county on election day was 126,379.

## Voting Drop-off Rate

The first column is the total number voting in the general election. The second column is the number voting on ballot measures, legislative or judicial positions. The third column is second column subtracted from the first column and reflected as a percent.

Whatcom County	Total Voting	Voted On	Not Voting
Initiative 522 (label genetically-engineered foods) ...	69,709	68,936	1.11%
Initiative 517 (Initiative/referendum measures) .....	69,709	66,049	5.25%
County Council, District 2 .....	69,709	65,483	6.06%
County Council, At-Large.....	69,709	64,953	6.82%
County Council, District 1 .....	69,709	64,829	7.00%
County Council, District 3 .....	69,709	64,270	7.80%
Port of Bellingham, District 1 .....	69,709	62,171	10.81%
Port of Bellingham, District 2 .....	69,709	62,047	10.99%
Advisory Vote #4 (excise tax on commuter aircraft) .	69,709	59,177	15.11%
Advisory Vote #6 (sales tax on telephone services) ...	69,709	59,097	15.22%
Advisory Vote #3 (leaseholder excise tax credit) .....	69,709	58,960	15.42%
Advisory Vote #5 (tax on pediatric oral services) .....	69,709	58,741	15.73%
Advisory Vote #7 (increase estate tax rates) .....	69,709	55,635	20.19%

## City of Bellingham

City Council, District 4 .....	26,989	23,083	14.47%
City Council, At-Large.....	26,989	22,014	18.43%
City Council, District 2* .....	26,989	18,490	31.49%
City Council, District 6* .....	26,989	18,285	32.25%
Municipal Court Judge* .....	26,989	18,071	33.04%

\*Unopposed

35TH ANNIVERSARY



STREAMING LIVE

FREE SPEECH  
RADIO NEWS  
DEMOCRACY  
NOW 89.3FM  
**KUGS**  
STUDENT & PUBLIC  
OPERATED RADIO .ORG

# General Election Results—2013

## Washington State Ballot Measures

### Initiative 517 (Concerns initiative and referendum matters)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Yes	629,584 37.29%	26,099 39.51%
No	1,058,572 62.71% ✓	39,950 60.49%

### Initiative 522 (Label genetically-engineered foods)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Yes	857,511 48.91%	36,878 53.50%
No	895,557 51.09% ✓	32,058 46.50%

### Advisory Vote #3 (tax credit for taxpayers who lease public-owned property)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	737,365 47.53%	28,208 47.84%
Maintained	813,990 52.47% ✓	30,752 52.16%

### Advisory Vote #4 (excise tax on commuter air carriers in lieu of property tax)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	724,935 46.46%	26,826 45.33%
Maintained	835,415 53.54% ✓	32,351 54.67%

### Advisory Vote #5 (insurance premium tax for some pediatric oral service)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	937,473 60.48% ✓	34,853 59.33%
Maintained	612,611 39.52%	23,888 40.67%

### Advisory Vote #6 (retail sales tax exemption for certain telephone services)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	814,968 52.26% ✓	30,212 51.12%
Maintained	744,392 47.74%	28,885 48.88%

### Advisory Vote #7 (increased estate tax rates for estates over \$4 million)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	765,187 48.77%	26,212 47.11%
Maintained	803,695 51.23% ✓	29,423 52.89%

## Return Envelopes Challenged

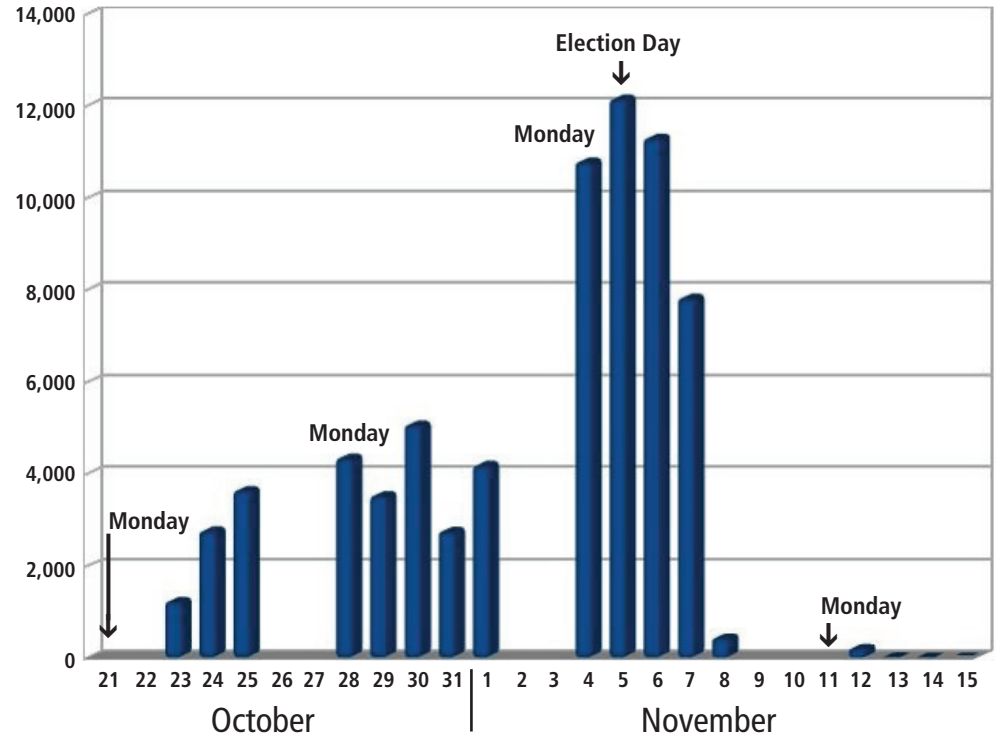
Below are the reasons ballots were rejected for the last five general elections. The most common reason was envelopes with a late postmark. The statistics are from the Canvassing Board Reconciliation Reports.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Envelopes returned	70,409	105,345	69,619	87,431	61,620
Cancelled	3	31	1	6	3
Confidentials	1	0	1	0	0
Contained no ballot	6	12	4	6	8
Deceased	2	5	1	3	3
ID required	3	11	2	0	0
Late postmark/deposit	327	145	316	291	204
No signature	55	61	37	30	23
No signature match	315	420	115	137	100
Other	0	9	0	0	0
Power of Attorney	2	2	3	3	2
Second ballot received	1	7	2	7	3
Void	4	0	0	1	0
Wrong Voter Signature	4	6	3	0	0
<b>Total Challenged</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>346</b>
Undeliverable	1,901	1,064	1,291	1,062	1,517
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,863</b>

