



The Voter

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

NOVEMBER 2014

VOL. 56, No. 4

Elections, Money and the Media Post-Citizens United

by Janet Winans, LWVWA Campaign Finance Committee

How do you value your vote? Did the issues and candidates you voted for win or lose, and did that make your votes more or less valuable to you? Do you feel enfranchised?

This issue of enfranchisement will be the focus of our special fundraiser, *Buying the Ballot Box*, Saturday, November 8 at Town Hall from 5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. While we sip wine and nibble hors d'oeuvres, our speakers, Dave Ross, KIRO radio host, and Alan Durning of Sightline Institute, will analyze and discuss how these questions played out in this election.

How much money was contributed and spent before this November's election? Which candidates and issues received the most and is there a correlation between donations and winners and losers? Does advertising, the most visible use of the funds, have an impact on the number of people who exercised their right to the franchise (voting) and those who did not?

At National Convention last summer, the LWVUS decided to begin studies prompted by the challenges to campaign finance legislation set in motion by the Supreme Court's 2010 decision in *Citizens United vs. the Federal Election Commission*. The League has been a leader in seeking campaign finance reform at the local, state and federal levels for more than three decades. When Supreme Court Chief Justice Roberts instructed the claimants to prepare new arguments in the 2009

Citizens United case to be reheard in 2010, the LWVUS recognized that that case could be a serious challenge to the idea of 'one person, one vote.' In the *amicus* brief the League filed for the 2010 arguments, they stated:

"Since our Nation's founding, our constitutional story has been one of democratic progress, moving American democracy toward broader enfranchisement and more meaningful political participation for individual American citizens... While our Constitution reflects an increasingly expansive view of individual participation in the political process, it does not reflect a similar solicitude for corporate participation. To the contrary, our constitutional history reflects a growing concern over the influence of corporations, and the distinction between the legal protections afforded to living persons and corporations has been part of our constitutional law from the Founding."

What does *Citizens United* have to do with our recent election and the League's ongoing mission to protect our franchise? A statewide group of members formed in 2010 to study this critical issue and excerpts of their work are presented in this issue. The unlimited and increasing amount of money spent on elections has, and continues to have, a negative impact on the founding values of the League: from enfranchisement to women's rights, honest government, climate change and the basic rights of our citizens.

Please join us for an interesting and stimulating evening!

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Postal Regulations

The Voter is published monthly
except June and August by the League of
Women Voters of Seattle - King County,
1620 18th Ave, #101, Seattle, WA 98122.

Periodicals postage paid at
Seattle, WA.

Postmaster:
Send address changes to *The Voter*:

1620 18th Ave, Suite 101
Seattle, WA 98122
The Voter (ISSN 0888-8841)

Connecting with the Leadership

Since we're immersed in voting this month, I thought I'd share some things pertinent to the topic. I call it "excerpts of my speech to the East-side Professional Women's Association ... and other musings."

ELLEN'S TOP 10 REASONS TO VOTE:

10. You get what you don't vote for.
9. Your vote does matter! Think of Nixon v. JFK: if just one person at each polling place had voted differently, Nixon would have been elected president instead of JFK. In Texas, if just one senator had voted differently, Texas would not have become a state. And President Andrew Johnson was just one senator away from being removed from office.
8. People have suffered and died so you could vote, and this continues today (i.e., Hong Kong).
7. The U.S. is a democracy (the worst system except for all the rest) – you control your own destiny.
6. Collectively, women make a difference. The voting participation rate has declined from 70% to less than 50% since the 1970's, and we can see the result. Women are the majority in this country at 54% of the population; we can and do control elections, but only when we vote.
5. You are proud of yourself when you vote, you are a role model for others, it makes you feel a part of your community and your country, and you vote and in that way you help others who are in turn helping you.
4. Politicians make decisions that affect your life – from education standards to war – do you really not want to be involved in that?
3. Every vote is equal – it doesn't matter who you are – my vote counts as much as Bill Gates' vote!
2. It's your voice in your democracy – only you can silence it. You can complain, march, sign petitions and send letters, but all that is meaningless unless you follow through at the ballot box.

1. Voting is a gateway drug to further involvement.

A short history of the 19th Amendment: It took 41 years to pass, starting in 1878, when it was introduced to Congress. It languished in Committee for nine years only to be rejected in 1887 by a 16 to 34 vote, it was reintroduced in 1914 and again rejected. In 1918 it passed the House but fell two votes short of passage in the Senate. Early the next year it failed by only one vote, but passed both House and Senate in May and June, 1919. Off it went to the states for ratification – 35 states ratified it, but it came down to Tennessee where, during a special session, it passed by one vote on August 18, 1920 (the mother of one of the legislators wrote to her son and said "vote for suffrage" and he did despite prior public opposition).

I want to share with you some of the reasons listed by Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the *Women's Journal*, in support of the women's vote in the early 1900's – "Why Women Should Vote".

- Because it is fair and right that those who must obey the laws should have a voice in making them; those who must pay taxes should have a vote as to the amount of that tax and the way it is spent.
- Because laws unjust to women would be amended more quickly.
- Because equal suffrage would increase the proportion of educated voters (high schools are graduating more women than men).
- Because it would increase the moral and law-abiding vote very much, while increasing the vicious and criminal vote very little (more men than women are in prison).
- Because it leads to fair treatment of women in the public services (female teachers are paid one-third that of their male colleagues).
- Because legislation for the protection of children would be secured more easily.
- Because it is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influ-

Continued on page 6

November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Board Meeting 9 a.m. Action Workshop in Everett 9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.
2	3 Int'l Relations Comm. 12:45 p.m. <i>The Voter Deadline</i>	4	5	6	7	8 Buying the Ballot Box 5:30 p.m. Town Hall
9	10	11 VETERANS DAY (office closed)	12	13	14	15
16	17	18 Transportation Comm. 10 a.m.	19	20 Climate Change Comm. 10 a.m. Education Comm. 1 p.m.	21	22 Econ & Tax Comm. 11:30 a.m.
23	24	25	26	27 THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY (office closed)	28 THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY (office closed)	29
30	31	December 1	2	3	4	5 Board Meeting 9 a.m.

