

The Voter

A Publication of the League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County

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Human Trafficking

by Vicky Downs, International Relations Committee

There is nothing new about trafficking in human beings. The Foreign Policy Association states in its 2015 edition of *Great Decisions*, “Human Trafficking has existed throughout human history in virtually all societies with varying success by authorities to suppress it. Slavery and forced labor in particular were not uncommon in the past and are well documented throughout the ages.”

National Geographic says in its September 2003 issue, “There are more slaves today than were seized from Africa in four centuries of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.” The Free The Slaves website (<https://www.freetheslaves.net/>) points out that the average cost today of a slave who will be forced into labor is a mere \$90. In contrast, the average cost of a slave in 1850 was \$40,000 in today’s dollars.

Only in the last 200 years have nations started to designate human trafficking as a crime and began working collectively to eliminate it. Though statistics are difficult to find, the most recent report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that between 4 million and 27 million people are being trafficked at any given time. In 2014, Kailash Satyarthi and Malala Yousafzai were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of their work to free and support millions of child laborers, thus bringing worldwide attention to the plight of trafficking victims.

Victims of human trafficking are all over the world in restaurants, fisheries, brothels, farms,

homes, shops and work sites, among other segments of society. Shockingly, the Highway 99 corridor running north and south through King County is a hotbed of trafficking!

In fact, this is now a major issue here in Washington, and our state is a leader in recognizing and combating sex trafficking, in particular. The Kitsap, Tacoma and Snohomish Leagues of Women Voters have each focused on this issue. So has the Federal Way Coalition Against Trafficking, which on January 8, 2015 put on its fourth annual forum entitled, “Ending Sexual Exploitation By Ending Demand.” The Federal Way coalition states that at any time, “there are estimated to be 300-500 prostituted children in King County,” with the average age of entry into forced prostitution being 12 -13 years. The Seattle City Council took a stance, proclaiming that prostitution is not a victimless crime. On January 15, 2015 it changed the wording of the crime known as “patronizing a prostitute” to “sexual exploitation.”

Sadly, trafficking is an increasing problem throughout the United States, and is exacer-

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SAVE THE DATE!

Join us on April 18 for an evening of wine, hors d’oeuvres, museum tours and fun!

6:00 p.m. at the Wing Luke Museum

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Connecting with the Leadership

by Janet Winans, 1st Vice President

Although our next Presidential election is not until 2016, prior to then the Board of the Seattle-King County League of Women Voters will encounter initiatives offering voters opportunities to decide issues of public concern. Whether to recommend (endorse) initiatives and other ballot items is one of League's many opportunities to educate voters with facts rather than hyperbole and to influence government processes. As League members, we write letters to the editor, form study committees and formulate our grassroots positions on important issues, engage the people who govern and administer public policy, as well as provide voters with many educational opportunities via our forums and VOTE 411 website. Even so, our endorsement recommendations are our most direct attempt to influence voters' choices.

With voting season coming again soon, this is a great time to talk about how and why League makes endorsements, since someone from the nominating committee may well call YOU and ask you to take a turn serving on the board. Our bylaws require two-year terms, so one-half of the board members are nominated every year. League members vote to approve those nominees at the Annual Meeting, including the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Each elected member of the Board has a duty to ensure the integrity of the organization. It is the Board, in the person of the President, who "speaks" for the League, and the responsibility of board members to hold each other to "account."

Our standing committees are extremely important to our mission. Their members are volunteers, with most being League members as well. Each committee has a particular focus, meeting periodically (usually monthly), where they engage subject experts in order to learn, question, seek understanding of on-going issues,

community needs, and the success and failure of government endeavors. Committee members seek to influence the processes surrounding their particular interests. They keep abreast of upcoming legislation and initiatives relating to their issues, and learn about and analyze the efficacy of the proposed action. That process, along with the knowledge accumulated by committee members, is very important to the Board as it works through the endorsement process.

The current Endorsement Policy and Procedure is the template we use as we deliberate which of our many and varied League positions to weigh and consider. Please read through our positions (the short form was published in the January Voter; full positions are on our website). They are the result of the long history of the League's research, analysis, and engaged consensus, which is what makes them essential to League process and philosophy. I consider them the "laws" enacted by the League of Women Voters, and we use them like lawyers and judges use statutes to reach our endorsement decisions.

As with legal statutes, our positions cover many aspects of public policy and good governance. When deliberating our endorsements, we discuss which positions must be considered and weigh the impact of the positions in relation to the language of the initiative, the arguments for and against by proponents and opponents, and the informed expertise of our standing committees, as well as any League member who wishes to comment.

As we deliberate, we carefully consider whether our recommendation will meet the League's commitment to providing essential, non-partisan information to voters preparing to cast their votes. We believe, and we are told by voters, that our endorsement decisions are successful in conveying facts, not hype, and causing voters to think more deeply about the issues. We expect

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March/April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5 Forum: Human Trafficking 7:00 p.m.	6	7 Board Meeting 9:00 a.m.
8	9 <i>The Voter Deadline</i>	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 Transportation Comm. 10:00 a.m.	18	19 Climate Change Comm. 10:00 a.m.	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 Education Comm. 10:00 a.m.	27	28 Econ & Tax Comm. 11:30 a.m.*
29	30	31	1	2 Forum: Columbia River Treaty 7:00 p.m.	3	4 Board Meeting 9:00 a.m.
5	6 <i>The Voter Deadline</i>	7	8	9	10	11

Units meet during shaded period

MARCH

Forum: Human Trafficking
Thursday, March 5
7:00 p.m.
Seattle First Baptist Church

Board Meeting
Saturday, March 7
9:00 a.m.
League Office

The Voter Deadline
Monday, March 9

Climate Change Committee
Thursday, March 19
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Transportation Committee
Tuesday, March 17
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Legislative Town Hall
on Education Funding
Saturday, March 21
Time and Place TBA

Education Committee
Thursday, March 26
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Econ. & Tax. Committee
Saturday, March 28
11:30 a.m.*
909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

**Note later than usual time*

APRIL

Forum: Columbia River Treaty
Thursday, April 2
7:00 p.m.
Seattle First Baptist Church

Board Meeting
Saturday, April 4
9:00 a.m.
League Office

The Voter Deadline
Monday, April 6

Forum Schedule

<p>Mar 5 - Human Trafficking</p> <p>Apr 2 - Reauthorization of the Columbia River Treaty</p> <p>May 21 - Annual Meeting</p> <p>~</p> <p>Sept 3 - TBD</p> <p>Oct 1 - General Election Issues</p>
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The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County (LWVS-KC) presents a public forum most months between September and May, generally on the first Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Most forums are held at the Seattle First Baptist Church, but occasionally they are scheduled at other locations and times. The tentative schedule of forums for 2014 appears at left; check *The Voter* each month or the LWVS-KC website, seattlelwv.org, for up-to-date information.

Board Briefs by Amanda Clark, Secretary

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County and Education Fund Boards met on Saturday, February 7, 2015. This is a summary of their work.

With the state legislature in session, the League's lobby team is very busy contacting legislators and urging them to support bills that forward the goals in League positions. But there is a lot that each individual member can do, too. The Board heard from Nora Leech, whose lobbying portfolio is revenue. She noted that numbers count with legislators: every email, every phone call, makes a difference. The State League lists the top three items for immediate action in the "Action Alerts" section of its weekly Legislative Newsletter. As this is being written, the top three items are voting rights, climate change, and the budget. You don't need to know a lot about any particular bill to send or phone a comment in for or against (phone numbers and email addresses for all the legislators can be found in TRY). But the most important thing is to contact the legislature!

Pat Griffith, Action Co-Chair, also went to Olympia to talk to legislators. She reported that the legislature is considering a citizens' review committee to review all initiatives before they are put on the ballot. Oregon has such a com-

mittee that looks at all the ramifications of ballot initiatives, especially costs. The committee's report is printed in the voter's pamphlet—it is considered to be very influential in voter decisions.

Another meeting guest was Marilyn Knight, the League's representative to the King County Elections Oversight Committee. This committee was formed after the close Gregoire/Rossi election in 2004. Its purpose is to look at election procedures to see if they can be improved, and to restore and maintain confidence in King County elections (vote-by-mail was one of its early recommendations). Currently, its main activity is observing and reporting, but it is also expanding its representation to various non-English speaking communities.

Planning is well underway for our April FUND-raising event, Toast! To Our Diverse Heritage. In an effort to improve our fundraising abilities, Board members are encouraged to enlist sponsors for the event. The event itself should be a great evening: come and see the intriguing ex-

Continued on next page

Board Briefs continued:

hibits at the Wing Luke Museum, enjoy Asian food while sipping wine, and possibly even win a raffle prize!

In other news: The 2015 TRY is here! And the February forum on hospital mergers was a big success, with a large attendance. The upcoming March forum, on human trafficking, will be on March 5. Lastly, financial reviews of both the c4 and c3 showed that our accounting procedures are in good shape.

Leadership continued:

and intend to provide insight into the competing interests involved. While we are proud of the work the League does, it is sad that we are one of the very few sources for that kind of information available to the voting public.

As with any process, there will be disagreement among members about endorsing a particular issue or not. The Board is open to suggestions about how to improve our process so that members understand that the process is transparent and thorough and that the board makes the best decision possible under the circumstances. For example, based on recent feedback, we plan to make changes to the way our endorsement decisions are disseminated, as well as the number of votes required for any decision. While we do not expect that every member will agree with all of our endorsement decisions - this is politics, after all - we do want everyone to have confidence in the integrity of the process.

Cover article continued:

bated by the internet, which makes it easy for buyers to purchase people for exploitation, and to do so anonymously.

