



Zoning - How It Affects You

Our January discussions will focus on the effects of zoning on communities. The changes in Fairfax County are apparent everywhere with new construction and new building proposals. Attend a unit meeting and learn about restructuring of the Zoning Code along with current trends in land use. Yes, they probably affect you!

Calendar

January 2019

- 2 Voter registration deadline for
Special Election, Virginia
Senate District 33
- 7 *Fairfax VOTER* deadline
- 4 LWNCA Board meeting
- 5 **LWVFA briefing and At-Large
meeting, Packard Center, 10 a.m.**
- 5 League testimony to the Fairfax
delegation to the General Assembly
- 8 Special Election for Virginia Senate
District 33, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- 9 GA convenes (short session)
- 12 New member orientation, Packard
Center, 10 a.m.
- 12 Planning for candidate forums,
Packard Center, 1:30 p.m.
- 9-14 **LWVFA unit meetings**
- 16 **LWVFA Board meeting**
- 16 LWV-VA Women’s Legislative
Roundtable, Richmond, 8:30 to 9:30 am.
- 19 Planning for voter registration. Packard
Center, 2 p.m.
- 23 & 30 LWV-VA Women’s Legislative
Roundtable

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VOTE!!
Democracy is NOT a Spectator Sport
League of Women Voters



Presidents' Message



We would like to start by wishing each and every one of you a very Happy New Year! We know it sounds clichéd to say that the past year has just flown by, but the fact of the matter is that it has! It has been a very busy year for all of us here at the League, especially for our Voter Service team given that it was mid-term election year! Big kudos to all of you.

As we sit and reflect on the year that has gone by, we remember all the work that we put in this year. We have had a number of successes and we want to build on them. Every organization has an identity and ours is and has always been voter registration and education. We are and will remain the defenders of democracy. There can be no true democracy without an engaged and informed electorate. That is where the League of Women Voters comes in. We register, we inform, we educate, and we encourage and enable our citizens to have their voices heard. As all of you realize, it takes a lot of effort to put together all that we do. To that end we realize we need to concentrate our energies on those aspects of our work.

We have identified the areas where we intend to direct our focus.

First, Vote 411 - We have been told that voters find this to be one of the most informative tools available and use it to make their ballot choices on a regular basis. The usage of Vote 411 has gone up 490% compared with the last midterm election in 2014!! As a matter of fact, it has gone up 100 percent in comparison with 2016, which was a Presidential election year!! We do have much of which to be proud!

Second, Candidate Forums - Our forums are immensely popular and one of the main things we are known for, as they give Fairfax residents a chance to come and see and to hear their candidates in person and to ask them questions and let them know what their issues are. This past year both the forums were well attended and we along with our partner organizations were extremely gratified to see the turnout. We hope to continue our partnerships and bring more forums to you in 2019 as there are many local elections coming up.

Finally, High School Voter Registration - One of our biggest pride-and-joys. As you might not be aware, our

League and the Board of Elections are the two bodies that are officially allowed into Fairfax County Public Schools to register students to vote! We take that honor and responsibility very seriously and are proud and humbled at the same time to tell you that over 5,000 students were registered this year! We had organized a High School Voter Registration Challenge that was hugely successful and probably one of the main factors responsible for the uptick in registration! This was a threefold increase from the previous year! A big shout out to our dedicated team! The best part about going into schools is that we don't just register students; we also motivate and encourage them to vote. There have been enough instances where we have heard frustrated 17-year-olds say that they think their vote doesn't matter! "Oh no," we say to them! "It does!" Then we go about demonstrating to them exactly how much their vote matters and why. It is extremely gratifying to see that light bulb go off in their heads when they understand that they are the largest voting block and yet the one that votes the least and how it is hurting their cause. As a whole, we

*Fairfax County 24-hr.
Domestic & Sexual Violence Hotline:
703-360-7273; 711 TTY*

LWVFA Fairfax VOTER 2018 - 2019

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at the Fairfax League are pledged to continue to do our work in schools, and we hope that many of you will join us in that task.

As we mentioned earlier, for democracy to work the electorate has a responsibility that goes beyond voting at the polls. In as much as we would like to think that our representatives know what's best for us, sometimes they need to be told and shown our opinions on specific issues. Our Action and Advocacy group has been doing just that throughout 2018 with considerable success! We were there every step of the way as Virginia passed the dedicated funding for Metro bill. We have a huge job to do as we work on redistricting reform. We realize that the League cannot be everywhere, much as we would like to be. Many of our members were there at our Action Forum on November 18 and saw firsthand what it's all about. There are so many issues, but we have had to choose a few to which we devote our efforts in 2019 in order to be effective. We are working with several organizations that are dedicated to these causes. We have a huge job to do as we work on redistricting reform with our partner OneVirginia2021. This is a time-sensitive issue and a very critical one to boot.

We are also fully engaged with Mothers Demand Action on gun safety. In addition to all this we are throwing our weight behind the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by Virginia's legislature. Last, but definitely not the least, we are going full steam ahead with our partners the ACLU and NAACP on Voting Rights for all. Yes, ALL! Each and every citizen age 18 and older!

As you can see, 2019 is going to be a busy year, just like 2018 was. We hope we can achieve even more success this year. We are more than 400 persons strong and it should not be an insurmountable task.

We do have one big ask. Please try to find time to come and volunteer. We are also looking for people in several leadership positions, on the Board and off the Board. Please feel free to email Judy (president1@lww-fairfax.org), Anu (president2@lww-fairfax.org), or Charleen Deasy (charleen.deasy@verizon.net) if you have any interest. Most positions are shared, so you will always have someone experienced with whom to work.

Judy & Anu

Leadership Positions Available - Where Can You Help Out?

Do you want to join in the leadership of an amazing, wonderful group committed to civil discourse for our country? That group is our very own League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area of which you are already a member. LWVFA is currently developing the slate of officers for the 2019-2020 League year. Some positions are "on Board," meaning that the individual is expected to attend the monthly board meetings, which are usually on the third Wednesday of each month. Many other positions are "off Board," meaning that they are not part of the executive board (although any member is welcome to attend board meetings) but carry out their duties without attending the monthly meetings. An interest and commitment to LWVFA works at various levels of involvement. Please see the website www.lww-fairfax.org for a full explanation of the principles of LWV.