## How Ballots Are Returned to Auditor

	Number Returned	Percent Returned
U.S. Postal Service	36,924	51.06
Courthouse drop box	18,369	25.40
Lynden drop box	5,539	7.66
Ferndale drop box	3,605	4.98
Blaine drop box	3,154	4.36
Everson drop box	1,652	2.28
Western Washington University drop box	1,197	1.66
Deming drop box	1,124	1.55
Meridian Middle School drop box	671	.93
Email	68	.09
Confidential	8	.01
Fax	6	.01
AVU (visually impaired voting machine)	1	.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,318</b>	

## Daily Envelope Return



The Whatcom County auditor's office mailed 127,002 ballots to registered voters; 1,901 were undeliverable. Almost 55 percent of the ballots — 38,475 or 54.7 percent — were returned before election day. Envelopes challenged (below left) accounted for less than one percent of ballots returned.

	Ballots Returned	Percent of Total
September 20	(Friday: Military/Overseas Ballots Mailed)	
September 23	(Monday)	5 .01%
September 27	(Friday)	7 .01%
September 30	(Monday)	7 .01%
October 2	(Wednesday)	12 .02%
October 9	(Wednesday)	18 .03%
October 11	(Friday)	4 .01%
October 15	(Tuesday)	14 .02%
October 17	(Thursday)	12 .02%
October 18	(Friday)	42 .06%
October 18	(Friday: Whatcom County Ballots Mailed)	
October 21	(Monday)	44 .06%
October 22	(Tuesday)	125 .18%
October 23	(Wednesday)	1,214 1.72%
October 24	(Thursday)	2,750 3.91%
October 25	(Friday)	3,627 5.15%
October 28	(Monday)	4,337 6.16%
October 29	(Tuesday)	3,518 5.00%
October 30	(Wednesday)	5,053 7.18%
October 31	(Thursday)	2,742 3.90%
November 1	(Friday)	4,172 5.93%
November 4	(Monday)	10,773 15.30%
November 5	(Tuesday: Election Day)	12,140 17.24%
November 6	(Wednesday)	11,295 16.04%
November 7	(Thursday)	7,811 11.09%
November 8	(Friday)	423 .60%
November 11	(Monday: Veterans' Day – Courthouse closed)	
November 12	(Tuesday)	192 .27%
November 13	(Wednesday)	10 .01%
November 14	(Thursday)	2 .00%
November 15	(Friday)	1 .00%
November 18–20		9 .01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,409</b>	

	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percent Voting
Unincorporated Whatcom County	56,993	31,511	55.29
Bellingham	49,248	26,989	54.80
Blaine	3,065	1,619	52.79
Everson	2,214	577	47.53
Ferndale	6,717	3,328	49.55
Lynden	8,327	4,995	60.00
Nooksack	746	373	50.00
Sumas	692	317	45.81
<b>Whatcom County</b>	<b>127,002</b>	<b>69,709</b>	<b>54.89</b>

# Final Election Results — 2013

Compiled by  
Bill McCallum

Chart by  
Marian Beddill

**Primary Election**  
August 6, 2013

**General Election**  
November 5, 2013

\*Incumbent

All positions on this page are nonpartisan.

<sup>1</sup>Pledged not to spend more than \$5,000 and not to receive single contributions above \$200; not required to file disclosure reports.

<sup>2</sup>Not the final report.

<sup>3</sup>Liabilities: \$4,000

<sup>4</sup>Liabilities: \$10,100

<sup>5</sup>First name and middle initial listed in Public Disclosure Commission files.

NA – Not Available

The February issue of *Whatcom Watch* will report on independent expenditures.