The LWVUS made its position clear at its National Convention in 2014 when it took a strong stand against human trafficking and adopted the following:

“The League of Women Voters opposes all forms of domestic and international human trafficking of adults and children, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking. We consider human trafficking to be a form of modern day slavery and believe that every measure should be taken and every effort should be made through legislation and changes in public policy to prevent human trafficking. Prosecution and penalization of traffickers and abusers should be established, and existing laws should be enforced. Extensive essential services for victims should be applied where needed. Education and awareness programs on human trafficking should be established in our communities and in our schools.”

Many of us thought slavery was a thing of the past. Unfortunately it is not, but many are working to make it so. We are pleased that the following organizations will co-sponsor our forum on Thursday, March 5:

- YouthCare: Working with homeless youth
- Washington Engage: Engages communities to prevent human trafficking
- Federal Way Coalition Against Trafficking
- BEST: Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking
- Seattle Against Slavery: Grassroots coalition for a slave-free world
- Soroptimist International: Improving lives of women and girls

Please plan to join us at the forum, talk with representatives who come to the forum, and give them your encouragement.

Committees

Climate Change Committee

DATE: Thursday, March 19

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: League Office

We encourage participation in our committees by all interested members. It's a great opportunity to meet and talk to community leaders, stakeholder organizations, and experts where you can have direct input on local issues that affect you.

Economics and Taxation Committee

DATE: Saturday, March 28

TIME: 11:30 a.m.

PLACE: 909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

Don't see a committee that covers your issue? Call the office and let us know. Sometimes people are working more informally without regularly scheduled meetings. If so, we may be able to help connect you with them or help you start your own.

Education Committee

DATE: Thursday, March 26

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: League Office

Save the date: On the morning of March 21, LWVS-KC will co-sponsor a legislative town hall with SEA and SCPTSA on funding for education. Check the website for additional details.

International Relations Committee

No Meeting This Month.

The committee is taking a well-deserved break after preparing this month's forum on human trafficking.

Transportation Committee

DATE: Tuesday, March 17

TIME: 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

PLACE: League Office

Speaker: A representative of the King County Department of Transportation will discuss the Link Connections on Capitol Hill and at the UW.

Diversity Policy

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County (LWVS-KC), in both its values and practices, affirms its beliefs and commitment to diversity and pluralism, which means there shall be no barriers to participation in any activity of the League on the basis of gender, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin or disability.

LWVS-KC recognizes that diverse perspectives are important and necessary for responsible and representative decision-making. LWVS-KC subscribes to the belief that diversity and pluralism are fundamental to the values it upholds and that this inclusiveness enhances the organization's ability to respond more effectively to changing conditions and needs.

LWVS-KC affirms its commitment to reflecting the diversity of Americans in its membership, board, staff and programs.

King County Connects — Announcements

The **Climate Change Committee** would like to share ideas for those interested in taking action on having a more “green” lifestyle but may not know where to start. This month’s tip:

Find a Climate Action Calendar at the link below, where you can explore and try something to do with Climate Change: <http://cascadiacclimateaction.org>

The site contains listings of events for and from individuals, groups and organizations.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Interesting and interested people

Doing interesting work and

Having interesting dialogue

Does this sound like a group you might want to be a part of?

An experience to remember: demanding, rewarding, challenging, satisfying...join the LWVS-KC Board of Directors to be a part of a dynamic and fun group of people!

You will be able to:

- help set the direction for the LWVS-KC,
- build your leadership skills,
- learn to use your skills to make things happen for the League and for your community,
- expand your commitment to the League, and
- raise your visibility.

If this sounds like an opportunity you or someone you know might want to pursue, suggest yourself or another member’s name to a committee member as soon as possible, but before March 16. The slate of Officers and Directors will be presented to the membership at the May 21 Annual Meeting.

Contact the Nominating Committee:

Jeannette Kahlenberg, Chair	kahlenb@gmail.com	206-922-2641
Amanda Clark	amandac5@comcast.net	206-236-0517
Carol Goldenberg	carolsamgo@q.com	206-527-8589
Jeanette Johnson	jeanettejohnson10@msn.com	206-724-3392
Amelia Woolley	woolleyamelia@gmail.com	206-334-6045

Thank you, and we look forward to hearing from you!

Updates from our State and National Leagues

All members of the LWV of Seattle-King County are also automatically members of the LWV of Washington and the LWV of the United States, whose work focuses on issues of state and national concern, respectively. Be sure to sign up for weekly email newsletters and/or visit their websites: www.lwvwa.org and www.lwv.org for the latest information.

Olympia and Our Washington

The lobby teams efforts in Olympia continue to be the primary focus for LWVWA right now. An important date this month is **March 11**. That's the final date to move bills out of their house of origin. Over 2,100 bills were introduced this session so help your legislators out by telling them which ones they should prioritize. Read the legislative newsletter to see which bills LWVWA is focusing on this session and contact your legislators before its too late!

Thanks to everyone who participated in program planning. Your responses to the questions about topics for study, update, and action have been collated and submitted. The state board will review and make recommendations shortly. Want to take the next step?

Get ready for June in Yakima! Our biannual state convention will be held June 12 - 14, hosted by Yakima County League. Along with setting the state agenda for the next two years, electing the board, and adopting the budget, we'll have some great workshops to help you be more effective in your work in League (or learn a new skill). We'll also have events and tours where you can have some fun, meet your fellow Leaguers from around the state, and maybe have a little wine too.

We are pleased to announce that statewide membership has grown by 73 since last year - thanks for all you do to help attract and welcome these new members.

P.S. If you're not getting the Legislative Newsletter, please contact us at lwvwa@lwvwa.org.

National News

National continues to advocate on a variety of issues, including a call to veto the Keystone XL pipeline - succeeded! The legislative priorities for 2015 have been adopted by the board. They are:

- First Tier: Voting Rights and Election Administration; Money in Politics
- Second Tier: Climate and Environmental Protection; Immigration; Health Care, including Reproductive Choice

As a part of advocating for voting rights, LWV looked at the findings of a new study in the American Political Science Review that some election officials are biased against minority voters, and Latinos in particular, with respect to voter ID laws. We've developed questions to use when working with elections departments to address these challenges.

LWV also took a little time to celebrate our 95th birthday and prepared a list: "10 Ways the League of Women Voters Has Helped Improve Our Country." Included on the list is federal funding for maternity and child care (in 1921!), helping establish the UN, presidential debates, and Motor Voter. Visit www.lwv.org to see the whole list with some great photos. We'll be celebrating and looking to our future all year long.



Getting Connected Membership News

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Susan Cunningham has rejoined the League of Women Voters after a hiatus of more than 40 years. Now that she is less busy with family, school and career she has returned with enthusiasm to continue her education and help others become more informed voters.

Susan grew up in a family interested in civic affairs, and her husband continues that tradition by serving as a precinct committeeman in the 46th District. She says she has always wanted to bid on auction items featuring time shadowing various elected officials but felt she needed more information to make good use of that opportunity. And where best to get more information? Rejoin the League! Susan now attends the North East Seattle unit.

Katharine Lamperti was given a membership to Seattle-King County League by her mother, Paneen Davidson, who currently serves on our board as Membership Chair. What a great way to build League membership!

Kate, who grew up in Everett, now lives with her husband and two boys on Mercer Island. She and her husband, both physicians, love the Northwest with all its outdoor activities including hiking, skiing and swimming. Kate volunteers with Mercer Island Youth and Family Services, in her children's schools, and at her church. She is interested in climate change and environment, social justice issues, refugee rights and human trafficking. She is looking forward to our March 5 forum on Human Trafficking.

Lianna Matteson was given a League membership by her grandmother, Pat Matteson, who has been a member for more than 50 years. She is a student at the University of Washington, majoring in Communications. She has just completed an internship with KCTS 9 and has been accepted into the Phi Mu sorority, which focuses on

academic achievement, social work and philanthropy.

Lianna, who was adopted from China at age two, grew up in Auburn and remains very close to her family. She knows that while in school her League activities will be limited, but hopes to participate in voter registration and attend some forums. Her special mentor is her grandmother, who has served in many leadership capacities on both the Seattle and State League boards.

Ann Tabasinske was among the first generation of children born to the scientists, engineers and workmen who went to Eastern Washington to build and operate the Hanford Project. Interestingly, the worker's houses were all built at the same time from a small variety of plans and were lettered A, B, C, etc. Also, Russian was offered as a language in the high school. The plant was located approximately 30 miles outside of town and its activities were secret. Today, they give tours of parts of this historic plant.

Ann graduated from Gonzaga University and taught junior high school art in Port Orchard before moving to Seattle and beginning her 40-year career in real estate, which she is active in to this day. She is co-chair of the P-Patch giving garden at Coleman Park, which supplies food banks and others in need. In her 40's, she took up playing squash, and still plays regularly. She frequently attends the science and civic lectures at Town Hall, and is looking forward to our League events and programs.

Quinton Thompson has enriched the lives of many through his extensive volunteer work while a quadriplegic confined by cerebral palsy to a wheelchair. He likes working with the King County Sheriff's Office helping with paperwork in their Burien and downtown Seattle offices. He is also a block watch captain, helping neigh-

bors bring their concerns to the Sheriff's Department. Quinton attends Burien City Council meetings and comments on topics on Channel 21, the public access channel for Burien and SeaTac.

He is also a safety trainer for King County Metro, teaching new drivers how to safely tie down mobility aids in Access Transportation vehicles. Other places benefiting from Quinton's extensive volunteer outreach and commitment are: the Puget Sound Blood Bank, Group Health Cooperative, Highline Medical Center, St. Francis Medical Center, Valley Medical Center, Evergreen Health Care, Federal Way School District Book Bindery, and the Highline School Admin-

istration offices where he answers phones and helps put packets of material together. With HopeLink Transportation, he assists with book-keeping and answers phones and dispatching for the DART Program which helps the elderly and disabled get around.