Units meet during shaded period.

NOVEMBER

Board Meeting
Saturday, November 1
9:00 a.m.
League Office

Action Workshop
Saturday, November 1
9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Everett

The Voter Deadline
Monday, November 3

International Relations
Committee
Monday, November 3
12:45 p.m.
League Office

Fall Campaign Finance Event
November 8
5:30 p.m.
Town Hall Seattle

Econ. & Tax. Committee
Saturday, November 22
11:30 a.m.
909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

Transportation Committee
Tuesday, November 18
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Climate Change Committee
Thursday, November 20
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Education Committee
Thursday, November 20
10:00 a.m.
League Office

DECEMBER

Board Meeting
Saturday, December 5
9:00 a.m.
League Office

Forum Schedule

<p style="text-align: center;">Dec - No Forum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jan 8 - Program Planning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Feb 5 - Hospital Mergers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mar 5 - Human Trafficking</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Apr 2 - Reauthorization of the Columbia River Treaty</p>

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 7:30 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.

This month's event, **Buying the Ballot Box: Elections, Money and the Media Post-Citizens United**, is in lieu of our regular monthly forum. See back cover for details.

Board Briefs

by Amanda Clark, Secretary

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County Board met on Saturday, September 27, 2014. This is a summary of their work.

Endorsements were the main order of business. Two important Seattle measures will be on the ballot, and the Board wanted to do a thorough job of understanding and discussing them. The first measure is Seattle Transportation Proposition 1, which, if passed, will impose a \$60 car tab fee and a .1 percent sales tax increase to prevent Metro from making more service cuts. Even though there were concerns these taxes are regressive, the board decided we must work with the tax system we have, and that restoring Metro service is essential. The Board voted to recommend a Yes vote on this Transportation measure.

The other Seattle Proposition 1 measure is a complicated two-part vote about structuring a pre-K early learning program in the city. The first ballot question is, "Should either of the following two measures be enacted into law?" Voters may vote 'yes', and then proceed to choose one of the two in the second part. But even if voters choose 'no', they can still vote for their

preferred option of 1A or 1B. If a majority of voters vote 'yes' on the first question, then one of the two (A or B) will become law (got it?).

The second part of the vote is 1A, initiated and support primarily by the Washington chapter of the American Federation of Teachers and SEIU, and 1B, the pilot program measure proposed by the City of Seattle. The Board heard from supporters of 1A and 1B, as well as a proponent of voting No on the first question about choosing one of the measures.

After much discussion, the Board recommended a No vote on the first question, but then a vote preferring option 1A over 1B.

In other business, the Voter Services committee has been very busy writing ballot summaries, registering voters, and organizing candidate and ballot issue forums.

Finally, planning for two fundraising events is

Continued on next page

Board Briefs continued:

well underway. Saturday, November 8, will be our wine and hors d'oeuvres post-election discussion, "Buying the Ballot Box". Dave Ross of KIRO Radio and Erica Barnett of Publicola will have a wide-ranging conversation about money and elections, how money influenced—or not—recent elections, and what, if anything, can be done about it. We look forward to an entertaining and informative event, and a fun opportunity to mingle with your friends and guests.

The spring event will be next April, and feature a group satirizing all sides of politics. As the event gets closer, more details will be available.

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.

Leadership continued:

encing public affairs. It takes much less expenditure of time, labor and personal presence to go up to the ballot box, drop in a slip of paper, and then come away, than to persuade a multitude of miscellaneous voters to vote right.

- Because it would make women more broad-minded
- Because a women's ballot will make it hard for the notoriously bad candidates to be nominated or elected. In the equal suffrage states, both parties have to put men of respectable character or lose the women's vote.
- Because it would increase women's influence.
- Because it would help those women who need help the most – in the states where women vote, there is a far better enforcement of the laws which protect working girls.
- Because experience has proved it to be good. Women have for years been voting literally by the hundreds of thousands, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Utah and Idaho. In all these places combined, the opponents have not yet found a dozen respectable men who assert over their own names that the results have been bad, while scores of prominent men and women testify that it has done good.

Next month, I will include my perspective on why women should volunteer, join groups and run for office!



Ellen Barton
President

Committees

Climate Change Committee

DATE: Thursday, November 20

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: League Office

Economics and Taxation Committee

DATE: Saturday, November 22

TIME: 11:30 a.m.

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

Education Committee

DATE: Thursday, November 20

TIME: 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: League Office

Special date and time this month!

We will be continuing to set priorities for the upcoming year. There is much to consider.

International Relations Committee

DATE: Monday, November 3

TIME: 12:45 – 2:45 p.m.

PLACE: League Office

Transportation Committee

DATE: Tuesday, November 18

TIME: 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

PLACE: League Office

Guest Speaker: Rachel Smith, Sound Transit

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.

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.

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

CIS VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Do you want to be part of the action in League? Want to know firsthand what is going on and get acquainted with the people who are involved? If you are a new or current member who would like to give a little time on a regular basis, but not do the heavy lifting of a study or committee, join the CIS (Citizen Information Service).

We provide information over the phone to members and the community while serving a three-hour shift once a week. It's fun and educational and we'll train you! If you can't commit to a regular weekly shift, we welcome substitutes who can be called as needed.

If you are interested, please contact Cynthia Howe: call 206-236-0593 or email howe.john@comcast.net.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

On Tuesday, December 2, the Issaquah unit will be hosting their annual Eastside Holiday Party. It will begin at 11:30 a.m. at St Michael and All Saints Episcopal Church, 325 SE Darst St. in Issaquah.

If you would like to attend, please RSVP to dorrismrtn@aol.com or judylevel@gmail.com.