	General Election	Primary Election	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus Deficit	Cost Per Vote	
<b>Port of Bellingham District 1</b>							
	31,572	50.47%	Dan (Daniel L.) <sup>5</sup> Robbins	\$31,385 <sup>2</sup>	\$26,383 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,002 <sup>3</sup> .84	
	30,424	48.94%	Renata B. Kowalczyk	\$42,686 <sup>2</sup>	\$38,716 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,970 \$1.27	
	175	.28%	Write-In				
<b>District 2</b>							
	31,178	50.25%	Mike (Michael A.) <sup>5</sup> McAuley*	\$24,964 <sup>2</sup>	\$24,064 <sup>2</sup>	\$901 .77	
	30,700	49.48%	Ken (Patrick K.) <sup>5</sup> Bell	\$54,875 <sup>2</sup>	\$54,779 <sup>2</sup>	(\$10,002) <sup>4</sup> \$1.78	
	169	.27%	Write-In				
<b>Whatcom County Council At-Large</b>							
	34,169	52.61%	Rud (Rutherford P.) <sup>5</sup> Browne	\$148,643	\$148,643	0 \$4.30	
	30,661	47.20%	Bill (William D.) <sup>5</sup> Knutzen*	\$65,190 <sup>2</sup>	\$61,384 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,806 \$2.00	
	123	.19%	Write-In				
<b>District 1 — Position A</b>							
	33,889	52.27%	Barry A. Buchanan	\$98,075 <sup>2</sup>	\$97,889 <sup>2</sup>	\$186 \$2.89	
	30,796	47.50%	Kathy (Kathleen M.) <sup>5</sup> Kershner*	\$41,602 <sup>2</sup>	\$40,217 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,385 \$1.31	
	144	.22%	Write-In				
<b>District 2 — Position A</b>							
	34,693	52.98%	Ken Mann*	\$81,802 <sup>2</sup>	\$78,141 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,665 \$2.52	
	30,657	46.82%	Ben Elenbaas	\$36,999	\$41,031	(\$4,032) \$1.34	
	133	.20%	Write-In				
<b>District 3 — Position A</b>							
	35,187	54.75%	Carl M. Weimer*	\$88,274 <sup>2</sup>	\$85,908 <sup>2</sup>	\$2,366 \$2.44	
	28,954	45.05%	Michelle C. Luke	\$47,391 <sup>2</sup>	\$45,984 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,407 \$1.59	
	129	.20%	Write-In				
<b>Bellingham City Council At-Large</b>							
	16,177	73.49%	Roxanne J. Murphy	5,610 51.35%	\$13,087 <sup>2</sup>	\$9,131 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,956 .56
	5,701	25.90%	Bob (Robert) <sup>5</sup> Burr	2,732 25.00%		Under \$5,001 <sup>1</sup>	NA
			Allen Brown	2,584 23.65%		Under \$5,001 <sup>1</sup>	NA
	136	0.62%	Write-In				
<b>Ward 2</b>							
	18,177	98.31%	Gene R. Knutson*		0	0	0
	313	1.69%	Write-In				
<b>Ward 4</b>							
	14,534	62.96%	Pinky T. Vargas		\$14,425 <sup>2</sup>	\$12,951 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,474 .89
	8,492	36.79%	Clayton (Jack C.) <sup>5</sup> Petree		\$14,716	\$14,716	0 \$1.73
	57	0.25%	Write-In				
<b>Ward 6</b>							
	17,962	98.23%	Michael W. Lilliquist*		\$3,921 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,066 <sup>2</sup>	\$2,855 .06
	323	1.77%	Write-In				

 <p><b>ROFMANN BUILDERS</b></p>	<p>Rofkar &amp; Heitmann Company</p>
	<p>Additions Remodel ROFMAI*018C3</p>
<p>Rofmann, Inc. P.O. Box 5792, Bellingham, WA 98227 (360) 961-8963 www.rofmann.com</p>	

**We love your Volvo as much as you do**

Our services include diagnosis, repairs, part sales and pre-purchase inspections. We sell late model and vintage pre-owned Volvos. Internet cafe and barista on site. Located just four miles east of Bellingham in beautiful Whatcom County. Locally owned and environmentally conscious. Taking care of you and your Volvo since 1986.

**Rainbow AUTO SERVICE & SALES**  
Your VOLVO is my specialty!

VISA DISCOVER MasterCard

Phone 360.734.6117  
Monday thru Thursday 8 am to 6 pm.  
RainbowAutoService.com

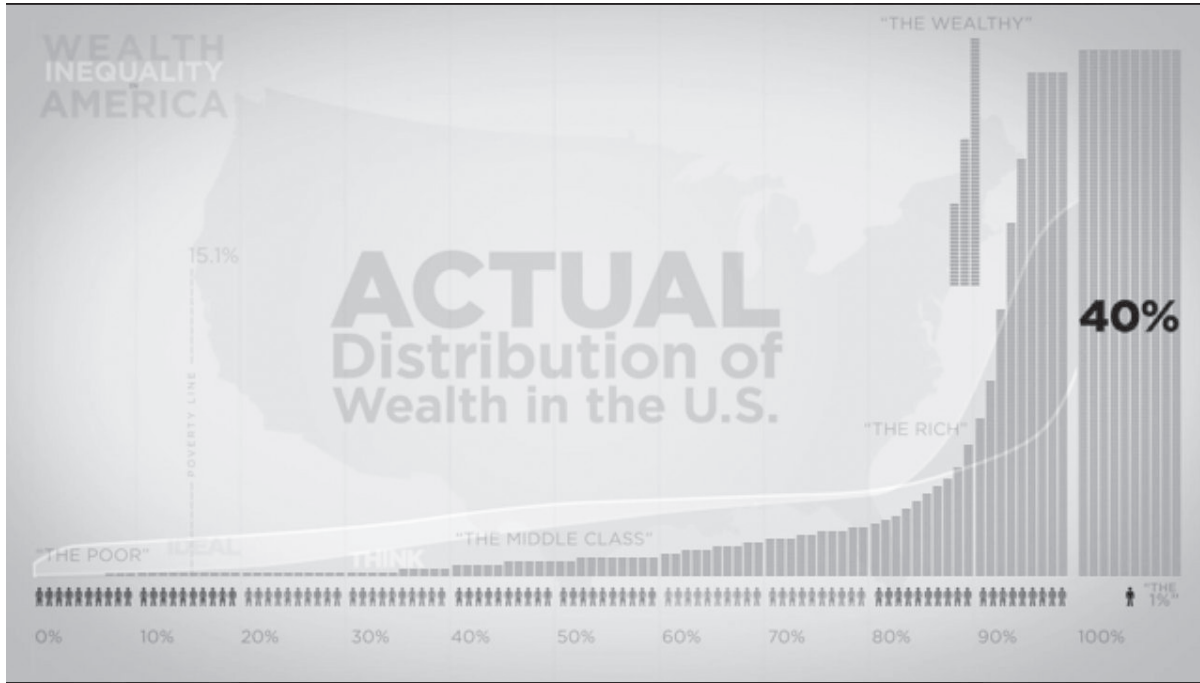
# Under Capitalism: Introduction to a Series of Articles

Continued from page 1

that way,” or “that’s the way the system works,” or “that’s what we are”?

