



Fairfax VOTER

March 2019

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Voter Registration and Election System Security

The public now knows about serious attempts by foreign actors to penetrate our election systems. Members of the Fairfax Area and Arlington Leagues joined together to learn about the security of the elections process in Virginia and what can and is being done to protect it. Our March discussions will focus on the committee’s findings and on actions and advocacy that the League can undertake to protect a system so crucial to our democracy.

March Calendar

Inside This Issue

1-31 Women’s History Month

- 1 LWNCA Board meeting
- 2 **LWVFA Briefing and At-Large Unit,**
Packard Center, Annandale, 10 a.m.
- 4 *Fairfax VOTER* deadline
- 4 Watergate at Landmark community election
- 5 High school voter registration training, Packard Center, Annandale, 10 a.m.
- 8 International Women’s Day
- 9 LWVFA new member orientation, Packard Center, Annandale, 10 a.m.
- 10 “100 Years of LWV” exhibit opens at the Freeman House in Vienna
- 11-14 **LWVFA unit meetings**
- 10-16 Sunshine / Open Government Week
- 20 **LWVFA Board meeting, 9:30 a.m.**
Packard Center

Presidents’ Message	2
Program Planning – Big P’s	3
Membership Report Released	3
Annual Meeting Registration Form	4
Voter Registration and Election System Security	EF-1
Discussion Questions	5
In Memoriam – Baba Freeman	5
Recognizing Women Environmental Champions	6
Unit Meeting Locations	7



VOTE!!

Democracy is NOT a Spectator Sport
League of Women Voters



Presidents' Message



Every spring, since 1988, the month of March has been designated as Women's History Month by Presidential proclamation. The month is set aside to honor women's contributions in American history. March is a very appropriate month to pick as Women's History month. It is a nice play on the word 'march' since it took thousands of women's marches to get us the recognition and rights that were denied to us for so long. It is also a great play on the word 'spring' since women had to spring into action to fight for their rights and fight for some semblance of equality.

But puns aside, this is probably the best time in the world to be a woman. It is extremely gratifying to see so many women coming forward to take their rightful place in the world. History, and more importantly women's history, will judge this time to be one of its defining moments. The Me Too movement started here in the U.S. but has taken hold of women everywhere in the world, and we are marching with a hitherto unseen solidarity.

This past year has been a year of many "firsts" for women. The American people have elected a Congress with a record number of women. In the 116th Congress, 102 women are in the House of Representatives, and an all-time high of 37 percent are women of color. We still have a ways to go to get to 50 percent but at least we have women representatives from 46 out of the 50 states. At the executive level, it looks like we already have four viable candidates for nomination to be a presidential candidate, so that's another first! The 2018 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to a woman. Nadia Murad along with Denis Mukwege won this most coveted of all awards "for their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict." While Nadia is not an American it is still a very proud moment for all women!

Women's History Month began as a local celebration in Santa Rosa, California. The Education Task Force of the Sonoma County (California) Commission on the Status of Women planned and executed a "Women's History Week" celebration in 1978. The organizers selected the week of March 8 to correspond with International Women's Day. The movement spread across the country as other communities initiated their own Women's History Week celebrations the following year.

In 1980, a consortium of women's groups and historians—led by the National Women's History Project (now the National Women's History Alliance)—successfully lobbied for national recognition. In February 1980, President Jimmy Carter issued the first Presidential Proclamation declaring the Week of March 8, 1980 as National Women's History Week. Subsequent Presidents continued to proclaim a National Women's History Week in March until 1987 when Congress passed Public Law 100-9, designating March as "Women's History Month." Between 1988 and 1994, Congress passed additional resolutions requesting and authorizing the President to proclaim March of each year as Women's History Month. Since 1995, each president has issued an annual proclamation designating the month of March as "Women's History Month."

The National Women's History Alliance selects and publishes the yearly theme. The 2019 theme is "Visionary Women: Champions of Peace & Nonviolence." It honors "women who have led efforts to end war, violence, and injustice and pioneered the use of nonviolence to

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

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or call 703-658-9150.

change society.” These honorees believe that ends are determined by the means and so have developed nonviolent strategies to ensure just and peaceful outcomes. For generations, women have resolved conflicts in their homes, schools, and communities. They have rejected violence as counterproductive and stressed the need to restore respect, establish justice, and reduce the causes of conflict as the surest way to peace. From legal defense and public education to direct action and civil disobedience, women have expanded the American tradition of using inclusive, democratic and active means to reduce violence, achieve peace, and promote the common good.

From women’s rights and racial justice to disarmament and gun control, the drive for nonviolent change has been championed by visionary women. These women consciously built supportive, nonviolent alternatives and loving communities as well as advocating for change. They have given voice to the unrepresented and hope to victims

of violence and those who dream of a peaceful world.

We at the League of Women Voters have been fighting the good fight, too. As we approach our Centennial we can see we have achieved a lot, but it’s just a drop in the ocean. We have to keep on going. There are still so many issues we have to keep fighting for, and at times we have to keep at it just to maintain the status quo.

In the words of Robert Frost,
*“These woods are lovely, dark and deep,
 But I have promises to keep,
 And miles to go before I sleep,
 And miles to go before I sleep.”*

Judy & Anu

Program Planning - Big P’s

By Julia Jones, Program Director

There has been some confusion about the use of the terms Program Planning. Most of the time we think of program planning as what topics will be discussed in the months that the League meets. In the larger sense, the Big P’s, Program Planning, is the League way that the individual Leagues tell the boards at all levels (local, state, regional, and national) what to study or take action on for the next two years. At conventions or annual meetings, these ideas are voted on by the delegates or members. This year the LWNCA convention is May 4 in D.C. and the LWV-VA convention is May 18-19 in the Norfolk area.

In December 2018, we discussed what the Virginia State League (LWV-VA) and National Capital Area League

(LWNCA) should focus on for 2019-2021. Next winter, we will discuss what the national (LWVUS) and local (LWVFA) leagues should have as priorities. Should we have new studies, take action on current positions, or delete outdated positions?