GREAT DECISIONS FOR 2015

Beginning in February 2015, members of the Seattle-King County League of Women Voters will be gathering to discuss these eight topics selected by the Foreign Policy Association:



- Russia and the Near Abroad
- Privacy in the Digital Age
- Sectarianism in the Middle East
- India Changes Course
- U.S. Policy Toward Africa
- Syria's Refugee Crisis
- Human Trafficking in the 21st Century
- Brazil's Metamorphosis

More details about the program and how to order the briefing book will be in the December *Voter*. In Seattle, call Carol Goldenberg at 206-527-8589 with any questions, or to discuss the program. In South King County, members can contact Mary Ehlers, maryehlers@comcast.net or 253-941-1930.

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

Volunteers make the League go 'round - the state office has just two half-time staff - so without the help of volunteers on everything from the lobby team, the committees, the board, to helping out with administration, we would not be able to achieve our mission. Thank you to the following LWVS-KC members who volunteer at the state level: William Andersen, Anne Anderson, Austin Barrie, Ann Brand, Lael Braymer, Ann Buckner, Lee Carpenter, Glenda Carper, Lucy Copass, Becky Cox, Mary Ehlers, Nancy Eitreim, Virginia Gunby, Linnea Hirst, Dorothy Hopper, Jeannette Kahlenberg, Julie Anne Kempf, Phyllis Lamphere, Joan Lawson, Dorris Martin, Wayne Martin, Judy Ostrow, Ginna Owens, Toni Potter, Kathy Sakahara, Lou Templeton, and Janet Winans.



Speaking of volunteers, the committee that is managing distribution of the League-produced civics textbook, *The State We're In: Washington*, could use a hand. Volunteers to call Educational Service Districts and schools in your

area to encourage the use of this terrific resource would be most appreciated. To volunteer, contact Karen Verrill, Program Manager, gokar1@comcast.net.

Have you seen the "Vote411.org" signs on the buses? LWVWA arranged for them to be up during the three weeks of our election period. It's a great way to raise visibility and help the community connect to a valuable resource.

National News

Throughout this election season national has been supporting the efforts of the state and local Leagues that are dealing with restrictive and discriminatory Voter ID laws. Where attempts to overturn or delay enforcement have not succeeded, Leagues are turning out to educate voters about the new requirements and, in some cases, help voters obtain the needed identification. Hats off to all their diligent efforts!

In addition, national has been preparing and sharing a lot of resources to help us all with voter education and getting out the vote, not the least of which is Vote411.org. But they also draft sample press releases, email, phone scripts, and social media templates to help us all get the word out. If you are on Facebook, you can help too by "like"ing the national, state, and Seattle-KC websites, and inviting your friends to do so.

With Congress not in session there's a bit less happening on the advocacy side. Nonetheless, we are urging the Senate to support changes to improve the Senate ethics process, and we continue to support the EPA's proposed regulation to cut carbon pollution. The deadline for comment has been extended to December 1; if you haven't commented yet, please do so by going to lwv.org and using the action alert, or contacting the EPA directly via:

- Email A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov: Include docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR-2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.

Getting Connected Membership News

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

by Paneen Davidson, Chair

Last month I reflected on how we, as members of our League, can help new members or those attending our events to feel more welcome and show them that there is a spot for them to be involved and as active in our group as they wish to be.

When I managed a professional services office, I learned that it is much easier to keep a current client than to find a new one, and that the best source of new business is your current clients. Translating that lesson into our League organization - the best source of leaders (those positions listed in the Voter) are our current members, and new members as they join. It (almost) goes without saying that those with current portfolios and responsibilities will, at some point, need or want to be replaced. Nominating committees sometimes have a hard time getting people to agree to take on a responsibility. How can we help change this?

Of our 600 or so members, some pay dues because they support the work of the League but have no desire to be more active than that. Others support us with their dues and appreciate getting the monthly Voter and emails about issues, but do not attend events, etc. Still others are former or current board members or committee members or unit leaders or off-board position-holders who are very active in the work of the League. There are also, however, a large number of members who may attend an occasional unit meeting or a forum or special event. Among these, I'm sure, are people who would like to be more involved but are hesitant to take the first step. It is a rare new member who jumps right in, for many reasons; perhaps they find League members intimidating in the breadth of their knowledge and competence. Perhaps those new members just need a little nudge to take that first step to becoming that knowledgeable person, too.

I believe current and former leaders can help reluctant members turn into volunteers and take that first step: by asking! It is all right to take a small first step. It is important that League provides training and mentorship to new leaders, provide ongoing support, and say thank you! To get started, unit leaders could ask a new member to do a telephone tree or co-lead a discussion at a meeting. Committee chairs could call potential new committee members and offer a great learning opportunity by being on that committee. And the "standing on the sidelines" member needs to say yes - or if so inspired, to volunteer.

After taking that first step, chances are that the new volunteer will be much more likely to remain a member, to grow and learn in League - and even be League President one day!

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Ann Berberian grew up in Indiana, earning her Bachelors and Masters degrees from Purdue University. She had a varied career in business, working for nearly 20 years for major corporations in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Seattle doing forecasting, strategic planning, marketing and financial analysis. She took a break when her second child arrived, going back to work after that first as a substitute teacher and then teaching special education in the Seattle School District for 12 years.

Now that Ann has joined, she is part of the 'multiple family members in League' club. Her daughter, Amelia Woolley, is also a member and is on our Board as Co-Chair of the Voter Service Committee!

Ann is happy to join League, which she has followed for years, using the information and recommendations to cast her votes. She says, "I respect all the work the League has done through

the years and want to learn more and give back. I have attended my first unit meeting, and look forward to meeting and speaking with other members in the future”.

Shirley Nixon is a newly-transplanted League member who has been active in Clallam County League. A lawyer with an advanced degree in Law and Marine Affairs from the University of Washington, Shirley’s interests focus on public-interest environmental law. She has worked as a civil deputy prosecuting attorney in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as a staff attorney, interim executive director, and board member for the Center for Environmental Law and Policy, and has enjoyed teaching Environmental Law at Western Washington University.

For more than 15 years, she has served on a number of statewide commissions and task forces, including the North Puget Sound Long-Term Oil Spill Risk Management Panel, Coast Guard/Washington State advisory committee, Washington Department of Health Water Supply Advisory Committee, and the Sonntag-McKenna Open Government Task Force.