Unraveling these ideas, institutions and practices is particularly difficult because many of them are in practice hidden, since they are “assumed.” Some ideas — or at least their harmful consequences — are

Stoney Bird formerly served as an international corporate business lawyer. After college and Peace Corps service in Libya and Tunisia, he went to law school at UCLA, and then directly into the international legal department of Mobil Oil. Later he joined the legal department of Harris Corporation, a Fortune 300 electronics firm, and ended up as Harris’ European lawyer based in England, engaged primarily in corporate transactions. In 1990, beginning to think that he might like to spend his life in some way more consistent with his values, he ceased the practice of law and moved to the Skagit Valley. There he became involved with the life of the community in which he was living for the first time, engaging with growth management, environmental concerns and transportation issues. In order to reduce his ecological footprint, he decided to stop using a car in 2002. Wanting to find a way to use his extensive corporate legal experience for purposes that he valued, he eventually came to learn of the widespread movement for local communities to adopt Community Bills of Rights. Because the local movement was so strong, he moved to Bellingham in 2011 and now lives in the York Neighborhood.



screen shot: R. Jehn; video: public domain

This graphic screen shot from a video shows that the top 1 percent of income earners hold 40 percent of the wealth of the United States. The video can be found at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPKKQnijnsM>.

hidden because they are the water in which we have swum all our lives. Many constricting legal rules are hidden for most people because they are not discussed in our institutions of education or the corporate media.

And yet, there is no part of the system that we have, much less the system as a whole, that humans did not invent and then specifically put in place. These parts were adopted into the system because whatever group was in power at the time thought that it would serve their interests.

Another human tendency is to try to “focus,” and to achieve short-term measurable results. Almost by definition this tendency cannot get at the basics. Getting rid of one threat, one harmful legal doctrine or

one bad institution does not change the system — and it is change to the system that we need.

Since humans invented the entire system and put it into effect, humans can take it apart and replace it. Not only can we replace it, we must replace it, whether the reason be justice, good health, well-being, a renewed sense of moral obligation to one another and to our fellow creatures on Earth, or simple survival as a species.

## The List of Topics to Address is Long

The rest of this first essay will name some of them. It is not intended as an exclusive list. Many readers will be able to think of topics to add. No doubt, in the course of writing

the essays from this initial list, I will think of some more, too.

In the realm of ideas, it includes the notion that nature can be the “property” of a human being or of human beings generally. The deeper idea is that humans are different from and superior to nature, and that she is therefore there for our exploitation.

The list includes the idea that in order to have the wherewithal for life you have to have a wage-earning “job.” We will examine the similarities between having a “job” and being a slave. And we will see how the job system is a key component of the current overall system of social control.

Continued on next page

# Peabody Energy, Gateway Pacific, and the Asian Coal Bubble

Continued from page 9

buyers currently can purchase a comparable product for \$8 to \$10 less per metric tonne. As a result, in today’s market, Peabody Energy stands to lose between \$8 and \$10 for every tonne of coal it exports. (See Table 3.)

## Conclusion

In early 2011, Peabody’s bid to export coal from the Gateway Pacific terminal may have looked like a can’t-miss proposition. Coal prices in Asian ports had risen steadily for nearly two years, and international prices were high enough that they

could cover the projected costs of producing, handling, and shipping coal from the western United States to the other side of the Pacific, while still leaving Peabody with a margin for profit.

By September 2013, however, the deflation of the Pacific Rim coal bubble had sent Peabody Energy’s export plans into the red. Asian coal prices have reverted closer to historic levels, and Peabody simply can’t earn a profit shipping its wares to Asia.

Only a sustained increase in prices offers Peabody any hope of pricing into even the most competitive Asian coal markets. Yet many coal analysts now predict a slowdown in China’s coal imports, or even a decline, within a few years. Meanwhile, Australian and Indonesian coal miners have boosted production of low-cost coal, and have developed plans for new mines should prices rise again. These market changes convinced many Wall Street market forecasters that coal prices are likely to stay low for the foreseeable future — with Gold-

man Sachs declaring last month that “the window for thermal coal investment is closing.”<sup>14</sup>

These developments have cast a pall of doubt over the financial viability of coal exports from the Pacific Northwest — and created deep uncertainty for Peabody Energy’s coal export ambitions.

**Note:** Coal markets experience constant flux, and both coal and rail companies keep much of their cost and sales data private. Readers should exercise caution in relying on Sightline’s estimates.

From “Peabody Energy, Gateway Pacific, and the Asian Coal Bubble,” by Clark Williams-Derry, Copyright 2013 Sightline Institute; used with permission.

The Sightline Institute is a not-for-profit research and communications center, a think tank based in Seattle. Sightline’s mission is to make the Northwest a global model of sustainability, strong communities, a green economy, and a healthy environment.

Table 3. International competitors have an \$8 to \$10 per tonne advantage over Peabody.

## Cost of coal delivery to South Korea

\$USD/metric tonne, 4900cal/kg NAR basis

### Peabody PRB coal

Caballo .....	\$77.22
Rawhide .....	\$75.46
North Antelope Rochelle .....	\$73.39

### International competitors

Northern China coal .....	\$63.47
Australian coal .....	\$65.02
Indonesian coal.....	\$65.46

## City of Bellingham Pharmaceuticals Take-Back Program



Dispose of unwanted meds in original containers at:

**Costco Pharmacy**  
4299 Guide Meridian

**Hoagland Pharmacy**  
2330 Yew St.

**Haggen Pharmacies**  
**Fairhaven**  
1401 12th St.  
**Barkley**  
2900 Woburn St.  
**Meridian**  
2814 Meridian St.

**Bellingham Police\***  
505 Grand Ave.

\* Accepts narcotic painkillers

**360-778-7700**

[www.cob.org/environment](http://www.cob.org/environment)

## Vacancies on Whatcom County Boards and

This list represents vacancies through January 31, 2014. The Whatcom County Council makes appointments. All members must live in and be registered to vote in Whatcom County and, if applicable, meet the residency, employment, and/or affiliation requirements of the position. Applications are available in the Council Office, Whatcom County Courthouse, 311 Grand Ave., Suite 105, Bellingham, on the County website at: (<http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/boards/boardsapplication.pdf>), or phone 360-676-6690. Submit applications by Friday, January 17, 2014 unless otherwise noted.