LWVFA units, as a group, felt that LWNCA should concentrate efforts on the issues of transportation (including airports and land use) in light of the Amazon development, and controlled substances (including opioids, heroin, and marijuana). The LWV-VA issues most mentioned were: Redistricting, Women’s Rights in light of possible passage of the ERA amendment, and Climate Change as it affects our state. At the January 16 LWVFA Board meeting, the Board voted on the report that was sent to the LWNCA and agreed to review the LWV-VA report in February.

LWVFA Annual Membership Report Released

In December and January LWVFA welcomed three new members, bringing our membership total to 491. Our new members are: Deborah Kilpatrick, Lynn Stewart and Jenna White.

On January 29 we had to drop from our rolls 70 members who had not renewed for the 2018-2019 LWVUS membership year. This was done to avoid paying the national organization for people who are no longer active in our

league. Anyone who was dropped is eligible to rejoin by filling out a membership form and making payment online or by sending a check to the LWVFA office. At the start of the new year, beginning February 1, 2019, we had 421 members.

LWVFA lost several members during the month of January. Margaret (Ellen) Parke and Baba Freeman passed away in the week of January 21. We also received word of the passing of Jeanette Calland. Although she was not a current member, some Leaguers may remember her from years past. Her daughter, Claire Briggs, may be contacted at Claire.briggs@gmail.com for information. Our condolences go out to the families of all three women.



Annual Meeting

Keynote Speaker: Stacey Kincaid
Fairfax County Sheriff

Saturday, April 6, 2019

Waterford at Fair Oaks, 12025 Lee Jackson Memorial Highway, Fairfax, VA 22033

- 9:30 a.m. Registration & Coffee
- 10:00 a.m. Meeting Begins
- Noon Lunch
- 12:30 p.m. Keynote Speaker
- 1:15 p.m. Meeting Reconvenes
- 2:00 p.m. Meeting Adjourns

LWVFA Members & Their Guests: \$40 each, includes coffee, luncheon, and speaker

General Public: \$50 each, includes coffee, luncheon, and speaker

Registration

To register and pay online, visit lwv-fairfax2019am.eventbrite.com

To register by check, fill out the following form, make checks payable to **LWVFA**, and mail to:
2019 Annual Meeting, c/o Viveka Fuenzalida, 11020 Burywood Lane, Reston, VA 20194

Members' and their Guests' Lunch _____ @\$40 each;. Members' Name _____
Members' Guest(s)' Name(s) _____

Non-Members' Lunch _____ @\$50 each; Name(s) _____

Phone Number & E-mail _____ Total Amount enclosed _____

***Luncheon Menu:** House Salad, Chicken Piccata (chicken cooked in herb & cheese batter served with a lemon capers sauce), Virginia-Style Green Beans & Honey-Glazed Carrots, Bread and Butter, Dessert, Coffee Service*

Special dietary needs or questions? Please Call Viveka Fuenzalida at 703-404-0498.

Registration Deadline: Thursday, March 21st

For more, visit www.lwv-fairfax.org/2019-annual-meeting/

Voter Registration and Election System Security

By Rona Ackerman (Editor), Melissa Fitzgerald, Lisa Koteen Gerchick (LWV Arlington), Katharina Gollner-Sweet, Hugh Haworth, Jacob Hurt, Sidney Johnson, Cindy Kalkwarf, Melanie Srivisal, and Anna Weber (LWV Arlington).

Election system security is vital to the protection of our right to vote in our democracy. Influence campaigns and attempts to hack our election systems undermine the credibility of election results and cast doubts on the integrity of our election processes. U.S. intelligence agencies have concluded with high confidence that Russia orchestrated a cyber-campaign against our election systems in the 2016 presidential election and operated an influence campaign leveraging social media. [1] According to the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), “Russian intelligence obtained and maintained access to elements of multiple U.S. state or local electoral boards. **DHS [Department of Homeland Security] assesses that the types of systems Russian actors targeted or compromised were not involved in vote tallying**” [bold in original text][2]. In a December 2018 press release, the DNI reinforced this finding, stating that there was no intelligence that our nation’s election infrastructure was compromised but that foreign actors, including Russia, China, and Iran, were conducting social media campaigns.[3] This study addresses protections for voter registration and the voting process, not the manipulation of social media.

What Are the Threats to Our Election Processes and How Can They Be Mitigated?

“Voting in the United States is a complicated process that involves multiple levels of government, personnel with a variety of skills and capabilities, and numerous electronic systems that interact in the performance of a multitude of tasks. Unfortunately, our current system is vulnerable to internal and external threats.”[4] The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NAS) recently studied our election processes and systems, identified threats to the integrity and accuracy of the election process, and developed recommendations to mitigate these threats. Their report, *Securing the Vote: Protecting American Democracy*, is a comprehensive guide to understanding the challenges in our election processes and what can be done to shore up the vulnerabilities. The following is a summary of NAS’s findings and their recommendations regarding security.

Components of Elections [5]

- Voter registration and registration lists. Electronic voter databases may be easier to maintain and more accurate than paper sources but are subject to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and attacks. Election administrators should regularly assess database integrity. States should require administrators to report any detected compromises to both state and federal authorities.
- Voting by mail is more convenient, accessible, and less costly than in-person voting. However, vote-by-mail increases the chance of lost ballots. All jurisdictions should provide the ability for a voter to determine if a ballot has been mailed and when the marked ballot has been received and accepted by election officials.

