Is There a Better Way to Vote?

by Barbra Chevalier

A number of indicators suggest that something is amiss with the public’s perception of elections in the United States. Our country has one of the lowest rates of voter participation in the democratic world, one of the highest election costs per vote, numerous complaints about lack of choice among candidates and parties, and considerable distortion between votes cast and seats gained. Our election system draws legislative boundaries that tend to reinforce a two-party monopoly, and a disproportionately low percentage of women, minorities, and ethnic groups are elected to office (although this is much less true in Washington State than in many other states). Minority party voters may feel their vote is “wasted” on losing candidates and that their political philosophy or perspective lacks representation (consider the Republican in Seattle or the Democrat in Wenatchee).

In Washington, as elsewhere, small changes in the popular vote can produce huge swings in party representation, with the relationship between the vote and the outcome inconsistent and disproportionate. Furthermore, if you vote with the majority in your district, you have three representatives in Olympia who share your political views; otherwise you have none. Even at the presidential level, voters’ choices are poorly represented, since all of Washington’s electoral votes are awarded to the candidate who receives the most votes overall, regardless of whether or not that person appealed to a majority of voters.

Given these facts, as well as increasing voter apathy and expressions of antipathy towards government, some Americans have begun to consider that there may be a relationship between the method used to select our representatives and the type of government it produces. Our current winner-take-all plurality system, while easy to understand and administer, faces legitimate and increasing competition from other systems, many of which are used in other countries and elsewhere in the United States to elect officials who are more representative of their constituencies.

A fundamental question for democracy is how society should best transform individual choices (expressed as votes) into social choices (winning candidates and ballot measures). The League, as a trusted source of information, should be able to advise on an issue that is so basic to our democracy, and we are unable to do so unless we develop a coherent understanding of the viable election method options in Washington and have weighed their relative merits in some depth.

It’s easy to complain about the lot we’ve been cast by our forefathers, but wouldn’t it be more fun to discuss other ways we could unburden ourselves from these costly (both financially and mentally!) elections?

Continued on page 6
Contents

Connecting with the Leadership ..........3
Calendar............................................4
Forum Schedule..................................5
Board Briefs.......................................5
Committees........................................7
Announcements .....................................8
Features
   Book Review Perfect Weapon...............15
   Book Review Janesville......................16
Program
   Alternative Voting Methods................18
Unit Meetings....................................29
Board and Committee Contacts.............31
This Month's Forum or Event .......... back cover

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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.
Connecting with the Leadership

September is my favorite month of the year, and not just because my birthday falls around the Labor Day holiday. More so than January, September has always felt like a month of renewal and new beginnings to me: The cooler air sweeps in and ushers out the summer, the kids get a fresh start on a new school year, and everyone just seems to be more sharply focused.

This is an especially September-y September for the League of Women Voters. After spending a significant part of the summer planning for the year ahead, the LWV Board is hitting the ground running this month with a slew of new activities and forums. Please keep an eye on our (newly redesigned!) website for the latest updates. In addition to our regular public forum – this month on alternative voting methods – we are also making some Speaker’s Bureau appearances and co-sponsoring two candidate forums with the Area Agency on Aging and AARP, with a special focus on aging issues. (Look on page 9 for more details.)

We’re also trying something new with our 2018 MEMBER SURVEY, where we ask you questions about what you like most about the League, what keeps you from participating in our events and activities, and how you would like to receive information from us. As the League undergoes a transformation at all levels – local, state, national – we want to make sure we’re providing our membership with the best possible programming and services. (This also fits nicely under our strategic plan goal to diversify and continuously engage our membership.)

The survey is coming to you via e-mail and snail mail, in addition to being reprinted in this issue of The Voter. While this may seem like overkill, it shows you just how critical it is that we have this information: Not only is your feedback essential to helping us improve how we communicate with you, but we also would like to tell the League’s story as we embark on a more comprehensive development program that will include grant-seeking and other partnerships. This means not only talking about the thousands of voters we reach every year through voter registrations, forums, and events, but also by telling people who comprises our membership.

To that end, please make a commitment to taking the survey at bit.ly/LWV-survey. Please note that the survey is completely anonymous and we are only collecting information for our local League. Thank you in advance for sharing your opinions and suggestions on how we can better engage you.

While I wish September could last all year, the League is already looking ahead to an even more exciting October, building up to the general election on November 6. In this issue of The Voter you’ll find out more about BALLOTS & BARISTAS, a coffee-and-ballot-issues-conversation event that started with your local League and is now going national. (If you like to meet interesting people and you like coffee, consider signing up to be a conversation facilitator – no familiarity with ballot issues required.)

I’m super excited to announce that also in October, we are partnering with the LWV-WA to host an event with author Elaine Weiss. Elaine wrote “The Woman’s Hour: The Great Fight to Win the Vote,” a compelling history of the suffrage movement that is now being adapted for television by Hillary Clinton and Steven Spielberg. The details are still being worked
# September

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<td>Labor Day</td>
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<td>Forum: Alt. Voting Methods 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Voter Deadline</td>
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<td>Candidate Forum* 1 p.m.</td>
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<td>Education Comm. 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Candidate Forum* 2:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Econ &amp; Tax Comm. 9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>Int’l Relations Comm. 7 p.m.</td>
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Units meet during shaded period. See pages 29-30 for details. *See page 9 for candidate forum details.

### September

**Forum - Alternative Voting Methods**
Thursday, September 6 7:00 p.m.
Seattle First Baptist Church

**The Voter Deadline**
Friday, September 7

**Candidate Forum**
Friday, September 14 1:00 p.m.
Tukwila

**Board Meeting**
Saturday, September 15 10:00 a.m.
League Office

**Candidate Forum - 30 LD**
Wednesday, September 19 6:30 p.m.
Foundation House, Fed. Way

**Education Committee**
Thursday, September 27 11:00 a.m.
League Office

**Waterfront Committee**
Thursday, September 27 1:30 p.m.
League Office

**Candidate Forum**
Friday, September 28 2:30 p.m.
Bellevue

**Econ. & Tax. Committee**
Saturday, September 29 9:30 a.m.
909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

### October

**Internat’l Relations Committee**
Tuesday, October 2 7:00 p.m.
909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

**Forum - Ballot Measures**
Thursday, October 4 7:00 p.m.

**Board Meeting**
Saturday, October 6 10:00 a.m.
League Office
Forum Schedule

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. Check the Voter each month or the LWVS-KC website, seattlelwv.org, for up-to-date information. Past forums are frequently televised and can be accessed from the resources page of the website.