Since moving to a condo in Seattle, Shirley has been learning about Common Interest Ownership statutes and the complexities of condominium governance as a member of her condo association’s board of directors. Along with retired architect husband Bob, she enjoys singing with the Phinney Neighborhood Chorus and continued involvement in civic and environmental causes. The Nixon household includes both Shirley’s 95-year-old mother, and their cat Gizmo, who isn’t yet convinced that watching construction cranes from the windowsill is an adequate substitute for watching backyard birds in Port Angeles.

Please say hello to these new members as well: Rosalinda Aguirre, Carole Clarke, Abigail Dorr, Barbara Frederick, Lorraine Hartmann, Bertena Hendrie, Rick Johnson, Frank Little, Doris Rolander, Lorraine Sliger, and Shari Song. We don’t have bio’s for them all but you may see them in upcoming issues.

THANK YOU TO OUR MEMBERS!

A special thank you to the Mercer Island Unit for their generous memorial donation to the League’s Education Fund in honor and memory of Estelle Wertheimer. Thanks also to the North Central Unit for their recent donation.

We thank all our members who provide support and foster the League’s mission in so many ways. This month we want to acknowledge those members who renew at a higher dues level or provide a donation with their dues. In addition to supporting the work of the League, these donations allow us to offer low-income and scholarship memberships. Thank you to Peggy Johnson, Kathy & Clarence Pugh, Ruthe Ridder, and Dorothy Swarts; Booster Members Lael Braymer, Judith Hance, Jeanne Lee, Edith Miller, Larua Parma-Veigel, and Nancy Robinson; Contributing Members Vicky Downs, Andrew Price; and Sustaining Member Valerie Payne.



*Wishing everyone a healthy
and happy holiday!*

Features

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

by Janet Winans

As you read this, presumably you have returned or will shortly return your completed voting ballot. In September, our committee worked to understand how League's positions could guide us to provide recommendations to you and the public on the very important ballot measures put before us. It was intensely interesting and challenging.

The speakers for our meeting were City Councilmember Tom Rasmussen and Abigail Doerr, spokesperson for Yes for Seattle Transit. We were able to provide information about how League positions related to aspects of the pending proposals while in process, so we thought we were prepared for our meeting. However, no one anticipated the change in Metro's financial forecasts and for cutting services. These seemed to change daily as we worked toward our decision. League's strong positions about supporting an efficient and effective multimodal transportation system, including providing essential mass transit services to those who do not drive or do not choose to drive cars, aren't quite suited to keeping up when there are moving targets of information about available funds, crowded routes, and personal opinion. Perhaps, if you've worked on a League committee, you already know that.

I am glad to say, though, that our League positions allowed us to make a confident Yes endorsement for Proposition 1, the STB District. We believe it will provide essential resources for the city as it struggles to meet the demands that a growing population is making on our infrastructure. At this time we do not know if the economy, and the sales tax revenue that is the major source of funding for mass transit, will continue to improve. We also cannot know if the decision to allocate reserves remaining from

the ravages of the recession will prove to have been the best decision. We do know that STBD Proposition 1 will provide needed revenue to "buy back" services that have already been cut, prevent further cuts to city transit routes, and may allow for expansion of existing service. Should King County or Washington state provide the necessary funds to allow the city to "buy back" services, we believe that any future service adjustments in Seattle should not only involve a public process with Metro, but also a public process involving the STBD Board and the citizen oversight committee.

For the future, our committee is very interested in learning how the many agencies that provide transportation infrastructure, maintenance, funding and prioritizing all work together. We will be asking questions and learning from Sound Transit at our November 18 meeting, and then from Representative Judy Clibborn, Chair of the House Transportation Committee, at our December 16 meeting. Please join us at 10:00 a.m. at the League office for one or both sure-to-be-interesting meetings.

BOOK REVIEW by Vicky Downs

BUYING THE VOTE: A HISTORY OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

By Robert E. Mutch

Robert Mutch is a scholar specializing in the history of campaign finance who, in less than 200 pages, shows us how campaign reform has changed over the past century.

The first wave of reform took place in the early 1900's. This was a time when muckraking journalists unearthed scandals among corporations run by meat packers and oil barons, among others. Reformers were aimed at "keeping corporate money out of elections and preventing the inequality of wealth from undermining equality among individual voters". Commonly-held perceptions were that corporations didn't count as citizens and democracy worked best by reducing inequality.

When the public learned that "the country's major political parties were being financed by" large corporations, new laws were passed requiring disclosure of campaign contributors, as well as a ban on corporate campaign money. Theodore Roosevelt was not alone in preferring small amounts of money from larger numbers of individuals to finance his campaigns. Both Roosevelt and W. H. Taft distanced themselves from huge donations by corporations and the wealthy few.

The second wave of reforms appeared when President Richard Nixon was shown to have secretly received campaign money from corporations and wealthy individuals. "Not until 1972 did a presidential campaign, perhaps sensing a shift in cultural norms, deliberately flout the consensus [to avoid large donations] and break the law." When Common Cause, a reform group, brought the Committee to Reelect the President to court, Nixon's supporters were finally forced to make the donations public.

Unfortunately, some donors prepared for a court fight; wealthy men such as Mellon heir Richard Mellon Scaife and insurance magnate W. Clement Stone,

as well as corporations such as Gulf Oil and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M) put their lawyers to work. They were to "justify protecting prominent people" who donated greatly to campaigns, and they were to "redefine the wealth that gave them a political advantage over the majority...by treating money not as property but as speech".