Quinton was born and raised in Seattle and graduated from Mt. Rainier High School in Des Moines. He likes to listen to country music and has done commercials for local radio station KMPS. He would like to make his experience helpful to members of the League. He is happiest when being helpful to someone else and...he has done a lot of that.

Features

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

by Janet Winans, Committee Chair

Rob Johnson, Director of Transportation Choices Coalition, spoke at our January meeting. As expected, the topic was the 2015 legislative session. What was not expected is that he arrived bearing cinnamon rolls! It is an acknowledgment of just how many times he has joined us to discuss what seems to be the interminable task of working with the legislature to produce a state transportation budget. Not to mention the need to find ways to provide revenue in order to bring the state's transportation infrastructure into the 21st century.

This year, all focus is on how the House and Senate will cope with the Washington State Supreme Court's McCleary decision: the decision that the Legislature must "fully fund education." Rob fears that education funding will be an excuse to avoid definitive action on funding transportation. In spite of the efforts of the business community, which has come together to lobby for the multimodal focus that the House advo-

cated for in its transportation budget last session, the Senate is focused on highway expansion and cost reduction. This means the Senate can use other aspects of transportation, such as transit, pedestrians, commute trip reduction and air quality to bargain against each other.

Many transportation components are in play this year: the funding package known as Sound Transit 3, for Puget Sound counties, must have legislative approval before it can be put on the ballot. Community Transit needs similar authorization. State funding for Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) is lower than it was in the 1990's and the CTR tax credit is up for renewal this year.

While the Senate wants highway expansion, there is less interest in improving the HOV (carpool) network. WSDOT's mandate is to keep freeway HOV lanes moving at least at 45 mph for 90% of the peak period, yet only 2 out of 7 of these in Puget Sound are achieving that goal. There even are efforts to loosen HOV requirements like including single occupant electric cars.

Transportation Choices advocates that proposed legislation to address carbon pricing should include transportation. This is because nearly half of state emissions are from transportation-related sources, and taxing “upstream fuel inventories” is readily identifiable. We feel that taxing emissions should be equitable and include provisions to ensure fair taxation, rebate options and investments in low-income communities and communities of color. A significant portion of the revenue generated should be reinvested in equitable transit-oriented development and more transit infrastructure. And, of course, projects should lead to significant net reduction of carbon emissions.

WATERFRONT REPORT

Aquarium Plans:

As we have reported here previously, for some time the Seattle Aquarium has planned for an expansion. During the past year, League President Ellen Barton has written letters to the Mayor and City Council opposing siting the new building to the south of Pier 59 because it will block views from Waterfont Park. Such an expansion would be in violation of the Seattle’s SEPA policies and the City’s already-adopted Waterfront Plan.

On February 9, our committee was given a tour of the three possible expansion locations that the Seattle Aquarium Society (SEAS) is considering: to the south in front of the park, to the northwest, and on a parcel of land across from the Aquarium. They are developing a Master Plan which will include their expansion preference.

To date, SEAS has not sought any public involvement. They plan to present their Master Plan to the City Council in May and request approval by the Council, without first releasing the proposed Plan to the public. After obtaining City

Council approval for their preferred site, they plan to proceed with the actual design and environmental review process. No public input will be sought until late in 2015.

The League must continue to act to stop any threat to Waterfront Park’s views. We will continue to write to the City Council and Mayor to protest the lack of public involvement in the expansion plans and also to request that the Draft Master Plan document be available to the public for at least one month before the City Council takes any action. We will also continue to remind them of City codes and policies meant to protect views from Waterfront Park. Please, even if you have written or called previously, write to or call Councilmembers and the Mayor and share your opposition to any Aquarium expansion to the south in front of the park.

Bertha:

The repair plan for Bertha, the \$80 million giant drill, has proceeded without any new problems reported. Bertha was shut down for repairs in December 2013. Since our last report, there has been no reported worsening of building settlement in Pioneer Square, which was attributed to pumping of water out from around Bertha. The repair shaft in front of Bertha has been dug down to the required depth; now Bertha has been able to move forward a short distance through the shaft wall so the drill head is accessible for repairs.

Despite Bertha’s potential progress, the controversy about who pays for the repairs and delays continues. For this \$1.44 billion project, the State holds \$184 million in reserves for “contingencies and interventions.” Seattle Tunnel Partners (STP), the contractor, has made claims for \$210 million in change-order costs, but the State has denied three-quarters of that amount (Seattle Times, January 23, 2015.) A “dispute board” of experts has ruled against STP on a separate claim of \$5.5 million, but did recently award STP \$20 million for the soil water problems,

ruling the State's description of soil conditions as inadequate. Meanwhile, work continues at the exit site of the tunnel, just north of Mercer Street.

Seawall:

The Seawall replacement work continues on schedule, currently pouring a 5-foot thick concrete slab by Waterfront Park, and beginning work at the Ferry Terminal (Colman Dock). Re-routing of traffic in this area will again be needed.

The planning for Piers 62 and 63, currently just open deck, has been deferred into the indefinite future, but the swimming pool on a barge attached to the south side has been cancelled. There is discussion of having a water-level floating dock instead for landing of canoes and kayaks.

The Waterfront Information Office, run by the nonprofit Friends of Waterfront Seattle (not the City), shows several mock-up photos of what the final development will look like, including a 6 foot-long scale model of the final work. The WIO is located at Union Street and Western Avenue and is open Wednesday through Friday from 10:00 to 4:00. Interestingly, as of last month, none of the mock-ups show any Aquarium expansion!

*Submitted by Nancy and Charles Bagley
for the Waterfront Committee*

Mission Statement

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

BOOK REVIEW by Vicky Downs

SLAVERY INC.: THE UNTOLD STORY OF INTERNATIONAL SEX TRAFFICKING

By Lydia Cacho

Cacho is a Mexican journalist and an award-winning activist **against** violence and **for** the rights of women and children. As a brave idealist, she not only founded a high-security shelter in Cancun, but also brought to trial an organized crime ring involved in sex tourism and child pornography. As an activist, she has brought lawsuits against government officials she believed were corrupt, and put her own life in great danger on behalf of victims. In spite of serious physical threats, she has traveled the globe to learn more about sex trafficking.

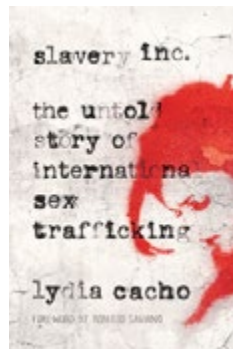
Years ago, Cacho thought that legalizing and regulating prostitution might be a good idea. However, she says, “The more I traveled, and the more women I interviewed, the more worried I got.” Now, “I’m absolutely convinced that all forms of prostitution are just a way of normalizing gender discrimination and violence against women, and women are ‘trained’ to become prostitutes because they are objects in a society that wants to have ghettos of women who can be raped.” The author interviewed hundreds of sex workers and says, “After a while...they start telling you how miserable they are...[and eventually they always talk about] violence.”

She states that those who “choose” to prostitute themselves almost never have real opportunities to do anything else. Girls running away from an abusive home are quickly picked up by men who know exactly how to turn them into “girlfriends”, and later into prostitutes. Women everywhere who depend on a man for survival often believe prostitution is the only way they can make money.

Each culture has its own impact on every aspect of society. For example, in Cambodia, Cacho

says that little girls in poor families are often sold to women who run brothels. The women program the girls by “normalizing sexual exploitation through systematic exposure to pornography.” Such women say the children have to be convinced that *they* were the ones who chose to do this, and must be constantly reminded that *their* lives are worth nothing.

Why is the sex trade growing? Cacho says it is partly, “because politicians all over the world are not addressing poverty. They are [not] improving the lives of women and girls.” The fact that there are men from Europe and North America who “go to Mexico, Venezuela, Cambodia and Thailand to have sex with women there is telling you something.” They go to poor countries to buy something they can’t readily find at home.



Slavery Inc. contains an entire chapter on the “Pimp Profession”. A “pimp justifies his choice of profession through the economic hardships he faced and his eagerness to overcome them for his family.” Often, they learn the trade

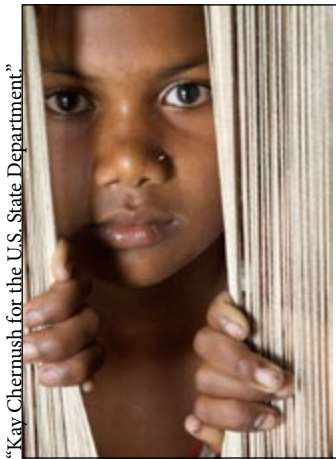
by apprenticing under someone more experienced. The pimp learns how to dress, how to keep a woman under his control with the aim of converting her into a body “for others.” “Pimps do not fall in love, only women do.” The pimp should only be interested in a “relationship of exploitation.”

Cacho says to make a real change, it is important to understand that the traffickers, “are not [always] monsters; they are human beings with small souls [and] their greatest power lies in [a female’s] fear.” “We need to put them out of business,” she says. To do this we need to provide both men and women with real choices and living wages for honest work. Too often, what underground groups such as the mafia offer looks

Continued on page 32

March Program:

HUMAN TRAFFICKING - RIGHT HERE RIGHT NOW



"Kay Chernush for the U.S. State Department."



"Kay Chernush for the U.S. State Department."

Human trafficking is typically invisible to the average person. We may think it is not happening in our neighborhoods, and that it does not happen to our children, but it is happening, and far more often than we would imagine.