Sept. 6 - Alternative Voting Methods  
October 4 - Election Forum  
November 1 - GOTV  
December 6 - Housing Affordability  
January 3 - Program Planning

Board Briefs by Zara Kublin for Katie Dudley, Secretary

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County and Education Fund Boards met on August 4, 2018. This is a summary of their work.

On August 4th the Board met for the first time at the new downtown office. We all appreciated the larger, light-filled space. It even has a view! Thanks to the leadership who negotiated this deal.

The Board is starting to look forward to the November election. Action Chair Heather Kelly, along with the Education and Taxation committees, is compiling information about the Families, Education, Preschool and Promise Levy. The Board will hold its endorsement meeting on September 15th. Members are welcome to submit comments before that date.

Also on the Action agenda, we will once again be hosting an LWVWA action workshop some time this winter. The Board discussed having meetings with elected officials pre-scheduled for participants to attend after the workshop. They could to get to know an official, ask questions and try out their new skills. We’d love help from members and units in scheduling these meetings. Contact Heather Kelly if you’d like to help.

Voter Services will be undertaking its usual spate of election-season candidate forums. It’s also focusing this year on getting out the vote. Please let them know if you’d like to participate.

The Board has been mindful of its strategic plan when considering the activities it conducts or sponsors. As such, it discussed creating a process for approving events proposed by members to ensure that they follow the principals and rules of the League. Additionally, the Board is considering new ways to keep its programming of a high quality.

Continued on page 6
Join the League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County as we discuss Alternative Voting Methods at our September 6 Forum. We’ll watch engaging videos, have in-depth conversations, and even try out some different voting methods ourselves! Does Germany do it better? Should we be voting for a candidate and a party? Is ESPN onto something with the way they rank NBA players? Be sure to bring your September Voter with the election glossary and League Criteria guide and find out!

For an overview of alternative election methods, see the article on page 18.

I want to thank all the Board members and volunteers who have been dedicating their incredible talent and precious time to making all of these things happen. While the issues we discuss – a weakening democracy, homelessness, social justice, taxation, etc. – are often serious and weighty, working with so many smart, dynamic people to put together these events and activities is actually a lot of fun. Hopefully some of you out there who are reading this might even join us!

Have a great September, and I hope to see you at one of the many League events taking place this wonderful month.

Stephanie Cirkovich, President

The Board launched a committee to plan for LWV’s centennial celebrations in 2020. We want to do a bang-up job and we need you! Please contact Alyssa Weed if you’d like to take part. It should be a lot of fun.

Unfortunately, in the face of excitement about upcoming activities, the Board had to contend with the news of a budget shortfall. The Board is continuing to work with a consultant to boost outside sponsorships. We’re also looking into grant opportunities. It’s critical LWVS-KC broaden its fundraising sources in order to be a sustainable organization.

Still, we forge ahead. The Development Committee is already planning the Spring Voices of Democracy event. We want to have a popular speaker who can draw nonmembers. We also want more corporate sponsors. If you have any connections or ideas that might help, please contact Stephanie Cirkovich or Christy Wood. If we work together, this League can reach its 100th birthday as strong and vibrant as it’s ever been.
Committees

**Economics and Taxation Committee**

DATE: Saturday, September 29  
TIME: 9:30 a.m.  
PLACE: 909 E. Newton #D-9, Seattle

**Waterfront Committee**

DATE: Thursday, September 27  
TIME: 1:30 p.m.  
PLACE: League Office

Marshall Foster, Director of the City Office of the Waterfront, will provide an update on the progress of the entire Waterfront Improvement Project. All interested League members are welcome to attend.

**Education Committee**

DATE: Thursday, September 27  
TIME: 11:00 a.m.  
PLACE: League Office

**Social Justice Committee**

The Social Justice Committee is looking for new leadership before it resumes meeting. If you are interested, please contact Nikki Hurley (410-300-6195, nhurley1009@gmail.com) or Melissa Taylor (206-371-3914, melissataylor.lwvskc@gmail.com).

Next meeting is in October.

Have a question? Contact information for committee chairs is listed on the inside back cover.

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**Communications Committee**

The newly formed LWVS-KC Communications team aims to engage and inform a growing audience, including current and future members, supporters, volunteers, allies, and anyone seeking thoughtful, reliable information about issues of interest.

We work on outward facing communications to share current events and opportunities for action and advocacy around issues relevant to the League. We ensure that our messaging and information is accurate and accessible and that the League’s mission of empowering voters and defending democracy is woven through our content.

The team is composed of different Seattle-King County League members across a variety of ages and backgrounds who have years of experience specializing in numerous forms of communication, including social media, nonprofit communications and organizing, editing and publishing, technology, and political tracking.

Currently we are in the early stages of laying the groundwork to build a successful team and ensure that the LWVS-KC chapter is keeping up to speed with the new wave of technology, communication, and engagement in the digital era.

If you are interested in learning more about our vision and projects and possibly joining our team, contact either Kristen Johnson (kcjohnson08@gmail.com) or Lisa Nelson (lisan@on74th.com).
Program Committee Forming

Program Chair Alyssa Weed plans to form a Program Committee to help organize and guide the League’s programming efforts. The Committee would plan, facilitate, and execute League events and, as needed, assist with requests from outside organizations that request League sponsorship or presence. Events that could fall under the scope of the Committee include, but are not limited to, monthly public forums, fundraisers or paid events, special events for members, and League-sponsored events that are open to the public. A Social Sub-Committee will also be formed to facilitate regular monthly meetings outside of the forum schedule and create a mentorship program within the League. If you are interested in being part of the Program Committee, please contact Alyssa Weed at afweed1@gmail.com. She would like to launch the Committee in September. It will meet in the evenings in the Seattle area. Specific time and day are TBD.

Census 2020 Update

While we're still two years away, planning for the decennial Census is a major undertaking and work begins years in advance. The upcoming Census will serve as the basis for redistricting across the country, as well as allocation of billions of dollars of federal and state program budgets.

