



THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS®
OF THE FAIRFAX AREA

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Voter Registration: Time for a Change?

Once more this month you are being asked to consider issues related to voter registration, Section 2 of Part 1 of the Virginia Election Laws study. The study was divided by LWVFA to facilitate discussion, and discussion was lively on the issues in May. Now you will have a chance to delve into the whole question of how to define “domicile” and “abode,” another way of defining when and where

you are considered a voting resident. Should we continue not to register by party affiliation? Should local jurisdictions pay for elections?

The appendices spell out just what is involved in the voting legislation called HAVA and what the state code says in detail about the residency issue. Enjoy a study on what many of you asked for: “core” League issues.



Calendar

May

- 30-31 *Viva! Vienna!*
31 Memorial Day

June

- 05 Briefing: Packard Ctr. 10 a.m.
LWVVA Election Laws, Part 2,
consensus
07 NCA Board Meeting
07-10 Unit meetings
09 Skyline Plaza Condo Elections –
Bailey’s Crossroads
11-15 LWVUS Convention in Atlanta
23 Board Meeting

Upcoming Dates

- August 28 LWV-VA Workshops in
Hampton
September 4 Fall Kick-off

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The President's Message

This is "thank you" time. And there are so many LWVFA members that have made the 2009-2010 LWVFA year a special one.

First, there are two members that I could not have gotten through the past year without—period. And they are **Therese Martin** and **Sherry Zachry**. They have kept me on the straight and narrow – or at least as much as they possibly could – as well as working long and hard. LWVFA is lucky to have them just as much as I am.

Most people do not know how much work and how much time it takes to get the *VOTER* to the printers on time. It can be a back-breaking job. Thank you, **Liz Brooke** and **Ron Page**.

There were several highlights this year but I'm only going to mention two or three. The first was the panel in October on the Middle East titled "Peace in the Middle East: Does the U.S. Have an Effective Role to Play?" It was an event I was very proud of LWVFA sponsoring. Kudos to **Lois Page**, chair, and **Kathleen Pablo**, **Karol McKalip**, **Alice Pickering** and **Inta Srader**, committee members, for all the hard work and the courage to produce a panel on such a delicate subject.

Clark Tyler, chair of the Tysons Corner Land Use Task Force was our speaker at our January General Meeting. As it so happens, Clark was chosen as the Fairfax's Citizen of the Year. Good choice for both organizations.

And the third is the New Member Receptions we held in November and April. **Jane Pacelli** is the lady that plans them and puts them together. Thank you, Jane.

And, of course, my thanks to the 2009-2010 Board, **Therese Martin**, **Rona Ackerman**, **Julie Jones**, **Lois Page**, **Anne Thomas**, **Jane Hilder**, **Baba Freeman** and **Carol Hawn**.

We have July and August to rest and get ready for next year. Remember, LWV-VA's workshops in Hampton will be on August 28. And the Kick-Off is scheduled for September 4; where it will be held we don't yet know. Have a good summer and see you in September!

Jane

Board Considers Modifications to Schools Positions

By Lois Page, Program Director

LWVFA's Board, at its April meeting, took considerable time to discuss the results of the March consensus meetings on elementary school schedules. Generally the Board decided that members did not reach consensus on all questions and that any new position statements need to be worded so as to pass the test of time in "Here We Stand," our local level statement of positions. Decisions will also need to be made on how to integrate new positions into our already lengthy set of positions on local schools

Units agreed nearly unanimously that all-day kindergarten should be given high priority as the school budget is considered. The Board will ask the schools committee to suggest where in the positions description this would best be located.

Regarding the need for increased physical activity, the Board is asking the committee to define what is "adequate" and to suggest ways to combine formal physical education and recess time into a single statement regarding this subject.

As for the consensus question about the short day on Monday, the Board believes that there was not a consensus on this, chiefly because of the many qualifiers, particularly about teacher planning time, that units included.

LWVFA Fairfax VOTER 2009 - 2010

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Members Indicate Preferences . . .

Annual Meeting Adopts New Program Study

By Lois Page, Program Director

Attendees at LWVFA's April Annual Meeting voted overwhelmingly to add a new study to the proposed local program: "Should Fairfax County Become a City?" Eleven people promptly signed up to work on the study, with Mary Nightlinger agreeing to serve as "convener." More members are welcome.

An earlier LWVFA study will serve as a basis for this new effort. A membership-wide announcement will go out when the committee holds its first meeting. As is true of most current studies, a lot will be accomplished by e-mails as opposed to meetings.

A new study on domestic violence was also accepted by the membership, with Barbara Nunes serving as chair. This study is described as "a study of domestic violence and abuse, including teen-on-teen abuse in the Fairfax Area, that will include a review for the current situation and changes that have occurred since LWVFA last studied the topic in 2002." The chair encourages additional members as well.

Program Chair Lois Page is asking for a few enthusiastic participants to prepare two programs for this fall. One involves compiling a list of 20 questions (with answers) on how the League works. Long-time Leaguers are encouraged to join in the preparation but also to make suggestions as to the best candidates for areas to be covered. This will have to be completed by the middle of July.

The other program, for October, intends to identify the top 10 ways that Virginia state government affects the average citizen and explain how. Lois has already begun the process of asking state officials locally as to their opinions on this and hopes to complete this material by the end of July. More committee members are crucial to this effort.

Other study opportunities include the second part of the statewide election laws effort which will be done primarily online. Therese Martin serves on this committee and will be happy to serve as a contact. Although Part 1 of the study, on voter registration, is completed, many other election issues remain.

The local schools committee is ongoing and very actively monitoring and testifying on FCPS issues. They have not yet decided if they will launch a new study in the near future. Ginger Shea is chair. A list of people interested in environmental issues is quite long, and Janet al-Hussaini has

stepped forward to convene interested parties to determine the direction their efforts might take. Janet already has a number of ideas. Related to this are two LWV-NCA studies, one on updating water supply information in the metro area and the other on the adequacy and reliability of electricity in the metro area. Norma Merritt (proper_bostonian.1@juno.com) is chair of the first and Melpi Jeffries (melpijeffries@msn.com) is chair of the study on electricity.

A few good people are needed to follow developments regarding Tysons Corner and keep LWVFA apprised if we need to lobby in support of our land use positions in "**Here We Stand.**" These folks could simply agree to alert each other when they learn of upcoming decisions and share information. A county committee on health issues is being formed; LWVFA has been invited to join.