The Nominating Committee is presently contacting members but, please, don't wait to be contacted. Volunteers are most welcome. There are job descriptions on our website, but best is to talk with the incumbent to better understand what is involved with a position.

Yes, a time commitment is involved but the group is amazing, the rewards enormous, and all are totally committed to "making democracy work." LWV does not support or endorse any political party or individual, i.e., we are nonpartisan. Plan to get more involved beyond your current level of commitment.

Please contact any member of the nominating committee if you have questions. We are Charleen Deasy, Chair, at charleen.deasy@verizon.net, Ann Parham at mannparham@comcast.net, Barbara Ewalt at bseandlte@earthlink.net, Peggy Knight at peggy.knight1@verizon.net, or Adarsh Trahan at adatrehan@gmail.com. LWVFA is a group of dedicated men and women that informs its members and the public about voting and issues to make our communities better in every way! You are already a part of the organization. Now is the time to consider stepping up to take a leadership role in LWVFA.



The Future of Congressional Gerrymandering in the USA

By Franklin L. Kury 11/14/18

The 2018 elections across the USA demonstrated a growing public desire to end gerrymandering of Congressional redistricting with independent redistricting commissions. Voters in Colorado and Michigan approved reforming their redistricting systems with independent commissions to draw Congressional maps. Colorado did it by a 71 to 29 percent vote, and Michigan by 61 to 39 percent.

Utah also voted on redistricting reform, but the vote is so close that the results will not be known until the official count is completed.

In its 2018 primary, Ohio voters approved a similar proposal after the Ohio legislative leaders and state League of Women Voters worked out a compromise they both supported. When these three ballot box initiatives are implemented, nine states will have Congressional redistricting in the hands of an independent commission. The six currently with such commissions are Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Jersey and Washington. Pennsylvania's Congressional elections, using a new map drawn by the state Supreme Court, showed the difference fairly drawn districting maps can make in giving the voters competitive Congressional districts.

In the 2016 Pennsylvania Congressional elections Republicans won 13 of 18 seats. Twelve of the candidates won by 60 per cent or more and three seats were uncontested. The lowest margin was 53.73 percent. In January 2018 the Pennsylvania Supreme Court relied on a "free and equal elections" provision in the state constitution to invalidate the 2011 map and drew its own. The results are astounding. The Congressional delegation elected November 6 yielded 9 Republicans and 9 Democrats, the number of seats won by 60 percent fell from 12 to 8, only one seat was uncontested, and the lowest winning margin fell from 53.73 percent to 51.35. Clearly, the state Supreme Court-drawn map gave the voters a competitive set of choices in Congressional elections they had not seen in a long time.

There are, however, a significant number of major states where it is hard to discern that the 2018 elections significantly improved the chances of Congressional redistricting reform. Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Illinois continue under the control of strong partisan legislative leadership resistant to redistricting reform.

In reviewing the national scene, several points stand out. In states where the public has a direct voice by ballot-box initiatives, obtaining redistricting reform is significantly easier than in states where only legislature can make the changes. Twenty-six states have a form of ballot box

initiative, twenty-four do not.

Congressional redistricting is a matter for each state individually. The road to reform is still filled with obstacles, even in states like Michigan and Colorado where the voters' opinion is clear. Reform leaders in those states must be prepared for legal and legislative obstacles to implementation, such as those that occurred in Florida and Arizona after their voters approved reform at the ballot box. Pennsylvania is unique because the 2011 Congressional map was invalidated without reliance on the federal Constitution or a referendum. The Pennsylvania Republican leadership has three times asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review the state Supreme Court's action and the U.S. Supreme Court declined because it does not review state Constitutional questions.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court-ordered map expires after the 2020 election. A new one will be needed to respond to the 2020 census. Drawing of this map will still begin in the Republican controlled legislature, but – unlike in 2011 – the governor will be a Democrat who can negotiate for a plan that is not gerrymandered.

The challenge to enact redistricting reform in time for the 2021 redistricting in states without ballot-box referendum continues to be daunting. There is a narrow time slot of perhaps two years in which to do it.

Reform leaders in the hard states, like Fair Districts PA, Common Cause in Georgia, the Texas reform coalition and the Virginia, Wisconsin and Illinois Leagues of Women Voters, are undeterred. They will move ahead with indefatigable determination.

There is always the possibility of a U.S. Supreme Court decision that could change this by adopting a standard for measuring gerrymandering. The chances of that happening before 2021 are slim. The Wisconsin case that presented a gerrymandering measuring standard was sent back to the District Court on the question of standing. There are cases in North Carolina and Texas that could go the nation's top court. If any of these cases get to the U.S. Supreme Court they will be heard by a more conservative bench, now that Justice Kennedy has been replaced by Justice Kavanaugh.

Those seeking reform cannot wait for a court action that may never take place. Relying on the courts is to rely on a firm "maybe." The clear necessity is to seek reform through the legislatures, difficult as that may be. The 2018 elections provide good reason to believe that Congressional redistricting reform is moving towards victory. The realities in each state also show there is considerable work to be done to get it.

(Franklin L. Kury is the author of "Gerrymandering. A Guide to Congressional Redistricting, Dark Money and the U.S. Supreme Court.")

ZONING - HOW IT AFFECTS YOU

By Julia Jones. Program Director

The Fairfax County Land Use and Development Office has an Information Portal which is the source of most of this article. Under the listing of Department Resources are sections on Planning and Zoning, Comprehensive Plan, zMOD, Zoning Ordinance, and many others. This is a fascinating site to explore if you wish more information or more detail (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/Department_of_Planning_and_Zoning). If you are interested in this topic (or others), you can join the Fairfax County List Serve to receive notice of meetings and learn of actions taken by your governmental bodies.

Where you live is important - how accessible are public facilities, where are the grocery stores and churches, how far away are the schools, what is the size of your lot, etc. So many of the answers are affected by the decisions of elected officials in the jurisdiction in which you chose to live. In Fairfax County, the Board of Supervisors has the authority to devise a land use plan, Fairfax's Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is required by state law to be used as a guide in decision-making about the built and natural environment. At public hearings on the plan, community members have the opportunity to express their opinions.