LWVUS has been actively engaged in the issues regarding the lack of a permanent Director and restricted funding, as well as more recently joining in the censure of the addition of a citizenship question. LWVWA supported a bill in the Washington Legislature ([HJM 4015](https://leg.wa.gov/billsummary?bill=2020-21/HB4015)) to direct the federal government to fund the Census adequately and appoint a permanent Director. Here in King County, local League members have reached out to their local officials to ensure participation and preparation for the Census. In Seattle, Mayor Durkan recently announced a Census Task Force to work towards an accurate count. A number of League members have volunteered to work as part of a coalition led by Win Win’s Elsa Batres-Boni. If you are interested in being connected to this group, please contact Melissa Taylor ([melissa.lwvskc@gmail.com](mailto:melissa.lwvskc@gmail.com)).
Age Wave Candidate Forums with ADS, AARP in September

The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County is proud to partner with the Seattle-King County Advisory Council on Aging & Disability Services and AARP Washington to present two “Age Wave” candidate forums. (Age Wave refers to the aging demographic shift in our culture, in part because of aging Baby Boomers and increased longevity.) Hear from legislative candidates on their proposals and ideas to meet the challenges of the Age Wave.

There are two events scheduled for September; pre-registration is requested.

South King County (Tukwila)
State legislative candidates from south King County’s 11th, 30th, 33rd, 34th, 37th, and 47th districts.
Friday, September 14, 2018 from 1–3 p.m
SHAG Tukwila Village, 14350 Tukwila International Blvd.

East King County (Bellevue)
State legislative candidates from east King County’s 5th, 41st, 45th, and 48th districts.
Friday, September 28, 2018 from 2:30–4:30 p.m.
North Bellevue Community Center, 4063 148th Ave NE

For disability accommodations or accessibility information, e-mail aginginfo@seattle.gov or call 206-684-0660.

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Upcoming League of Women Voters Forums

Ballot Issues Forum
Thursday, October 4, 7:00 p.m.
The Collective, 1420 5th Avenue (Seattle)

King County Prosecutor and 41st Legislative District Representatives
Wednesday, October 17, 7:00 p.m.
Herzl-Ner Tamid Conservative Congregation, 3700 E. Mercer Way (Mercer Island)

Invited Candidates:
Prosecutor: Darrin Morris and Dan Satterberg
41st LD Position 1: Tim Cruickshank and Tana Senn
41st LD Position 2: My-Linh Thai and Michael Appleby
Ballots & Baristas 2018: Coffee Talk (and Cupcakes!) as Program Expands and Evolves

Ballots & Baristas (B&B) started with our local League in 2016 as a way to get out the vote and bring communities together to talk about ballot measures in a civil, constructive way. Structured to be somewhat like a “Night Out” event for democracy, the idea is that at a particular date and time, people all throughout King County are having conversations about ballot issues, facilitated by League volunteers at their favorite coffee shops.

In 2016 and 2017, the League coordinated these events through Starbucks headquarters, and B&B events were held exclusively at Starbucks stores. This year, however, the League is expanding the reach of Ballots & Baristas throughout the state and in other cities via the national LWV—and local Leagues can hold B&B events at any local, independent, or other favorite coffee shop (including Starbucks).

Within the City of Seattle, the League is working with the amazing Cupcake Royale to organize Ballots & Baristas events at Cupcake Royale stores in Ballard, Queen Anne, Capitol Hill, Downtown, and West Seattle. Cupcake Royale reached out to the League because they are committed to promoting democracy in their community.

We hope you will consider volunteering to be a B&B facilitator: You don’t need to be an expert on ballot measures to facilitate conversation! All facilitators receive a guide that breaks down ballot measures in an easy-to-understand format, and the guide also suggests some questions to keep the conversation flowing. Pair up with another League member and facilitate conversations together! This is meant to be a fun, informal event where you can meet your neighbors and have a civil, informed discussion about what’s going to be on the ballot.

This year, B&B events in King County are tentatively scheduled for October 23, 2018; this is just after ballots are mailed to voters. If you would like to be a conversation facilitator and set up a B&B event at a Cupcake Royale location in Seattle or at a coffee shop outside city limits, please send an email to voterservice@seattlelwv.org with the subject line “B&B facilitator” and include your contact information in the body of the email.

If you like coffee and you like to talk, you must be a part of this countywide event. Now talk amongst yourselves—we’re getting verklempt!

A 2016 B&B event in Issaquah.
2018 MEMBER SURVEY

We need your input! Please help the League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County (LWVS-KC) improve its programs and services by responding to this survey. Your responses will remain anonymous, and while all of the questions are optional, having accurate information about our members will help the League secure funding and other support so that we can continue our important work to empower voters and defend democracy.

The survey should take approximately 15 minutes to complete. You can also take the survey online at bit.ly/LWV-survey. Thank you for your time and attention, and thank you for being a valued member of the League of Women Voters!

MEMBERSHIP

1. How long have you been a member of the League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County?
   - □ I am not a member
   - □ Less than 2 years
   - □ 3 to 10 years
   - □ 11 to 20 years
   - □ 21 to 50 years
   - □ More than 50 years

2. What is the primary reason you joined the League? (Please choose only one.)
   - □ Learn more about voting, government, and public policy issues
   - □ Actively register, educate, and support voters and democracy
   - □ Participate in government and influence public policy
   - □ Social/meet people with similar interests
   - □ Professional/networking opportunities
   - □ Other (please specify):

3. In what ways do you engage with the League? (Please check all that apply.)
   - □ Read “The Voter”
   - □ Attend unit meetings and/or monthly forums
   - □ Follow the League online (website, Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
   - □ Serve on a committee (Economics & Taxation, Education, International Relations, Social Justice, Waterfront)
   - □ Volunteer (help organize forums and events, register voters, etc.)
   - □ Attend LWVS-KC Events (Voices of Democracy, annual meeting)
   - □ I don’t really engage with the League very much

4. What do you find most valuable about being a member of the League? (Please choose only one.)
   - □ Belonging to a well-respected and influential organization that actively supports democracy
   - □ Attending events/meeting people with similar interests
   - □ Reading “The Voter”
   - □ Attending unit or committee meetings
   - □ Volunteer opportunities such as voter registration
   - □ Participating in or reading in-depth studies on an important issue
   - □ Other (please specify):
5. What types of activities, events, and member benefits would you like to see more of? (Please check all that apply.)
   - Social and networking events (movies, meals out, book club)
   - Topical speakers
   - Exclusive online content for members only
   - Experienced member/new member mentoring
   - League-themed merchandise (hats, t-shirts, mugs, etc.)
   - Other (please specify):

6. What, if anything, prevents you from participating in League activities? (Please check all that apply.)
   - Don’t know how to get involved
   - Event locations are inconvenient
   - Activities conflict with my schedule
   - Need for childcare
   - Transportation issues
   - Accessibility (difficult to hear, see, or access events)
   - Other (please specify):

7. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all likely and 5 being extremely likely, how likely are you to recommend League membership to a friend or colleague? (Please circle only one.)