Members are also interested in services for the aging and mental health, but so far no one has agreed to convene these groups. A committee does not necessarily need to do research but could serve as a watchdog for upcoming legislation and policy changes that need the League to either support or oppose.

Call Lois Page, (703) 690-0908, or e-mail loismpage@cox.net if you have questions or would like to become more of an active participant than a spectator.

Plans Under Way for Fall Kick-off

Plans are being made for the September Kick-off for the 2010-2011 LWVFA year. This meeting is scheduled for September 4, 2010, at 10 a.m., followed by the briefing for the month's unit meetings. Snacks will be served and attendees are encouraged to bring their lunches, especially if staying for both meetings. We needed to use the Labor Day weekend to keep all the units on their normal schedule. Because centrally located meeting facilities are hard to obtain, we have decided to rotate the sites of these informative gatherings. Our Kick-off meeting is planned for the McLean Governmental Center.

Now is the time to elect or re-elect unit officers and have them put this date on their calendars. Once your officers have been selected, please send the lists to your unit coordinators. We are also looking for input on items for discussion or for materials which unit officers might need.

Action Faction . . .

Board of Supervisors Approves FY 2011 Budget

By Jane Hilder, Action Director

The Board of Supervisors approved the fiscal year 2011 budget on April 27, and it goes into effect July 1. Residents will see cuts to many visible county services such as library hours and parks maintenance, although the cuts are not quite as severe as originally proposed. That property tax rate of 1.09 will not result in tax increases for most county residents, because most saw their assessment drop enough this year to more than make up for the rate increase, but those who did not see a drop in value will pay more in property taxes.

The Board approved a vehicle licensing fee of \$33 per year, which will generate income equivalent to about 1.5 cents on the property tax rate. The majority of supervisors supported charging such a fee. It is one of the few ways the state allows the county to diversify the revenue stream. Implementing the fee without selling decals saves the county millions of dollars that can be put into the general fund.

Supervisors worked to restore most of the cuts citizens, including LWVFA, testified on behalf of at the county budget hearings. Police officers assigned to middle schools will continue to serve in those important roles. The mental health centers in north and south county will stay open. Many of the bus services proposed to be cut will be restored to funding.

Libraries will have additional morning and evening times when they are closed, but some evening hours were restored at regional libraries.

FCPS will have level funding as long as the School Board is willing to use \$16 million that they had requested as reserve to fund later obligations to the Virginia Retirement System. That will still allow over \$40 million to go into a reserve for an expected bill from the state in 2013. The General Assembly is allowing state school systems a deferral until 2013 of one of their quarterly payments plus interest to the VRS for this 2010 fiscal year. While it saves school systems money now, it will cause pain later. The BOS did not feel it was prudent to put aside so much money during a recession.

On the national front, Congress did approve historic healthcare reform in late March. While many of the provisions will not go into effect until 2014, there's one important rule that will help middle-class families and become effective for some policies in September. Children up to age 26 will still be covered by a family medical insurance policy. Anyone who's had a son or daughter lose health insurance during college when they turned 22 will appreciate the value of this provision. It is also extremely valuable to young people whose first jobs may not provide any health insurance, but only if the parents do have a family policy. The latest information on federal employee policies, however, is that adult children will not be covered until the new policy year after re-enrollment. Health insurance companies originally challenged the idea of covering any child with a pre-existing condition, but HHS has stipulated that those children will also be covered.

Where Do I Vote?—Now Available Through Google

By Therese Martin, Treasurer

Many Fairfax residents used to rely on the volunteers answering the League's telephone during the pre-election period to get the answer to this question. Technology has made it much easier, as long as you have access to a computer.

League members have known that they can get this answer and many others related to voter registration and voting by going to the LWV site: www.Vote411.org. At the LWV-VA Council meeting in Lynchburg on May 1, delegates learned that Virginia residents can get similar information by asking Google: *where do I vote virginia?* Nancy Rodrigues, Secretary of the State Board of Elections (SBE), told the group that Virginia is one of 12 states that have contracts with Google to provide registration and voting information in response to online inquiries.

The May study on voter registration revealed that Virginia has adopted some aspects of Voter Registration Modernization, including the ability for inquirers to look up their voter registration – and other election information – online. Both Vote 411 and Google now take you right to the SBE site; you don't have to look up the website to begin your search.

Help Wanted: An alternate liaison from the LWVFA to the Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) meetings is needed on those occasions when our representative cannot attend. The meetings are on the first Wednesday night of each month (except July and August) from 7 until about 8:15 p.m. at the new Courthouse in Fairfax City. Please give Therese Martin (703-471-6364) a call if you are interested in filling this role.

Section 2 . . .

Voter Registration: Is It Time for a Change In Virginia?

(Note; the first section of this study appeared in the May Voter. LWVFA decided to divide it into two sections to ease consideration of the consensus questions. However, the footnotes, appendices, and consensus questions continue to reflect the original numbering of the study.)

Last month you were asked to decide if you agreed with LWV-VA's overall statement about citizenship and voting rights, what is the purpose of voter registration, whether or not Virginia's current voter registration process has a depressing effect on voter turnout, and what measures might be taken to increase voter turnout. This month we take a look at some additional issues, including the thorny issue of just who can vote based on where he or she "lives," an issue that affects many college students, for an example; whether or not we should register by party affiliation; and the whole question of who is in charge of elections and who pays for them. Don't skip the Appendices; they include some very important information. These are League "core" issues, so enjoy the discussion.

SOME CURRENT VOTER REGISTRATION ISSUES IN VIRGINIA

Defining and Applying the Definition of Domicile and Abode. Virginia Election Law requires that the right to register to vote in a given jurisdiction is determined by both abode *and* domicile. An abode is a place where one lives and the domicile is the permanent abode. A voter may have more than one abode, but according to the law, only one domicile, and may vote only where he or she is domiciled. Beyond providing a physical address (a street address or location) the only criterion to establish domicile is the voter's "intent" to remain, that is, to continue living in the locality.