Sections of the Comprehensive Plan are updated periodically to incorporate amendments adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The Web edition of the Comprehensive Plan is the most up-to-date. In addition to the land-use plan, there are zoning regulations governing what activities and constructions are acceptable in each area. Further, there are building codes that must be followed in construction.

What is Land Use Planning?

Land use planning seeks to order, regulate, and develop land within a governmental jurisdiction in an efficient and ethical way, thus preventing land use conflicts. In doing so, the governmental unit can plan for the needs of the community now and in the future while safeguarding natural resources. The plan defines the relationships between such uses as residential, commercial, and industrial. In the United States, the terms land use planning, regional planning, urban planning, and urban design are often used interchangeably. The American Planning Association in 2011 stated that the goal of land use planning is to further the welfare of people and their communities by creating convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient, and attractive environments for present and future generations.

What is Zoning?

The basic purpose of zoning is to divide an area into resi-

dential, commercial, and industrial districts (or zones), with the use of property within each district being reasonably uniform. Within these three main types of districts, there generally will be additional restrictions such as the type of buildings allowed, the setbacks from streets, street frontage of lots, minimum lot area, off-street parking, the number of buildings on a lot, and the number of dwelling units in a certain area. Regulations may also restrict areas to single-family homes or to multi-family dwellings or townhouses. In areas of historic or cultural significance, zoning regulations may require that those relevant features be preserved.

The Zoning Ordinance of Fairfax County is intended to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the public and to implement the adopted Comprehensive Plan for the orderly and controlled development of the County. The current zoning plan or ordinance in Fairfax County is 40 years old. It has been modified with at least 470 amendments.

Non-Government Zoning Restrictions

Not all land use restrictions are created by governments. Land developers may also incorporate restrictions in their developments, most commonly through the use of restrictive covenants and easements. **Restrictive covenants** are provisions in a deed limiting the use of the property and prohibiting certain uses. Restrictive covenants are typically used by land developers to establish minimum house sizes, setback lines, and aesthetic requirements thought to enhance the neighborhood. **Easements** are rights to use the property of another for particular purposes. Easements also are now used for public objectives, such as the preservation of open space and conservation. For example, an easement might preclude someone from building on a parcel of land, which leaves the property open and thereby preserves an open green space for the benefit of the public as a whole.

What are Building Codes?

A building code (also building control or building regulations) is a set of rules that specify the standards for constructed buildings and nonbuilding structures. The purpose of building codes is to provide minimum standards for safety, health, and general welfare, including structural integrity, mechanical integrity (including sanitation, water supply, light, and ventilation), means of egress, fire prevention and control, and energy conservation.

What is zMOD - Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance Modernization Project?

Fairfax County recently launched a major initiative to modernize its Zoning Ordinance. Dubbed “zMOD,” the effort will help Fairfax County carry out its strategic plan to grow and diversify its economy. The modernization plan was presented in March 2017 to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors’ Development Process Committee. To help implement zMOD, the County hired the consultant services of Clarion Associates, LLC (a national land-use consulting firm) and has added two new staff positions to work on the project.

“We want to be sure that our ordinance is forward thinking in terms of being able to accommodate uses that we don’t know about today that will be here in the future,” said Barbara Byron, then Director of the Office of Community Revitalization (OCR). (Ms. Byron has recently been appointed as director of a future department that will combine OCR and the Department of Planning and Zoning (DPZ) to implement zMOD.)

zMOD’s primary goals are to reorganize the Zoning Ordinance to make it more user-friendly and combine uses of similar impact into broad categories for consistency and ease of understanding and implementation. The project also includes updating the lists of land uses that are permitted in various zoning districts in an effort to adapt to changes in how people live and businesses operate. The new zoning ordinances would define broader uses under fewer categories, including: Agriculture, Residential, Public/Institutional/Community, Commercial, and Industrial.

In order to collect public input and encourage community participation, extensive outreach will be conducted through a series of project meetings, workshops, and public hearings. Public input, Power-Point presentations and videos will be posted on the zMOD webpages (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-zoning/zmod). In the winter of 2018-19, drafts of recategorized use regulations will be posted for public review. In Spring 2019 there will be public meetings to review the drafts.

Why update the Zoning Ordinance?

- The structure of the current Zoning Ordinance is outdated.
- The current structure makes it difficult to take advantage of new technology.
- The format of the current Zoning Ordinance lacks graphics and illustrations and is not user-friendly.
- The current Zoning Ordinance does not reflect current land uses or emerging trends in zoning.

What is found in a Zoning Ordinance?

- Définitions of a zoning district (What is it?)
- Permissions of the land use (Where are they allowed, and who needs to review or approve the use?)
- Quality/layout standards (What are the development and design regulation standards, e.g., building height, parking, landscaping?)
- Procedures (How are development projects evaluated, approved, and enforced?)
- Standards (Are there any limitations or conditions to protect surrounding areas?)

Benefits of zMOD

Phase One of zMOD would improve the format and structure of the Zoning Ordinance. The plan would consolidate the current 27 different articles and appendices into 9 articles covering broader topics to make the ordinance easier to use, navigate, and maintain. The standards will increase user friendliness by grouping topics, simplifying language, and consolidating all other development standards, such as development intensity, landscaping, lighting, and flood plain relevant information from appendices into the ordinance. The new plan will include diagrams, charts, and tables so users will be able to find information more quickly.

The first land use unit targeted for zoning updating was Industrial. One example of simplification involves the definition of a wholesale facility:

Current Definition: Any establishment for the sale of merchandise in gross for resale, and any establishment for the sale of merchandise principally to institutional, commercial, contractors and industrial users, but not including retail sales to the general public except as a subordinate ancillary activity. Any display area accessible to the general public shall be limited to the lesser of either ten (10) percent of the gross floor area of the establishment or 1,000 square feet. For the purpose of this Ordinance, a warehouse shall not be deemed a wholesale trade establishment.

Proposed Definition: A facility in which the sale of commodities in quantity to retailers, other businesses, industries, or institutions occurs.

Zoning trends

Governments and communities are proposing broader and more flexible land uses, which include addressing mixed use and new uses while continuing to focus on neighborhood compatibility. Many feel that the market will devise new uses faster than a community can add them to the Zoning Ordinance. Mixed-use trends include striving to improve walkability and reduce vehicle miles travelled. Some trends to consider are changing market conditions, changes in law (think allowing telecommunications), shared economy (think Uber, Lyft, AirBnB), and new uses (think electric vehicle charging stations).