   1  2  3  4  5
   Not at all  Extremely

   LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS

8. In what format would you prefer to receive the League’s monthly newsletter, “The Voter”?
   - Paper copy in U.S. mail
   - Digital copy online (PDF or HTML)
   - Both

9. Other than “The Voter,” how would you prefer to receive general communications and information from the League? (Please check all that apply.)
   - Text
   - Email
   - U.S. mail
   - Website
   - Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)
   - Other:

10. Is there any online content that you would like to see more of? (Please check all that apply):
    - Blog posts on the LWVS-KC website (stories about League members, updates on current issues, other information and/or interest pieces)
    - Information about advocacy and calls to action on important issues
    - Interactive content (commentary, quizzes, interactive charts and graphs)
    - Videos/Facebook live videos (live-streamed forums)
    - Other:
**VOLUNTEERING AND DONATIONS**

11. **In what ways do you support the League? (Please check all that apply.)**
   - [ ] Annual membership dues
   - [ ] Volunteer/donate my time and energy
   - [ ] Leadership Circle
   - [ ] Occasional donations
   - [ ] Significant/planned donations
   - [ ] Other:

12. **On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being no impact at all and 5 being a huge impact, how much of an impact do you feel your donation makes? (Please circle only one.)**

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<td>Huge impact</td>
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13. **On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not well at all and 5 being extremely well, how well does the League recognize donors for their contributions? (Please circle only one.)**

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<td>Not well at all</td>
<td>Extremely well</td>
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14. **What other nonprofit organizations do you donate to? (Please specify.)**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

15. **In which elections do you typically vote? (Please check all that apply.)**
   - [ ] Primary elections
   - [ ] General elections
   - [ ] Special elections
   - [ ] Local elections
   - [ ] State elections
   - [ ] Federal elections
   - [ ] Presidential elections only
   - [ ] Every Election

16. **What political party, if any, do you belong to or identify with?**
   - [ ] Republican Party
   - [ ] Libertarian Party
   - [ ] Socialist Party
   - [ ] Green Party
   - [ ] Democratic Party
   - [ ] Independent
   - [ ] Other (please specify):
17. Age (Please choose one.)
   - < 16–20
   - 21–30
   - 31–40
   - 41–50
   - 51–60
   - 61–70
   - 71–80
   - 80 +

18. How do you identify your gender? (Please check all that apply.)
   - Female
   - Male
   - Non-binary / third gender
   - Prefer to self-describe:
   - Prefer not to say

19. Which racial or ethnic groups do you most identify with? (Please check all that apply.)
   - American Indian/Native American
   - Asian
   - Black/African American
   - Hispanic/Latinx
   - Pacific Islander
   - White/Caucasian
   - Prefer not to answer
   - Other:

20. What is your highest level of education?
   - High school diploma
   - Associate’s degree
   - Bachelor’s degree
   - Graduate or professional degree

21. What is your household income?
   - $0 to $24,999
   - $25,000 to $49,999
   - $50,000 to $74,999
   - $75,000 to $99,999
   - $100,000 to $149,999
   - $150,000 or more
   - Prefer not to answer

22. Is there anything else you would like us to know?
The League of Women Voters believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens. *The Perfect Weapon* is full of information needed by our electorate, but not easily available, like the following:

In almost every classified scenario for how a future confrontation with Russia and China, even Iran and North Korea, might play out, the adversary’s first strike against the U.S. would include a cyber barrage aimed at its civilians. It would fry power grids, stop trains, silence cell phones, and overwhelm the internet. *Preface, p.xiii*

Children in the early years of the nuclear age were very much aware of the reality of nuclear weapons. Now, in the opening years of the internet age, there is no such awareness of cyber weapons, their capabilities, and the uses they would be put to.

This book is a nontechnical and readable historical narrative of cyber weapon use over the last 15 years. Each event was reported on at the time, but this book provides context and an understandable story of where we are and how we got here.

Cyber warfare is defined as the use of computer technology to sabotage the electronic or physical assets of an adversary. It is only by knowing about cyber weapons that we can have a political debate about their use and utility. Without that debate, we have the current situation where their use could be delegated without proper control. Throughout the book are illustrations of the tension between secrecy to preserve the weapons’ utility and openness to properly control the weapons, and illustrations of how the balance has been preserved in the past.

The prologue introduces us to what a cyber attack looks like as it describes Russia’s Christmas Eve cyber attack on Ukraine in 2015 as seen by U.S. monitors in Washington, D.C.

Chapter 1 starts with the origins of Operation Olympic Games, the U.S. operation that destroyed many of Iran’s centrifuges and delayed its nuclear program. More importantly, it introduces us to the arguments made in the Obama White House balancing the benefits of its use versus the risks to us. As was made clear by nuclear weapons, once a weapon is used, others will copy it.

Subsequent chapters take us through cyber attacks on the U.S. by Iran, China, North Korea, and Russia. They also take us through our announced cyber attack on ISIS and our unannounced cyber attack on North Korea. As with everything else in the book, the descriptions of attacks provide context and insight into the technology and personalities emblematic of the attacks, so that we can better judge for ourselves policy issues that these attacks impose on us.

Besides the attacks, the actions of Edward Snowden are described. As with the attacks, the technical details are not emphasized, but rather the nonobvious effects of his leak. The paramount effect of the leak is the increased separation between Silicon Valley and the maintainers of U.S. cyber weapons. One of the strengths of the U.S. in the Cold War was the military-industrial complex, which shared goals as well as ideas...
and products. Not only do cyber weapons exploit defects in Silicon Valley products (and keep them hidden from their creators), but Silicon Valley depends upon complete independence from U.S. intelligence and military for its global profits. Nevertheless, Silicon Valley contains the bulk of the talent needed for cyber warfare in the U.S.