Mutch writes about efforts by lawyers such as Lewis F. L. Powell, whom Nixon appointed to the Supreme Court in 1971 to change the law. Powell had written "a memorandum to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce titled, 'Attack on American Free Enterprise System,'" and as a justice, he wrote, "Under our constitutional

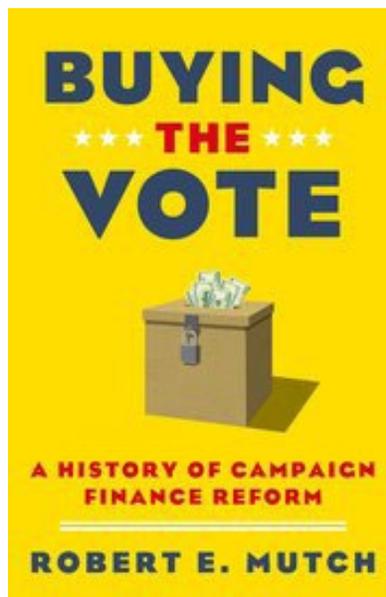
system, especially with an activist-minded Supreme Court, the judiciary may be the most important instrument for social, economic and political change".

In the author's view, Citizens United was not an aberration by an especially pro-business Supreme Court, but more like the latest in a long assault on the Nixon-era reforms. Mutch shows us that in the Roberts Court, there is no interest in keeping the wealthy from gaining "access and influence" to politicians. Clearly, the only acceptable rationale for reform now available is to prevent quid pro quo corrup-

tion. The court seems to believe that a politician's access to huge donations alone is no crime.

This short, lucidly written book is a must read for anyone interested in campaign finance reform!

The opinions in this review are personal and do not represent those of the LWV.



Program

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM



by Janet Winans, LWVWA Campaign Finance Committee

ANALYSIS: INFLUENCE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S CITIZENS UNITED DECISION ON A WASHINGTON STATE INITIATIVE IN 2013

This review of the effect of campaign expenditures is for Washington Initiative 522 (I-522), Labeling of Genetically Engineered foods.

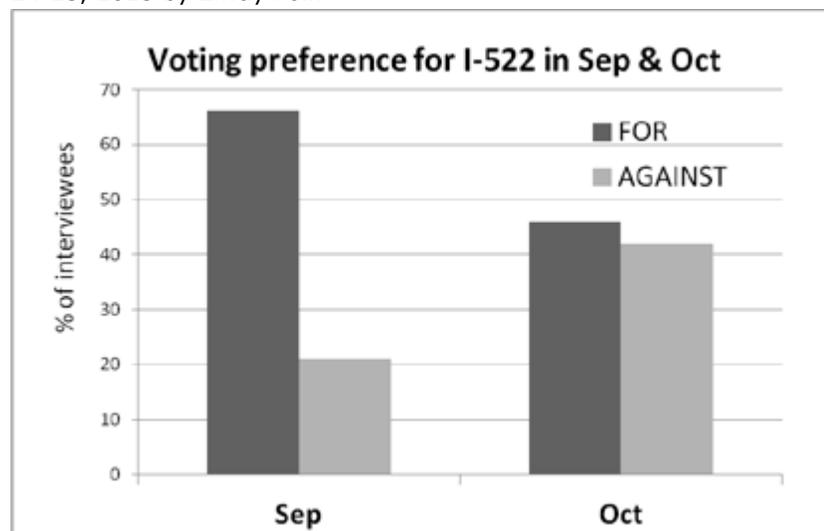
1. Campaign spending and voting pattern

The total campaign expenditures on the initiative was approximately \$42.5 million; expenditures by the "For" group was \$9.8 million, and by the "Against" group was \$32.7 million (Ref. 1). The "Against" campaign outspent the "For" campaign by over 300%. Contributors to the "Against" campaign were chemical companies and the Grocery Manufacturer Association (whose members all reside outside of Washington state). Fewer than 10 Washingtonians contributed to the "Against" campaign.

By September, the "Against" campaign had already raised \$12 million from just six donors, averaging \$2 million per donor. In contrast, the "For" campaign had raised approximately \$4 million from over 9,000 donors (Ref. 2).

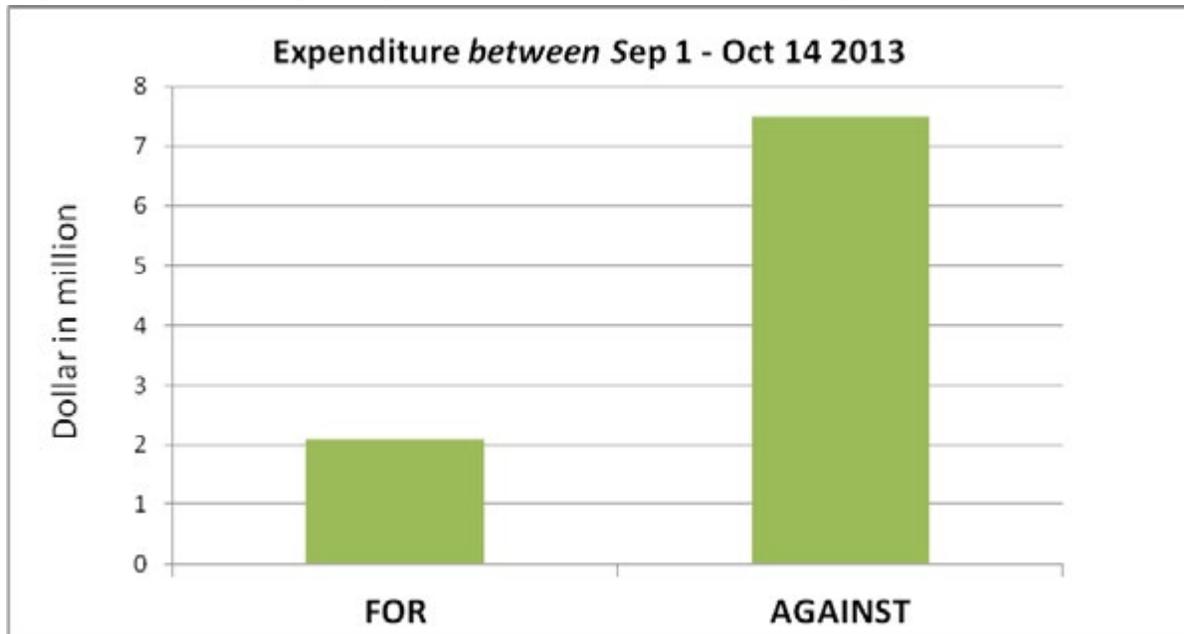
An Elway Poll conducted interviews of 405 registered Washington voters September 4 and 5, then interviewed 415 voters October 14 and 15 (Refs. 3 and 4). The poll showed that "For" I-522 had a 44% lead over "Against" in September. However, just one month later, "For" dropped by 20% and "Against" gained 20% (Figure 1, below).