The following materials will help us understand the scope of the problem, what is currently being done locally, what work remains to be done, and some of the challenges in dealing with these crimes.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

AMANDA CLARK, VICKY DOWNS, CAROL GOLDENBERG, PAT GRIFFITH,
ROSALIE MCCREARY, AND GINNY NICARTHY

UNIT MEETINGS

Welcome and Introductions
Announcements/Volunteer Sign Ups

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think human trafficking is so pervasive?
2. What do you think are the most effective ways of responding to human trafficking? What could/should be done to respond better?
3. What organizations or websites had you heard of before reading the materials in *The Voter*? What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of the various programs?
4. What can be done to prevent vulnerable children from being trafficked?
5. What do you think League can do? What can you do?

Defining The Issue

Some commonly-accepted definitions of human trafficking include:

...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation and forced labor or services. In other words, human trafficking is slavery...

The Seattle-King County League's International Relations Committee compiled the information for this report; it found an abundance of information and resources that were often in agreement about many aspects of the problem. We have edited much of this material to prevent duplication and fit this informational study into *The Voter*. Please see pages 31-32 for information on these resources and organizations.

The Scope of the Problem

On September 25, 2012, a few days after the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, President Obama devoted an entire speech to the issue of human trafficking—or modern day slavery. He said:

“When a man, desperate for work, finds himself in a factory or on a fishing boat or in a field, working, toiling for little or no pay, and beaten if he tries to escape—that’s slavery. When a woman is locked in a sweatshop, or trapped in a home as a domestic servant, alone and abused and incapable of leaving—that’s slavery. When a little boy is kidnapped, turned into a child soldier, forced to kill or be killed—that’s slavery. When a little girl is sold by her impoverished family—girls my daughters’ age—runs away from home, or is lured by the false promises of a

better life, and then imprisoned in a brothel and tortured if she resists—that’s slavery.”

Soroptimist International, a women’s service organization, had this to say in its white paper on Human Trafficking:

“Trafficking is the term most frequently used to describe this phenomenon, but slavery is a more accurate and descriptive term. Sex trafficking is the new face of slavery because it retains many of the same characteristics of a slave (trafficking victim)/master (trafficker) relationship: the victim is sold against her will by a third party to the trafficker, for whom she is forced to work and to whom she is forced to concede all profits engendered from such work.

There are, however, quite a few stark differences between modern and historic slavery. Today, more individuals are living as slaves than at any other point in history. Slaves are also cheaper than ever and generate higher economic returns. Furthermore, since slavery is illegal everywhere, it requires crime and often corruption to continue.”

The FBI has developed a list of myths and fact about trafficking:

Myth: Trafficking must involve the crossing of borders.

Fact: Despite the use of the word “trafficking,” victims can actually be held within their own country—anti-trafficking laws don’t require that victims must have traveled from somewhere else.

Myth: U.S. citizens can’t be trafficked.

Fact: They can and they are.

Myth: Victims know what they are getting into or have chances to escape.

Fact: They are actually duped into it and may not even think of escaping because of threats against them or ignorance of the law.

Myth: Victims are never paid.

Fact: They are rarely paid, but if so it is very little.

Myth: Victims never have freedom of movement.

Fact: Some victims can move about, but are always coerced into returning, perhaps with a threat against their families back home.

One last note: human trafficking is often confused with alien smuggling, but they are not synonymous since that group includes those who consent to being smuggled to get across a border illegally.

How Many People Are Actually Trafficked?

The U.S. Department of State 2012 Trafficking in Person Report states, “It is estimated that as many as 27 million men, women and children around the world are victims of what is now often described with the umbrella term ‘human trafficking.’”

Gender Estimates: According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, women account for 55 - 60 percent of all trafficking victims detected globally; women and girls together account for about 75 percent. Children make up 27 percent of all victims *detected* globally, and of every three children trafficked, two are girls and one is a boy.

The Congressional Research Service estimates that as many as 17,500 people are believed to be trafficked into the United States each year, and some have estimated that as many as 100,000 U.S. citizen children are victims within the United States.

Labor Trafficking in the United States: In the United States, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) defines labor trafficking as, “The recruitment, harboring, transpor-

tation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.”

Common types of labor trafficking include people forced to work in homes as domestic servants, farm workers coerced through violence to harvest crops, factory workers held in inhumane conditions with little to no pay, and food service and hospitality workers. Even in the United States, these forms of forced labor are more prevalent than many people realize.

For example, numerous cases of slavery have emerged in agriculture and cases of human trafficking in restaurants have been investigated in numerous states.

- In the state of Florida alone, the Department of Justice has prosecuted seven labor trafficking cases, assisting over 1,000 victims.
- In 2010, the Department of Justice issued an indictment alleging that Global Horizons, a labor recruiting company, recruited over 400 Thai workers and forced them to work in agriculture in at least 13 states by ensuring the workers accrued a substantial debt, confiscated their passports and visas, and deported workers that didn’t cooperate with the company’s demands.

People may also be trafficked into garment industry jobs such as sewing, assembling, pressing, or packing apparel.

Others may be forced to work in food processing operations that include slaughtering, preserving, canning, and packaging goods for distribution. In one example, based on calls received by the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, several workers paid large fees to labor recruiters who brought them into the U.S. with falsified documents. When the workers arrived, they had to work at a canning plant in a small, rural town in Kansas to work off their enormous

debt. The recruiters required that workers live in overcrowded conditions in housing that they provided. Because of its isolated location, the workers had to rely on the recruiters for food and basic supplies. The recruiters took the majority of the workers' paychecks, claiming that the money went to their debt, housing and food.

- About 2 million women and children are known to be held in sexual servitude around the world, but many experts believe the actual number is far higher. Because of its clandestine nature, it is difficult to determine the magnitude of sex slavery. In fact, it is estimated that the number of identified human trafficking victims represents just four percent of the total number of all victims in the world.
- Only about five percent of trafficking cases are ever reported.
- Sex trafficking happens in both public and private locales. In some cases trafficking victims are highly visible and engage in street-level prostitution, but in most cases, sex trafficking takes place in underground venues, such as private homes or brothels. Often, public and legal locations such as massage parlors, spas and strip clubs will be a front for illegal prostitution and trafficking.

Many countries lack tough anti-trafficking legislation, and even when laws are in place, they are often not enforced. Soroptimist says, "victims of trafficking in persons have reported complicity of public officials at all stages of trafficking, indicating that bribery and abuse of power by public officials or influential people are often part of the process." Police corruption often makes it unsafe for trafficking victims to approach local and national authorities. Furthermore, relatively few trafficking cases are prosecuted, and of those, very few result in convictions.

Occasionally, women and girls are rescued from traffickers and receive support, care, and compassion. Unfortunately, many are treated like criminals by the police. Women and girls

arrested in international trafficking circles are often processed as illegal immigrants rather than trafficking victims, and are immediately deported to their home countries where, because few economic alternatives exist, they begin the cycle of trafficking and exploitation over again. Domestic trafficking victims are arrested for prostitution and jailed or fined rather than being provided with help. Certain women and girls are especially vulnerable to sex trafficking and prostitution. These include impoverished, uneducated, and drug-addicted women, and runaways. These girls and women have few economic choices, and runaways are highly susceptible to the false love and support proffered by traffickers and/or pimps. In all cases, poverty contributes to the vulnerability of women and girls.

Internationally, many Eastern European (former Soviet Union) and Asian countries, struggling with rampant poverty and political and social corruption, are fertile breeding grounds for the trafficking industry. Children as young as 1 and 2 years old have been found in brothels; children are typically kidnapped by traffickers or sold into sex trafficking by their parents, who either believe their children are being sold to adoption agencies or knowingly broker them into sex slavery. Women and older girls are often tricked into sex trafficking by promises of legitimate work.

According to the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, "The rise in competition in the labor market, unemployment and the loss of job security have undermined women's incomes and economic position. A widening gender wage gap, an increase in women's part time and informal sector work, as well as atypical work arrangements have pushed women into poorly paid jobs and long-term and hidden unemployment," leaving them vulnerable to traffickers.

Runaway girls are particularly susceptible to domestic trafficking, especially in developed nations. Consistently, research of prostitution

in the United States confirms the correlation between running away and becoming exploited through prostitution. In turn, researchers have found that the majority of prostituted women in the U.S. had been runaways. Within 48 hours of running away, an adolescent is likely to be approached to participate in prostitution or another form of commercial sexual exploitation by a pimp and/or trafficker. Runaways are often lured into prostitution with promises of love and security by their pimps/traffickers, who exploit the vulnerability and desperation of runaways.

The Suppliers: Who Traffics?

According to the Soroptimist white paper, human trafficking is estimated to be a \$32 billion per year industry.

Furthermore, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services concluded that human trafficking is difficult to track and quantify, and its total cost is probably higher than officially noted. While the estimates of people involved and the profits earned are shocking, it reveals only part of the story.

Sex trafficking is a widespread problem involving nearly every country in the world.

International sex trafficking appears to be growing in scope and magnitude as a result of globalization and the relative ease with which traffickers are able to transport victims between countries.

Domestic sex trafficking is also on the rise.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, domestic human trafficking has become the fastest growing criminal industry in the nation, just behind drug trafficking.

Organized crime is largely responsible for the proliferation of human trafficking. Crime groups involved in sex trafficking are often also involved in the trafficking of drugs and firearms, and frequently use violence as a means to carry out their activities.

According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the greatest numbers of international traffickers are from Asia, then Central and Southeastern Europe, and Western Europe. Traffickers tend to have strong national connections to the destination countries their victims are being trafficked to, allowing them to cultivate strong client bases and develop channels of cooperation with local protective authorities and local crime groups.

Organized crime groups are not the only culprits, however, many individuals and small groups of individuals partake in human trafficking at all levels. Some kidnap or lure women and girls and keep them captive while soliciting them to men. Others will purchase trafficked women and girls just for this purpose. Some small business owners, for example, purchase trafficked women and girls to work for them, providing sexual services behind the guise of a legitimate business (such as a spa, massage parlor or strip club).