All of the above just sets the stage for the afterword. One perspective on the past 10 years is offered by Timothy Snyder, Professor of History at Yale University and author of *On Tyranny*, with this question: “Has America already lost the first cyber war?” The question implies there is a yes/no answer possible. David Sanger has a different take when he concludes the afterword with, “The lesson of the last decade is that, unless shooting breaks out, it will always be unclear if we are at peace or at war...That is not a pleasant prospect, but it is the world we have created for ourselves.” He believes that we can manage this world, but it requires a public debate. It is a debate we had with nuclear weapons, and a debate that is overdue with cyber weapons. This book is a prerequisite to that debate.

David E. Sanger is the chief Washington correspondent for *The New York Times*. He has been writing for the Times for 30 years covering foreign policy, globalization, nuclear proliferation, and the presidency. He is a contributor to the Foreign Policy’s Great Decisions Program.

The International Relations committee will next meet on Thursday, October 4, at 7:00 p.m. at the home of Vicky Downs. If you are interested in topics such as cyber warfare, please come. All are welcome.

**BOOK REVIEW by Vicky Downs**

**JANESVILLE: AN AMERICAN STORY**

By Amy Goldstein

Andrew Ross Sorkin, economics columnist for the *New York Times* calls this book, “perhaps the most illuminating business book of 2017,” since it explains what’s going on in today’s economy, and how the economy is affecting ordinary citizens.

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Goldstein tells us how the middle-class town of Janesville, Wisconsin, dealt with the shattering consequences when General Motors closed its plant.

In 2008 Congressman Paul Ryan, at home in Janesville, answered his cell phone. Rich Wagoner, General Motors’ Chairman and CEO, told him, “Tomorrow [G.M.] will announce it is stopping production in Janesville.”

“You know you’ll destroy the town if you do this,” Ryan yelled back.

When the first shift started at 5:48 the next morning, Jerad Whiteaker had worked at many G.M. stations and knew that “no other jobs in town matched $28 an hour, and you could often work ten hours of time-and-a-half overtime.” His father and father-in-law had retired on good G.M. pensions, so “he figured he’d stick it out too.” When he clocked in he received a flyer saying, “at 6:30 a.m. the assembly line will be halted.”

Goldstein introduces us to laid off workers, teachers, bankers, politicians, job retrainers and others as she demonstrates the psychological, economic, and physical impact that follows a major plant closing.

Unemployment rose to 13 percent, and many workers opted for job retraining. The Blackhawk Technical College specialized in vocational programs. However, job training was not a path to more work or better pay at
a time when jobs were scarce. Worse, many of those who retrained weren’t earning money at all.

One year after G.M. announced the closing, Marv Wopat, though he lost his job, did not lose his fighting spirit. Now he represented the town of Milton, just north of Janesville, on the county’s Board of Supervisors. G.M. had recently “disclosed that Janesville is one of three U.S. assembly plants still in the running to manufacture a next generation subcompact car, which the company [hoped would] help reverse its fortunes.”

Marv saw opportunity. If the county could raise a $20 million incentive package for G.M., Janesville could just possibly make those new cars. Though $20 million would be a huge stretch for a county where jobs were sparse, everyone from the richest to the out-of-work tried to find ways to increase the money in their package.

“In the end, Janesville never had a chance.” Orion Township in Michigan had managed to offer “$554 million in state and local tax breaks.” Other towns also offered much more than Janesville.

Various social services did devise some support strategies, but were often disappointed by the lack of government assistance or even interest.

Janesville, which had prided itself on being a “can-do” town where people reached out to others, began to turn into a town divided between those who were making it and those who were not.

This book tells us about human beings and what brings us together and what divides us in a time of economic upheaval. Clearly it is especially difficult to redevelop a healthy and thriving working class.

Opinions in these reviews are personal and do not necessarily represent those of the League.

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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, gender identity and/or gender expression, 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.
A Summary of Alternative Voting Methods and Considerations for Washington
Prepared by Barbra Chevalier, Deb Carstens and Christy Krashan

The following materials are adapted from the Sightline Institute’s series “Archaic Election Methods Cripple Democracy.”
https://www.sightline.org/2017/05/18/glossary-of-methods-for-electing-legislative-bodies/

A glossary of terms can be found on page 26 and a list of League criteria for evaluating election methods can be found on page 27.

Implementation Hurdles for All Methods

How difficult it would be to implement a new voting system depends in large part upon three factors: (1) whether a county can legally adopt a voting system of its choice, (2) the type of voting equipment (including software) used by the county, and (3) how difficult it will be to educate the public and develop support for a new system.

Under current state law, the three nonpartisan charter counties (King, Whatcom, and San Juan) can legally choose to adopt a new voting system. Partisan charter counties (Clallam, Snohomish, Pierce, and Clark) could do so if they made their races nonpartisan. The remaining counties must follow state law governing elections.

The type of voting equipment (and thus the ability to easily implement a new system) varies among counties. Plurality (the existing system), approval, and range voting can all be done using existing machines. With respect to instant runoff voting (IRV), none of the counties that can legally adopt this system presently have equipment that can handle the new system. If state law changes to allow all counties to implement their own voting system, several counties either already have the capability to easily make the switch to IRV or may be purchasing new equipment relatively soon that could be IRV-capable (King County). Similarly, adoption of choice voting would require modification of existing ballot counting systems.

A third factor that merits consideration is the public education and outreach that will be necessary before voters understand and can comfortably use a new method, with some systems being more intuitive than others. Some confusion among the voting public is likely an unavoidable downside to any change.

The costs of these changes, in both time and money, are not trivial and should be taken into account when considering which alternative voting method(s) would be most appropriate for Washington.

Plurality Voting

What It Is/How It Works

Plurality voting is an electoral system in which each voter is allowed to vote for only one candidate, and the candidate who polls the most among their counterparts is elected. The winner can win with the most votes, not necessarily a 50% majority. In a multiple-member election (or multiple-selection ballot), each voter casts up to the same number of votes as there are positions to be filled, and those elected are the highest-placed candidates corresponding to that number of positions. For example, if there are three vacancies, then the three candidates with the greatest numbers of votes are elected. It’s also known as Winner-takes-all or First-past-the-post voting.
Evidence re Use and Outcomes
Most common voting method. Used in almost all US political elections and also heavily in Canada and the United Kingdom. It's used in over 60 nations worldwide.