-
- Pollbooks connected to the Internet are convenient, easier to maintain, and often provide more data than paper pollbooks. Yet, they are vulnerable to Internet disruptions and hacking. Security standards and backup procedures should be developed by all jurisdictions using electronic pollbooks.
 - Voting technologies and equipment age vary widely across states and local jurisdictions. Not all voting systems allow for independent audit of the ballots. Policies should be put in place for routine system modernization. Elections should be conducted with human-readable paper ballots to be counted by hand or by optical scanning machines.
 - Voting system certification is performed by the federal government via the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and/or the states. Election machine manufacturers must get their equipment certified by the EAC. The certification process for the manufacturer and the federal and state reviews can be lengthy, costly and cumbersome. The EAC should adopt new guidelines in order to streamline the certification process, foster innovation, and enhance cybersecurity.

Ensuring the Integrity of Elections

- There are concerns over malicious actors affecting not only the counting of ballots but of destroying the evidence needed to verify the election results. Electronic systems can be disrupted in myriad ways such as denial-of-service attacks and disruptive malware. NAS concluded that “there is no realistic mechanism to fully secure vote casting and tabulation computer systems from cyber threats.” [7]

- U.S. election processes are decentralized; the Constitution gives individual states the responsibility over election processes and gives the federal government the ability to impose regulations.^[8] Thus, there is a variety of election processes across the states and localities. The federal government imposes regulations such as minimum voting age, accessibility, and a requirement for state-level voting registration; it also assists the states by providing election security funding and developing best practices and standards.
- Post-election audits are a key control over validating election security. NAS recommends that all states require post-election audits of technology, processes, and tabulation.
- The Risk-Limiting Audit (RLA) was recently piloted in several jurisdictions, including the City of Fairfax. “Risk-limiting audits implement a simple, compelling idea: instead of relying on the accuracy of voting machines, check enough ballots by hand to obtain strong evidence that the declared winner(s) of each audited contest really got more votes.”^[9] NAS recommends that “States should mandate risk-limiting audits prior to the certification of election results. With current technology, this requires the use of paper ballots. States and local jurisdictions should implement risk-limiting audits within a decade.”^[10]
- The Sector Coordinating Council is comprised of private sector organizations dealing with election-related infrastructure. Its mission “is to advance the physical security, cyber security, and emergency preparedness of the nation’s election infrastructure, in accordance with existing U.S. law.”^[13]

There are five agencies that have roles related to elections: Election Assistance Commission (EAC), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Department of Justice, Department of Defense, and Federal Election Commission.^[14] For this study, we will briefly examine the role of EAC and NIST.

Election Assistance Commission (EAC)

After the 2000 presidential election, concern about the integrity of election systems grew. Two years later, Congress responded with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002.^[15] Among its provisions was the creation of the EAC, a federal agency tasked with offering assistance to all levels of government administering federal elections. There have been contradictory efforts to both terminate and expand the EAC since then, but as of the writing of this report it was funded and the yet-to-be passed FY2019 funding bill does contain appropriations in both the House and Senate versions that hew closely to previous appropriations. The main duties of EAC are to:

- Provide states and D.C. funding to improve elections administration and adhere to HAVA requirements
- Award grants to election projects and programs
- Certify voting systems and testing laboratories
- Create Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines
- Be a clearinghouse of leading practices
- Research elections

The EAC is comprised of four commissioners, with no more than two from any political party. A three-vote majority is needed. Two seats are currently vacant, but the Senate is expected to confirm these appointments soon.

On March 23, 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations Act^[16] was signed, which included \$380 million to the EAC for grants to the states. Grant funds can be used for the following, at the discretion of the state:

- Replace voting equipment that records a voter’s intent only electronically with equipment that utilizes a voter-verified paper record

Federal Role in Election Security

In January 2017, DHS designated election infrastructure as critical infrastructure (CI). However, DHS cannot regulate the systems and no other agency has been designated the authority at this time. The CI designation did make election security a DHS priority. Executive Order 13964, which allows the U.S. Department of the Treasury to impose economic sanctions on foreign actors attacking CI, was amended to include tampering with U.S. elections. Concern was expressed by election jurisdictions about unrequested involvement by DHS, but DHS provides assistance only on a voluntary basis.^[11] In addition, the CI designation mandates formal coordination capabilities, and DHS has launched two councils. In 2018, these two groups held four executive-level meetings collectively.

- The Government Coordinating Council has members from DHS and the EAC but is mainly comprised of local and state government election officials. It “enables local, state, and federal governments to share information and collaborate on best practices to mitigate and counter threats to election infrastructure.”^[12]

- Implement a post-election audit system that provides a high level of confidence in the accuracy of the final vote tally
- Upgrade election-related computer systems to address cyber vulnerabilities identified through DHS, or similar scans or assessments of existing election systems
- Facilitate cybersecurity training for the state chief election official's office and local election officials
- Implement established cybersecurity best practices for election systems
- Fund other activities that will improve the security of elections for federal office.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

NIST often works in conjunction with EAC, and the director of NIST is the chair of the Technical Guidelines Development Committee, one of EAC's advisory bodies. Its involvement in election security is mandated both by HAVA and by the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act. [17] NIST's two main election security activities currently are updating the Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines and providing technical leadership for the creation of an Election Profile of the Cybersecurity Framework. [18]

In 2015, the EAC approved Version 1.1 of the Guidelines. Along with over 960 stakeholders, NIST is leading the development of Version 2.0. Specifically related to cybersecurity, Guidelines 2.0 concentrates on advanced auditing methods, enhanced authentication requirements, and system integrity. The updated guidelines in general are focused on seven subjects:

- Pre-election process
- Election process
- Post-election process
- Cybersecurity
- Usability and Accessibility
- Interoperability
- Testing

NIST's technical leadership in the creation of the Election Profile and Cybersecurity Framework is part of its membership in the Election Infrastructure Subsector Government Coordinating Council, which was formed following the CI designation. NIST is working with all levels of election officials to prioritize improvements to election cybersecurity in this role. One of NIST's most important roles is guiding organizations through levels of

risk assessment to determine the degree of harm and the likelihood of a threat. Not all threats are equally injurious or probable. NIST advises identifying

- Relevant threats
- Vulnerabilities
- Impact or harm
- Likelihood that an event will occur [19]

Voter Registration in Virginia

When a person registers to vote in Virginia, that voter is able to cast a ballot during the next election. If the voter's status does not change (as a result of, e.g., a change of address or a felony conviction), the voter's registration remains valid. Most active voters routinely vote at their polling places on Election Day (or absentee beforehand) without a glitch. Virginia's voter registration system, however, has some weaknesses.