The absence of criteria to define intent has led to uneven determination of residency and the right to register to vote in Virginia. In some jurisdictions, the general registrar accepted a local address as prima facie evidence of domicile, and as long as the application was otherwise in order, the citizen would be registered to vote. In other jurisdictions, if the general registrar knew or suspected that an applicant might live in the community for a limited period of time, for example, in the case of college students, the registrar would attempt to determine intent and therefore domicile by questioning them about their previous address, address for filing tax returns, plans for housing during the summer, employment, etc. Since there are no questions about these essentially personal matters on the application for voter registration, they were asked selectively, at the discretion of the general registrar, who had the power and prerogative to deny the right to register to vote. Thus, a student listing

an on-campus address might be questioned and denied registration, while another, living in a private home or apartment might be registered without question.

While many identify this issue in regard to voting by college students, it could affect all persons (including spouses and dependents) who might reside temporarily in a location such as military, post-doctoral employees at scientific facilities, visiting professors, medical interns and residents. Voting rights for military personnel and their dependents, who are often "transient," are protected by federal law, as are the rights of homeless persons, who may register to vote by listing their address as the location where [the applicant] "lays his head," and a local post office as a mailing address (with "general delivery" sufficing).

The rationale for imposing the test of domicile was that only persons who "intend" to remain in a community, and would therefore have an investment in the outcome, should have the right to vote on local matters or candidates. Suits brought by citizens who had been denied voter registration resulted in judges deciding whether there was a basis for their denial and ultimately determining their right to vote. This situation, and the negative publicity and legal costs to the localities and the state were deemed unacceptable. It was suggested that a standardized test for all general registrars to use to determine domicile might ensure fairness and prevent legal problems.

In January 2007, a proposed uniform questionnaire for general registrars to use to determine domicile was rejected

by Virginia's State Board of Elections (SBE). Arguments against using the questionnaire included the impossibility and impracticality of universal application and the likelihood that certain questions presuming domicile would constitute a violation of the Federal Voting Rights Act as well as equal protection guaranteed in the United States Constitution. The 2009 General Assembly session was not successful in reaching a solution to the problem of uneven determination of residency and tasked the SBE *"to promulgate rules and regulations to ensure the uniform application of the law for determining a person's residence for voter registration."*

In August 2009, the SBE adopted a policy to establish uniform interpretation, broad construction, presumption of intent, and equal application of the requirements to assure all Virginia citizens their right to vote. See Appendix B or http://www.sbe.virginia.gov/cms/documents/Residency_Task_Force/2009-005_Voter_Residency.pdf for a copy of the policy.²⁰

In response to the questionnaire sent to local Leagues in Virginia, the Williamsburg Area League noted that: "The recently adopted State Board of Elections (SBE) policy on voters' eligibility to register with respect to 'residence', e.g. abode v domicile is very helpful." When they register, individuals must provide a mailing address in the locality. If the address is not a street, a description of where the person lives must be provided. "Any discrepancy in this regard will trigger a query by the General Registrar, using a form letter approved by the SBE. The applicant must then complete and sign an application for registration." Members of this League believe that "...the matter of domicile appears to be the only 'ID' issue related to registration, but further study is needed to be certain."

Registration by Party Affiliation. As of 2008, 29 states plus the District of Columbia asked for party affiliation when voters register to vote. Twenty other states, including Virginia, did not. The remaining state, North Dakota, does not have voter registration. The breakdown by state does not indicate any regional, political or urban/rural bias. Although many new Virginia residents are surprised that Virginians do not register by party, the committee could not determine that the issue has gained much attention from political parties or in the General Assembly.

Voter registration with party affiliation is inextricably linked to state rules for holding primary elections. Party affiliation is needed in order to conduct a closed primary; a state that requires voters to declare party affiliation when registering can potentially hold closed primaries. It is frequently left up to the parties to determine if their primaries or caucuses will be open or closed in these states. And where primaries/

caucuses are closed, there are also decisions to make regarding whether to allow "Independents" to participate.

The Brennan Center for Justice issued a paper in 2009 titled, "Party Affiliation in a System of Automatic Voter Registration."²¹ The center supports automatic voter registration, and the paper explores party affiliation in that context. The paper contains a detailed description of the various primary systems that exist, and their links with and dependency on, party affiliation. Also, the paper's Appendix A reviews recent court cases that have raised issues as to the constitutionality of open primaries such as Virginia conducts. So far the courts have ruled that, since Virginia offers alternate methods of nominating candidates (meetings, canvasses, conventions) to the open primaries, the system does not unduly burden a party's freedom of association. However, Virginia law also allows an incumbent rather than the party to choose the method, and this may constitute a severe burden on the party's freedom of association in conjunction with the open primary system. The courts in question did not decide the issue and have left it open to future litigation.

Voter registration with party affiliation is also linked to the various state rules for party qualification or recognition. Some states that require a declaration of party affiliation allow parties to qualify based on some minimum number of voters registered in the party. These states obviously collect party affiliation for not-yet-recognized parties. Other states would force voters who affiliate with unrecognized parties to register as "Independents."

States that have voter registration with party affiliation are in a position to provide the information to the political parties, which allows the parties to target a demonstrably interested audience for contribution requests, volunteer recruitment, etc. In Virginia, the parties are forced to rely on primary voter lists for this information. Since voter turnout in primaries tends to be limited, this in turn limits the information available to parties about their supporters in a state that does not collect party affiliation information.

WHO'S IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS AND VOTING IN VIRGINIA? WHO PAYS?²²

To ensure that elections are transparent, nonpartisan, fair, accurate and pure, citizens need to understand the election process and know who is in charge. As taxpayers, we know elections are ultimately paid for by the citizens, but do we know who pays for what and on what level? This section will provide some of the answers, but space limitations require us to refer the reader to the Constitution of Virginia,

Title 24.2 of the Code of Virginia, and budget documents for further information.

Virginia's elections are administered by a three-tiered organization consisting of the SBE, county and city electoral boards and registrars, and precinct level election officers. All electoral board members, registrars and election officers are positions established under Virginia's Constitution or Code and are appointed positions. How are these officers appointed and for how long?

