

The School Board did not hold public hearings on this proposal or place it on the new business agenda of a regular meeting. However, three years later the board approved a different program model that was more expensive per school but limited to only 15 percent of the elementary schools.

Project Excel

Since 1999, 16 elementary schools have provided full-day Mondays for students. They were among the 20 schools selected for Project Excel, which had a goal of providing additional time for learning and an enhanced academic program. These schools, which then had the highest proportion of language minority students and students from low-income families, were the first schools in Fairfax County to be given full-day kindergarten. (The budget for full-day kindergarten was moved out of the Project Excel budget when more schools were given this program.) The instructional staff members of these schools were given a choice of three models for extended learning: a modified calendar with extended school year, elimination of Monday early closing with an extended teacher contract, or an individual school model with two hours of additional instruction in core subjects.

Modified Calendar

Four schools chose a modified calendar, which is often referred to as the year-round calendar or extended school year. They followed the 45-15 model, in which school is in session for 45 days (9 weeks) and then students are on a break for 15 days (three weeks). Timber Lane Elementary School had switched to this schedule three years earlier. For the past few years, seven elementary schools have used a modified calendar. This year, these schools started their school year July 31. After nine weeks of class, students had an optional two-week intersession, which is devoted to remediation, enrichment or acceleration. There is no change in the teacher contract length, but the contract year is extended over 11 months, with breaks for teachers during student intersessions. To save the \$2.7 million cost of this program, it was eliminated for FY 2011.

Full Day Monday

Sixteen schools chose to provide a full-day Monday for the students. Pine Spring Elementary School chose the individual school model, providing a full-day Monday for students and additional special teachers to supplement classroom instruction. The school “offers an inclusive learning environment that combines specific blocks of time for small group and individualized instruction with team teaching by the special and regular education teachers in the classroom setting.”¹⁷

Fifteen of the schools that chose to provide a full day Monday for students chose to have an extended contract for teachers, counselors, librarians and instructional assistants. Under this program, the instructional staff members work for an additional half hour each day and have an additional 7 percent added to their salary. Instead of having a two-hour block of planning time on

Monday afternoons, the staff members have an eight-hour contract day, which provides planning time before and after the student day. Teachers at Thomas Jefferson High School are the only other teachers in Fairfax County with an eight-hour contract. Figure 3, Beginning Teacher Salaries (with BA), show the salaries of these contracts for new teachers, .

A report on seven of the Excel schools that either met or exceeded their annual schoolwide achievement index (SAI) goals, listed the following successful practices:

“Setting the tone for student success by creating a positive learning environment; identifying a schoolwide vision for improving student achievement; analyzing test data to determine program strengths and weaknesses; assessing student progress and matching instruction to identified needs; targeting staff development to expand teacher expertise; focusing on instructional techniques and content; organizing resources and schedules to support instruction; [and] preparing students for testing by teaching test-taking skills.”¹⁸

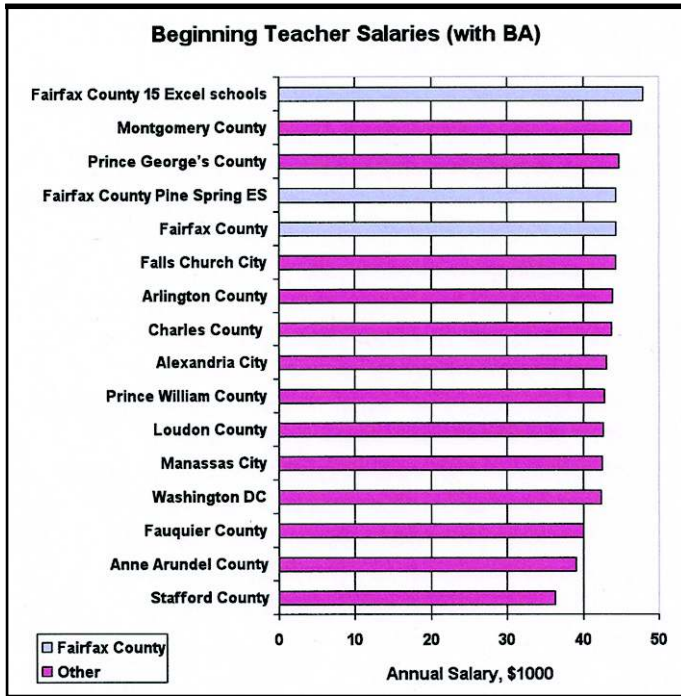
Changes in FY 2010

Last year, the term “Project Excel” was dropped. Most of components of the Project Excel program were included under the newly named “Extended Learning Program.” There were 11.5 positions for curriculum teachers that were eliminated for a savings of 1 million dollars. The extended contracts were maintained. The modified calendar schools were also included in this budget category. The total cost for the Extended Learning Program in the FY 2010 Budget was \$3.5 million. Offsetting revenue totaling \$1.8 million was funded from Individuals with Disabilities Education Act under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Therefore, the net cost in the budget was \$1.8 million.