Unfortunately, due to the secret nature of the behavior, the vulnerability of victims and corruption among local and national protective authorities, traffickers are rarely apprehended or prosecuted. Additionally, most cases are dependent on victims' complaints, and trafficking victims rarely speak out due to cultural stigmas attached to prostitution and pre-marital sex. Even when the result of sex trafficking and rape, these stigmas prevent women from speaking about their victimization out of fear of being ostracized by their families and communities. If prosecuted, human traffickers typically receive lighter sentences than drug or weapon traffickers.

Men generally control a trafficking ring, but women are instrumental in managing trafficking victims—gaining the trust of their victims in order to manipulate them better psychologically. In some cases, female trafficking victims become perpetrators as a means of escaping their own victimization.

How Trafficking Victims Are Controlled

Victims experience various stages of degradation and physical and psychological torture, often deprived of food and sleep, and prevented from leaving. In some cases they are forced to take drugs, to which they then become addicted. Their lives are threatened and they are often beaten and raped.

Other common methods of control include:

- Restriction of movement
- Confiscating passports, visas, and/or identification
- Constantly accompanying the victim
- Insisting on answering questions on behalf of the victim and/or translating all conversations
- Isolating the victim by not disclosing his or her location or address
- Requiring the victim to live and work in the same location
- Harmful living and working conditions
- Restricting access to food and appropriate clothing
- Forbidding access to appropriate medical care
- Not allowing time off or sufficient time to sleep
- Charging large fees that are difficult or impossible to pay off
- Providing little or no pay or irregular pay

Once “broken in,” victims of sex trafficking and prostituted women are forced to service up to 30 men a day, and are vulnerable to sexually-transmitted diseases, HIV infection and unwanted pregnancies. Prostituted women have a death rate that is 40 times higher than women not involved in prostitution.

Some 67 percent of prostituted women experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), in the same range as veterans and victims of torture; 75 percent of prostituted women have attempted suicide, and prostituted women comprise 15 percent of all completed suicides.

Trafficking in Washington State

The League of Women Voters of Snohomish County did a study of human trafficking, focusing on that county and Washington State. Our international border with Canada, its many ports, rural areas, and agricultural workers make the state prone to human trafficking. In 2003, however, Washington became the first state in the nation to enact legislation making human trafficking a crime.

According to a recent report, trafficking is known to have occurred in 18 Washington counties, with victims ranging from mail order brides to sex workers to domestic workers and children.

Seattle police and the U.S. Department of Justice see a trend of victims and pimps being sourced out of the state along a west coast track from Vancouver, BC to Seattle to Los Angeles to Las Vegas.

The Seattle area has seen an increase in internet prostitution over the last decade using sites like Backpage.com, RedLight.com, and TopHatReview.com.

- In 2014, Snohomish County law enforcement had between 20 and 30 active cases.
- In 2013, the Snohomish County Sheriff’s budget included two-year funding for a deputy sheriff dedicated only to enforcement of trafficking laws.
- A 2014 study found “almost every part of Highway 99—Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, and Sea-Tac—is a high prostitution area.”

Sexual exploitation of youth is occurring in Snohomish County. For example, in November 2012, two men were charged with illegally trafficking five girls between the ages of 13 and 16 in Snohomish, King, and Pierce counties. They were advertising the girls on BackPage.com, and were caught with two 14-year-old girls at an Everett motel. They have subsequently been tried

and sentenced to prison.

The average age of entrapment into the prostitution is 13. Exploited children are often controlled by a pimp who recruits them into sex trafficking by posing as a boyfriend, caretaker, and protector. Pimps search for vulnerable children wherever kids congregate—in shopping malls, near schools, bus stations and school bus stops.

Risk Factors

Any child can be vulnerable to various risk factors for being inducted into human trafficking. Some of the most vulnerable are those who may already have problems: runaways, victims of abuse, in foster care, having low self-esteem, and living in a high-crime area.

But other risk factors could subject any child to being vulnerable to traffickers at certain times: if they walk to school or other places alone, own or have access to a computer, want consumer goods, feel misunderstood, or have fought with parents or friends, or if they want more independence and so test boundaries and take risks.

What's Being Done: National Human Trafficking Resource Center's 2013 Analysis of State Human Trafficking Laws

Introduction

In order to have a comprehensive and effective legal framework to combat human trafficking, state legislatures need to enact legislation that assists victims in recovery and provides them with services such as counseling, housing, educational and vocational training, and medical and legal assistance. By providing such services, states are giving victims the best possible chance of recovering from their trafficking situation.

Victim Assistance under Federal Law

The federal government provides assistance to victims both directly and indirectly by funding state, local and tribal programs.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act

Under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) originally enacted in 2000, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is authorized to grant federal and state benefits to foreign victims of human trafficking. The HHS may grant benefits to foreign victims to the same degree that benefits are available to refugees admitted to the United States. In 2008, the TVPA was amended to correct a “service gap” between domestic trafficking victims (U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents “LPRs”) and foreign national trafficking victims. While there is authorization for funding for U.S. citizens and LPRs, as of the release of this report, no money has been appropriated for this program. Thus, the gap in services remains.

The Crime Victims Fund

The federal government also assists victims of human trafficking through the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC), which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice. Funding, paid by fines and penalties from convicted federal offenders, reached a balance of more than \$8 billion as of September 30, 2012. The OVC provides grants and set-asides to federal, state, and tribal assistance programs to support a wide variety of services and programs that help victims deal with the immediate aftermath of crimes against them and with rebuilding their lives in the longer term.

The Department of Justice Assistance Grants Program

The Justice Assistance Grant Program is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local governments supporting programs for crime victims and witness initiatives including legal, medical, counseling, advocacy, and educational services to crime victims. The programs also offer training through instruction and distribution of training materials appropriate for crime victims and/or witnesses.

Victim Assistance under State Laws

More than half of all states, including Washing-

ton, have enacted statutes that provide assistance to victims of human trafficking. State statutes address one or more of the following topics:

Living Assistance

Most states that provide assistance to victims of human trafficking have at least some form of living assistance. These state statutes provide a diverse range of benefits, with varying levels of financial and administrative support from the state. Some of these benefits include:

Financial assistance: Several states provide direct financial assistance to victims. Some statutes limit financial assistance to victims who have suffered personal injury. Others provide financial assistance indirectly by giving funds to local non-profit organizations and/or community based programs, which then provide funds to victims.

Medical services: A number of states, including Washington, facilitate the provision of physical and/or psychological medical services. It is worth noting that California recently expanded its statute to provide voluntary tattoo removal services to victims who were tattooed for identification purposes in trafficking or prostitution. Statutes vary, with some providing medical services including mental health counseling, and others providing medical benefits but only indirectly by funding local non-profit and community based centers, which then provide such services to trafficking victims.

Assistance securing housing and/or food: Several states, including Washington, help victims to secure food and/or housing, sometimes through shelters or indirectly by providing funds to local non-profit and community-based centers, while some provide such benefits only until federal assistance is available to victims.

Legal services: Some states provide for or coordinate the delivery of various legal services

such as instructing state officials to recommend a plan that would coordinate legal and other services or expressly stating that victims should be provided access to legal assistance, information about their rights, and translation services as necessary while some entitle victims to case management.

Protection from traffickers: A number of laws that are meant to provide additional protections such as ensuring that the names and identifying information of victims and victim's families are not disclosed to the public; punishing by fine and/or imprisonment persons who publish, disseminate, or otherwise disclose the location of a trafficking victim or trafficking shelter without authorization; and/or requiring that trafficking shelters post signs stating that trespass is forbidden. At least one statute also allows victims to enter into an address confidentiality program. Another state statute provides that, in the prosecution of a human trafficking offense, the police and prosecuting agencies must keep the identity of the victim and the victim's family confidential, and the prosecutor must take reasonable steps to protect the victim and family from being revictimized.

Family reunification: An important but rarely-supplied service is assistance in locating and reuniting with family members.

Some states, including Washington, have enacted statutes providing for the coordination among various state departments to improve the success of victim assistance programs. They may provide for a "coordinated response system" to assist victims. Another statute established a task force to investigate and study human trafficking, methods for advertising human trafficking services, and victimization of individuals coerced to participate in human trafficking. Part of the task force's mission is to research and recommend a model of rehabilitative services for victims of human trafficking that includes input from the areas of law enforcement, social ser-

vices, the legal profession, the judiciary, mental health, and immigration.

Educational and Employment Services

Many states, including Washington, offer various educational and employment services to victims of human trafficking including the following: job placement, job training, job retention, and/or educational services to help them achieve stable and independent lives.

Access to information about traffickers: Many victims of human trafficking fear for their safety or that of their family members, even after their traffickers have been arrested. As a result, several states have enacted laws that help victims with information about the status of legal proceedings against their traffickers including access to information about a trafficker's possible pretrial release.

Education about rights and benefits: A number of states have enacted statutes providing for victims to be informed about benefits available through the state or through community-based centers, and/or their rights under the state legal system. One statute provides for the creation of a searchable database that includes assistance and grant programs.

Public Awareness: Several states disseminate information to their various agencies and/or legal systems regarding the rights of, and ways to assist, victims. Some states also focus on disseminating information to local centers and organizations to improve their public services. Other states, including Washington, work to educate the general public to raise awareness about human trafficking with the hope of protecting potential victims, identifying current victims, and providing assistance to freed victims.

Immigration and Citizenship Services

Approximately a dozen state statutes provide services related to the immigration and/or citizenship status of victims. Many enter the United

States without identifying legal documentation, which may prevent them from being eligible for federal or state benefits and protections.

Certification and documentation: Certain federal and state benefits and legal protections may be available to victims only after their status is certified, documented, or otherwise established. Several states have enacted statutes intended to facilitate this process.