Figure 1. Surveys conducted for I-522 September 4-5, 2013 and October 14-15, 2013 by Elway Poll:



The huge drop in support for I-522 from September to October was thought to be due to the differences in campaign expenditures (Refs. 1 and 4). The “Against” campaign outspent the “For” campaign by a nearly 4 to 1 margin (Figure 2, below).

Figure 2. Campaign expenditures for I-522 from Sep 1 to Oct 14, 2013*



*Expenditure data from 9/1/13 to 10/14/2013 was tallied using campaign contribution data from the Washington Public Disclosure Commission (PDC), 2013 initiative. Values shown were contribution amounts shown as expenditures because the campaign listed over 99% of contributions as expenditures.

2. Influence of campaign ads on voter behavior

The Elway Poll depicted interesting voter behavior after exposure or non-exposure to the campaign ads (Ref. 4).

“More than eight in ten voters (81%) interviewed had seen advertising at the time of polling. Three out of four voters who had seen advertising for one side or the other **only** [emphasis ours] were planning to vote in the direction of the ads they have seen...”.

An interesting finding is that voters who had not seen any ads supported I-522 by a 67% For to 23% Against margin. This was the same margin the “For” side had before the advertising blitz began.

<u>Initiative 522</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
September	66%	22%	12%
October	46%	42%	12%
Election result	48.9%	51.1%	0%

The poll indicated that the flood of advertising greatly influenced the decision of voters. From October 15 through the November election date, three times the money was contributed to the “Against” campaign. The 12% of undecided voters that ended up swaying the election on the initiative appeared to be greatly influenced by the blitz of “Against” advertising. Therefore, it is likely that the amount of campaign money influenced the outcome of this election in Washington. The same trend was observed in 2012 in California Proposition 37, also for labeling GMO foods. That Proposition also lost by 49 to 51 percent.

I-522 Polling Details

Date(s)	Definitely YES	Probably YES	Undecided	Probably NO	Definitely NO
September Poll (9/3 - 9/5)	43%	23%	12%	10%	11%
October Poll (10/15 - 10/17)	37%	9%	12%	9%	33%

REFERENCES:

1. Washington State Public Disclosure Commission, 2013 Initiative.
http://www.pdc.wa.gov/MvcQuerySystem/Committee/initiative_committees?year=2013
2. "Washingtonians Fight For GMO Labeling" by Carl Gibson, September 30, 2013. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/carl-gibson/washingtonians-fight-for-_b_4006054.html
3. "November Initiative Holding Big Leads" The Elway Poll, September 10, 2013
4. "I-522: Support for Food Labeling Initiative Swings Negative 41 Points Since September" The Elway Poll, October 21, 2013

WHERE ARE THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS OF YESTERYEAR?

“Campaign Finance Reform” legislation has historically been attempts by voters to ensure that the power to govern our country is not usurped by the practices of those elected to the responsibility of governing us to use their positions to gain wealth or power for themselves, or to enact legislation to benefit those who paid the highest price for that legislation.

We can frame this part of our legislative history as the ebb and flow of two remarkable contests.

The first contest is the fight to extend the franchise from the original group of land-owning white men, first to non-propertied white men, then to black men, and, finally in the 20th century, to women. That contest is not yet solved, as is visible in present-day efforts to restrict access to voting in many states. One could say that the first contest is to define just which individuals should participate in the decisions that will govern their lives.

The second contest was launched as non-propertied men were granted the right to vote. Since then, there has been an effort to use wealth to control what legislation elected officials will enact.

More than 100 years ago, in 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt asserted the need for campaign finance reform, calling for legislation to ban corporate contributions for political purposes. In response Congress enacted the Tillman Act in 1907, banning corporate contributions, and the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in 1910. The latter had subsequent amendments in 1910 and 1925. Through the years, Congress also passed the Hatch Act in 1939, the Smith-Connally Act in 1943, and the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947.

In 1971, Congress consolidated its earlier reform efforts in the Federal Election Campaign Act

(FECA), instituting more stringent disclosure requirements for federal candidates, political parties, and political action committees (PACs). The Federal Election Commission (FEC) to enforce these laws was established in 1974, following the Nixon 1972 Presidential campaign and Watergate scandal, in response to which Congress amended the FECA. Again, Congress legislated limits on contributions by individuals, political parties and PACs. The FEC began in 1975 and administered the first publicly-funded Presidential election in 1976.

Almost immediately, after lawsuits opposing these changes made their way to the Supreme Court, the court struck down or narrowed several provisions of the 1974 amendments to the FECA, including limits on spending and limits on the amount of money a candidate could donate to his or her own campaign (*Buckley vs. Valeo*, 1976). Congress made further amendments to the FECA in 1976; major amendments were also made in 1979 to streamline the disclosure process and expand the role of political parties.

In 1989, the Savings and Loan scandal occurred. John McCain was one of the five senators accused of improperly intervening in 1987 on behalf of Charles H. Keating, Jr., Chairman of the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, target of a regulatory investigation by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLB). None of the Senators was convicted of any malfeasance in 2002, but Congress made major revisions to the FECA in the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), commonly referred to as “the McCain-Feingold Act”. In spite of the fact BCRA was described as intended “to purge national politics of what [is] conceived to be the pernicious influence of ‘big money’ campaign contributions,” its effects were, again, limited by the Supreme Court on constitutional grounds. This first occurred in 2007 in *Federal Election Commission vs. Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc.*, then in *Davis vs. Federal Election Commission* in 2008.