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The State Board of Elections (SBE) was created in 1946 as a bipartisan agency responsible for ensuring uniformity, fairness, accuracy and purity in all elections in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The agency promotes the proper administration of election laws, campaign finance disclosure compliance, and voter registration processes in Virginia by promulgating rules, regulations, issuing instructions, and providing information to local electoral boards and general registrars. In addition, the agency maintains a centralized database of statewide voter registration and election related data.²³

The SBE consists of three members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly. Two board members are of the party of the governor and one of the opposing party. Each political party recommends at least three qualified voters of the Commonwealth to the governor. They are appointed for four-year terms; no member except the Secretary may serve more than two successive terms. The governor designates one member of the board as the Secretary, who receives the salary as fixed by law; the other two members do not receive compensation, but they generally receive reimbursement for mileage. No member of the board is eligible to offer or hold public office, serve as chairman of a state, local or district level political party committee or as a paid worker in a campaign.

A bill introduced during the 2010 General Assembly session, but ultimately defeated in the Senate, would have increased the size of the State Board from three to five members. It would also have provided for the position of Director of Elections to be hired by the SBE with the concurrence of at least four of its members, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, as head of the elections agency, in place of the present position of the Secretary. Although it may

have professionalized the position of Director of Elections, it could also be interpreted as resulting in the director becoming the political appointee of the General Assembly. Since the SBE Secretary is appointed by the governor, he or she could easily change every four years and may or may not have expertise in the administration of elections. With the growing need for continuity and changing demands on the SBE and its director, it is likely that further attempts to build continuity and professionalism in the SBE will be made in future General Assembly sessions. In a recent survey of Virginia's electoral boards and registrars, 54.3 percent would favor making the SBE director a non-appointed professional position, with 15.5 percent opposed and 30.2 percent undecided. It is interesting to note that respondents from large and very large jurisdictions were significantly more favorable.²⁴

The Virginia budget includes funds for both electoral services provided by the SBE and financial assistance for electoral services provided by Virginia localities. In carrying out its responsibilities of ensuring uniformity and legality in election practices, the SBE conducts annual training seminars for electoral board members and general registrars. It also provides assistance in the form of data circuits provided by and paid for by the SBE. These circuits connect the registrar's office to the centralized voter registration system.

Financial assistance to localities includes reimbursement for the compensation paid to local registrars and the compensation and mileage paid to local electoral board members. The SBE annually calculates and sets the days of service for 134 general registrars, according to law. Compensation for the general registrars is set by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act based on local population. Compensation for the electoral board members is set based on local population and the number of towns, if any, in the locality as set forth in the Appropriations Act. The tables showing the authorized amounts are included in the budget bill each year. Localities are authorized to supplement the compensation paid to the registrar and secretary of the electoral board.

The Virginia budget document notes that the SBE is funded by state general funds, which are used to support state-mandated activities, and a federal grant from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, which is used to implement federal HAVA requirements. The HAVA grant requires a 5 percent state match and a continuity of effort from state funds used for HAVA implementation. HAVA funding is in the form of one-time grants, which might not be available after FY 2014. About two-thirds of the budget is used to provide financial

assistance to local governments. Thirty percent of the SBE portion is used to maintain the computerized statewide voter registration system. See Appendix C for further information about HAVA funding.

Table 1- School Board Elections (\$000)*

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
Electoral Serv	18,889.8	13,777.9	7,998.7	6,933.5
Financial Assistance for Electoral Serv	7,392.7	7,392.7	5,835.8	5,835.8
Exec. Mgt. Savings	-337.4	-1,153.1	-	-
SBE Total	25,945.1	20,017.5	13,834.5	12,769.3

** The budget numbers reflect proposals, including reductions for FY 2010, as transmitted to the General Assembly at the beginning of the 2010 session and amendments adopted in the budget conference report. The budget had not been approved by the governor at the time this study was written.*

Local electoral board members are political appointees, with their membership shifting according to whichever party wins the gubernatorial election. While technology has the promise to make the electoral process easier, less expensive, and less open to fraud, it can also be challenging

LOCAL ELECTORAL BOARDS

Each county or independent city has an electoral board composed of three members who are nominated by their political party and appointed by the district's circuit court judges. Three names are submitted for each vacancy, but traditionally the first name on the list is chosen. If a majority of the judges cannot agree, then the senior judge makes the appointment. The clerk of the circuit court sends the SBE a copy of the order making an appointment to the electoral board. Two electoral board members are of the governor's political party and one of the opposing party. Each member serves a three-year staggered term set to expire at midnight the last day of February. No three-year term will be cut short in order to comply with the political party representation requirements. The board elects one of its members as chairman and another as secretary; the chairman and secretary must be of different political parties unless the representative of the opposing party declines in writing to accept the unfilled office. No member of the board is eligible to offer or hold public office, serve as chairman of a state, local or district level political party committee or as a paid worker in a campaign.

Local electoral boards appoint the general registrar and all officers of elections. They are also responsible for managing the elections in their jurisdiction, including the preparation of ballots, administration of absentee ballot provisions, conduct of the election, and ascertaining the results of elections. They work with the registrar in training election officers. Under just-enacted legislation, the SBE will require certification every four years, by the local electoral board or registrar, that officers of election have been trained consistent with the training standards it sets.

and require skills that some might find difficult to achieve. The need for expertise and continuity will continue to grow at the local as well as at the state level.

GENERAL REGISTRARS (LOCAL)

Local electoral boards meet in May or June to appoint a general registrar, who serves a four-year term. They are responsible for filling any vacancy that occurs, with the replacement to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. General registrars must be qualified voters of the county or city for which they are appointed. They are not eligible to offer or hold an office to be filled by election in whole or in part by the qualified voters of their jurisdiction. No general registrar may serve as the chairman of a political party or other officer of a state, local or district level political party committee. Nor may they serve as a paid or volunteer worker in the campaign of a candidate for office. The general registrar, with the consent of the electoral board, may undertake duties that are not in conflict with his or her duties. The electoral board may not appoint any family member to the office of general registrar.

Just as the local electoral board administers elections, the general registrar administers all registration procedures. These are numerous and include: Establish additional public places for voter registration; educate the public regarding registration and deadlines; have available appropriate forms for registration; receive registrations and transfers by mail; maintain official registration records; preserve written applications of all persons registered and, for a period of four years, those of anyone whose registration is either denied or canceled; notify by mail all persons being denied

registration promptly with reason; and as persons from other states are registered, notify the other state of the registration. Registrars also notify voters if election districts, precincts or polling places are altered, providing (by mail) information regarding voting location and district; verify accuracy of all poll books; return poll books to SBE or transfer a copy of the data from any electronic poll book to the SBE after each election. At the request of the county chairman of any political party nominating candidates for office, the general registrar may review the petitions to determine if signers are registered voters with active status. Registrars also prepare and coordinate training of officers of election before each election and attend or designate a staff member to attend an annual training program provided by the SBE.