The Virginia Department of Elections, also known as ELECT, maintains the list of registered voters. [20] ELECT receives online registrations directly from the voter and from other sources, predominantly the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). As the September 2018 Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) report on *Operations and Performance of Virginia's Department of Elections* points out, there is an "... inherent tension between ensuring that the list is accurate and ensuring that it does not disenfranchise any eligible voters." [21] ELECT uses a variety of tools to maintain the list, such as the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address Registry (NCOA) and the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), a multistate data exchange partnership. [22]

The list should be as up-to-date as possible, including existing and newly registered voters, while removing those who have moved out of state, been legally disenfranchised, or have died. However, the ultimate responsibility for determining registrants' eligibility to vote and for registering voters lies with the general registrars of each locality in the Commonwealth. [23] There is a wide range in size, staffing, and technical expertise of the 133 general registrars' offices. For example, Fairfax County has more than 740,000 registered voters, 243 precincts, and 30 full-time staff in the registrar's office. Highland County has fewer than 1,800 registered voters, six precincts, and a general registrar with no supporting staff. [24]

ELECT's Role: The risks to the voter registration system encompass both deliberate, malicious actions and benign, yet potentially damaging errors. ELECT's list maintenance

procedures are fairly robust, using multiple sources like NCOA, ERIC, and the DMV to identify voters who should be removed or added.^[25] Voters are not only able to register online but also to check their registrations and make address changes when they move. However, there is currently only one part-time staff position assigned to list maintenance and ELECT has no formal system in place to review and improve the list maintenance process.^[26] The JLARC report criticizes ELECT for providing unclear, inconsistent, or erroneous guidance to local election officials. The report also suggests that some registrars and their staffs need better training, as well as better oversight from the state because they do not follow best practices in determining whether to add or remove voters from the voter registration list, even going so far as to offer the option that ELECT take over the voter registration function from the 133 registrars.^[27]

VERIS: ELECT uses a computer system, the Virginia Election and Registration Information System, (VERIS), to maintain the voter list and perform a range of other election-related functions. VERIS is acknowledged to lack certain functionality and be unreliable. Originally designed for another state in 2007, VERIS has been modified to attempt to meet Virginia's needs. It can be slow and is prone to crashing under heavy usage.^[28] Although Virginia's cybersecurity is considered strong, VERIS, along with systems in other states, is vulnerable to cybersecurity threats. As one recent review of election systems explains, "If successfully breached, hackers could alter or delete voter registration information, which in turn could result in eligible voters being turned away at the polls or prevented from casting ballots that count. Hackers could, for example, switch just a few letters in a registered voter's name without detection. In states [like Virginia] with strict voter ID laws, eligible voters could be prevented from voting because of discrepancies between the name [in a pollbook] and the individual's ID."^[29] Despite VERIS's age and poor design, ELECT requested, and the General Assembly appropriated, funds to rebuild rather than replace VERIS. JLARC believes this decision did not adequately account for the benefits of replacement: increased functionality, reliability, and security, nor did it account for the savings available from needing fewer IT staff to manage the system. In its report, JLARC urges the General Assembly and ELECT to revisit and potentially reverse that decision.^[30]

DMV: In 2016, ELECT and DMV began using an automated process to register voters and update voter registrations through the DMV. The information is transmitted electronically to ELECT and on to the registrars, who approve the changes in VERIS.^[31] While generally more efficient, unintentional errors have ensued from poor

system design. Consequently, some voters may believe they registered when, in fact, they did not.^[32] Recently, some registrars have expressed concern about the completeness of applications received from DMV.^[33] The JLARC report recommends convening a workgroup to identify the changes needed to improve the reliability of the system. ELECT and DMV recently began to collaborate on revamping the voter registration process, with no deadline but a tentative goal of the June primaries for completion.

Purges: Virginia has a fairly cautious process for purging voters. Once a year, ELECT sends a notice (and postage paid return envelope) to each voter whose name appears on the NCOA registry. If the voter responds within 30 days, the voter's registration remains intact. If the voter does not respond, the voter is listed as "Inactive." If the voter comes to vote during the succeeding two general federal elections, the status returns to "Active," otherwise, the voter is purged from the list. Since 2013, Virginia has not been accused of improper or questionable purges, such as those identified in Georgia.^[34]

Voter Registration: Preventive and Remedial Measures

Virginia's government recognizes that its voter registration system has weaknesses and is responsive to the JLARC report's criticisms. On April 17, 2018, Virginia received \$9,080,731 in federal funds from the EAC, which the state matched with \$454,037, bringing Virginia's total funding to \$9,534,76. These funds are available through March 23, 2023.^[35] In December, the governor released the Executive Amendments to the 2018-2020 Biennial Budget, which proposes increased funding to address certain issues with the voter registration system.^[36]

ELECT: The proposed budget amendments incorporate additional expenditures for ELECT, including two full-time equivalent staff positions "to enhance voter list maintenance auditing processes and implement standard list maintenance practices amongst general registrars."^[37] The accompanying Decision Package contains ELECT's explanation that two additional full-time staff members—one more than JLARC recommended in its report—"would drastically increase the Department's capabilities" to manage list maintenance processes, increase the frequency of updating the list using various resources, improve the name-matching algorithm, and review the coordination with the DMV. ELECT resists JLARC's suggestion that the agency assume the registrars' responsibilities for making decisions to register or remove voters.