Then the Supreme Court's rehearing of *Citizens United vs. Federal Election Commission* in 2010 was one more attack on the citizen effort to hold wealth at bay in elections. It struck down FECA's complete ban on independent corporate and union spending, which was originally passed as part of the Taft-Hartley law in 1947. It ruled that the government had no place in determining whether large expenditures distorted an audience's perceptions, and stated that the type of "corruption" that might justify government controls on spending for speech had to relate to some form of "quid pro quo" transaction.

The Robert's court chose the *Citizens United* case to inhibit further efforts to limit the flow of money into many aspects of the election process. Since 2010, the court has struck down Montana's 1912 Corrupt Practices Act using the "quid pro quo" rationale set up in its 2010 decision.

In 2014, the Supreme Court overturned limits on how much one person can contribute across multiple elections in *McCutcheon vs. Federal Election Commission*.

List of Federally Legislated Campaign Finance Regulations and United States Supreme Court Decisions in Response

Campaign Finance Regulations:

The Tillman Act, 1907

Bans corporate contributions.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act, also known as the "Publicity Act", 1910, with subsequent amendments in 1911 and 1925.

First federal law establishing public disclosure of spending by political parties (not candidates), requires national committees to file post-election reports regarding their contributions.

The Hatch Act, 1939, officially "An Act to Prevent Pernicious Political Activities"

Prohibits executive branch employees of the federal government, except the President, Vice-President, and certain designated high-level officials, from engaging in partisan political activity.

The Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, 1943

Prohibits labor unions as well as corporate and interstate banks from contributing to federal candidates. This Act allowed the federal government to seize and operate industries threatened by or under strikes that would interfere with war production.

The Taft-Hartley Act or Labor Management Relations Act, 1947

An Act to amend the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, a foundational statute of US labor law which guaranteed basic rights of private sector employees to organize into trade unions. The Taft-Hartley Act provides additional requirements for mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers.

The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), 1971

Consolidated earlier reform efforts instituting more stringent disclosure requirements for federal candidates, political parties and political action committees (PACs) established by corporations and labor unions. Required full reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, but also limited spending on media advertisements.

FECA provided an exception to Taft-Hartley by allowing corporations and unions to use treasury funds to establish, operate and solicit voluntary contributions for organizations' separate segregated funds (i.e., PAC). These voluntary donations could then be used to contribute to federal races.

Amended in 1974, after the Watergate scandal, and set limits on contributions by individuals, political parties and PAC. It also established the Federal Election Commission, which began in 1975 and administered the first publicly-funded presidential election in 1976.

The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, 2002, more commonly referred to as the “McCain-Feingold Act”

Banned unrestricted (“soft money”) donations made directly to political parties (often by corporations, unions, or wealthy individuals) and on the solicitation of those donations by elected officials.

Set limits on the advertising that unions, corporations, and non-profit organizations can engage in up to 60 days prior to an election and set restrictions on political parties’ use of their funds for advertising on behalf of candidates (in the form of “issue ads” or “coordinated expenditures”). The act followed revelations that five Senators had intervened in hearings into the Savings and Loan Scandal in the late 1980s. It was intended “to purge national politics of what [is] conceived to be the pernicious influence of ‘big money’ campaign contributions”.

Supreme Court Decisions regarding or in response to Campaign Finance Regulations:

***Buckley vs. Valeo*, 1976**

The Court held that several key provisions of the Campaign Finance Act, which limited expenditures for election campaigns, was unconstitutional and contrary to the First Amendment.

The Court struck down limits on expenditures by candidates, limits on independent expenditures (i.e., by other groups or individuals than candidates and political parties), and the system by which members of Congress directly appointed Federal Election Commission commissioners.

The Court upheld limits on contributions to candidates, mandatory disclosure and reporting provisions (after narrowing the types of speech to which they could apply), and upheld a system

of voluntary government funding of campaigns, including limits on spending by candidates who choose to accept government subsidies.

***Austin vs. Michigan Chamber of Commerce*, 1990**

The Court held that the Michigan Campaign Finance Act, which prohibited corporations from using treasury money to make independent expenditures to support or oppose candidates in elections, did not violate the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The Court upheld the restriction on corporate speech, “corporate wealth can unfairly influence elections”. The Michigan law still allowed corporations to make such expenditures from a segregated fund.

***McConnell vs. Federal Election Commission*, 2003**

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of most of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (the McCain-Feingold Act).

***Citizens United vs. Federal Election Commission*, 2010**

The Court held that the First Amendment prohibits the government from restricting independent political expenditures by non profit organizations. The principles articulated in this case have also been extended to labor unions, corporations, and other associations.

The Court overruled *Austin vs. Michigan Chamber of Commerce* and portions of *McConnell vs. FEC*.

Additionally, the majority argued that the government had no place in determining whether large expenditures distorted an audience’s perceptions, and that the type of “corruption” that might justify government controls on spending for speech had to relate to some form of “quid pro quo” transaction. They also did not believe that reliable evidence substantiated the risk or the appearance of corruption, arguing that to grant First Amendment protections to media corporations but not to others presented a host of problems, and so all corporations should be equally protected from expenditure restrictions.

***Western Tradition Partnership, Inc. v. Attorney General of Montana*, 2012**

Suit over Montana's Corrupt Practices Act, 1912
 "The question presented in this case is whether the holding of '*Citizens United*' applies to the Montana state law," the unsigned opinion said. "There can be no serious doubt that it does."

***McCutcheon vs. Federal Election Commission*, 2014**

The Court struck down limits on the total amount that any one donor can give to candidates, party committees, and PACs per election cycle. The Court also defended giving access and influence to donors as supporting a key democratic right, and ruled that donors have the same

right to influence officials as do the constituents those officials are elected to represent.

Justice Roberts stated, "Government regulation may not target the general gratitude a candidate may feel toward those who support him or his allies, or the political access such support may afford. 'Ingratiation and access . . . are not corruption.' They embody a central feature of democracy—that constituents support candidates who share their beliefs and interests, and candidates who are elected can be expected to be responsive to those concerns."