LOCAL FUNDING

In addition to providing supplements for local registrar salaries (about 40 percent of registrar salaries are supplemented – close to 70 percent of those in very large localities), counties and cities also pay the costs for additional staff and administrative expenses. Costs may include items ranging from the “I Voted” stickers to the statutory requirements that “each local governing body shall furnish the general registrar with a clearly marked and suitable office which shall be the principal office for voter registration. . . . The governing body shall provide property damage liability and bodily injury liability coverage for the office and shall furnish the general registrar with necessary postage, stationery, equipment, and office supplies.”

It is important to note that, according to statute, the cost of conducting elections is paid by the counties and cities and the cost of town elections is paid by the town. The current Virginia budget also states that all costs associated with May town and city elections, including SBE costs, are to be paid by the localities. With the current economic situation facing localities, it is hard to imagine that local electoral boards and registrars will have an easy task of obtaining the resources that they believe necessary to conduct an efficient voter registration program and well-run elections.

ARE CHANGES NEEDED?

If only because of the budget situation, many observers believe that additional changes are warranted in Virginia’s election process. A bill calling for a study of the Commonwealth’s voter registration and election system was an early casualty in the 2010 General Assembly session. It would have established a joint subcommittee to “study the structure and operation of the registration and election

processes. . . . [and] examine (i) measures that might be necessary or desirable in enhancing the authority of the State Board of Elections to establish and enforce uniform administration of state and federal laws by local election officials; (ii) methods by which the State Board might improve the training of local election officials and verify that local officials have participated in the appropriate level of training; (iii) measures to promote stability and reduce turnover among those responsible at the state level for administering the voter registration and election system; (iv) the desirability of establishing the position of professional agency director for the Board of Elections; and (v) any other matters that might promote the efficiency, uniformity, and integrity of the administration of the voter registration and election processes.”²⁵ Perhaps as a result of its study, League members will be in a better position to make a major contribution to an eventual, comprehensive General Assembly study of Virginia’s electoral process.

2010-11 STUDY

This is the second section of the first part of a two-year study. The second part will address Virginia’s elections themselves, both absentee and at precinct polling places, and related issues.

Endnotes and Sources

19. Testimony of Adam Skaggs of the Brennan Center for Justice before the Illinois House of Representatives Elections Committee, 2009, and a February 23, 2009 press release from the Delaware Department of Transportation
20. http://www.sbe.virginia.gov/cms/Misc/Residency_Task_Force.html
21. http://brennan.3cdn.net/20f072ddef43a7d2f5_bgm6ii9s9.pdf
22. The primary reference for this section is the SBE publication, Virginia Election Laws, 2008 edition with the 2009 supplement. It includes Article II of the Constitution of Virginia and Title 24.2 of the Code of Virginia, annotated. The references are also available at the Legislative Information System website: <http://leg1.state.va.us/>. Information was also found on the SBE website (see below). Specific citations will not be provided.
23. SBE website: http://www.sbe.virginia.gov/cms/About_Us/Index.html.
24. 2008 Virginia Election Administration Survey, conducted by the Virginia Registrars Association in consultation with researchers from George Mason University. http://elections.gmu.edu/Election_Admin.html
25. SJ68, continued to 2011

GLOSSARY

EAC Election Assistance Commission

EDR	Election Day Registration, also called Same Day Registration
FPCA	Federal Post Card Application
FVAP	Federal Voting Assistance Program
FWAB	Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot
HAVA	Help America Vote Act of 2002
MOVE	Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act of 2009
SBE	State Board of Elections
UOCAVA	Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986
VERIS	Virginia Election and Registration System
VRM	Voter Registration Modernization

APPENDIX B

RESIDENCY: DOMICILE AND ABODE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

State Board of Elections Policy 2009-005

A meeting of the Virginia State Board of Elections was held on August 29, 2009 whereby a policy was proposed and approved by the Board:

Voter Residency

Pursuant to the requirements of § 24.2-404(D), the following shall apply only in determining a person's residence under Article II, Sec. 1 of the Constitution of Virginia and Title 24.2 of the Code of Virginia:

1) Definitions:

- a) "Residence," "residency" or "resident," for all purposes of qualification to register and vote means and requires both domicile and a place of abode.
- b) Place of abode means a physical place where a person dwells. One may have multiple places of abode, such as a second home.
- c) Domicile is a person's primary home, the place where a person dwells and which he considers to be the center of his domestic, social and civil life.
- i) Domicile is primarily a matter of intention, supported by an individual's factual circumstances.
- ii) Once a person has established domicile, establishing a new domicile requires that he intentionally abandon his old domicile.
- iii) For any applicant, the registrar shall presume that domicile is at the address of residence given by the person on the application. The registrar shall not solicit evidence to rebut this presumption if the application appears to be legitimate, except as provided in §§ 12 and 13.

2) Required Intent:

- a) A person who intends to remain in a location for an unlimited time has established the intent required to establish

domicile.

b) A person who intends to remain in his current location for an unlimited time has established the intent required to establish domicile even if he may leave, upon the happening of a future contingency. Examples of such future contingencies include, but are not limited to: a change in job status or location, graduation from school, military transfer deployments or other relocations, and medical emergencies.

c) A person who presently intends to leave his current location at a fixed and certain date may not have established the intent required to establish domicile depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, as determined by the registrar, with all due consideration given to persons in the circumstances contained in § 5 below.

d) A person who applies to register to vote in a precinct for the primary purpose of registering to vote or voting in that precinct has not established the intent to establish domicile there.

e) The duration or expiration date of an individual's lease to occupy a specific place of abode shall not be a factor in the determination of his intent to remain in his current location. For example, a college student does not need specific intent to stay in the college jurisdiction beyond graduation, and a member of the military (or spouse or dependent of such person) does not need specific intent to stay in the jurisdiction beyond the end of the current tour of duty, in order to establish domicile there.

3) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to confer upon any person any privileges or benefits other than the right to register to vote and to be qualified to vote in an election.