VERIS: The executive amendments to the ELECT budget separately anticipate cybersecurity enhancements to VERIS

and expanded, better training for election officials. ELECT sees these steps as mainly supporting election [39]security, rather than protecting the voter registration list. [40]The upgrades would improve the system's defenses against hacking and some of the training could include how to handle voter registration correctly and consistently across the Commonwealth.

Even before any budget amendments were approved, ELECT took some steps to improve security. For example, weeks before the November 2018 election, ELECT presented the general registrars with a new two-factor authentication for system access. Because the new protocol came so close to the election when the registrars' offices were engulfed in Election Day preparations, it was deemed optional at the time; it is scheduled to be implemented statewide in February 2019.[41] ELECT does not appear to be considering replacing VERIS altogether. While a new system might improve security, provide greater long-term safety and stability, and offer an electronic list maintenance system with a hardened and more user-friendly interface with DMV, users point out that every transition to a new system has the potential to create or reveal problems.[42]

Purges: While the steps Virginia takes before purging a voter are not unreasonable, without affirmative evidence that the individual has moved, died, or is otherwise ineligible, eligible voters can—and have been—disenfranchised. Alternatives to purging “Inactive” voters include changing the law to permit same-day registration or allowing voters to bring proof of residence. Registrars are concerned that same-day registration would create headaches and more bottlenecks in voting but other states have successfully adopted the practice.[43]

Ballot Casting In Virginia

In Virginia, there are several ways to cast a ballot. Most voters go to their polling places on Election Day, fill in the ovals or rectangles, and place their ballots in optical scan machines. Others, if they can validly claim one of the specified “excuses,” can mail in absentee ballots, provided they apply for, receive, and return the ballots on or before Election Day.[44] Voting absentee-in-person at a registrar's office or satellite polling place during a specified period before the election is another option for voters who can claim an “excuse.” Finally, military and other voters who are overseas can mail in ballots pursuant to the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act. All of the ballots cast are paper, sent through optical scanners that record each vote and hold the ballot in a bin. Virginia receives praise for using only paper ballots, avoiding many of the risks

of electronic voting. Paper ballots, marked by voters, are “voter-verified,” meaning that each voter confirms that the selections are hers or his before the ballot is cast, and the ballot itself is a record of that person's vote.[45]

Ballots: Straightforward as voting sounds, there are risks at each step. Poor ballot design, such as the infamous “butterfly ballot” in Palm Beach County, Florida in 2000, or ballots with rectangles instead of ovals to fill in, can confuse voters or prolong the time it takes for an individual to cast a ballot and contribute to long lines.[46] Deliberately or by accident, ballots can be lost, destroyed, damaged, or altered. Absentee ballots can arrive late to the voter, return late to the registrar, or be damaged, lost, destroyed or altered.[47] These issues seem not to have plagued Virginia's elections, fortunately. Nevertheless, election officials must exercise great care in the handling of ballots. The Arlington County Electoral Board and General Registrar have expressed concern about ballot storage before an election.[48] Some localities use the so-called “ballot-on-demand,” printing a ballot for each voter upon check-in. These localities need to be concerned about printer malfunctions, toner replacements, and additional wait times to vote if printing issues occur. Ballots are a major concern.

Electronic Pollbooks: Most localities in Virginia now use electronic pollbooks (EPBs). They are faster and more efficient than paper pollbooks unless they malfunction, which can occur with some predictability and frequency on Election Day. Some EPBs are at the end of their expected life cycles and registrars are either replacing them or requesting appropriations from local governments to replace them.[49] Even if all the EPBs function, there must be enough of them to handle the number of voters in a precinct. Additionally, like any electronic device, EPBs are potentially susceptible to hacking. Therefore, ELECT mandated that every polling place have a paper back-up pollbook on Election Day during the November 2018 election.

Voting Machines: Optical scanners, too, are vulnerable to machine malfunction. They can jam, fail to reject blank ballots, and occasionally two ballots get stuck together, altering the vote count. Complaints about voting equipment and long lines spiked during the 2018 general election. [50] Because the machines in Virginia are not internet-connected, they are not vulnerable to a remote, system-wide cyberattack. Nonetheless, knowledgeable authorities disagree as to whether Virginia's optical scanners can be hacked. Some maintain that they cannot be hacked; [51] others point out that such machines are essentially computers and are therefore susceptible. [52] To the best of our knowledge, no optical scanners in the state have been subject to any

type of hacking.

Cybersecurity: While Virginia was one of the states whose election infrastructure was probed by foreign actors during the 2016 presidential election year, its system was sufficiently robust to dispel intrusion. VITA, the Virginia Information Technology Agency, gave ELECT’s cybersecurity an “A” in both Audit Compliance and Risk Compliance.^[53] However, there are other elements to an election system, including the election management system and the election night reporting system, that are vulnerable.

The JLARC report states that VERIS “does not perform perhaps the most important electoral function—recording and tabulating ballots.”^[54] The general registrars are responsible for this. VERIS currently handles voter registration, maintains the voter list, keeps track of candidates and petitions, helps keep track of geographic information for assigning voters to precincts and legislative districts, and manages absentee voting and records election results.^[55]

Training Election Personnel: Although there are potential risks to ballots, voting equipment, and electronic systems, it’s people who administer elections. ELECT’s staff has experienced high turnover, losing institutional memory and knowledge as a result.^[56] ELECT is charged with overseeing elections statewide,^[57] yet the JLARC report finds that the guidance and oversight that ELECT staff provides to officials in each locality are inconsistent and sometimes incorrect.^[58] The offices of the general registrars around the Commonwealth vary widely in size, funding, experience and expertise. In these offices are the individuals responsible not only for registering voters but for reviewing applications for absentee ballots, mailing applications and absentee ballots, printing regular ballots, storing, maintaining, and testing voting equipment, training election workers, preparing materials and supplies, administering both absentee voting and the voting on Election Day, and checking and storing the equipment and completed ballots. Like all humans, these officials are occasionally prone to error, even as, under great stress and without sufficient resources (in certain localities), they enable the basic exercise of citizens’ civic duty. JLARC finds that ELECT should increase oversight, ensure accurate and uniform guidance, improve the training of its own staff and election officials statewide, and perhaps even assume some of the functions of the general registrars.^[59] There seems to be a consensus, including among the registrars themselves, that additional training is imperative.^[60]

Ballot Casting: Preventive and Remedial Measures

Virginia is poised to make improvements to its electoral system. Through better, more widespread training and by

implementing best practices statewide, both ELECT and the local registrars could enhance election security and improve voter experience in Virginia’s annual elections. Also, by using paper ballots, Virginia has laid the groundwork for safeguarding its elections.