Fairfax planners are considering, or have implemented, ordinances involving short-term lodging, farmers' markets and community gardens, small-scale production and manufacturing in commercial districts, continuing care for aging residents, and specialized housing (co-housing, micro units, tiny housing). There are also new uses in once commercial spaces, for example: hookah bars, indoor entertainment, and banquet halls. The County is looking to revise regulations on institutional care to include adult daycare, assisted living, and group living among other needs.

In order to understand trends and ordinances, the County has listed pertinent terms in a glossary. The Fairfax County Zoning Glossary is provided to assist the public in understanding the staff evaluation and analysis of development proposals. Although not represented as legal definitions, the glossary contains many terms such as:

Density: Number of dwelling units (du) divided by the gross acreage (ac) of a site being developed for residential use; or, the number of dwelling units per acre (du/ac) except in some areas when density refers to the number of persons per acre.

Open Space: That portion of a site which generally is not covered by buildings, streets, or parking areas. Open space is intended to provide light and air; open space may function as a buffer between land uses or for scenic, environmental, or recreational purposes.

Site Plan: A detailed engineering plan, to scale, depicting the development of a parcel of land and containing all information required by the Zoning Ordinance. Generally, submission of a site plan for review and approval is required for all residential, commercial, and industrial development except for development of single-family detached dwellings.

Variance: An application to the Board of Zoning Appeals

(BZA) which seeks relief from a specific zoning regulation such as lot width, building height, or minimum yard requirements, among others. A variance may only be granted by the Board of Zoning Appeals through the public hearing process and upon a finding by the BZA that the variance application meets the required standards.

NEW ZONING ORDINANCES ADOPTED OR PROPOSED

1. Empty Offices in Suburban Neighborhoods Convert to New Uses (Adopted)

In May 2018, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved a change to the County's land-use plan to more easily allow empty office buildings in suburban neighborhoods to be converted into other uses. The action follows a similar change approved December 2017 for empty offices in areas planned for mixed-use or industrial areas. Earlier an empty, five-story, suburban office building was converted into Baileys Upper Elementary School, the first "high-rise" school in Fairfax County. While suburban offices make up only 3.3 percent of the county's vacant office space, this change could help these buildings find new life as apartments, live-work units, shops, hotels, schools, libraries, makers-places, and other light industrial or commercial uses.

Offices in suburban neighborhoods may now be turned into other uses without a site-specific change to the Comprehensive Plan if certain conditions are met. For example, these new uses must be compatible with surrounding development, offer more ways for pedestrians to access the building, and consider impacts to schools and parks if new residences are considered. Most buildings proposed to be repurposed will need rezoning approval by the Board of Supervisors. This process incorporates opportunities for community input, including public hearings. County officials also retain the right to initiate a site-specific land use change to the plan for a reuse project.

2. Backyard Coverage (Adopted)

Outdoor kitchens, fire pits, large decks and patios have become more popular as outdoor features. Many homeowners have unknowingly violated zoning rules that limit their size and scope. In response, the Board of Supervisors adopted zoning changes on June 5, 2018, that allow these amenities to take up more space in backyards. The action will especially help homeowners in planned district communities, like Kingstowne and Burke Centre, who typically have smaller yards.

The changes apply to the so called “minimum required rear yard” provisions. The new rules now allow accessory structures such as decks, patios, sheds, and children’s playsets to cover a greater percentage of this area. Zoning regulations require homes to be set back a minimum distance from the property line, and they set a maximum percentage of this rear yard that can be covered with accessory structures. The limitation is to prevent visual clutter from affecting neighbors, and it helps to reduce stormwater runoff from hardscapes. Previously, accessory structures could take up only 30 percent of the minimum rear yard without the need for County approval. The new rules now allow these features to cover 50 percent of the minimum rear yard by right in planned zoning districts. For properties in these districts that are 5,000 square feet or less - about the size of a professional basketball court - these structures can cover 75 percent by right.



However, the 30 percent coverage rule was not changed for houses in conventional residential zoning districts. But County officials adopted an easier process to seek approval for a greater coverage percentage. Now, homeowners can apply by special permit for up to 60 percent coverage instead of a more stringent variance. Special permits still require a public hearing before the Board of Zoning Appeals.

3. Short-Term Lodging in Fairfax County (Adopted)

Short-term lodging (STL), also known as short-term rental (STR), is any occupancy of a dwelling for a period of less than 30 days. Prior to the adoption of this amendment, the Zoning Ordinance did not permit such uses in any dwelling unit. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors adopted the Short-Term Lodging Zoning Ordinance Amendment on July 31, 2018.

The new regulations went into effect on Oct. 1, 2018, and short-term lodging operators must apply for a new \$200 two-year zoning permit. The regulations don’t bar homeowners or community associations from prohibiting short-term lodgings within their subdivision or development. Short-term rentals will be allowed in single-family homes, townhouses, condos, mobile homes and apartments with the following use limitations:

- A dwelling or mobile home may be used for STL for no more than 60 nights per calendar year.

- The maximum number of lodgers per night may not exceed 6 adults, except where the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code requires fewer occupants.

- The maximum number of rental contracts per night is one. All lodgers occupying a STL must be associated with the same rental contract.

- Events and activities—including luncheons, banquets, parties, weddings, meetings, fund raising, commercial or advertising activities, and any other gathering of persons other than the authorized lodgers, whether for direct or indirect compensation - are prohibited in association with any STL.

- All advertisements for STL, posted on any platform online or in any other format, must include the STL permit number and identify the location of the required parking space and any other available parking or public transportation options.

- Transient Occupancy Tax must be collected for each rental contract. Operators must file a monthly return and remit the transient occupancy tax due to the Department of Tax Administration on or before the last day of the month following the reporting month. A monthly return must be filed even if no taxes are due. Additionally, if gross receipts exceed \$10,000 per calendar year, a Business Professional and Occupational License (BPOL) is required.

- STL is prohibited in a detached accessory structure, accessory dwelling unit, temporary family health-care structure, affordable dwelling unit, or workforce dwelling unit.