4) Residency shall be broadly construed to provide the greatest opportunity to register and to vote. A residence can be established in a commercial, industrial or other building that is not normally used for residential purposes if the building serves as the applicant's primary nighttime residence. A homeless person will be considered resident in the location where the homeless person usually sleeps at night. In cases involving non-traditional habitations, the location of the person's usual sleeping area shall be controlling as to the residency of that person.

5) No presumption in favor of or against residence may arise merely on the basis of a person's presence or absence in the following circumstances:

- a) while employed in the service of the Commonwealth or United States, whether military or civilian;
- b) while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the United States or of the high seas;
- c) while employed by, or enrolled as a student in, any educational institution, or residing in any housing commonly occupied by students or faculty;

d) while confined in any jail or other correctional facility as a non-felon;

e) while receiving treatment, or being confined for any reason, in a nursing home, hospital, rehabilitation, or short term care facility, retirement or veterans' home, or like institution or private facility;

f) while remaining in a location only during the workweek in order to conduct business; or

g) while residing in an area within the boundaries of Virginia which has been ceded to, or acquired by, the federal government.

6) If a person resides in an area lacking a specific mailing address, the general registrar shall ask

him to provide a mailing address along with a description indicating where the person resides. However, no person shall be denied registration for failure to submit a mailing address. The description must identify the location with sufficient specificity to allow the general registrar to place the location in a defined precinct. The general registrar shall assign the person to the precinct containing the location where he resides.

7) A person whose home is destroyed or rendered uninhabitable does not lose residence at that home if he intends to return to the home when it is reconstructed or made habitable, unless he has either established a new domicile or has changed his voter registration.

8) A person whose residence is divided by a jurisdictional boundary line or election district boundary line shall be deemed to reside in the location of his bedroom or usual sleeping area.

9) The general registrar shall not automatically presume the residence of one spouse to be that of the other spouse, but shall determine the other spouse's residence in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations.

10) A person loses voting residence in any county or city in Virginia by registering to vote or voting in any other county, city, or state. An otherwise qualified voter shall not lose their residence at an address until they have established their residence at another address.

11) Except as provided in Va. Code § 24.2-411.1, if an application to register to vote is not signed, or is missing information required by law, or if the general registrar cannot determine from the information provided on the application the location at which the applicant intended to register, the general registrar shall deny the application and process it in accordance with Va. Code § 24.2-422.

12) If an application to register to vote contains all information required by law, but contains other apparent discrepancies, the general registrar may promptly resolve the discrepancies through informal means. Informal means include ascertainment of information

through the statewide, voter registration system, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any form of communication with the applicant.

13) If an application to register to vote contains all information required by law, and if any of the situations in (a) – (e) below apply, the general registrar shall not deny the application, but shall ask the applicant to provide additional information in support of the application. The general registrar shall request the information in writing on a form prescribed by the Board, and the applicant shall respond in writing. The application shall not be accepted or denied while the registrar is awaiting the applicant's response. The general registrar shall act promptly to resolve the question of residency as soon as possible. In the event the applicant does not provide the requested information by the last day to register, as established in Va. Code § 24.2-416, and the general registrar is unable to determine the applicant's residency through any other means, the general registrar shall deny the application in accordance with Va. Code § 24.2-422(B).

a) The applicant provides a mailing address in a different county, city, or state from his residential address. In this situation, the general registrar shall reconfirm the residential address and mailing address by asking the supplemental questions provided in § 14 and mailing the questions to both the residential and mailing addresses;

b) The applicant provides a residential address that cannot receive mail, or from which mail sent by the registrar's office is returned. In this situation, the general registrar shall ask for an alternate mailing address;

c) The applicant provides an address that is temporary in nature. Temporary addresses shall include, but not be limited to, hotels, motels, motor homes, hospitals and other short term medical care facilities, houseboats, campgrounds or other facilities that have durational restrictions, such as a 30 day limitation, or any other transient address that would not be considered as a typical permanent residence address. Temporary addresses shall not include apartments or other facilities, such as dormitories, that provide for leases or other rental agreements of at least six months duration. The general registrar shall treat these addresses as permanent ones. In the event the applicant provides an address that is temporary in nature, the general registrar shall ask the supplemental questions provided in § 14.

d) The applicant provides a residential address that is a commercial, industrial or other building that is not normally used for residential purposes, or other non-traditional residential address; or

e) The application causes a conflict with another existing voter in the statewide, voter registration system, such as a duplication of the social security number with an existing

voter.

14) Supplemental Questions: When warranted by the situations described in § 13 above and where any other information on the voter registration application is unclear, the general registrar shall ask the following questions on a form prescribed by the Board, after notifying the applicant that any response he makes is subject to the same oath he took to sign the application:

a) Are you currently registered to vote at another address? The general registrar shall not ask this question unless the applicant failed to provide the information on the voter registration application.

i) If yes to § 14(a), what is that address, and in what county, city, or state is that address located?

ii) If yes to § 14(a) or as indicated on the voter registration application, do you wish to cancel your registration in that county, city, or state and register and establish residence in this county or city in Virginia?

b) Do you have a specific plan to move away from this county or city at a fixed date in the future?

15) Review of Supplemental Questions:

a) If the applicant answers the questions with information sufficient to assign him a polling place within the precinct and to cancel his current registration elsewhere (if any), the applicant shall be registered and added to the voting rolls of the locality and the jurisdiction where the voter was previously registered shall be notified to remove the registrant from their rolls.

b) If the applicant does not provide information sufficient to assign him a polling place within the precinct, the application shall be denied.

c) If the applicant indicates that the application was in error or filed incorrectly the registrar shall provide him voting information that could allow the applicant to register or vote absentee in the Commonwealth.

d) No new or changed voter registration application is effective until an applicant provides answers to the supplemental questions. Any such answers must be in writing and must be returned before the last day to register, as established in Va. Code § 24.2-416. Any supplemental information based upon an application made prior to the close of books shall be accepted and the applicant registered if the response is received before the last day to register, as established in Va. Code § 24.2-416.

APPENDIX C - FEDERAL FUNDING

The **Help America Vote Act** (Pub. L. 107-252) or **HAVA**, was signed into law by President Bush on Oct. 29, 2002. Drafted, at least in part, in reaction to the controversy surrounding the 2000 U.S. presidential election, the goals of HAVA are to:

- Replace punch card voting systems
- Create the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to assist in the administration of Federal elections; and
- Establish minimum election administration standards.