Risk-Limiting Audits: In 2007, the concept of risk-limiting audits was introduced, and in 2010 the EAC provided grants to “. . . support research, development, documentation and dissemination of a range of procedures and processes for managing and conducting high-quality logic and accuracy testing and post-election audit activities. California, Colorado, and Ohio used the awarded grant money to conduct research on RLAs, and from 2008 until present, RLA pilots have been conducted in jurisdictions in California, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia.”^[61] By definition, an RLA “. . . provides strong statistical evidence that the outcome of an election is right and has a high probability of correcting an incorrect outcome.”^[62] An RLA is an audit of cast ballots selected by random sampling right after an election and before the election is certified, to verify the outcome. The audit *limits the risk* that the outcome was wrong. In a nutshell, election officials compare randomly selected sample batches of cast ballots to the machine counts generated during the election. The sample size is determined in part by the apparent margin of victory in the contest: the wider the margin, the smaller the sample has to be. If the machine counts and the hand-to-eye ballot examinations show a result that matches perfectly or within a small predetermined margin of error, the audit can stop and the election results are certified. If the results do not correlate, however, the sample size must increase. If the comparisons continue to indicate that the outcome was in error despite ever-larger samples, the audit could end in a full hand-recount. The election cannot be certified until the RLA has ended.^[63] In this way, not only is the election audited in a cost-effective way to ensure that the result is accurate but, if the result were wrong, the audit corrects the error.

Virginia has a “risk-limiting audit” law, Section 24.2-671.1 of the Code of Virginia, which is due to take effect in July 2019. This law, however, provides for audits of election machines in one-fifth of localities after an election and *after* certification of the election’s results. It specifies that the audit cannot affect the outcome of an election. In other words, its sole purpose is to test whether machines functioned properly during the election. This is not a *true* RLA.

Fairfax City conducted the first (and so far, only) pilot RLA in Virginia, an audit of the June 2018 Republican primary.^[64] Experts who observed the audit heralded its success.^[65] General registrars do not necessarily understand how RLAs

work and, understandably, confuse them with the existing law, which conflates machine audits with *true* RLAs. The Commissioner of Elections is supposed to issue instructions or guidance before the law must take effect in July 2019. Registrars are taking a wait-and-see approach. Virginia already has paper ballots, which are essential to conducting a RLA. The next steps are to conduct more pilot audits, see how best to execute RLAs across the entire Commonwealth, and then ultimately, to amend the law to institute post-election, pre-certification audits of election outcomes.

Voting Machines: Although ELECT approves the types of voting machines that may be used in the Commonwealth, [66] the local electoral boards, through the registrars, purchase the equipment and hold maintenance contracts with the vendors. Local governments provide funding for equipment, software, and staff. ELECT can assist with the HAVA funds granted, if it so chooses. It is essential for the electoral boards and general registrars to have adequate funds, not only for the purchase of new equipment but for maintenance, upgrades, and cybersecurity, as well as physical security.

Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is a paramount concern, which the governor is addressing by proposing to allocate \$3 million of HAVA funds awarded to Virginia “to enhance the security of the state’s election infrastructure, including the Virginia Election and Registration Information System (VERIS).” [67] The Decision Package further elaborates that ELECT intends to draw on “. . . standards and best practices provided by Virginia Information Technologies Agency (VITA) and the Center for Internet Security,” noting that VITA applies security standards devised by NIST. ELECT warns, “Not using the 2018 HAVA funds to increase the security posture of the Commonwealth election system will reduce the public confidence in the election process. . .” [68]

Training: The administration’s proposed amendments to the Biennial Budget allocate \$607,500 toward enhanced training for election officials. In particular, ELECT anticipates adding “three full-time equivalent positions and resources to develop and maintain expanded curriculum and availability of training programs for local election officials across the Commonwealth.” [69] This does not address JLARC’s suggestion that ELECT improve training for its own staff, but it does propose to fund one additional full-time equivalent position for fiscal and administrative support within the agency. [70] The three staff positions and supporting resources, if approved, would go far toward ensuring consistency and accuracy in information and practices among all the localities. Better-trained election officials would also be better able to recruit and train the first-line workers in the polling places on Election Day.

Conclusion

Virginia received a “C” grade from the Center for American Progress in *Election Security in All 50 States: Defending America’s Elections* (February 2018), primarily because the Commonwealth has not yet instituted risk-limiting audits. In other respects, Virginia is making progress. With improved list maintenance, enhanced cybersecurity, and better-trained election officials, Virginia will be on the road toward making voting more convenient, safer from cyber-intrusion, and more uniform in implementation across the Commonwealth. Over \$6 million in HAVA funds have yet to be allocated to support the goal of making Virginians confident that their votes count the way they cast them.

What Actions Can the League Take?

For the League to take action, we need to have a position that we have developed through study and consensus. In 1982, the national League of Women Voters (LWVUS) adopted this position under Citizen’s Right to Vote: “*The League of Women Voters believes voting is a fundamental citizen right that must be guaranteed.*” [71] This position allows local, state, and national Leagues to take action when the right to vote has the potential to be abrogated. We can and should let our government officials know that they can do more to assure that every Virginian’s vote is accurately counted. As appropriate, we can lobby for/against legislation related to voter registration and election security.