Funding: A number of statutes specify that state funds will be used to support services to the extent that federal funding is not available. For example, a statute may instruct agencies to rely on federal funding in the first instance, but explains that state funding shall support the provision of victim assistance and services to the extent needed.

Caseworker privilege: Victims must disclose certain information to their caseworkers in order to receive assistance. Communicating this information is often painful, embarrassing, or frightening for victims. Moreover, such information may expose victims to criminal liability for crimes they were forced or coerced to commit (such as prostitution, begging, etc.) It is critical that victims have confidence that their caseworkers are on their side and will keep such information confidential.

Some states have adopted laws providing "caseworker privilege" similar to the attorney-client or doctor-patient privilege. For example, a human trafficking counselor may not disclose a confidential communication from a victim except when specifically required by statute or court of law, when authorized in writing by the victim, when necessary to protect the victim or others from a substantial risk of imminent and serious physical injury or kidnapping, when aggregated for statistical purposes and stripped of personal identifying information, or when necessary to defend against a lawsuit filed by the victim.

Conclusion

Although there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution when it comes to assisting human trafficking victims, the ideal statute would ensure that agencies develop and implement a comprehensive and cohesive plan to provide assistance securing critical services—including but not limited to

housing, food, and medical, psychological, legal, employment, educational, and immigration services. The ideal statute would also ensure the effectiveness of these programs by establishing “caseworker privilege” and guaranteeing necessary funding.

Washington State Actions Against Human Trafficking

Since 2002, Washington State has passed more than 35 bills dealing with human trafficking. These include a coordinated system dealing with prevention, victim identification, and services to victims. It also increased penalties for those convicted of trafficking and those who use online ads to facilitate commercial sexual abuse of a minor.

See Appendix A (page 27) for a complete list of these bills. The list is especially interesting because it shows the evolution in understanding the depth and breadth of the problem and the determination to act legislatively.

King County and Seattle Actions

A baseline report from July 2008 was developed by Debra Boyer, PhD, commissioned and funded by the City of Seattle’s Human Resources Department, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Division. Dr. Boyer obtained studies provided by staff of local community organizations and interviews with affected children, prostitution survivors, law enforcement, juvenile justice personnel, service providers and other public officials.

Dr. Boyer’s report speaks to the underreporting of youth in planning estimates and under-enforcement of laws. Many state laws cited in the Appendix are aimed at solving problems uncovered in the report’s recommendations. For example, from the report:

“Prostitution is a complex issued filled with internal contradictions, and every solution seems to have a landmine attached to it. There are subsets of the youth population involved in prostitution that are in different phases of the experience and interpreting its value against their childhood histories. It is important not to confuse their street personae with what we, as adults, should recognize as their development needs and rights as a child. Adequate community services should be in place and we should not be confused by their means of defending themselves.”

Recommendations in this report include:

- Respond to critical needs and establish community-based treatment resources such as safe housing, local housing, and various social services (case management and implementation of the “Wraparound Case Management Model” developed at Portland State University) and community training events to sustain provider knowledge.
- Support community collaborations to develop community-based support services.
- Address the contradictory legal status of youth involved in prostitution.

In response to this problem in King County, a number of groups and individuals have stepped up to make a difference. Many of these organizations and the work they do are listed on page 31.

One such group is Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network (WARN), which identifies the communities needed to be engaged such as community groups, government, social health services, business, media, the faith community, schools, and law enforcement. Program Manager Kathleen Morris said, “It is so important to give people trapped in abusive, exploitative situations the information and tools they need to reach out for help on their own terms.”

Recent Local Actions to Combat Trafficking

On February 24, 2014, the King County Council announced adoption of a plan to place human trafficking information in key locations around King County, working to help those being exploited to know where they can turn for help. The outreach campaign focuses on locations and services where trafficked individuals are likely to see the messages, such as in county facilities like jails, public health clinics, transit centers, courthouses, and other locations. It also calls on the King County Executive to explore information-posting opportunities with the County’s many partners, such as community clinics, shelters, and hospitals, where trafficked individuals may utilize services and, in turn, see information on who to call for help.

Renee Padgett, a Washington State Trooper in the Commercial Vehicle division, proposed a plan in 2005 to put large posters of missing girls on the sides of commercial trucks. Gordon Trucking, in partnership with the State Patrol and Imagic, highlighted the Homeward Bound program with these pictures. Gordon has 100 trailers that feature posters of 21 missing children from Washington and Oregon and travel across freeways and interstates and highways across the U.S. and Canada. The State Patrol’s Missing and Unidentified Persons Unit identifies missing children featured on the trucks.

The Federal Way Coalition Against Trafficking blog on October 15, 2014 announced, “Seattle Police and other law-enforcement agencies are

increasing the number of online stings aimed at catching men who pay for sex. The undercover operations are part of a larger countywide effort to hold men accountable for fueling the demand side of prostitution.” They highlight *Seattle Times* reporter Sara Jean Green’s article concerning a group of Seattle police sergeants, detectives and undercover officers who went south to teach seven Des Moines officers how to run a “hotel op,” which is an internet sting designed to catch men who buy sex. Nine men were arrested that night. Seattle police and six other King County law-enforcement agencies have been conducting similar stings as part of a program called “The CEASE Network,” a grant-funded national program aimed at holding men accountable for fueling the demand side of the sex trade—and at deterring them by increasing their risk of getting caught. This effort is part of a “Buyer Beware” program, which has an overall goal of decreasing local demand for prostitution by 20 percent in the next two years. Another effort includes using online ads that pop up when certain keywords for paid sex are entered into search engines, linking to information about prostitution-related penalties and about services for men who need help to stop buying sex.

Melinda Giovengo, PhD, of the YouthCare organization, testified before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Human Resources, chaired by Congressman Dave Reichert, in October 2013, focusing on federal legislation that prevents foster care runaways (a very high risk group for human trafficking) from receiving some services. Dr. Giovengo reported that “youth in foster care are disproportionately at risk for victimization... are often victims long before social workers, foster parents or other providers are aware.” The committee took action and HR 4058, Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities in Foster Care Act, became law in September 2014.

Pending Legal Issues

The New York Times reports that decisions pending in two lawsuits—one in federal court in Boston and another before the Washington State Supreme Court—could have far-reaching results.

The Boston case was brought by two girls who were sold on Backpage.com at age 15 and charges that the company has “perfected a business model that profits from aiding and participating with pimps and traffickers in the sexual exploitation of children.” It also alleges a pattern of blocking efforts by police and families to track missing girls and boys.

The Washington suit was brought by two seventh graders and one ninth grader who were sold from Backpage.com to as many as 20 johns (customers) per day. The plaintiffs seek a ruling that the Federal Communications Decency Act does not give Backpage.com legal immunity. In other cases, Backpage.com has claimed that because it advertises but is not itself a participant in the transaction, it is not responsible for content and that the case is about censorship of free speech.

Backpage.com is a \$37 million enterprise advertising thousands of “escorts,” and provides a nationwide forum for pimps to promote the sale of victims of human sex trafficking. Ads are often paid for with untraceable credit cards and bitcoins. There is no screening for potential underage victims. All 50 state Attorneys General have urged Backpage to cease this type of advertising.

Appendix A

Landmark Legislation in Washington State to Prevent Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Minors

2002

House Bill (HB) 2381 created the Task Force Against Trafficking of Persons, the first of its kind, to measure and evaluate the state’s progress in trafficking prevention activities, identifying available programs providing services to victims of trafficking, and recommended methods to provide a coordinated system of support and assistance to victims of trafficking. Not codified; reports issued in 2003 and 2004.

Senate Bill (SB) 6412 the International Matchmaking Organization Act—also the first of its kind in the nation—established protections for prospective foreign spouses of Washington residents who go through online international marriage brokers by requiring the brokers to notify recruits in their native language that background check and marital history information is available for prospective spouses who are Washington residents. RCW 19.220.010.

2003

HB 1175 created two human trafficking class A felonies and expanded the definition of criminal profiteering to include the crime of trafficking - making Washington the first state in the nation to criminalize trafficking and specify criminal and civil penalties. RCW9A40.100.

HB 1826 increased protections for prospective foreign spouses by making personal history information available to them including spousal abuse and founded allegations of child abuse. RCW19.220.010.

2005

SB 5127 created requirements for state agencies to develop written protocols for the delivery of services to victims of human trafficking. RCW 7.68.360.

State funding was provided for legal aid to undocumented immigrants who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence or human trafficking.

2006

SB 6731 prohibited sex tourism—making Washington the second state in the nation to do so. RCW 9A.88.085.

Task Force funding was renewed, and the task force was directed to create a Comprehensive Response to Human Trafficking—a coordinated system containing seven components, including prevention, victim identification and victim services.

The Federal International Marriage Brokers Regulations act, originally sponsored in 2003 by U.S Senator Maria Cantwell and U.S. Representative Rick Larsen, was signed into law as part of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. Pub. L No. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960.

2007 and 2008

SB 6339 added victims of human trafficking to the list of persons eligible for the state's address confidentiality program. RCW 40.24.010.

SB 5718 created four new crimes relating to child sexual exploitation: Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (CSAM) that replaced the crime of patronizing a juvenile prostitute, promoting CSAM, promoting travel for CSAM, and permitting CSAM. It also added an additional one-year penalty to the sentence for a conviction of the most serious crimes of child sex abuse if the offender paid to engage in the abuse. RCW 9.68A.100 through .103.

2009

SB 5850—another first—required international labor recruiters and domestic employers of foreign workers to disclose federal and state labor laws to employees and required health care professionals be provided with information to

help identify human trafficking victims. RCW 19.320.020.

HB 1505 allowed prosecutors to divert cases in which a minor is alleged to have committed the offense of prostitution if the juvenile agrees to participate in a program that provides wrap-around services, include mental health counseling. RCW 13.40.213.