### Noxious Weed Control Board

2 Vacancies, Various terms District 3. Partial term ending 1/31/2015. The board promotes education concerning management of listed noxious weeds such as tansy ragwort, knapweed, purple loosestrife, knotweed and their impacts on natural resources. All applications should be sent to the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Board, 322 N. Commercial St., Suite 110, Bellingham WA 98225.

### Open Space Advisory Committee

5 Vacancies. Four-year terms. Current members eligible to reapply. The committee represents the active farming community in the county to serve in an advisory capacity to the County Assessor in implementing assessment guidelines as established by

Continued on next page

# General Election Results—2013

## Washington State Ballot Measures

### Initiative 517 (Concerns initiative and referendum matters)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Yes	629,584 37.29%	26,099 39.51%
No	1,058,572 62.71% ✓	39,950 60.49%

### Initiative 522 (Label genetically-engineered foods)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Yes	857,511 48.91%	36,878 53.50%
No	895,557 51.09% ✓	32,058 46.50%

### Advisory Vote #3 (tax credit for taxpayers who lease public-owned property)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	737,365 47.53%	28,208 47.84%
Maintained	813,990 52.47% ✓	30,752 52.16%

### Advisory Vote #4 (excise tax on commuter air carriers in lieu of property tax)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	724,935 46.46%	26,826 45.33%
Maintained	835,415 53.54% ✓	32,351 54.67%

### Advisory Vote #5 (insurance premium tax for some pediatric oral service)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	937,473 60.48% ✓	34,853 59.33%
Maintained	612,611 39.52%	23,888 40.67%

### Advisory Vote #6 (retail sales tax exemption for certain telephone services)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	814,968 52.26% ✓	30,212 51.12%
Maintained	744,392 47.74%	28,885 48.88%

### Advisory Vote #7 (increased estate tax rates for estates over \$4 million)

	Washington State	Whatcom County
Repealed	765,187 48.77%	26,212 47.11%
Maintained	803,695 51.23% ✓	29,423 52.89%

## Return Envelopes Challenged

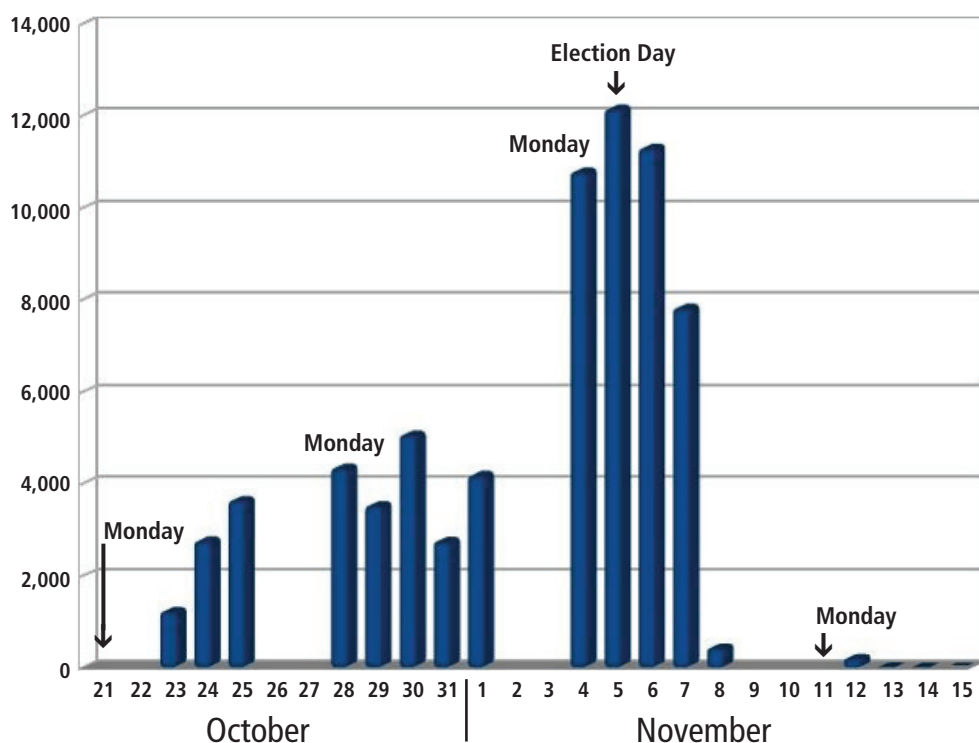
Below are the reasons ballots were rejected for the last five general elections. The most common reason was envelopes with a late postmark. The statistics are from the Canvassing Board Reconciliation Reports.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Envelopes returned	70,409	105,345	69,619	87,431	61,620
Cancelled	3	31	1	6	3
Confidentials	1	0	1	0	0
Contained no ballot	6	12	4	6	8
Deceased	2	5	1	3	3
ID required	3	11	2	0	0
Late postmark/deposit	327	145	316	291	204
No signature	55	61	37	30	23
No signature match	315	420	115	137	100
Other	0	9	0	0	0
Power of Attorney	2	2	3	3	2
Second ballot received	1	7	2	7	3
Void	4	0	0	1	0
Wrong Voter Signature	4	6	3	0	0
<b>Total Challenged</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>346</b>
Undeliverable	1,901	1,064	1,291	1,062	1,517
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,863</b>

## How Ballots Are Returned to Auditor

	Number Returned	Percent Returned
U.S. Postal Service	36,924	51.06
Courthouse drop box	18,369	25.40
Lynden drop box	5,539	7.66
Ferndale drop box	3,605	4.98
Blaine drop box	3,154	4.36
Everson drop box	1,652	2.28
Western Washington University drop box	1,197	1.66
Deming drop box	1,124	1.55
Meridian Middle School drop box	671	.93
Email	68	.09
Confidential	8	.01
Fax	6	.01
AVU (visually impaired voting machine)	1	.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,318</b>	

## Daily Envelope Return



The Whatcom County auditor's office mailed 127,002 ballots to registered voters; 1,901 were undeliverable. Almost 55 percent of the ballots — 38,475 or 54.7 percent — were returned before election day. Envelopes challenged (below left) accounted for less than one percent of ballots returned.