Further Reading:**Money in Politics: Developing a Common Understanding of the Issues****A Primer for Engagement of League Members and Fellow Citizens - 2014**

This 47 page document can be found at [http://www.lwv.org/files/cfr Primer Final May 27.pdf](http://www.lwv.org/files/cfr%20Primer%20Final%20May%2027.pdf)

The League of Women Voters has been an active participant in CFR for over four decades. It formally adopted a Campaign Finance position in 1974. It continually monitors, and when appropriate, advocates for campaign finance reform in legislative, judicial and regulatory forums at the federal and state levels. It lobbied strongly for the passage of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, cosponsored by Senators McCain and Feingold and passed in 2002. It calls public attention to the issues through regular press releases and op ed pieces, and it works in coalition with other organizations.

But the League, no less than the movement at large, faces challenges in the post-*Citizens United* landscape. The two-track strategy described in its biennial publication *Impact on Issues* ("achieve incremental reforms where possible in the short term, and build support for public financing as the best long-term solution") seems to be running up against new barriers erected by the Supreme Court at every turn, although the League continues to advocate strongly within the remaining constitutional arena. A resolution passed at the 2012 LWVUS Convention urged the League to enlarge that arena by considering other means of challenging the Supreme Court's interpretations, including amending the Constitution.

Developed by the League's Campaign Finance Task Force, this Primer has been written for the use of League members as part of informing themselves, their Leagues and the general public. It is not a League study guide, and the questions that are included are intended only to provide starting points for discussion. They are in no sense "consensus questions" like those in a formal League study. The goal, as stated in the title, is to develop a common understanding of the issues. Such an understanding may eventually form the basis for a League study designed to reach consensus on the solutions it wishes to pursue.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (All Periodicals Publications Except Requestor Publications)

1. Publication Title: The Voter

2. Issue Frequency: monthly (except June and Aug)

3. Publication Number: 05272-1110

4. Issue Date: 10-10-14

5. Number of Issues Published Annually: 10

6. Annual Subscription Price: 5

7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®):
1620-18th Ave Suite 101
Seattle WA 98122-7007

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer):
same as above

9. Full names and complete mailing addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor:
Publisher (Name and complete mailing address): same as above
Editor (Name and complete mailing address): Linda Peterson same as above
Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address): Ellen Barton same as above

10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of all individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)
Full Name: League of Women Voters Complete Mailing Address: 1620-18th Ave Suite 101
of Seattle-King County Seattle WA 98122-7007

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box: None

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates):
Full Name: _____ Complete Mailing Address: _____

13. Publication Title		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below	
<u>The Voter</u>		<u>October 2014</u>	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)			
1. Paid Distribution (By class)			
(1) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails (including sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, counter sales, and other paid distribution channels)		<u>51</u>	<u>49</u>
(2) Paid Distribution Through the Mails (including first-class postage paid by addressee)		<u>474</u>	<u>457</u>
(3) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the Mails (e.g., First-Class Mail®)		<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		<u>529</u>	<u>511</u>
b. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)			
1. Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies (included in PS Form 3841*)			
2. Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies (included in PS Form 3841)			
3. Free or Nominal Rate Copies (included in PS Form 3841)			
4. Free or Nominal Rate Copies (included in PS Form 3841)			
5. Free or Nominal Rate Copies (included in PS Form 3841)		<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		<u>549</u>	<u>526</u>
c. Copies not Distributed (See instructions to Publishers on page 2)		<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>
Total (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		<u>559</u>	<u>547</u>
d. Paid and Free Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		<u>96%</u>	<u>97%</u>

16. Extent and Nature of Circulation

	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Paid Distribution (By class)		
b. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		
c. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		
d. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)		

17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: Administrative Manager Date: 10-10-14

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
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Monday, November 10

FIRST HILL – Joan Lawson

joanvlawson@gmail.com	206-382-3147	10:00 a.m.	Horizon House, Forum & Social Room 900 University St., Seattle
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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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SOUTH SEATTLE - Marian Wolfe and Vivian Montoya

hedgwolfe@aol.com	206-763-9430	7:30 p.m.	Hostess: Nancy Eitreim
montoyaviv@yahoo.com	206-695-2620		5511 - 52nd Ave S, Seattle 206-722-2820

Tuesday, November 11

WEST SEATTLE – Ethel Williams

etheljw1@q.com	206-932-7887	1:00 p.m.	Daystar Retirement Village 2615 SW Barton, Seattle
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Wednesday, November 12

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. There will be a speaker.

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

tgeokezas@msn.com	206-782-5036	7:30 p.m.	Hostess: Barbara Reid
elsiesimon@comcast.net	206-283-6297		Contact unit leaders for details

Thursday, November 13

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

Unit Leader email	Phone	Time	Location
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Thursday, November 13 continued

ISSAQUAH – Margaret Austin

margaret.austin@comcast.net	425-392-5760	10:00 a.m.	Echo room, Issaquah City Hall 130 East Sunset Way, Issaquah
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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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SOUTHEAST KING COUNTY/ENUMCLAW - Cathy Dormaier

clcathy@skynetbb.com	360-802-6799	11:30 a.m.	El Camino 1414 Cole St, Enumclaw 360-802-6799
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NORTH CENTRAL – Jan Orlando

orlanre@aol.com	206-524-0936	2:00 p.m.	Hostess: Gail Shurgot 6536 31st Ave NE, Seattle 206-522-8265
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Saturday, November 15

BALLARD/MAGNOLIA/QUEEN ANNE DAY – Alice Peterson

peterson-alice-jack@msn.com	206-524-5530	10:00 a.m.	Hostess: Judy Ostrow 3604 NW 60th St, Seattle 206-783-7108
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Tuesday, November 18

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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Wednesday, November 19

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 Park

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

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	mjvigil@starbucks.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
2014-16	<i>Program</i>	Joan Lawson	206-329-4848	joanvlawson@gmail.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
2013-15	<i>Treasurer</i>	Ginna Owens	206-215-1408	ginnao@earthlink.net

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: Two board members will be appointed to serve on the nominating committee in January.

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>	see page 7		
<i>Education</i>	Joanna Cullen	206-329-8514	jfoxcullen@gmail.com
<i>International Relations</i>	see page 7		
<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

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