A dwelling or mobile home used for STL must:

- Be open, upon request, for inspection by County personnel during reasonable hours.
- Comply with the requirements of the applicable version of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building or Virginia Manufactured Home Safety Regulations, as determined by the Building Official.
- Have a working multi-purpose fire extinguisher, interconnected smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors (when required for a fireplace or gas service).
- Have a plan posted inside the door of each sleeping room showing the exit pathway from the sleep-

ing room used for STL to the nearest exit from the dwelling or mobile home.

- Have one designated parking space available for lodgers, which the Operator has the authority to reserve for STL purposes.

An STL Operator must:

- Be a permanent resident of the property hosting the STL.
- Obtain written consent from the owner of the property for the STL use (when applicable).
- Assume responsibility for determining whether any regulations, prohibitions, and covenants applicable to the dwelling or mobile home prohibit STL.
- Designate at least one person who consents to serve as an Authorized Agent for the STL Operator.
- Maintain a guest log including the name, address, and telephone number of all overnight lodgers. The guest log must be made available upon request to any County employee or agent tasked with enforcing the Zoning Ordinance or other applicable part of the County Code.

4. Small-Scale Production (SSP) and Manufacturing Establishments (proposed)

Technological and economic changes have made certain small-scale manufacturing businesses to be clean and compatible in commercial districts. They can be combined with retail or educational programs, and help create unique, interesting, and vibrant places. The amendment proposes to update the Zoning Ordinance to capture these emerging uses for both new and repurposed buildings in commercially-zoned areas. Business types include a broad range from textiles to woodworking or vertical farming to breweries, and may utilize tools, light machinery, or 3D printers. Various business models may be accommodated, including maker-spaces, shared kitchens, or other production facilities, as well as spaces for individual tenants. The amendment intends to capitalize on the research being done by Recast City (a leader in the SSP movement) for the Office of Community Revitalization and support potential pilot projects. Technological and economic changes - along with consumer market preferences for locally-made and “artisanal”/craft products - have enabled small producers to competitively operate in traditionally non-industrial areas, such as retail and commercial centers. Public hearings on the zoning changes are tentatively planned to occur before the end of 2018.

5. Sign Provisions (proposed)

Sign provisions changes are proposed to adhere to a recent Supreme Court ruling that sign regulations may not make

restrictions based on their content or message (at least on non-commercial speech). The County’s existing zoning ordinance regulates and/or classifies certain sign types based, in whole or in part, on the message of the sign.

On October 30, 2018 the Board of Supervisors authorized the advertisement of public hearings on a Zoning Ordinance Amendment which repeals and replaces the previous Signs article by:

- deleting redundant or outdated provisions;
- proposing new regulation of signs and/or their characteristics in a content-neutral manner;
- establishing more uniform regulation of signs in all zoning districts; and
- reorganizing existing and new provisions in a more user-friendly format to include graphics.

The Planning Commission Public Hearing was scheduled for December 5, 2018, and the Board of Supervisors Public Hearing is planned for February 5, 2019.

6. Commonly Accepted Pets (proposed)

The proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment seeks to add certain animals to the definition of “commonly accepted pets” and make other minor editorial changes to existing regulations. At this time, public hearings are scheduled for January 22, 2019. As proposed, hedgehogs, chinchillas, and hermit crabs would be added to the definition of commonly accepted pets and would therefore be permitted in Fairfax County without special permit approval. This revised definition is in keeping with the proposed changes to the Code, which will explicitly exclude “hedgehogs” from the definition of a “wild or exotic animal.” It has been a longstanding interpretation of animal control services that hermit crabs, as an invertebrate species, are not considered to be “animals” for the purposes of these regulations, and therefore are not specifically prohibited.

The amendment also seeks to replace the term “non-poisonous” with “not venomous to people” in regard to spiders and snakes. This proposed change is made in consultation with animal experts and is consistent with the technical definitions of “poisonous” and “venomous.” Venomous organisms deliver or inject venom into other organisms, using a specialized apparatus of some kind (usually fangs or a stinger), while poisonous organisms do not deliver their toxins directly. The entire body, or large parts of it, may contain the poisonous substance and may be harmful when eaten or touched.

Finally, the amendment also proposes to revise the Ordinance as it pertains to the age of fowl counted toward the

maximum number permitted on a lot. Currently, only domestic fowl six months in age or older are counted toward the bird unit calculation. However, the current definition of “commonly accepted pet” permits domestic fowl under two months old. This change from six months or older to two months or older would ensure that the limitations are consistent with the age limitations in the commonly accepted pets definition. As a result, all domestic fowl two months in age or older would need to be kept on lots of two acres or more, or a special permit would be required.

7. Continuing Care Facilities, Adult Day Care Centers, and Related Provisions (proposed)

The proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment will establish a new zoning district and use for a continuing care facility, establish a new use for adult day care centers, and make appropriate changes to the existing provisions to accommodate these uses and to clarify the existing regulations, as necessary.

A continuing care facility is a type of a community service facility that provides a variety of accommodation types and services that offer occupants the opportunity to age in place by providing options for lodging, board, and care. The continuing care facility zoning district is intended to provide for a planned and coordinated development that combines various other uses that already exist in the Zoning Ordinance, and that may also include a variety of secondary uses of a commercial, office, recreational, retail, or service nature. The existing uses in the Zoning Ordinance – independent living facilities, assisted living/nursing/other medical care facilities – will remain and will accommodate facilities that are developed individually as “stand-alone” facilities.

The continuing care model is similar to the university/college model, which combines dwellings, congregate living facilities, offices, restaurants, commercial, recreation, and countless other uses. However, because a college/university functions as a sum of its parts and not as individual components, the umbrella use of college/university was established to address the integrated interaction of these features into a single use for the purposes of zoning regulation.

The amendment will also create a new use of adult day care center that is intended to serve the needs of aged or infirm adults or adults with a disability by providing day care services during times when the family member or other primary care provider is not available to provide such care. This change will remedy the current practice of deeming such uses to be child care centers under the existing provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.

Discussion Questions

1. Have you been involved in zoning “problems”/concerns/changes? Explain.
2. How would you describe the differences between land use plans, zoning ordinances and building codes?
3. Is the public fully aware of public hearings or ways to comment on changes in zoning? How would you increase public participation?
4. What factors are the most important aspects of zMOD to you or users of the zoning ordinances?
5. Which of the examples of new or revised zoning examples do you agree with? disagree with?
6. What future zoning problems do you see?
7. Can you suggest other trends that were not mentioned in the article?