2010

SB 6332, built on SB 5850, added non-immigrant workers to the list of employees who must be provided with federal and state labor laws, and established civil penalties for labor recruiters and employers who fail to do so. RCW 19.320.010.

SB 6476 strengthened penalties for the crime of commercial sexual abuse of a minor and required development of training for law enforcement officers. RCW 9.68A.100, .101 and 9A.88.140.

SB 6330 allowed informational posters on domestic trafficking, including trafficking of minors and a "1-800" number, to be placed at rest stops throughout the state. This was hoped to be very helpful for individuals being taken to international events, such as the Winter Olympics, held in British Columbia. RCW 47.38.080.

2011

SB 5482 authorized local governments to use affordable housing funds to provide housing assistance to victims of human trafficking and their families. RCW 36.22.178, and .179.

HB 1874 authorized law enforcement officers to conduct surveillance operations on suspected human trafficking and commercial sexual abuse activities, with the consent of the victim. It also authorized prosecutors to request assistance from minors in the undercover surveillance of telephone communications in trafficking investigates without placing youth in danger. RCW 9.73.210 and .230.

SB 5546 amended the crime of human trafficking to include the illegal harvesting or sale of human organs, and broadened the scope of the crimes to hold criminals accountable when caught transporting a person despite not knowing whether the person would eventually be forced into prostitution or manual labor. RCW 9A.40.100 and .010, 9.95.062, and 10.64.025.

2012

SB 6251 created a new crime, making it illegal to knowingly publish an escort ad involving a minor online or in print. RCW 9.68A.

SB 6352 added the crimes of commercial sexual abuse of a minor and promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor to the list of offenses that may constitute a pattern of criminal profiteering activity. RCW 9A.82.010 and .100.

SB 6253 authorized law enforcement agencies to seize any proceeds or property that facilitate the crime of commercial sexual abuse of a minor. RCW 9A.88.150.

SB 6254 criminalized the act of compelling a person with a disability that renders the person incapable of consent to engage in an act of prostitution. RCW 9A.88.070

SB 6256 added the promotion of sexual abuse of a minor that provides a gang with an advantage, control, or dominance over a market sector to the list of gang-related crimes. RCW 9.94A.030.

SB 6257 defined sexually explicit acts with regard to sex trafficking and promoting the sexual abuse of a minor. RCW 9.68A.101 and 9A.40.100.

SB 6258 criminalized ordering, luring or attempting to lure, a minor or a person with a cognitive disability into any transportation terminal or into a motor vehicle. RCW 9A.40.090

SB 6103 prohibited anyone from practicing reflexology or representing himself or herself as a reflexologist unless certified as such, or licensed by the health department as a massage practitioner. RCW 18.108.040.

SB 6255 allowed minors who were convicted of prostitution resulting from being trafficked by force, fraud, or coercion to request the court vacate the conviction. RCW 9.96.060 and Chapter 9A.88 RCW.

HB 1983 increased the fees imposed against individuals convicted of patronizing prostitution. RCW 9A.40.100, 9A.88.120, 9.68A.105, 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 10.82.070, and 35.20.220.

HB 2692 increased the additional fines a person must pay when convicted of patronizing a prostitute, and requires those fees be used to pay for increased enforcement and prevention programs. RCW 9A.88.130, 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 10.82.070, and 35.20.220.

HB 2177 prohibited the duplication or distribution of child pornography as part of the discovery process in a criminal prosecution, and instead required the material to be made reasonably available to the prosecutor, defense attorney, and expert witnesses who may testify at trial. RCW 9.68A.170.

2013

SSB 5308 created a statewide coordinating committee to recommend ways to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This new Commercially Sexually Exploited Children Statewide Coordinating Committee will examine laws and practices of local and regional entities to address issues relating to commercially and sexually exploited children and make recommendations for statewide protocols, laws and practices. RCW 7.68.801.

SB 5488 imposes a \$5,000 fine on top of existing penalties for using online ads to facilitate the commercial sexual abuse of a minor. The bill defines an internet advertisement as a statement in electronic media that would be understood by a reasonable person to be an implicit offer of sex in exchange for something of value. RCW 9.68A.106.

SSB 5563 requires that to receive initial certification as a teacher, an applicant must complete training on how to recognize and prevent commercial sexual abuse and exploitation of minors, and must complete training every three years thereafter. The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault programs must update existing educational materials informing parents and other interested community members about how to prevent children from being recruited into sex trafficking, among other issues. RCW 28A.410.035, 28A.300.145, 28A.400.317.

SB 5669 allows a victim of trafficking and sexual exploitation up to 14 years of age to testify outside the presence of her or his alleged abuser. The bill also tightens current laws addressing trafficking, clarifies that victim consent cannot be used as a defense in the prosecution of a trafficking crime, including when an abuser utilizes an online platform to recruit or sell the victim for sex. RCW 9.68A.090, 9.68A.100, 9.68A.101, 9.68A.102, 9.68A.103, 9A.44.020, 9A.44.128, 9A.44.150, 9A.82.010, 13.34.132, 9A.40.100.

EHB 1291 creates a Statewide Coordinating Committee on Sex Crimes composed of community agencies, legislators and agencies providing services to victims of sex trafficking. The bill also details how the committee will oversee the distribution of funds collected from trafficking crimes to services for victims of sex trade, including revenue collected from impounding vehicles when the driver is involved in exploiting a sex trafficking victim. 50 percent of revenue from fees and fines for sex crimes must be spent on preventative and rehabilitative services for victims of sex trafficking. RCW 43.63A.740, 9.68A.105, 9A.88.120, 9A.88.140, 43.280.

2014

Senate Joint Memorial (SJM) 8003 requests that Congress amend the Federal Communication Decency Act, enacted in 1996, to reflect changes in the scope and role of the internet, and the publisher-like role of companies which facilitate child sex trafficking by allowing their online

platforms to run adult escort services ads without age verification of those depicted in the ads.

SSB 6339 addresses involuntary servitude when an individual is being coerced to perform labor by another person by threatening to withhold or destroy documents relating to immigration status or threatening to contact law enforcement to inform them that a person is in the United States in violation of immigration laws. A person is committing coercion of involuntary servitude regardless of whether they are providing compensation or benefits for the forced labor performed. Chapter 9A.40 RCW and RCW 9A.40.010.

SHB 1791 expanded the definition of “sex offense” to include trafficking in the first degree when the trafficked person is caused to engage in a sexually explicit act or a commercial sex act. A finding of sexual motivation is not required in order for the offense to qualify as a sex crime. The bill was amended with language from SB 6017 permitting the seizing law enforcement agency to keep 90 percent of proceeds obtained for cases in which the crime was committed in connection to child pornography, commercial sexual abuse of a minor, or promoting prostitution. RCW 9.68A.120, 9A.40.100, 9A.44.128, 9A.88.150.

SHB 1292 addresses the vacating of prostitution convictions when the person committed the offense as a result of Sexual Abuse of a Minor. An individual may apply and have the record vacated regardless of whether other prior records of prostitution convictions were vacated or if there are pending prostitution charges. The applicant must show by a preponderance of evidence that the elements of the crime she or he is charged with were a result of the applicant having been a victim of Trafficking, Federal Trafficking in Persons, Promoting Prostitution in the first degree, or Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor. RCW 9.96 et seq.

Local Anti-Trafficking Groups and Individuals

Many active anti-trafficking individuals and organizations in the Puget Sound area are listed below. Their emphasis is typically prevention through education, long-term rehabilitation, and placing responsibility on buyers; some also provide services for victims.

Dr. Sutapa Basu, Executive Director of the University of Washington Women's Center

BEST (Business Ending Slavery and Trafficking) aligns and equips leaders to use the power of business to prevent human trafficking, and offers training to the hospitality industry and other businesses. www.bestalliance.org

Emma Catague, Community Organizing Program Manager at Asian & Pacific Islander (API Chaya)

Federal Way Coalition Against Trafficking, a local grassroots community organization generating community awareness about trafficking in South King County and providing training for schools, parent and youth groups, and civic organizations. www.fwcat.org

Organization for Prostitution Survivors (OPS), a Seattle-based group dedicated to stopping the harm of commercial sexual exploitation. www.seattleops.org

Refugee Women's Alliance, a multi-ethnic organization supporting refugee and immigrant women and their families. Includes volunteer opportunities, campaigns, events, and a list of services. www.rewa.org

Val Ritchey, King County Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney.

Stolen Youth raises awareness and funds to support the identification and recovery of prostituted youth in Seattle. www.stolenyouth.org

Seattle Against Slavery, a grassroots coalition working to make a slave-free world, one city at a time. www.seattleagainstsavery.org

Shared Hope International works to eradicate sex trafficking through prevention, restoration and legislative action. www.sharedhope.org

Former State Representative Velma Veloria.

WARN (Washington Anti-trafficking Rescue Network), a coalition of organizations in Washington providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking. WARN co-chairs the Washington Advisory Committee on Trafficking. www.warn-trafficking.org

Washington Engage, works through community coalitions to prevent human trafficking. www.waengage.com

YouthCare, a support organization for homeless youth, providing outreach, shelter, education and job training. It also operates the Bridge Continuum of Services for Sexually Exploited Youth, which offers counseling, case management, and trauma treatment in a residential wraparound program financed by the City of Seattle, King County, and private and foundation donors. www.youthcare.org

These individuals, groups and others have sponsored forums illuminating human trafficking as a public health issue, and highlighting its root causes and ugly nature, in order to eradicate it. They work against forced labor of adults and children, mail order brides, sex trafficking of adults and children, and the effects trade agreements may have on these victims.