	Ballots Returned	Percent of Total
September 20	(Friday: Military/Overseas Ballots Mailed)	
September 23	(Monday)	5 .01%
September 27	(Friday)	7 .01%
September 30	(Monday)	7 .01%
October 2	(Wednesday)	12 .02%
October 9	(Wednesday)	18 .03%
October 11	(Friday)	4 .01%
October 15	(Tuesday)	14 .02%
October 17	(Thursday)	12 .02%
October 18	(Friday)	42 .06%
October 18	(Friday: Whatcom County Ballots Mailed)	
October 21	(Monday)	44 .06%
October 22	(Tuesday)	125 .18%
October 23	(Wednesday)	1,214 1.72%
October 24	(Thursday)	2,750 3.91%
October 25	(Friday)	3,627 5.15%
October 28	(Monday)	4,337 6.16%
October 29	(Tuesday)	3,518 5.00%
October 30	(Wednesday)	5,053 7.18%
October 31	(Thursday)	2,742 3.90%
November 1	(Friday)	4,172 5.93%
November 4	(Monday)	10,773 15.30%
November 5	(Tuesday: Election Day)	12,140 17.24%
November 6	(Wednesday)	11,295 16.04%
November 7	(Thursday)	7,811 11.09%
November 8	(Friday)	423 .60%
November 11	(Monday: Veterans' Day – Courthouse closed)	
November 12	(Tuesday)	192 .27%
November 13	(Wednesday)	10 .01%
November 14	(Thursday)	2 .00%
November 15	(Friday)	1 .00%
November 18–20		9 .01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,409</b>	

	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percent Voting
Unincorporated Whatcom County	56,993	31,511	55.29
Bellingham	49,248	26,989	54.80
Blaine	3,065	1,619	52.79
Everson	2,214	577	47.53
Ferndale	6,717	3,328	49.55
Lynden	8,327	4,995	60.00
Nooksack	746	373	50.00
Sumas	692	317	45.81
<b>Whatcom County</b>	<b>127,002</b>	<b>69,709</b>	<b>54.89</b>

# Final Election Results — 2013

Compiled by  
Bill McCallum

Chart by  
Marian Beddill

**Primary Election**  
August 6, 2013

**General Election**  
November 5, 2013

\*Incumbent

All positions on this page are nonpartisan.

<sup>1</sup>Pledged not to spend more than \$5,000 and not to receive single contributions above \$200; not required to file disclosure reports.

<sup>2</sup>Not the final report.

<sup>3</sup>Liabilities: \$4,000

<sup>4</sup>Liabilities: \$10,100

<sup>5</sup>First name and middle initial listed in Public Disclosure Commission files.

NA – Not Available


The February issue of *Whatcom Watch* will report on independent expenditures.

	General Election	Primary Election	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus Deficit	Cost Per Vote
<b>Port of Bellingham District 1</b>						
	31,572	50.47%	Dan (Daniel L.) <sup>5</sup> Robbins	\$31,385 <sup>2</sup>	\$26,383 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,002 <sup>3</sup> .84
	30,424	48.94%	Renata B. Kowalczyk	\$42,686 <sup>2</sup>	\$38,716 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,970 \$1.27
	175	.28%	Write-In			
<b>District 2</b>						
	31,178	50.25%	Mike (Michael A.) <sup>5</sup> McAuley*	\$24,964 <sup>2</sup>	\$24,064 <sup>2</sup>	\$901 .77
	30,700	49.48%	Ken (Patrick K.) <sup>5</sup> Bell	\$54,875 <sup>2</sup>	\$54,779 <sup>2</sup>	(\$10,002) <sup>4</sup> \$1.78
	169	.27%	Write-In			
<b>Whatcom County Council At-Large</b>						
	34,169	52.61%	Rud (Rutherford P.) <sup>5</sup> Browne	\$148,643	\$148,643	0 \$4.30
	30,661	47.20%	Bill (William D.) <sup>5</sup> Knutzen*	\$65,190 <sup>2</sup>	\$61,384 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,806 \$2.00
	123	.19%	Write-In			
<b>District 1 — Position A</b>						
	33,889	52.27%	Barry A. Buchanan	\$98,075 <sup>2</sup>	\$97,889 <sup>2</sup>	\$186 \$2.89
	30,796	47.50%	Kathy (Kathleen M.) <sup>5</sup> Kershner*	\$41,602 <sup>2</sup>	\$40,217 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,385 \$1.31
	144	.22%	Write-In			
<b>District 2 — Position A</b>						
	34,693	52.98%	Ken Mann*	\$81,802 <sup>2</sup>	\$78,141 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,665 \$2.52
	30,657	46.82%	Ben Elenbaas	\$36,999	\$41,031	(\$4,032) \$1.34
	133	.20%	Write-In			
<b>District 3 — Position A</b>						
	35,187	54.75%	Carl M. Weimer*	\$88,274 <sup>2</sup>	\$85,908 <sup>2</sup>	\$2,366 \$2.44
	28,954	45.05%	Michelle C. Luke	\$47,391 <sup>2</sup>	\$45,984 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,407 \$1.59
	129	.20%	Write-In			
<b>Bellingham City Council At-Large</b>						
	16,177	73.49%	Roxanne J. Murphy	5,610	51.35%	\$13,087 <sup>2</sup> \$9,131 <sup>2</sup> \$3,956 .56
	5,701	25.90%	Bob (Robert) <sup>5</sup> Burr	2,732	25.00%	Under \$5,001 <sup>1</sup> NA
			Allen Brown	2,584	23.65%	Under \$5,001 <sup>1</sup> NA
	136	0.62%	Write-In			
<b>Ward 2</b>						
	18,177	98.31%	Gene R. Knutson*	0	0	0 0
	313	1.69%	Write-In			
<b>Ward 4</b>						
	14,534	62.96%	Pinky T. Vargas	\$14,425 <sup>2</sup>	\$12,951 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,474 .89
	8,492	36.79%	Clayton (Jack C.) <sup>5</sup> Petree	\$14,716	\$14,716	0 \$1.73
	57	0.25%	Write-In			
<b>Ward 6</b>						
	17,962	98.23%	Michael W. Lilliquist*	\$3,921 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,066 <sup>2</sup>	\$2,855 .06
	323	1.77%	Write-In			