By Carol Bursik, Membership Director

The month of November brought LWVFA 10 new members and one re-joined member. A warm welcome to all of them! We are now 495 members strong.

Earnestine Bridges
 Selamawit Eshet (student)
 Brenda Kouyoumdjian
 Khalil Lyons (student)
 William Mayhew (reinstatement)
 Gina Medsker
 Judith Molseed
 Rebecca Shelton
 Melanie Srivisal
 Jan Strozer
 Mindi Weisenbloom

January 31, 2019, marks the end of the LWVUS membership year. If you have not renewed by January, we will have to drop you from our rolls. We don't want to do that! Please renew as soon as possible to ensure your continuing support of the League of Women Voters and to receive all of the wonderful publications of LWVUS, LWV-VA, and LWVFA

We're glad to have you on board!

LWVFA November Donors and Supporters

The LWVFA Board extends an overwhelming thank you to the following individuals for their generous support.

Rona Ackerman, Kimberly Adams, Sarah Akins, Beth Alley, Cheryl Binkley, Dianne Blaise, Donna Blake, Linda Bollon, Tanya Brandsher, Pat Brady, Earnestine Bridges, Stair Calhoun, Joan Cantor, Mary Jane Cleary, Kristin



Clemens, Lynne Coan, Laura Cohen, Patricia Collins, Bernice Colvard, Susan & Jack Cowart, Mary de la Fe, Jen Dixon, Helen Dunn, Joanne Fiel, Eleanor & Tom Fina, Leslie Forte, Wendy Fox-Grage, Viveka Fuenzalida, Ellen Gale, Kelli Garcia, Dawnee Giammittorio, Gloria Haheer, Hugh Haworth, Earnestine Heastie, Judy Helein, Ruth Hoffman, Jacob Hurt, Anne Kanter, Lisa Kubiske, Janice Kuch, Anne Johnson, Sidney Johnson, Renee Jones, Helen Kelly, Peggy & Wayne Knight, Celeste Land, Maggi Luca, Tammy McMenamin, Merry Alice Macke, Therese Martin, Ann Mueller, Jerry Nelson, Anne Nowrouz, Peggy O'Neil, Sue Owens, Lois & Ron Page, Ann Parham, Jerry Poje, Maureen Rabinovitz, Patricia Renzetti, Judy Robison, Anu Sahai, Sylvia Sanchez, Ashley Shuler, Jerry Stein, Susan Stillman, Pat & Peggy Taves, Dorothy Tobin, Angela Trammel, Adarsh Trehan, Cheryl Umbel, Mary Valder, Elizabeth Vandenburg, Kate Wanderer, Grace White, Jenna White, Jennifer Wiggins, Alissa Wong, Stephanie Wood, Sue Worden, Erika Yalowitz, Better Impressions, Silicon Valley Community Foundation, and General Meeting cash donors.

Food for Thought . . .

“Individual rights are not subject to a public vote; a majority has no right to vote away the rights of a minority; the political function of rights is precisely to protect minorities from oppression by majorities (and the smallest minority on earth is the individual).”

Ayn Rand

Future LWVFA Unit Discussions

by Julie Jones – Program Director

In February we plan to have interviews with Fairfax County and Fairfax City’s election officials. Wendy Fox-Grage will lead this project. These are examples of questions that we might ask:

- What were the major problems in the mid-term election?
- What would you say were the major successes in past elections?
- How do you position your volunteer election officers?
- How do you predict how many ballots to print?
- Do you have recruitment problems?
- How long is the physical preparation of the polling place materials?
- If you had more money, what improvements would you make?

March’s program has the working title of “Keeping the Hackers Out of Our Voting Process.” This endeavor is led by Sidney Johnson, who is forming a committee to do an initial study of this complex matter. Let Sidney know if you are interested in this topic. (voterserviceslwvfa@gmail.com)

Upcoming New Member Orientations Dates

LWVFA Office
4026 Hummer Road
Annandale, VA

Come learn about the League and how to get involved!

Saturday, January 12, 2019 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 Saturday, February 9, 2019 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 Saturday, March 9, 2019 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 Saturday, April 13, 2019 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

RSVP to Judy Helein at president1@lwv-fairfax.org

U.S. National Archives' Panel Discussion on "Women and the Vote: Opposition to Women's Equality, from Suffrage to the ERA"

By Jill Followes

The LWVUS (as a part of the 2020 Women's Vote Centennial Initiative) partnered with the National Woman's Party and the ERA Coalition to present the KICK OFF event of the U.S. National Archives for the Centennial Commemoration of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The event was held at the National Archives on December 6, 2018. Opening remarks were made by Debra Steidel Wall, Deputy Archivist of the U.S., Zakiya Thomas, the Executive Director of the National Woman's Party, Rebecca Kleefisch, Lt. Governor of Wisconsin, and Krysta Jones, the representative of 2020 Women's Vote Centennial Initiative and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

The opening remarks focused on facts, figures and a proverb, starting with the fact that 53 percent of the voting electorate is female. However, voting is a learned behavior and like brushing your teeth, must be practiced frequently. More facts showcase the decision-making power of women: Women make 89 percent of the banking decisions, 90 percent of the food choice decisions, and 92 percent of the vacation decisions. If you look to the men in your life, and the clothes they are wearing, it is extremely likely that women bought those clothes, too!

The African proverb that started off the panel discussion was: *If you want to go fast, then go alone; If you want to go far, then go together.* The panelists were book authors Marjorie Spruill and Elaine Weiss as well as CEO of the ERA Coalition Carol Robles-Roman. They started the discussion by outlining the myriad historical forces working against women's suffrage. These forces included entrenched ideas about the way the government worked--ways that required voters to own property first. The forces also included inflexible values that women lacked reasoning skills and their gentle pure nature was prone to political corruption. Furthermore, there was no perceived need to give women the vote because they would only vote the way of their father, husband, or brother. The panelists also mentioned that corporations did not support women's suffrage out of their fear that women would whole-heartedly support humanitarian principles and vote en masse to improve housing conditions or stop child labor, thus cutting into the corporations' bottom line.