HAVA mandates that all states and localities upgrade many aspects of their election procedures, including their voting machines, registration processes and poll-worker training. The specifics of implementation have been left up to each state, which allows for varying interpretations of the law.

Funds, State Plans and Reporting. HAVA provides various grants to states to carry out its purposes. To be eligible for this funding, states must submit a plan describing how payments will be used and distributed, provisions for voter education and poll-worker training, adoption of voting system guidelines, performance measures to determine success (including goals, timetables, responsibilities, and criteria), administrative complaint procedures, and the committee who helped develop the state plan. Each year a state receives federal funding it must submit a report to the EAC detailing a list of expenditures, the number of and types of voting equipment obtained with the funds, and an analysis and description of the activities funded.

The Virginia State Plan was adopted by the Virginia State Board of Elections on July 31, 2003, and amended in July, 2006. The document can be found on the SBE website: http://www.sbe.virginia.gov/cms/documents/HAVA/Hava_State_Plan_Amendment_2006.pdf.

The Virginia budget includes HAVA grant funds under SBE “non general” funds. Its share of federal funds awarded through 2005 was \$58 million (requiring a 5 percent or approximately \$2.5 million match). Fund uses have included:

- As of March 2006, all 134 localities replaced outdated voting machines with HAVA-compliant voting equipment. All localities have received at least one accessible DRE (direct recording electronic voting system machine) for each precinct.
- Polling place accessibility: When all localities are in compliance and barriers removed, SBE will reimburse with HAVA funds.
- SBE conducted training sessions for local election officials.
- SBE developed new Easy Voter Guides and Voting Rights and Responsibilities publications that have been distributed to localities, public libraries,

- colleges and universities.
- SBE completely redesigned its website to provide better and easier access for the public regarding the election process.
- SBE contracted for a computerized statewide voter registration system known as Virginia Election and Registration System (VERIS)
- Updated voter registration by mail, UOCAVA

implementation, grievance procedures and provisional voting.

- About \$7 million was provided for electronic poll books in the past year.

Lobbying for Restoration of Voting Rights for Felons

By Dianne Blais

On Wednesday, April 28, residents from throughout Virginia lobbied their congressmen in Washington for passage of the Democracy Restoration Act (HR 3335 Conyers / S 1516 Feingold), which would restore voting rights to felons after their incarceration. This grassroots lobbying effort was coordinated by PDA (Progressive Democrats of America) of Virginia co-chairs who believe that lobbying at the national level is currently the most effective way to restore voting rights to felons in Virginia. They plan to lobby again on the issue and hope Leaguers will help.

Our lobbying group included lawyers, law enforcement officials, people of faith and civil-rights based organizations and two felons who have tried but have not been successful in getting their voting rights restored.

Linwood Christian from Petersburg has been trying for years to vote. This year, he received a letter from Governor McDonnell asking for an essay describing his "church" and other activities. Although the Governor has said that these letters were drafts and an error that were not supposed to be mailed, Linwood has received no further communication from the Governor's office revoking the request for this essay.

Senator Webb and several of his and Senator Warner's legislative aides spent almost half an hour in crowded conference rooms with us. Rep. Gerry Connelly could only spare a few minutes, but it seemed his legislative aides had not been aware of this issue. All congressmen visited received a packet of information put together by the Brennan Center for Justice and a DVD by PDA that included the stories of Linwood and Frank. The story of Pam was used as another example of a felon who had committed minor offenses when young that prevented her from voting for life. Pam was a teenager when she committed three

misdemeanors (which equaled a felony) and is now a 50+ year-old woman who feels excluded from society.

At the 2007 LWV-VA Biennial Convention, a two-year study on the restoration of civil rights of felons in Virginia was approved. The Fairfax League studied this issue at unit meetings in May and November 2008 and the LWV-VA Board confirmed that the local Leagues reached consensus on a new position in February 2009.

- Are you interested in lobbying in D.C. for restoration of felon's voting rights?
- Do you know a felon who would be willing to lobby in D.C. on this issue?
- Do you specifically know one of the felons who received one of Governor McDonnell's infamous letters?

If you can reply in the affirmative to any of these three questions, please contact Dianne Blais at 703-830-1998 or dianneblais@aol.com

Olga Reminds Us . . .

As you build your calendars for next League year, please note that the state League is scheduling the Summer Training Workshops for Saturday, August 28, in Hampton. It will be hosted by our newest Member at Large unit. More details will be coming later in the summer as we review the evaluations of Council and Directions to the Board. More details of the workshops and exact location will be forthcoming.

Also, save the date for the LWV-VA pre-session luncheon of the Women's Roundtable, which is always held on the first Wednesday of December.

I also want to announce to all that Convention 2011 will be hosted by the Montgomery County League located in Blacksburg on the weekend of April 30 and May 1, 2011.

Kumar Summarizes Key Virginia Legislature Issues

By Lois Page, Program Director

One of the main revelations coming out of *Washington Post* reporter Anita Kumar's speech at LWVFA's Annual Meeting is the greatly reduced coverage that the sessions now receive because of the reduced newspaper size. Kumar pointed out that three sessions ago, at least a story a day would make the paper. This session, maybe two developments a week were covered.

However, both she and her cohort, Rosalind Helderman, create blogs daily that are in fact news stories. Kumar's blog is: <http://blog.washingtonpost.com/virginiapolitics/>. A suggestion was made that we might create a link to this from our website.

The biggest news of the most recent session was the budget with its 4.2 billion shortfall. Bills were not even considered if money was attached to them. Everything was cut somewhat: the House and Senate restored some cuts, notably to funding for Public Broadcasting.

Kumar reported that a House subcommittee once again killed a redistricting bill that had been passed unanimously in the Senate. Many noted that McDonnell, who had campaigned in support of reformed redistricting, did not send anyone from his staff to lobby for the bill in the subcommittee.

However, McDonnell says he will "create" an independent redistricting committee.

The biggest policy change, Kumar says, is the abortion funding issue that was passed by a single Senate vote with one Senator missing ("he just went home"). No longer can state funds through Medicaid pay for abortions except for rape, incest and risk to life (not health) of the mother. Del. Vivian Watts, also present at the meeting, pointed out that a lot of questions in this area are left unanswered, such as a case when a fetus has died, or when abortion of one fetus in a multiple pregnancy would ensure the life of others.