Additionally, \$4.9 million was funded through Title I, including Title I funding from ARRA, and is reflected in the Grants and Self Supporting Fund. Therefore, total amount spent on the Extended Learning Opportunities Program was \$8.4 million. For the old Project Excel, the amount was \$5.8 million and for modified calendar the amount was \$2.6 million

Plans for FY 2011

Superintendent Dale’s proposed budget recommended eliminating \$1.3 million for the portion of the Extended Learning Program known as Excel. Daniel Storck (Mt. Vernon) proposed an amendment to restore this funding. The amendment failed. He later offered an amendment to add funding of \$1.3 million for the superintendent to begin implementation of the School Support Composite Index, subject to review and approval of the Board. One half of the SSCI is based on demographics (students on free or reduced lunch and English Language Learner students) and the other half is based on students who did not pass SOL reading or math tests and the gap between the pass rate in reading and math of black and Hispanic students compared with white and Asian students. This passed 10-1, with James L. Raney (at-large) voting against the motion.



Conclusion

For the past decade, Fairfax has provided extended learning opportunities for a fraction of its schools. The modified calendar has already been cut for the next school year. Thomas Jefferson is now the only school in Fairfax County with an extended school day that is not threatened by budget cuts. There is a possibility that some or all of the schools with full day Mondays will switch back to an early dismissal schedule next September.

Expansion of full-day kindergarten to more schools has ceased, and existing programs may be changed back to half-day schedules if further budget cuts are made. Elementary band and strings, Foreign Language in Elementary Schools (FLES), and foreign language immersion are also in danger of being eliminated when the School Board votes for the Approved Budget May 20. Superintendent Dale recently told the school board that the Leadership Team examined the budget line by line to decide whether to keep a program, eliminate it, or redesign it to be more efficient. Efficiency is a measure of time as well as cost. It is just as important to examine every hour in the school program as it is to examine every dollar.

At the February 4 meeting, the School Board did not discuss the larger portion of the funding for the Extended Learning Program that is currently funded by Title 1 and ARRA. However, at the School Board’s budget work session held January 28, Deputy Division Superintendent Richard Moniuszko said that the leadership team had met January 26 to consider the proposals presented by the principals of the schools with full-day Mondays. He presented a chart showing that Fort Belvoir, Halley, and London Towne are planning for transition without ARRA Title 1 funding. Of the remaining 13 schools that would have some ARRA funding for FY 2011, four principals would like to maintain full-day Mondays, while reducing the teacher workday by 15 minutes to accommodate a salary reduction of 3.5 to 4 percent. Nine principals wanted to switch to half-day Mondays: eight of these principals wanted to have extended day (approximately 15 minutes) for students Tuesday-Friday with a reduction of the salary supplement from 7 percent to 3.5 percent or 4 percent; one wanted extended contracts for intervention with students.

Dr. Moniuszko said that the Leadership Team became concerned about equity issues arising from a 4 percent salary supplement in a year where other people have lost length of contract and there is no money for national board certified teachers and other salary supplements. He also noted that “we ran into transportation issues with rearranging all those bell schedules for a longer day Tuesday through Friday.” Dr. Dale said that many of those principals would want to issue extended contracts, either an early start in August or after school but not the full 7 percent. “We are better served to have all these schools go back to their regular calendar and use their additional resources to provide additional time for teachers to work with kids.” he stated.

So it appears uncertain whether any schools will have full day Mondays in September 2010.

End Notes

- Information for all three figures in this report was derived from either the Washington Area Boards of Education **FY 2010 WABE Guide** or websites of school districts, or phone calls or e-mails to school district offices.
- Billy K. Cannaday, Jr., SUPTS. Memo No. 180, 8, Sept 2006, p. 4.
- Virginia Fitz Shea, testimony to the Fairfax County School Board, 26 April 2007.
- Title 8 of the Virginia Administrative Code, Section 20-131-200. Extracurricular and other school activities; recess.
- Title 8 of the Virginia Administrative Code, Section 20-131-5. Definitions.
- Fairfax County Public Schools School Health Advisory Committee, 2005-2006, Annual Report, p. 4.
- Andy Camarda, personal interview, January 27, 2010.
- FCPS Attachment 3—Science Narrative, Regular Meeting No. 9, December 3, 2009,
- Elizabeth T. Payne. “Re: Elementary School Schedule Issues.” E-mail to the author. January 14, 2010.
- <http://www.fcps.edu/DIS/gt/school.html>
- Paula Patrick, personal interview, January 27, 2010.
- <http://www.fcps.edu/about/startingschool.htm#typicalday>
- Oscar N. Davis “Re: Teacher contract hours.” E-mail to the author. February 9, 2010.
- Mark Glofka. Statement to the Fairfax County School Board, October 11, 1990.
- Pioneers of Time*, The National Education Commission on Time and Learning, Washington, DC U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994, p. 10.
- Beyond Tinkering: Time and Learning Task Force Final Report to the School Board.*
- Exceeding the Goals: Gold Award Project Excel Schools, Fairfax County Public Schools, 1999-2000*, p. 12.
- Ibid*, p. 16.