Today, the march toward passage of the ERA is hindered by misinformation and disinformation campaigns. A main opposition comes from manufactured fear that passage of the constitutional amendment will endanger the family by encouraging women to abandon the home and emasculate men. The ERA Coalition plans to overcome the opposition by looking forward, not backward to the days of Phyllis Schlafly, to developing bipartisan support for the amendment, and not take NO for an answer. The voters who support the passage of the ERA must persist in their fundraising, recruiting, and publicity efforts. They must reassure elected officials that a favorable vote on the ERA amendment translates into future political support for that candidate.

2018-19 High School Voter Registration Challenge

The voter registration deadline is May 20, 2019, for the June Primary. The Primary will be on June 11 if it is held! Thus, the 2018-19 FCPS High School Voter Registration Challenge runs through May 20, 2019.

We are in the process of setting up visits to more schools.

Please send FCPS seniors you know to www.lwv-fairfax.org/hchallenge/ to find the name of his/her school. By registering through our links, which go directly to the Virginia Department of Elections, their school will get credit.

Find out more about the Challenge on our website: www.lwv-fairfax.org



lwv-fairfax.org/hchallenge/

For more about **volunteering** for the high school project, contact Nancy Roodberg at dn4roodberg@cox.net

"There is a special place in hell for women who do not help other women."

Madeleine Albright

Environmental Update . . .

Stopping Wildlife Trafficking

By Elizabeth Lonoff

January 11 is National Human Trafficking Awareness Day. The transnational criminal networks trafficking people also traffic weapons, drugs, and wildlife. A 2016 UN report estimated the growing illegal trade in wildlife to be worth \$7 to \$23 billion/year. It threatens national security, undermines the rule of law, and helps spread emerging infectious diseases. Poaching, along with habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and climate change, puts pressure on wildlife populations, particularly in Africa. For example, the African Wildlife Foundation reports lion populations dropped 42 percent from 1993-2014 largely due to poisoning and poaching and black rhino populations have dropped nearly 98 percent since 1960.

African elephants are at risk. As the world's largest terrestrial mammal, the elephant plays a major role in maintaining its ecosystem's biodiversity. The Great Elephant Census, the first pan-African survey of savanna elephants, announced in 2016 that populations are declining at 8 percent a year, mainly due to poaching. According to the Elephant Protection Initiative, a coalition of 19 African countries working to conserve their elephants, Central Africa's forest elephant population declined by two-thirds from 2002-2013.

Yet elephant populations in national parks and reserves monitored by the Kenya Wildlife Service are increasing. The key to this success is temBoma, the International Fund for Animal Welfare's (www.IFAW.com) wildlife security initiative, which uses fresh thinking from counterterrorism experts to stop poachers before they kill, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, and empower local communities through economic development. With IFAW equipment and training, Maasai scouts watch critical wildlife corridors and deliver GPS-tagged poaching and wildlife incursion data to the Kenya Wildlife Service instantly to predict and prevent poaching. More than 70 intelligence and investigation officers have been trained and three major operations executed, uncovering new poaching networks and leading to ongoing investigations and arrests.

The U.S. opposes wildlife trafficking. The United States and Asia are leading sources of demand for a variety of wildlife. Federal restrictions on ivory imports, exports, and interstate commerce increased in July 2016, fulfilling a 2015 agreement with China to restrict each nation's domestic ivory trade. The END Wildlife Trafficking Act of

2016 additionally helps range countries implement wildlife anti-trafficking and poaching laws. Wildlife trafficking is included in President Trump's 2017 Executive Order 13773 calling for a comprehensive and decisive approach to dismantle organized crime syndicates.

The White House's 2014 National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking called for collaboration with foreign governments, international and nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to reduce supply and demand for illegal wildlife products. In 2015, the U.S. Wildlife Trafficking Alliance was formed to coordinate the resulting implementation plan. With its scheduled 2017 end, this consumer education effort in which IFAW participated was absorbed by the Association of Zoos & Aquariums last year.

The last Congress was less concerned about protecting wildlife. In September, the House of Representatives but not the Senate passed the RAWR Act to further push the State Department to fight wildlife crime by using rewards to bring dangerous criminals to justice. The bipartisan Wildlife Conservation and Anti-Trafficking Act of 2018 could have enhanced the ability of informants worldwide to detect and report wildlife crimes, but it died in a House committee. In November, the House voted to delist gray wolves in the lower 48 states, prohibiting judicial review and leaving any management to individual states. This despite a national poll's finding that 87 percent of Americans agree that "*the gray wolf is a vital part of America's wilderness and natural heritage,*" 92 percent say that "*decisions about wildlife management and which animals need protection should be made by scientists, not politicians,*" and 90 percent favor a strong Endangered Species Act.

Due to a dispute over whether its renewal should be part of a broader package of land-use and parks bills, the 54-year-old Land and Water Conservation Fund lapsed with the new fiscal year on October 1. The Fund invested more than \$344 million to protect Virginia's open spaces, historic sites, and battlefields and to increase recreation access. This benefited Virginia's \$21.9 billion outdoor recreation industry of 197,000 jobs, which generates \$6.5 billion in wages and salaries and produces \$1.2 billion annually in state and local tax revenue. In December, supporters appealed for Senate passage of a bill to permanently reauthorize the Fund and ensure future funding. One of the six Republican co-sponsors called the inaction frustrating since nobody disagreed that the program was valuable and cost-effective. Red wolves ranged from Pennsylvania to Texas before extermination campaigns and habitat loss led to their being

declared extinct in the wild in 1980. From a small number of captive red wolves, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) launched a rescue effort. Reintroduction into North Carolina's Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge began in 1987. From nearly 100 by 2000, only 24 remain. Pressured by landowners and politicians, FWS essentially abandoned the recovery program while giving landowners permission to kill any red wolf crossing their property. In November, a federal court ordered FWS to resume red wolf recovery per the Endangered Species Act. At the same time, the House voted to delist gray wolves in the lower 48 states, prohibiting judicial review and leaving any management to individual states.