Special Note
Because this system is the one we currently use, it is the baseline for assessing improvement offered by other systems.

Pros
• Encourages efficient decision-making and effective legislative performance (one of two parties is almost always in control)
• Voters are already familiar with this process

Cons
• Does not promote representativeness
• Does not promote accountability
• Does not promote openness
• Does not promote responsiveness
• Does not promote voter participation
• Does not ensure majority support for single winner offices
• Does not promote meaningful and accessible elections
• Does not provide incentives for inclusion nor discourage negative campaigning
• The spoiler effect and tactical voting are very common

APPROVAL VOTING

What It Is/How It Works
Approval voting is a single-winner electoral system where each voter may select (“approve”) any number of candidates. The winner is the most-approved candidate. By treating each candidate individually, approval voting lets each voter indicate support for one, some, or all candidates. All votes count equally and everyone has the opportunity to cast the same number of votes. Final tallies show how many voters support each candidate and the winner is the candidate whom the most voters support.
been used once or twice in the world in small, non-candidate elections (Netherlands in 2015, Oregon in 1990).

**Pros**
- Promotes representativeness
- Promotes openness
- Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires
- Promotes citizen participation
- Reduces election costs (tabulation can be rapid and use existing machinery)
- Provides for meaningful and accessible elections
- Provides incentives for inclusion and discourages negative campaigning
- Encourages sincere voting
- Individual candidates get a more accurate measure of support
- Voter satisfaction measurements are higher than for several alternative voting methods

**Cons**
- Does not ensure majority support/rule (majority candidate can potentially be defeated, though that is more likely in primary with several candidates)
- Voters sometimes don't approve of more than one candidate
- Extremely limited usage in political elections

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**Score or Range Voting**

**What It Is/How It Works**
Score or range voting is a single-winner voting system where voters rate candidates on a scale. Scoring or rating systems ask voters to make an absolute judgment about each candidate and give each an independent rating or grade. The scores are added up or averaged, and the candidate with the highest total or average score wins.

**Evidence re Use and Outcomes**
Political parties in Germany have used score voting but it has not been used for political elections. It is used in many organizations, as well as for entertainment and sports competitions, such as by ESPN for NBA player rankings and by The Voice TV show for winners.
Pros

- Promotes representativeness (more parties may be competitive because voting is more sincere)
- Promotes accountability of elected officials
- Promotes openness
- Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires (alternative candidates get a more accurate measure of support)
- Promotes citizen participation. Studies of all voting systems show this method elects candidates with the highest societal intensity of happiness and with the least societal regret
- Reduces election costs (can be used with many current election counting machines)
- Provides meaningful and accessible elections (easy to understand, minimizes “wasted” votes)
- Encourages sincere voting
- Range of selectable values allowing maximum nuanced expression of voter preferences
- Fewer spoiled ballots than ranked or plurality systems

Cons

- Doesn’t necessarily ensure majority support (for single winner elections, care must be taken to properly weight or average rankings, lest higher intensity scores from a few voters skew results over majority)
- Voters may find it difficult to score candidates about whom they lack information
- No usage in political elections to date

**Ranked Choice Voting (Single Winner) (aka Instant Runoff Voting)**

**What It Is/How It Works**

An Instant Runoff Voting (IRV) ballot lists all candidates for an office and asks voters to assign an order to them. Ballots are tabulated by first counting the first place vote on each ballot. If any candidate receives a majority of first-place votes cast, she is declared the winner. If no candidate has a majority, the candidate with the fewest number of first place votes is eliminated. The ballot of any voter who ranked the eliminated candidate first is then redistributed to that voter’s second choice candidate. The elimination process continues until one candidate has a majority of the votes.

**Evidence re Use and Outcomes**

IRV is currently used in at least 11 U.S. cities, as well as many national, state, and local elections around the world. It will be used statewide in Maine beginning with the November 2018 General Election.

Voters in Pierce County tried using IRV in 2006, but repealed its usage in 2009 due to a number of factors, including adopting the system when infrastructure was far more costly than it is now, the return to a Top Two primary system that negated the need for IRV in the minds of many voters, and political unity between both parties against the new method.
Pros
- Promotes representativeness
- Promotes accountability of elected officials
- Promotes openness
- Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires
- Promotes voter participation
- Reduces election costs (in the long run by eliminating the need for primaries)
- Provides incentives for inclusion and discourages negative campaigning

Cons
- Not easy for some voters to understand
- Difficult to convince people to vote for multiple candidates
- Votes can take a long time to completely tabulate, as they must be counted in several rounds
- Does not reduce election costs in the short run (new equipment and software required to implement)
- Does not eliminate tactical voting

Evidence re Use and Outcomes
Has been used for decades in Australia. Is currently in use to elect several city councils around the United States, as well as student governments at several American universities.

Pros
- Promotes representativeness
- Promotes accountability
- Promotes openness (increased number of political parties)
- Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires
- Promotes voter participation (by increasing proportionality of results)
- Promotes meaningful and accessible elections
- Provides incentives for inclusion and discourages negative campaigning

Cons
- Not easy for some voters to understand
- Difficult to convince people to vote for multiple candidates
- Votes can take a long time to completely tabulate, as they must be counted in several rounds
- Does not reduce election costs in the short run (new equipment and software required to implement)
short run (new equipment and software required to implement)
• Does not eliminate tactical voting

**Mixed Member Proportional Voting**

**What It Is/How It Works**
In mixed-member proportional systems, there are a set number of local representative seats elected through a combination of (1) single-winner districts and plurality voting, and (2) a set number of list seats, elected through list voting. Each voter gets two votes: one for her favorite candidate in her district, regardless of party, and one for her favorite party. Parties win list seats in proportion to how many list votes they get, and can fill them from party lists or according to voter preference. This allows small parties to compete for list votes even if they aren’t able to run candidates in many individual districts. The more list seats, the more proportional the legislature will be.

**Evidence re Use and Outcomes**
Mixed-member proportional was pioneered in West Germany after World War II and has operated successfully in Germany ever since. It is also used in several other countries including Mexico and New Zealand. It is the preferred choice of electoral system experts and has been described as the “best of both worlds” because it allows voters to choose a local representative while also providing overall proportionality.