Examples of National Work

With the passage of the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), “LWVUS took a leadership role in forming an election reform coalition to develop recommendations on HAVA implementation and testified before both houses, stressing the importance of substantial new federal funding for election reform efforts.” [72]

LWVUS’s 2004 report, *Helping America Vote: Safeguarding the Vote*, [73] has recommendations for improving the security of the voting process, including the use of certified machinery, training officials, bipartisan monitoring of procedures at all stages, and physical security. It noted that establishing uniform statewide practices would eliminate many anomalies and advocates direct electronic registration by the applicant, a method that has by now been established in 37 states. Once established, however, there is still much to be done to maintain the accuracy of the voter registration database. For example, the report recommends that voters be assigned unique identifiers.

At the LWVUS Convention in 2006, members passed a resolution that supported only using voting systems that had voter verifiable-paper ballots that could be counted independently. The convention in 2010 reinforced that resolution and added the principle of transparency.⁷⁴

LWVUS's Election Audits Task Force published *Report on Election Auditing* in 2009. It built on recommendations in *Helping America Vote*, but focused more narrowly on step-by-step procedures for auditing the vote-casting process. This report also argued that clear direction and training of staff are essential to the proper management of the process.⁷⁵

Jessica Jones Capparell, the Policy and Legislative Affairs Senior Manager for LWVUS, provided a set of initiatives that LWVUS undertakes:

- Supporting the EAC. Congress has attempted several times to consolidate the services of the EAC or get rid of the commission entirely. Each time an attempt like this is made, the League springs into action to protect the valuable services that the EAC provides to election administrators across the country.
- Advocating for voters to have access to their registration information and status.
- Meeting with election officials throughout the year to ensure they are prepared for Election Day. Leagues have helped stay in touch with election officials to also assist voters when changes are necessary to polling locations or voting procedures.
- Advising Leagues regarding actions or recommendations on voting machines in their states.
- Leagues also work to follow up with the public on next steps for provisional ballots following an election. This helps ensure that all votes are counted.
- Advocating for risk-limiting audits⁷⁶

LWV-VA

Our state League has formed a private Facebook group, LWV-VA Voting & Elections. League members can meet here to share and discuss news related to voting rights, voter suppression, and election modernization.⁷⁷ As LWV-VA members, we all can apply to the Administrator through Facebook to join.

One of LWV-VA's legislative priorities for advocacy in Elections and Voting is supporting risk-limiting audits. LWV-VA states that "Virginia needs to legislate 'real' risk-limiting audits because there are four different types of election machines used in Virginia and since jurisdictions

vary in size and management, the Commonwealth should first conduct a series of pilot audits to determine which methodologies will yield best practices for each situation."⁷⁸ In 2018, bills were introduced in the Senate and House of Delegates to require ELECT to set up a work group to study post-election audits,⁷⁹ but they were stopped in committees. There are no bills concerning post-election audits in the 2019 list of proposed legislation⁸⁰

LWV-VA keeps us informed with articles such as *Eight ways you can protect our elections from cyberattack*⁸¹ and *Rethinking election security*.⁸²

Local Virginia Leagues

LWV Richmond Metropolitan Area (LWV RMA) has an Election Modernization Committee. The chair is Jane Newell, who has spoken with one of our authors about monitoring the Virginia Benchmark Index Workgroup, which is developing metrics to measure elections.⁸³ The LWV Arlington has an Election Security Committee, which hosted a forum on October 2, 2018. LWVFA conducted interviews with the general registrars of Fairfax County and City of Fairfax, and reported on that in the February 2018 *Fairfax VOTER*. Members discussed the report at February unit meetings.

This study group, whose members are in both the Fairfax Area and Arlington Leagues, will be continuing to study and report on this issue. To build on the work in this article, we plan to send a questionnaire to all of the general registrars in Northern Virginia. One of the questions would concern their plans to pilot or adopt the risk-limited audit. This is an issue we can study further. You can join the study group by emailing sidneyjohnson3@verizon.net.

Since our Northern Virginia Leagues are near Washington D.C., we can attend lectures and panel discussions held by national-level agencies and organizations about making sure that our electoral process is as free as possible from international or domestic interference. By sharing what we learn from these resources, we can serve state and local Leagues across the country.

Going forward, Virginia's local Leagues and LWV-VA can monitor events, advocate for improvements, coordinate with other Leagues, and educate the public. Protecting the vote is the job of all League members. It is vital to maintain the public's trust in the election system.

Editor's Note: Due to the length of this study, End Notes can be accessed on the League's website <<https://www.lwv-fairfax.org>>

Discussion Questions

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having individual states responsible for elections?
2. Does the lack of a national election system help or hinder the ability to hack our election system?
3. Should states be required to follow, at a minimum, the election security standards set out by the federal government (NIST and EAC)?
4. Should states be required to use voter-verified, manually recountable ballots?
5. What do you think about DHS declaring that our national elections systems are critical infrastructure?
6. At what points are Virginia's election processes vulnerable, and what remedies are proposed?
7. Should the general registrars have the final authority to add or remove voters from the registration list, or should this be ELECT's responsibility?
8. Do you approve of the way the general registrars' offices and election equipment are funded? If not, can you suggest alternatives?
9. We discussed risk-limiting audits last month. Has your opinion changed after reading this study? Why?
10. What do you think LWVFA and LWV-VA could/should do to support improving election security in Virginia?

IN MEMORIAM – BABA FREEMAN

It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of long-time LWVFA member Baba Freeman on Saturday, January 26, 2019. Baba had been a member of LWVFA since 1967 and served in many capacities for the League and in the Reston community during that time.

According to the many people who knew her, she cared very much about our government providing services to the neediest people and worked tirelessly to ensure that it did. Baba served years as the LWVFA representative on the Community Services Board and the Hunter Mill District representative on the Fairfax County Human Services Council and was a past board member of Reston Interfaith, Reston Citizens Council, Reston Community Center and founded a prototype for Friends of the Library. At one time she was a Reston soccer coach and the Reston Soccer Commissioner.