Locally, congratulations to Fairfax County's 2018 Environmental Excellence Award winners, recognized at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/environment/environmental-excellence-awards-current-recipients>. You're invited to attend the annual Environmental Quality Action Council (EQAC) public hearing at the Fairfax County Government Center, conference rooms 4 and 5, at 7:30 p.m. on January 9. The annual report is available at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-zoning/environmental-quality-advisory-council/annual-report-environment/2018>.

According to the Defenders of Wildlife, in 2005-2014, more

Special Election Scheduled for the 33rd Senate District

On Tuesday, January 8, 2019, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., there will be a special election to fill the vacancy created when Jennifer Wexton won the 10th District Election for U.S. Congress. Candidates hoping to occupy this seat are Jennifer Boysko (D) and Joe T. May (R)

See ballotpedia.org/Virginia_State_Senate_District_33
For more details please visit www.lwv-fairfax.org/special/

What does the Special Election have to do with high school students?

- Guess what? Seventeen-year-olds who will be 18 by November 5, 2019 can register to vote now.
- Those who are registered to vote in Virginia, including 17-year-olds, can vote in Special Elections and in Primaries. Thus, the vast majority of high school seniors can register now.

Which schools have students who can vote in the Special Election?

The following schools are most likely to have students in

than a quarter of the nearly 50,000 illegal shipments of wildlife and wildlife products seized at U.S. ports of entry originated in Latin America.



Texas investigators patrol the Rio Grande River along the U.S.-Mexico border for signs of wildlife trafficking.

Photo Credit: Eric Gay, Getty Images [and National Geographic, which published it in 2017, at least online]

“Politicians also have no leisure, because they are always aiming at something beyond political life itself, power and glory, or happiness.”
Aristotle

the 33rd District. We have unique URLs on our website for each school, so students can click on the links and they will each get credit for the challenge: *Chantilly, Herndon, South Lakes, and Thomas Jefferson High Schools.*

**GET
OUT
THE
VOTE**

Unit Discussion Meeting Locations

Topic: Zoning

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 December 1, 2018, 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, January 5

10 a.m. At-Large Unit and Briefing

League Conference Room
Packard Center
(inside Annandale Community Park)
4026 Hummer Road
Annandale, 22003
Contact: Julie, 703-861-9616

7:15 p.m. Fairfax City Evening (FCE)

The Green Acres Center
4401 Sideburn Road
Fairfax, 22030
Contact: Elizabeth and Amy,
Fairfaxcityunit@lwv-fairfax.org

10 a.m. Centreville-Chantilly (CCD)

Sully Government Center
4900 Stonecroft Blvd.
Chantilly, 20151
Contact: Susan, 703-391-0666

1 p.m. Oakton/Vienna (OV), formerly Fairfax/Vienna (FX-V)

Oakton Regional Library, Room 1
10304 Lynnhaven Pl.
Oakton, 22124
Contact: Bob, 563-299-5316 or
Liz, 703-281-3380

Wednesday, January 9

9:30 a.m. McLean Day (McL)

StarNut Café
1445 Laughlin Ave.
McLean, 22101
Contact: Anjali, 703-509-5518 or
Sheena, 703-481-0933

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

Hunter Mill District Community
Room
North County Government Center
1801 Cameron Glen Drive
Reston, 20190
Contact: rachel.roberts.rmr@gmail.com

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

Paul Spring Retirement Community
Mt. Vernon Room
7116 Fort Hunt Road
Alexandria, 22307
Contact: Jane, 703-960-6820

10 a.m. Fairfax Station (FXS)

8739 Cuttermill Place
Springfield, 22153
Contact: Kathleen, 703-644-1555 or
Sherry, 703-730-8118

Thursday, January 10

9 a.m. Reston Day (RD)

11037 Saffold Way
Reston 20190
Contact: Barbara (703) 437-0795
or bseandlte@earthlink.net

Monday, January 14

1:30 p.m. Greenspring (GSP)

Hunters Crossing Classroom
Spring Village Drive
Springfield, 22150
Contact: Edith, 703-644-3970 or
Gloria, 703-852-5113

10 a.m. Mount Vernon Day (MVD)

Mt. Vernon District Government
Center
2511 Parkers Lane
Alexandria, 22306
Contact: Gail, 703-360-6561 or
Diana, 703-704-5325

9:30 a.m. Springfield (SPF)

Packard Center
4026-B Hummer Road
Annandale, 22003
Contact: Marge, 703-451-0589

February Meetings: What Election Registrars Have to Say



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

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Anu Sahai, Co-President
 Judy Helein, Co-President
 Ron Page, Editor
 Liz Brooke, Content Editor

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 person at least 16 years old, male or female, may become a member.

The League of Women Voters never supports or opposes candidates for office or political parties, and any use of the League of Women Voters name in campaign advertising or literature has not been authorized by the League.

LWVFA MEMBERSHIP / RENEWAL FORM

Dues year is July 1 – June 30

Membership Dues: Individual \$65 ___ Household \$90 (2 persons, 1 Voter) ___ Student ___ Free ___
 (A subsidy fund is available; check here ___ and include whatever amount you can afford.)

Membership Status: New ___ Renewal ___ Reinstatement ___ Donation ___
 (Dues are not tax deductible.)

Tax-deductible donations must be written on a separate check or PayPal to “LWVFA Ed Fund.”
 (Please print clearly)

Name ___ Unit (if renewing) ___
 Address ___
 City ___ State ___ Zip + 4 ___
 Phone (H) ___ (M) ___ E-Mail ___

Please make checks payable to “LWVFA” mail to:
LWVFA, 4026-B Hummer Road Annandale VA 22003-2403

OR

Join Online at: [www. LWV-Fairfax.org/join.ht](http://www.LWV-Fairfax.org/join.ht)

I am interested in becoming involved in (please indicate by circling the appropriate bullet(s)):

- **Providing organizational support** (graphic design, website development/maintenance, fundraising/grant writing)
- **Voter Service** (e.g., voter registration drives, candidate forums, developing Voters’ Guides)
- **Researching/writing about issues in which LWVFA has an interest** (e.g., environment, firearms safety, mental health, schools, domestic violence, criminal justice; or, chairing an LWVFA study committee on voter turnout or human trafficking).
- **Representing the League in governmental fora** (e.g., serving as LWVFA representative on Fairfax County citizens’ committees and agencies, such as affordable housing, Fairfax County Public Schools).
- **Other** _____