**Pros**
• Promotes representativeness
• Promotes accountability of elected officials
• Promotes openness (increases number of political parties beyond two)
• Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires
• Promotes voter participation
• Promotes efficient decision-making and effective legislative performance
• Promotes meaningful and accessible elections
• Extensive use worldwide

**Cons**
• Does not reduce election costs in the short term (may be expensive to implement)
• Does not encourage sincere voting
• Would require changes to Washington Legislature election timing/terms

**Cumulative Voting**

**What It Is/How It Works**
Cumulative voting is a semi-proportional system used in multi-winner races in which each voter is allotted as many seats as there are on the ballot. Voters can allocate their votes to candidates as they see fit, including giving all votes to a single candidate. Candidates who receive the most votes win.

**Evidence re Use and Outcomes**
Used frequently in corporate governance and mandated in certain localities based on complaints brought under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Advocates of cumulative voting often argue that political and racial minorities deserve better representation. By
concentrating their votes on a small number of candidates of their choice, voters in the minority can win some representation—for example, a like-minded grouping of voters that is 20 percent of a city would be well-positioned to elect one out of five seats.

**Pros**
- Promotes representativeness
- Promotes accountability of elected officials
- Promotes openness
- Promotes responsiveness to citizen desires
- Promotes citizen participation
- Reduces/minimizes election costs
- Promotes meaningful and accessible elections
- Provides incentives for inclusion and discourages negative campaigning

**Cons**
- Does not minimize “wasted” votes
- Does not discourage negative campaigning
- Does not encourage sincere voting
- Requires strategic voting to be effective

### Party List Voting

**What It Is/How It Works**
The simplest, most common party list system is the closed list. In closed list systems, a political party orders its list of candidates in a given constituency before an election. At the ballot box, voters simply designate their favorite party. Seats are assigned to each party in accordance with its percentage of the popular vote. The candidates filling that party’s allotment of seats come from the lists in order of how they were listed.

The second category of party list systems is called the open list. In open list systems, voters indicate both a party preference and also preferences among individual candidates within that party. Seats are assigned to each party in accordance with its share of popular support. The individual representatives selected, however, are decided by the voters’ choices or by a combination of the voters’ choices and the party’s choices. The total vote for a party’s slate of candidates determines its share of seats, and those seats are filled by the candidates who received the most individual votes.

**Evidence re Use and Outcomes**
Party list systems are the most common methods of achieving proportional representation used around the world.

**Pros**
- Promotes representativeness (parties receive seats based on their proportion of support)
- Promotes accountability of elected officials (depends on popularity of parties and voter participation)
- Promotes citizen participation—depends on open vs. closed list
• Promotes meaningful and accessible elections (easy to understand)
• Has a long history of use by democracies around the world

**Cons**
• Does not minimize “wasted” votes
• Does not discourage negative campaigning
• Decreases number of political parties/complicates independent candidacies
• May increase power of political parties

Lou Templeton headed up a team of these First Hill unit LWV folk and more. They walked around town, stood on street corners, and generally smiled while proudly wearing their T-shirts in the weeks leading up to the primary election. Who is wondering why King County’s vote statistics show 43+% of ballots turned in (vs. WA State 40%)?
Glossary of Common Election Method Terms

**Majority criterion.** This criterion states that “if one candidate is preferred by a majority (more than 50%) of voters, then that candidate must win.”

**Multi-member district.** An electoral district from which two or more members are sent to the legislature. Washington technically has multi-member districts, but since we elect representatives to specific seats, they effectively function as single-member districts. In a truly multi-member district system, all candidates in a Legislative District would compete against each other for the two state House of Representatives seats in that district, and the top two vote getters would be elected to office.

**‘One person, one vote.’** A principle invoked in a series of cases in the 1960s that resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that state legislatures needed to redistrict in order to have congressional districts with roughly equal populations. In addition, the Court ruled that, unlike the United States Congress, both houses of state legislatures needed to have representation based on districts containing roughly equal populations, with redistricting as needed after the decennial Census.

**Proportional representation.** An electoral system in which the number of seats held by a political group or party in a legislative body is determined by the number of popular votes received. Proportional representation is not possible in single member districts.

**Single member district.** An electoral district or constituency having a single representative in a legislative body rather than two or more. The Washington State Senate is an example of a body elected with single-member districts.

** Spoiler effect.** A term to describe the effect a minor party candidate with little chance of winning can have on a close election, in which their candidacy results in the election being won by a candidate dissimilar to them rather than a candidate similar to them. The minor candidate is often referred to as a “spoiler.” A common recent example is Ralph Nader pulling votes that would have, presumably, otherwise gone to Al Gore, resulting in George W. Bush being elected president in 2000.

**Tactical voting** (also known as strategic or insincere voting). When voters cast a ballot that does not reflect their true desires in order to increase their expected value for an election outcome. A common example of this behavior is when supporters of a minor party candidate vote for their favorite major party candidate, based on the impression that the minor party candidate is unlikely to win.
League Criteria Used to Assess Election Methods

The LWVWA has done several studies of alternative election methods and determined that the following criteria are appropriate in assessing the relative merits of each.

- **Promote representativeness**
  - Protection of the right to representation for ethnic, racial and philosophic minorities and those traditionally unable to elect representatives like them (proportionality of representation)

- **Promote accountability of elected officials**
  - Preserve voters’ ability to “throw the rascals out”
  - Strength and number of political parties (ideal number unknown but probably more than two)
  - Minimize strength of incumbency (promote challengers by giving them a chance)

- **Promote openness (by increasing number of political parties beyond two)**
- **Promote responsiveness to citizen desires (changes in popular opinion/support are accurately reflected in who is elected)**
  - Some electoral systems operate like on/off switches that change all of a sudden when a certain threshold has been reached, others like dimmer switches that reflect increasing or decreasing support accurately as it shifts

- **Promote voter participation**
  - Increase and maintain high voter turnout (citizens vote most when they feel that their vote is most likely to make a difference in the results)

- **Reduce election costs**
  - Reduce campaign spending (by reducing the winning threshold)
  - Reduce administrative costs incurred in holding elections (in both the short and long term)

- **Ensure majority support/rule for single-winner offices**
- **Promote efficient decision-making and effective legislative performance (promote clear majorities vs cohesive coalitions)**
- **Promote meaningful and accessible elections**
  - Promote ease of voting
  - Maximize effective votes/minimize “wasted” votes
  - Promote proportionate results (doesn’t feel “rigged”)

- **Provide incentives for inclusion and discourage negative campaigning**
  - Encourage candidates to court support beyond their base
  - Encourage issue-based, rather than personality-based campaigns

- **Encourage sincere voting**
  - Eliminate or minimize vote splitting and tactical voting
UNIT MEETING AGENDA

- Welcome and Introductions
- Announcements/Volunteer Sign Ups
- Discussion Questions

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Do you agree with the LWVWA's list of criteria? Why or why not? Which do you think are the most important?