 <p><b>ROFMANN BUILDERS</b></p>	<p>Rofkar &amp; Heitmann Company</p>
<p>Rofmann, Inc. P.O. Box 5792, Bellingham, WA 98227 (360) 961-8963 www.rofmann.com</p>	<p>Additions Remodel ROFMAI*018C3</p>




We love your Volvo as much as you do

Our services include diagnosis, repairs, part sales and pre-purchase inspections. We sell late model and vintage pre-owned Volvos. Internet cafe and barista on site. Located just four miles east of Bellingham in beautiful Whatcom County. Locally owned and environmentally conscious. Taking care of you and your Volvo since 1986.



**Rainbow  
AUTO  
SERVICE  
& SALES**

*Your VOLVO is my specialty!*

Phone 360.734.6117  
 Monday thru Thursday 8 am to 6 pm. [RainbowAutoService.com](http://RainbowAutoService.com)

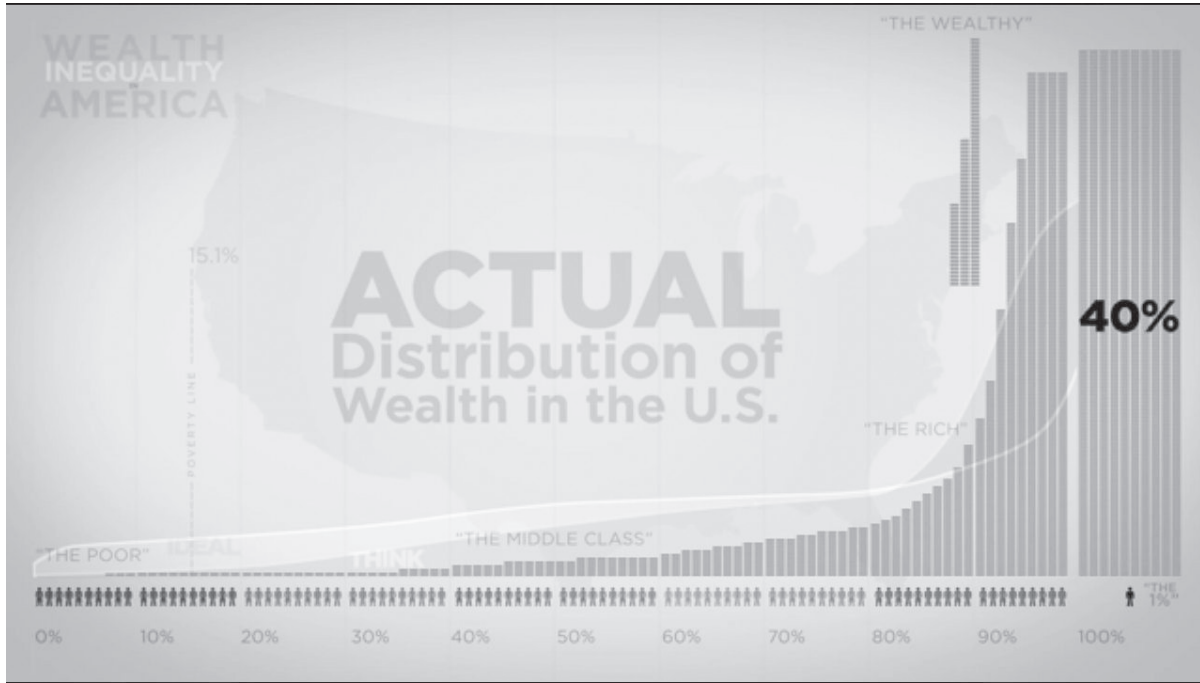
# Under Capitalism: Introduction to a Series of Articles

Continued from page 1

that way,” or “that’s the way the system works,” or “that’s what we are”?

Unraveling these ideas, institutions and practices is particularly difficult because many of them are in practice hidden, since they are “assumed.” Some ideas — or at least their harmful consequences — are

Stoney Bird formerly served as an international corporate business lawyer. After college and Peace Corps service in Libya and Tunisia, he went to law school at UCLA, and then directly into the international legal department of Mobil Oil. Later he joined the legal department of Harris Corporation, a Fortune 300 electronics firm, and ended up as Harris’ European lawyer based in England, engaged primarily in corporate transactions. In 1990, beginning to think that he might like to spend his life in some way more consistent with his values, he ceased the practice of law and moved to the Skagit Valley. There he became involved with the life of the community in which he was living for the first time, engaging with growth management, environmental concerns and transportation issues. In order to reduce his ecological footprint, he decided to stop using a car in 2002. Wanting to find a way to use his extensive corporate legal experience for purposes that he valued, he eventually came to learn of the widespread movement for local communities to adopt Community Bills of Rights. Because the local movement was so strong, he moved to Bellingham in 2011 and now lives in the York Neighborhood.



screen shot: R. Jehn; video: public domain

This graphic screen shot from a video shows that the top 1 percent of income earners hold 40 percent of the wealth of the United States. The video can be found at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPKKQnijnsM>.

hidden because they are the water in which we have swum all our lives. Many constricting legal rules are hidden for most people because they are not discussed in our institutions of education or the corporate media.