Another issue of interest to Leaguers was the proposed change by the McDonnell administration regarding the restoration of voting rights to non-violent felons who have served their terms. McDonnell had floated the idea that such felons would be required to write an essay stating how they were reformed, etc. The outpouring of negative publicity on this caused the McDonnell administration to pull back quickly and this proposal seems to have died.

Del. Watts, a long-time League member, pointed out that any improvements in the transportation situation seem quite iffy. She was pleased that 200 slots were added to help people with disabilities but is concerned that not enough staff has been provided to back up reform. Del. Watts also brought to the attention of the attendees a new strategy which she identified as "legislating via the budget," which she feels is an alarming development. An article explaining this procedure will be published this fall in the *VOTER*.

AHOME Reiterates Its Support for the Homeless

The first of this year was spent in redefining and refocusing AHOME's (Affordable Housing Opportunity Means Everyone) priorities in these economic times. With the reduction of the 1 Penny Fund to ½ cent being put aside for sustaining the affordable housing in Fairfax County, AHOME needed to come up with realistic goals and decide where best to put its efforts and support.

The goal of Fairfax County has been to end homelessness in 10 years, which resulted in the Housing Blueprint. The county has adopted a housing plan that is a new initiative from previous models: the rapid re-housing of people and the prevention of households from becoming homeless, the Housing First Approach. The Office to Prevent and End Homelessness is working closely with shelters that are taking on housing locators to help people find housing. Having

people moving out of shelters quickly prevents a buildup of a bottleneck in the shelters. Stimulus dollars have enabled OPEH to make a quicker start than would have been possible without them. The stimulus funds of \$2.4 million are only for three years.

AHOME is a strong supporter of the plan proposed by the Tysons Corner Land Use Task Force and especially the provision that 20 percent of the residential units be affordable to serve income ranges between 50-120 percent of the area median income (AMI) and that the unit bedroom mixes at the lower income levels be developed in accordance with housing demand for said units rather than mirroring other units in the development.

AHOME feels that in supporting Fairfax County's Blueprint Housing Plan it is also supporting affordable/workforce housing in Northern Virginia. The first goal in ending homelessness is to find affordable housing, and that is what AHOME is all about.

This Month's Unit Meeting Locations – Topic: Second Section on Voter Registration

Members and visitors are encouraged to attend any meeting convenient for them, including the “At Large Meeting” and briefing on Saturdays when a briefing is listed. As of May 18, 2010, the locations were correct; please use phone numbers to verify sites and advise of your intent to attend. Some meetings at restaurants may need reservations.

Saturday, June 5

10:00 a.m. At-Large Unit and Briefing

Packard Center
4026 Hummer Rd
Annandale 22003
Contact: Lois, 703-690-0908

Monday, June 7

1:30 p.m. Greenspring (GSP)

Hunters Crossing Classroom
Spring Village Drive
Springfield 22150
Contact: Kay, 703-644-2670

Tuesday, June 8

6:15 p.m. Vienna Evening (VE)

Meeting with Dinner Unit
Contact: Anne, 703-938-7304

6:15 p.m. Dinner Unit (DU)

Meeting with Vienna Evening
Yen Cheng Restaurant
Main Street Center
9992 Main Street, Fairfax 22030
Contact: Tin, 703-207-4669

Wednesday, June 9

10:30 a.m. McLean (MCL)

Star Nut Gourmet
1445 Laughlin Ave.
McLean 22101
Contact: Gail, 703-356-2851

9:30 a.m. Mt. Vernon Day (MVD)

Mt. Vernon District Gov. Center
2511 Parkers Lane
Alexandria 22306
Contact: Gail, 703-360-6561

10:00 a.m. Fairfax Station (FXS) (Followed by lunch at Madigan's in Occoquan)

7902 Bracksford Court
Fairfax Station 22039
Contact: Lois, 703-690-0908

12:00 noon Chantilly/Herndon (CHD)

Sully District Governmental Ctr.
4900 Stonecroft Blvd.
Centreville 20151
Contact: Susan, 703-391-0666

7:30 p.m. Reston Evening (RE)

Reston Art Gallery at Heron House
Lake Anne Village Center,
Reston 20190
Contact: Lucy, 703-757-5893

Thursday, June 10

9:00 a.m. Reston Day (RD)

Contact: Margo, 703-620-9054

9:30 a.m. Fairfax City Day (FXD)

Woodland Retirement Home
4320 Forest Drive
Fairfax 22030
Contact: Bobby, 703-938-1486

9:30 a.m. Springfield (SPF)

Packard Center (Lg. Conf. Rm.)
4026 Hummer Rd
Annandale 22003
Contact: Nancy, 703-256-6570
or Peg, 703-256-9420

7:45 p.m. Mt. Vernon Evening (MVE)

Paul Spring Retirement Community
Mt Vernon Room
7116 Fort Hunt Road
Alexandria 22307
Contact: Kay, 703-765-7104

Have a Great Summer!

(Look for your next *VOTER* in August.).



The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area (LWVFA)
4026 Hummer Road, Suite #214 Annandale, VA 22003-2403
703-658-9150. Web address: www.lwv-fairfax.org

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Jane E. George, President
Ron Page, Editor
Liz Brooke, Coordinator

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages the public to play an informed and active role in government. At the local, state, regional and national levels, the League works to influence public policy through education and advocacy. Any citizen of voting age, male or female, may become a member.

LWVFA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Dues year is July 1 through June 30. Current dues year ends June 30, 2011.)

Membership Category: Individual \$65 ____; Household (2 persons—1 *VOTER*) \$90 ____; Donation \$ ____
Student \$32.50 ____; (Coll. Attending ____)

Membership is: New ____; Renewal ____; Reinstate ____; Subsidy Requested ____

We value membership. A subsidy fund is available, check block above and include whatever you can afford.

Dues are not tax deductible. Tax-deductible donations must be written on a separate check payable to LWVFA Ed. Fund.

Please Print Clearly!

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip + 4 _____

Phone (H) _____ (W) _____ E-Mail _____

Thank you for checking off your interests:

<input type="checkbox"/> County Govt	<input type="checkbox"/> Voting Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Libraries	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial Systems	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Problems	

Mail to: LWVFA, 4026 Hummer Road, Suite 214, Annandale, VA 22003