Some of these groups have formed umbrella organizations with websites containing blogs with current information and resources for parents, children, legislators, teachers, civic groups and law enforcement. Topics include the effects of trade agreements, child labor, child prostitution, dangerous websites, aid to hotel staff in identifying perpetrators and victims, child behavior, current danger for victims and legal barriers to prosecution.

Sources

Landmark Legislation in Washington State to Prevent Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Minors, 2002-2014.

Washington State Senate, courtesy of Senator Jeanne Kohl-Welles's office.

League of Women Voters of New Jersey
2013 Human Trafficking Study and Consensus.

Polaris Project (National Human Trafficking Resource Center)

A nonprofit, non-governmental organization and leader in the global fight to eradicate modern slavery and restore freedom to survivors of human trafficking. Operates a toll-free hotline to answer calls in 200 languages and refers tips to local law enforcement. Also provides anti-trafficking training, technical assistance and capacity building. www.traffickingresourcecenter.org. Hotline number: 1-888-373-7888.

League of Women Voters of Snohomish County
2012-ongoing Human Trafficking Study.

Soroptimist International

White Paper on Human Trafficking, 2007, rev. 2012.

United Nations Report of the Secretary General
Addressing trafficking in women and girls,
August 1, 2014.

Who Pays the Price? Assessment of Youth Involvement in Prostitution in Seattle
Debra Boyer, PhD. Commissioned and Funded by the City of Seattle, Human Services Department, 2008

Book review continued from page 14:

much better to those in want than anything offered by regular businesses or government.

This book is full of specific examples of every sort of exploitation, and shows us that the problem is universal and “enriches few at the cost of many.” I found the raw and powerful translation from the original Spanish an absorbing read in spite of the grim topic.

Opinions in this review are personal and do not represent those of the League.

Unit Meetings

(Unit times and locations subject to change; please verify with unit leader.)
Meetings are open to all.

Unit Leader email	Phone	Time	Location
Monday, March 9			
FIRST HILL – Joan Lawson			
joanvlawson@gmail.com	206-382-3147	10:00 a.m.	Horizon House, Forum & Social Room 900 University St., Seattle

SOUTH SEATTLE - Marian Wolfe and Vivian Montoya

hedgwolfe@aol.com	206-763-9430	7:00 p.m.	Hostess: Susan Jones
montoyaviv@yahoo.com	206-695-2620		5804 52nd Ave S, Seattle 206-725-2902

CAPITOL HILL/MONTLAKE –

	206-329-4848	7:15 p.m.	Hostess: Linnea Hirst 1602 E McGraw St., Seattle 206-322-3076
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Tuesday, March 10

BELLEVUE/KIRKLAND/REDMOND – Bonnie Rimawi

bonnierim@aol.com	425-820-7127	12:00 p.m.	Bellevue Library, Room 6 1111 110th Ave NE, Bellevue
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WEST SEATTLE – Pat Lane

plain11@juno.com	206-932-1578	1:00 p.m.	Daystar Retirement Village 2615 SW Barton, Seattle
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Wednesday, March 11

NORTHEAST SEATTLE (formerly View Ridge) – Kay Beck

kbeck25@comcast.net	206-523-3127	12:45 p.m.	Brig Bldg. (6344) in Magnuson Park 7400 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle
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Directions: Go into the Park through North entrance at 74th and drive EAST toward water. At the STOP sign, turn LEFT to park in front of the Brig, or RIGHT, for more parking.

QUEEN ANNE/MAGNOLIA/BALLARD EVENING - Teddy Geokezas and Elsie Simon

tgeokezas@msn.com	206-782-5036	7:30 p.m.	Hostess: Elsie Simon
elsiesimon@comcast.net	206-283-6297		2554 30th Ave W, Seattle 206-283-6297

(Unit times and locations subject to change; please verify with unit leader.)

Unit Leader email	Phone	Time	Location
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Thursday, March 12			
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MERCER ISLAND – Cynthia Howe

howe.john@comcast.net	206-236-0593	9:30 a.m.	Emmanuel Episcopal Church 4400 86th Ave SE, Mercer Island
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ISSAQUAH – Dorris Martin

dorrismrtn@aol.com	425-746-9960	1:00 p.m.	Special Time Issaquah City Hall, Echo Room 130 E Sunset Way, Issaquah
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SOUTHEAST KING COUNTY/ENUMCLAW - Cathy Dormaier

clcathy@skynetbb.com	360-802-6799	11:30 a.m.	Black Diamond Bakery 32805 Railroad Ave, Black Diamond
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NORTH CENTRAL – Jan Orlando

orlanre@aol.com	206-524-0936	2:00 p.m.	Hostess: Jan Orlando 5026 36th Ave NE, Seattle 206-524-0936
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Wednesday, March 18			
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NORTH KING COUNTY – Toni Potter/Marjorie Hawkes

antoniapotter@comcast.net	206-365-8949	9:15 a.m.	Third Place Commons Mtg Room
mshawkesis@gmail.com	425-582-2481		17171 Bothell Way NE, Lake Forest Pk.

SOUTHWEST KING COUNTY – Mary Ehlers and Kathy Jorgensen

maryehlers@comcast.net	253-941-1930	7:00 p.m.	Foundation House
kjorgensen@juno.com	253-859-8349		32290 1st Ave S, Federal Way

Thursday, March 19			
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UNIVERSITY HOUSE/WALLINGFORD

	206-329-4848	10:00 a.m.	University House, Auditorium 4400 Stone Way N, Seattle
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Saturday, March 21			
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BALLARD/MAGNOLIA/QUEEN ANNE DAY – Alice Peterson

peterson-alice-jack@msn.com	206-524-5530	10:00 a.m.	The Ballard Condos - 2nd Flr. 1525 NW 57th St., Seattle 206-789-7447
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Board & Committee Contacts

Term Executive Committee

2013-15	<i>President</i>	Ellen Barton	206-329-4848	president@seattlelwv.org
2013-15	<i>1st VP-Action</i>	Janet Winans	206-323-4825	janetwinans@earthlink.net
2014-15	<i>2nd VP</i>	Mary Jo Vigil	206-783-8485	maryjovigil@icloud.com
2013-15	<i>Secretary</i>	Amanda Clark	206-236-0517	amandac5@comcast.net
2014-16	<i>Treasurer</i>	Cindy Piennett	206-329-4848	cindypiennett@gmail.com

Directors

2013-15	<i>Program/Outreach</i>	Joanna Cullen	206-329-8514	jfoxcullen@gmail.com
2014-16	<i>Membership</i>	Paneen Davidson	206-329-4848	membership@seattlelwv.org
2013-15	<i>Social Justice</i>	Jayne Freitag	425-223-5827	mjafreitag@comcast.net
2014-16	<i>Action</i>	Pat Griffith	206-285-2452	pgseattle@q.com
2014-16	<i>Voter Services</i>	Julie Anne Kempf	206-329-4848	julie@kempf.com
2014-15	<i>Voter Editor</i>	Lisa Peterson	206-329-4848	votereditor@seattlelwv.org
2014-16	<i>Voter Services</i>	Amelia Woolley	206-329-4848	voterservice@seattlelwv.org

Note: All board members listed above are also members of the Education Fund Board

Education Fund Officers

2013-15	<i>President</i>	Ellen Barton	206-329-4848	president@seattlelwv.org
2014-15	<i>1st VP</i>	Janet Winans	206-323-4825	janetwinans@earthlink.net
2014-15	<i>2nd VP</i>	Julie Anne Kempf	206-329-4848	julie@kempf.com
2013-15	<i>Secretary</i>	Amanda Clark	206-236-0517	amandac5@comcast.net
2014-15	<i>Treasurer</i>	Katie Dudley	206-329-4848	eftreasurer@seattlelwv.org

Nominating Committee

2014-15	<i>Co-chair</i>	Susan Jones	206-329-4848	susan@monckjones.com
2014-15	<i>Co-chair</i>	Jeannette Kahlenberg	206-329-4848	kahlenb@gmail.com
2014-15		Carol Goldenberg	206-329-4848	carolsamgo@q.com

Note: Board members Amanda Clark and Amelia Woolley have been appointed to serve on the nominating committee.

Off Board Positions

Campaign Finance	Jean Carlson	206-774-6649	carlson.jean@gmail.com
KC South Liaison	Mary Ehlers	253-941-1930	maryehlers@comcast.net
CIS Coordinator	Cynthia Howe	206-236-0593	howe.john@comcast.net

Committees

<i>Climate Change</i>	Judy Bevington		gbeving@eskimo.com
<i>Climate Change</i>	Raelene Gold		raelene@seanet.com
<i>Economics & Taxation</i>	Laura Weese		laura899@earthlink.net
<i>Education</i>	Joanna Cullen	206-329-8514	jfoxcullen@gmail.com
<i>International Relations</i>	Carol Goldenberg		carolsamgo@q.com
<i>Social Justice</i>	Jayne Freitag	425-223-5827	mjafreitag@comcast.net
<i>Transportation</i>	Janet Winans	206-323-4825	janetwinans@earthlink.net
<i>Waterfront</i>	Nancy & Charles Bagley	206-282-1578	candnbagley@comcast.net

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County
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email info@seattlelwv.org

LWV SEATTLE-KING COUNTY:

Human Trafficking - Global & Right Here

Thursday, March 5

6:30 p.m. - Doors open
(no discussion leader briefing)

7:00 p.m. - Forum begins

Seattle First Baptist Church
1111 Harvard Ave (at Seneca)
Seattle, WA
Accessible entrance on Harvard

This forum is free and open to the public.

Speakers:

Leslie Briner, MSW, Commercial Sexual
Exploitation Training and Policy Coordinator
for YouthCare in Seattle.

Valiant Richey, Senior Deputy Prosecuting
Attorney for King County.

Rose Gunderson, Co-Founder and Director
of Washington Engage.