2. If you have a favorite system, what is it and why?

3. We are used to using a single system (plurality) to elect both executive positions and legislative bodies. What do you think about using different methods for single-winner elections versus multi-member bodies?

4. Are there any alternative methods that you dislike and/or believe aren't feasible in Washington?

5. Do you want any additional information about this topic or a particular voting method? If so, please be as specific as possible in your request.

6. Are there next steps for our League on this issue? Another study? Another forum? Increased advocacy? Something else...?
# Unit Meetings

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Leader email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hedg <a href="mailto:wolfe@aol.com">wolfe@aol.com</a></td>
<td>206-763-9430</td>
<td>5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Horizon House Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:montoyaviv@gmail.com">montoyaviv@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>206-695-2620</td>
<td></td>
<td>rsvp to Laura Weese 206-382-3773</td>
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**Monday, September 10**

**SOUTH SEATTLE** - Marian Wolfe and Vivian Montoya

**Special location/event:**

**Wednesday, September 12**

**NORTHEAST SEATTLE** (formerly View Ridge) – Cynthia Butler

**QUEEN ANNE/MAGNOLIA/BALLARD EVENING** - Kathy Pugh and Marlis Worthington

**Thursday, September 13**

**MERCER ISLAND** – Paneen Davidson and Toni Okada

**ISSAQUAH** – Judy Love

**SOUTHEAST KING COUNTY/ENUMCLAW** - Cathy Dormaier

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

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<th>Unit Leader email</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Monday, September 17</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST HILL</strong> – Adele Reynolds</td>
<td>206-621-4867</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Horizon House, Forum &amp; Social Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:adelereynolds@netscape.net">adelereynolds@netscape.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900 University St, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITOL HILL/MONTLAKE</strong> –</td>
<td>206-329-4848</td>
<td>7:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Hostess: Linnea Hirst</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1602 E McGraw St, Seattle</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>206-322-3076</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday, September 18</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BELLEVUE/KIRKLAND/REDMOND</strong> – Cathy O’Shea</td>
<td>425-753-4182</td>
<td>12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Kirkland Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:coshea120@gmail.com">coshea120@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>308 Kirkland Ave, Kirkland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST SEATTLE</strong> – Ethel Williams/Pat Lane</td>
<td>206-932-7887</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Daystar Retirement Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:etheljw@comcast.net">etheljw@comcast.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2615 SW Barton, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:pgblain11@gmail.com">pgblain11@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH KING COUNTY</strong> – Lea Galanter</td>
<td>425-820-9096</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Church of the Redeemer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:leagal99@hotmail.com">leagal99@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6210 181st St, Kenmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday, September 21</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIVERSITY HOUSE/WALLINGFORD</strong> – Janet Kime</td>
<td>206-588-0988</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>University House, San Juan Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Kraftyjanet@comcast.net">Kraftyjanet@comcast.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4400 Stone Way N, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday, September 22</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALLARD/MAGNOLIA/QUEEN ANNE DAY</strong> – Janet Anderson</td>
<td>206-285-2460</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Location: contact unit leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Board & Committee Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>President Stephanie Cirkovich 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:president@seattlelwv.org">president@seattlelwv.org</a></td>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>1st VP - Development Christy Wood 206-707-3845 <a href="mailto:christywood@hotmail.com">christywood@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>2nd VP - Program Alyssa Weed 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:afweed1@gmail.com">afweed1@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Secretary Katie Dudley 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:kate.c.dudley@gmail.com">kate.c.dudley@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Treasurer Cathy O’Shea 425-753-4182 <a href="mailto:coshea120@gmail.com">coshea120@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Voter Service Barbra Chevalier 425-445-2281 <a href="mailto:barbra.n.chevalier@gmail.com">barbra.n.chevalier@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Development Kiku Hayashi 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:kikuhayashi1@gmail.com">kikuhayashi1@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Action Heather Kelly 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:hejokelly@gmail.com">hejokelly@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Committees &amp; Units Zara Kublin 206-276-2831 <a href="mailto:zkublin@hotmail.com">zkublin@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Outreach &amp; Events Melissa Taylor 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:melissataylor.lwskc@gmail.com">melissataylor.lwskc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Education Fund Officers - same as above except Treasurer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Treasurer Jessica Forsythe 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:efttreasurer@seattlelwv.org">efttreasurer@seattlelwv.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nominating Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Chair Amanda Clark 206-236-0517 <a href="mailto:amandac5@comcast.net">amandac5@comcast.net</a></td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Julie Sarkissian 206-329-4848 <a href="mailto:juliesarkissian@hotmail.com">juliesarkissian@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant seat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Two boardmembers will be appointed to the committee later in the year.**

### Off Board Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Editor Amanda Clark 206-236-0517 <a href="mailto:votereditor@seattlelwv.org">votereditor@seattlelwv.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Committee Chairs

- **Economics & Taxation** Nora Leech nleech2002@yahoo.com
- **Education** Joanna Cullen 206-329-8514 jfoxcullen@gmail.com
- **International Relations** Kim Peterson 206-789-7447
- **Waterfront** Nancy & Charles Bagley 206-282-1578 cndnbagley@comcast.net
LWV SEATTLE-KING COUNTY:

Forum: Alternative Voting Methods

Thursday, September 6

6:30 p.m. — Doors open
7:00 p.m. — Program begins

Seattle First Baptist Church
1111 Harvard Ave (at Seneca)
Seattle, WA 98122

Forums are free and open to the public

Join us as we discuss alternative voting methods (e.g., ranked choice voting, proportional representation). We'll watch engaging videos, have in-depth conversations, and even try out some different voting methods! Does Germany do it better? Should we be voting for a candidate and a party? Is ESPN onto something with the way they rank NBA players?