And yet, there is no part of the system that we have, much less the system as a whole, that humans did not invent and then specifically put in place. These parts were adopted into the system because whatever group was in power at the time thought that it would serve their interests.

Another human tendency is to try to “focus,” and to achieve short-term measurable results. Almost by definition this tendency cannot get at the basics. Getting rid of one threat, one harmful legal doctrine or

one bad institution does not change the system — and it is change to the system that we need.

Since humans invented the entire system and put it into effect, humans can take it apart and replace it. Not only can we replace it, we must replace it, whether the reason be justice, good health, well-being, a renewed sense of moral obligation to one another and to our fellow creatures on Earth, or simple survival as a species.

## The List of Topics to Address is Long

The rest of this first essay will name some of them. It is not intended as an exclusive list. Many readers will be able to think of topics to add. No doubt, in the course of writing

the essays from this initial list, I will think of some more, too.

In the realm of ideas, it includes the notion that nature can be the “property” of a human being or of human beings generally. The deeper idea is that humans are different from and superior to nature, and that she is therefore there for our exploitation.

The list includes the idea that in order to have the wherewithal for life you have to have a wage-earning “job.” We will examine the similarities between having a “job” and being a slave. And we will see how the job system is a key component of the current overall system of social control.

Continued on next page

# Peabody Energy, Gateway Pacific, and the Asian Coal Bubble

Continued from page 9

buyers currently can purchase a comparable product for \$8 to \$10 less per metric tonne. As a result, in today’s market, Peabody Energy stands to lose between \$8 and \$10 for every tonne of coal it exports. (See Table 3.)

## Conclusion

In early 2011, Peabody’s bid to export coal from the Gateway Pacific terminal may have looked like a can’t-miss proposition. Coal prices in Asian ports had risen steadily for nearly two years, and international prices were high enough that they

could cover the projected costs of producing, handling, and shipping coal from the western United States to the other side of the Pacific, while still leaving Peabody with a margin for profit.

By September 2013, however, the deflation of the Pacific Rim coal bubble had sent Peabody Energy’s export plans into the red. Asian coal prices have reverted closer to historic levels, and Peabody simply can’t earn a profit shipping its wares to Asia.

Only a sustained increase in prices offers Peabody any hope of pricing into even the most competitive Asian coal markets. Yet many coal analysts now predict a slowdown in China’s coal imports, or even a decline, within a few years. Meanwhile, Australian and Indonesian coal miners have boosted production of low-cost coal, and have developed plans for new mines should prices rise again. These market changes convinced many Wall Street market forecasters that coal prices are likely to stay low for the foreseeable future — with Gold-

man Sachs declaring last month that “the window for thermal coal investment is closing.”<sup>14</sup>

These developments have cast a pall of doubt over the financial viability of coal exports from the Pacific Northwest — and created deep uncertainty for Peabody Energy’s coal export ambitions.

**Note:** Coal markets experience constant flux, and both coal and rail companies keep much of their cost and sales data private. Readers should exercise caution in relying on Sightline’s estimates.

From “Peabody Energy, Gateway Pacific, and the Asian Coal Bubble,” by Clark Williams-Derry, Copyright 2013 Sightline Institute; used with permission.

The Sightline Institute is a not-for-profit research and communications center, a think tank based in Seattle. Sightline’s mission is to make the Northwest a global model of sustainability, strong communities, a green economy, and a healthy environment.

Table 3. International competitors have an \$8 to \$10 per tonne advantage over Peabody.

## Cost of coal delivery to South Korea

\$USD/metric tonne, 4900cal/kg NAR basis

### Peabody PRB coal

Caballo .....	\$77.22
Rawhide .....	\$75.46
North Antelope Rochelle .....	\$73.39

### International competitors

Northern China coal .....	\$63.47
Australian coal .....	\$65.02
Indonesian coal.....	\$65.46

## City of Bellingham Pharmaceuticals Take-Back Program



Dispose of unwanted meds in original containers at:

**Costco Pharmacy**  
4299 Guide Meridian

**Hoagland Pharmacy**  
2330 Yew St.

**Haggen Pharmacies**

**Fairhaven**  
1401 12th St.

**Barkley**  
2900 Woburn St.

**Meridian**  
2814 Meridian St.

**Bellingham Police\***

505 Grand Ave.

\* Accepts narcotic painkillers

**360-778-7700**

[www.cob.org/environment](http://www.cob.org/environment)

## Vacancies on Whatcom County Boards and

This list represents vacancies through January 31, 2014. The Whatcom County Council makes appointments. All members must live in and be registered to vote in Whatcom County and, if applicable, meet the residency, employment, and/or affiliation requirements of the position. Applications are available in the Council Office, Whatcom County Courthouse, 311 Grand Ave., Suite 105, Bellingham, on the County website at: (<http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/boards/boardsapplication.pdf>), or phone 360-676-6690. Submit applications by Friday, January 17, 2014 unless otherwise noted.

### Noxious Weed Control Board

2 Vacancies, Various terms District 3. Partial term ending 1/31/2015. The board promotes education concerning management of listed noxious weeds such as tansy ragwort, knapweed, purple loosestrife, knotweed and their impacts on natural resources. All applications should be sent to the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Board, 322 N. Commercial St., Suite 110, Bellingham WA 98225.

### Open Space Advisory Committee

5 Vacancies. Four-year terms. Current members eligible to reapply. The committee represents the active farming community in the county to serve in an advisory capacity to the County Assessor in implementing assessment guidelines as established by

Continued on next page