

Amended Rule

Draft as adopted by the Commission 5-9-18, with effective date of June 7, 2018

WAC 390-16-042: Debts and obligations—Contingent liabilities—Reporting

(1) Pursuant to RCW 42.17A.240 and RCW 42.17A.005(23), “promise,” “promise to pay,”

“debt” and “obligations” mean:

(a) any oral or written order or agreement placed for goods, services, or anything else of value;

(b) any offer to purchase advertising space, broadcast time, or other written, broadcast or digital advertising-related product or service; or

(c) any contractual contingent liability;

(d) provided that the amount of the debt or obligation in (a), (b) or (c) owed to a vendor is more than seven hundred fifty dollars, and the vendor has not been paid in full for the goods received, invoices submitted, or services performed within the time periods specified below:

(i) For reports due within 30 days of an election, debts or obligations of more than seven hundred fifty dollars must be reported if the debt or obligation has been outstanding for more than five business days as of the last day of the reporting period.

(ii) For reports due during any other reporting period, debts or obligations of more than seven hundred fifty dollars must be reported if the debt or obligation has been outstanding for more than ten business days as of the last day of the reporting period.

(2) A contractual contingent liability (e.g., an additional fee to be paid to a political consultant or other person whose services are used by a candidate who wins the election) is reportable as a debt or obligation on Form C-4, Schedule B, from the time the contract is entered into until the liability is voided, paid or otherwise satisfied.

(3) Regularly recurring expenditures, of the same type and same or similar amount that have been reported at least once, need not be reported as debt unless they are past due as of the last day of the reporting period. Examples of recurring obligations that can be reported as recurring expenditures rather than debt include rent, utilities, insurance, cellular phone costs, and payments to campaign staff.

(4) Any obligations already reported to pay for goods and services made by a third party on behalf of a candidate or political committee after the original payment or debt to that party has been reported also need not be reported as debt.

~~WAC 390-05-295: Definition—Promise or promise to pay.~~

~~For the purposes of the definition of "expenditure" found in RCW [42.17A.005](#), "promise" or "promise to pay" includes any oral or written order placed, debt or obligation to purchase goods or services or anything of value, or any offer to purchase advertising space, broadcast time or other advertising related product or service.~~