Ed.. Note: Loudoun County is misspelled in the original charts and we were not able to correct the mistake in our copy.

Final Gasp of the Poll Tax

By Alice E. Reagan

I had “a terribly hard time figuring out how to get registered to vote in Virginia,” wrote Virginia Foster Durr in her memoir *Outside the Magic Circle* (1985). Although Durr was the wife of a prominent New Dealer, she discovered that she was not exempt from the difficulties created by Virginia’s voter registration requirements that included a \$1.50 poll tax. Even after visiting the Fairfax County registrar at his home in rural Fairfax for the third time during World War II and then trekking to the Fairfax County Courthouse to pay her \$4.50 tax, she still discovered on Election Day that she owed 27¢ interest, and her name did not appear on the voting rolls. Durr concluded that Virginia did not want her vote.

Virginia Durr, although a wealthy white woman, encountered many of the problems that other Fairfax County women did when they tried to register to vote. Part of Virginia’s Constitution since 1902, supporters claimed that the poll tax eliminated “undesirable and ignorant voters” from the commonwealth’s political system. Opponents, including Durr, who was the vice president of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax (NCAPT), countered that it was an unfair burden on poor white voters, blacks and women. During the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, Southern society still viewed women as dependent on their husbands, and even women who worked did not control their own wages because they became property of their husbands. Men who struggled to pay their own poll taxes often lacked the resources to pay their wives’ poll tax. For black women, especially if they were single, the burden was especially heavy. As late as 1949, single black women in Fairfax County earned only about \$530 per year, and by 1959 their average was still only about \$737. Not surprisingly, Durr was not alone in Fairfax in her efforts to rid Virginia of its poll tax.

On the national level, efforts to end the poll tax made little progress in the 1930s and 1940s. Although the Democratic National Committee and prominent members of the Roosevelt administration favored abolition of the poll tax during the 1930s, efforts to pass a national amendment faltered during World War II because Roosevelt feared losing support of conservative Southern Democrats. Durr admitted in her memoirs that initially her group wanted to get the vote for white Southern women, and only later acknowledged the even greater obstacles facing black women. After the war, Durr and her allies in the NCAPT found themselves under attack from McCarthy-Era anticommunists who went after

anyone who challenged the status quo. The NCAPT folded in the face of this opposition.

Despite the failure of the NCAPT, women and blacks mounted new efforts to end the poll tax. In 1950, Jessie Butler attempted to register to vote in Arlington County. She refused to pay her poll tax. Denied registration, she sued in *Butler v. Thompson* (1951). The Supreme Court refused to hear her case, upholding an appeals court decision that stated that the \$1.50 poll tax served as a way to ensure that Virginia voters demonstrated their “worthiness” to vote by being able to manage their monetary affairs. Butler’s attorney reportedly resigned from the Supreme Court bar in protest.

The poll tax in Virginia and the South faced its next challenge when the 24th Amendment (1965) to the U. S. Constitution banned the tax in federal elections. Despite this new federal policy, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas continued to enforce the poll tax for state and local elections. An early effort to end Virginia’s tax failed in 1949 when the Harry F. Byrd machine helped defeat changes to Virginia’s Constitution. Byrd and his followers often paid poll taxes for voters in areas where they needed support. Poor Virginians—black and white—still faced financial hurdles if they wished to vote. In the end, it was a group of Fairfax County black women, along with one from Norfolk, who successfully challenged the poll tax, ending it throughout the South. In the case *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections* (1966), Annie Harper, a retired domestic worker living on Social Security; Gladys Berry who cared for her seven grandchildren while her daughters worked to support them all; Myrtle Burr (along with husband Curtis, a construction worker) who stayed home with nine children and Norfolk’s Evelyn Butts, a seamstress whose husband was a disabled World War II veteran, stated that Virginia’s poll tax discriminated against poor voters. Represented by U. S. Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall, the plaintiffs won their case, as the court noted that poverty did not preclude voters from possessing intelligence or the responsibilities of citizenship. Virginia’s poll tax, along with the other remaining state poll taxes, was finally dead.