Baba was named Lady Fairfax for Hunter Mill District in 2014, when she was honored for having “an unbroken 28-year record of service to Fairfax County under three different Hunter Mill area Supervisors on the Advisory Social Services Board, and subsequently, on the Human Services Council.” As others noted, Baba was known for doing what needed to be done; she brought clarity and common sense to discussions based on a laser-beam analysis. Her voice was unique, both literally and figuratively.

The daughter of former LWV-VA president Beatrice “Bea” Foster, Baba served on the LWVFA Board for many years, as Co-president, Vice President, Administrative Director and Bulletin editor, among others. As a member of the Reston Evening Unit, she was Unit chair, action and voters service chairs and served on several LWVFA committees including land use, transportation, child abuse, privatization and human resources.

League members remember Baba fondly, saying:

- At voter service events, she always reminded those who said that they didn't need any more election information about the constitutional questions and bond issues on the ballot.
- When the Journal Newspapers bailed on publishing the LWVFA Voters' Guide, Baba got the Connection Newspapers to pick up publication immediately.
- She loved attending board meetings and keeping us straight.
- She always wore a pearl necklace and her hair in a bun with “sticks” through it.

Her memorial service has been scheduled for 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 2, at St. Anne's Episcopal Church, 1700 Wainwright Drive, Reston, VA 20190. www.st-annes-reston.org Baba, you will be missed by many; thank you for being you.

Environmental Update. . .

Recognizing Women Environmental Champions

By Elizabeth Lonoff

Jean Packard served on Northern Virginia's Regional Park Authority for 24 years and was the first woman to chair the County Board of Supervisors, 1972-1975. She also was a Sierra Club national board member. Her longtime environmental advocacy, especially for preserving land near the Occoquan River, was recognized in naming in her honor a now-open building with a learning center in Occoquan Regional Park.

Chair of our League's former environmental committee **Sally Ormsby** led the Mantua Citizens' Association through the aftermath of the tank farm fuel spill, was elected to the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District three times, and was a 2006 Washington Post Citizen of the Year. In 2007 the Park Authority Board established the Sally Ormsby Environmental Stewardship Award in recognition of her decades of preserving local natural resources. She was its first recipient. Last year's awardee was Green Spring Gardens beekeeper and volunteer stewardship educator **Tatiana Lisle**. Nominations for 2019 open this month.

The D.C. Environmental Film Festival, the world's largest green film festival, awarded **Sylvia Earle** its 2018 Environmental Champion Award for advocating to protect oceans. She served as NOAA's Chief Scientist from 1990-92 and has spent >7,000 hours underwater in leading 100+ expeditions worldwide. Leading Mission Blue, the "Silent Spring" for oceans, her current focus is building public support for a global network of marine protected areas. See the tribute at <https://vimeo.com/254676305?mc_cid=03b84d9ece&mc_eid=361fb9c2c9> If you can't wait for the Festival to start on the 14th <<https://dceff.org/festival/>; volunteer@dceff.org> watch archived films tackling climate change and resilience, conservation, and environmental justice at <https://dceff.org/watchnow/?mc_cid=963a295bf3&mc_eid=361fb9c2c9>

Julia Maron-Lefèvre, an Executive Fellow at Yale's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and a board member of its Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative, received a 2019 Lifetime Achievement Award at the National Council for Science and the Environment's annual D.C. conference. She was the longest-serving Director-General

of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the world's largest conservation membership organization. Reflecting on her tenure before stepping down in 2015, Julia pointed out her work made the conservation movement more international and convinced political decision-makers that they must take action on environmental matters impacting our well-being. "[N]ature is our life-support, it provides solutions to some of the global challenges we face today, whether it's climate change or biodiversity loss, food security, poverty."

On March 19, role model **Hannah Herbst** will speak at X-STEM DC to encourage middle and high school students to explore careers like hers in biomedicine and sustainability. Her science story started with her father's signing her up for a summer 2013 engineering camp, where her team won the Lego robotics competition. Inspired by her Ethiopian pen pal, she then invented a small turbine to produce electricity from ocean currents. As a result, Hannah was named America's 2015 Top Young Scientist, spoke at an annual UN innovation forum, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WKcz7cS_Iyk, and was featured on the cover of *Forbes* for its 2018 "30 Under 30" list. Now in high school, Hannah is a member of the National Honor Society and her varsity soccer and track teams while dually enrolled as a computer-engineering undergraduate. Read about a local scholarship's deadline on March 8 and last year's winner, **Katrina White** from James Madison High School, at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/soil-water-conservation/college-scholarship-conservation-environment>.

Get Ready for Spring

- Ongoing sale of native shrub and tree packages to provide food sources for wildlife; April Falls Church pickup, <<http://nvswcd-velocitypayment-com.3dcartstores.com/>> to order
- 3/2 free rain-gardens workshop, Mason District Gov't. Center, <<http://bit.ly/2VX3h5y>> to register
- 3/30 rain barrel workshop, Arlington, <http://nvswcd-velocitypayment-com.3dcartstores.com/Rain-Barrels_c_8.html> to build or buy
- 3/30 native plants symposium and sale, National Arboretum, <<https://www.fona.org/lafr-symposium/>>

Unit Discussion Meeting Locations

Topic: Voter Registration and Election System Study

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 February 1, 2019, 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, March 2

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

Monday, March 11

1:30 p.m. Greenspring (GSP)

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

Wednesday, March 13

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

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

10 a.m. Fairfax Station (FXS)

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

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

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

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

Thursday, March 14

9 a.m. Reston Day (RD)

11776 Stratford House Place #807
Reston 20190
Contact: Barbara (703) 437-0795
or bseandlte@earthlink.net

9:30 a.m. Springfield (SPF)

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

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

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

April Annual Meeting: Plan Now to Attend



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** _____