Alice E. Reagan is an associate professor of history at the Woodbridge campus of the Northern Virginia Community College and a member of the Workhouse Museum Steering Committee. This article appeared in the South County Chronicle in February 2010 and is reprinted by permission.

Mayhew Reviews League Position and Concerns With School Budget

By Sarah Mayhew and Members of the Education Committee, chaired by Ginger Shea

(The following is LWVFA's testimony before the FCPS Board's recent budget hearings. Aspects of this testimony were quoted in the local press.)

The League of Women Voters is a strong supporter of public education and we know you face a tough challenge in coping with increased enrollment and a reduction in the proposed revenue for the School Operating Fund. We acknowledge that resources are probably not available to prevent many of the proposed program cuts. We looked to see if there were any places that specific funds could be freed up to eliminate some of the proposed cuts, but cannot determine this given the way that the FCPS budget materials are structured.

The League of Women Voters believes that democratic government depends upon informed and active participation in government and requires that governmental bodies protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings and making public records accessible. Although FCPS provides voluminous budget materials to the public, they do not provide a clear picture of the whole budget. We get information about some trees but not the forest. The League is also concerned that the budget does not explain the expenditures planned under the funding provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). We believe that all expenditures should be grouped together and explained in terms that the public can understand.

One example, under the Project Excel program, sixteen schools gave elementary students a full day on Monday. Most paid teachers, instructional assistants, librarians and counselors an extra seven percent salary for working an extra half hour each day after students went home to compensate for the lost Monday afternoon planning time. These schools also had additional resource teachers. Last year's budget eliminated the resource teachers, but other staff retained their additional pay and contract time, funded by the ARRA with a new program name: Extended Learning.

According to comments made by Deputy Division Superintendent Richard Moniuszko at the January 9, 2010, budget work session, the principals at the schools that currently have full day Mondays recommended keeping the program for FY 2011 with a reduction of the additional salary from seven to four percent. We oppose this proposal

for using funding provided by ARRA to give just some teachers, librarians, counselors, and instructional assistants a salary supplement. The money used for salary supplements should instead be used to save or create jobs for teachers according to the Virginia Department of Education first principle guiding the distribution and expenditure of ARRA funds that they "must be spent quickly to save and create jobs." (http://www.doe.virginia.gov/school_finance/arra/index.shtml)

We support maintaining the full day Monday schedule in the schools that currently have this benefit by substituting a less expensive program model. Many of these have been proposed in past years by groups such as the Time and Learning Task Force, a 35-member group representing broad and diverse constituencies across Fairfax County. This task force presented options in 1996 for providing a full day on Monday for students and additional resource teachers for all schools, providing classroom teachers with larger blocks of planning time during the student day. Its proposals appeared more economical than the \$5.7 million cost of the Extended Learning program that affects only one-tenth of the elementary schools.

We do not think that decisions affecting the FCPS budget should be made by the small group of principals of schools who already have extra funding. We are further concerned that the budget itself does not explain the tentative decisions for the future of the Extended Learning Program mentioned at the January 9 work session. Is it still the best program for those select schools only given demographic changes since they were selected? If the budget is the only opportunity for the public to comment on these plans, surely the plans themselves should be explained in the budget.

We would like to note that if school budget constraints require the imposition of some activity fees in order to maintain the basic school program, the League is not opposed to charging legally permissible fees if adequate provisions are made to provide for and encourage the participation in activities by those unable to pay the fee.

The League understands that many required expenditures are not yet set and that the actual level of available resources depends on actions of the General Assembly. Thus, we anticipate that there will be many changes between now and May, and look forward to addressing you again at that time.

LWVNCA Celebrates the 90th Anniversary of the League of Women Voters

By Therese Martin, LWVFA Treasurer

One of the advantages of being in the National Capitol Area is the opportunity that the LWVUS periodically gives to LWVFA and other local Leagues to participate in special events and programs. On January 28, Jane Hilder, Sherry Zachry, and Olga Hernandez (representing the LWV of Virginia) and I attended a program at the National Press Club entitled: *Civic Activism: Past and Present*, that celebrated the League's 90 years of making democracy work.

LWV president Mary Wilson led off the program with a walk through the history of the League's chief activities over the past nine decades – from sponsoring the first national radio broadcast of a candidate forum in the 1920s to the launch of the national voter information Vote411.org website in the 2000s. The League's activities over the years were also celebrated in the remarks by the evening's two speakers: Madeleine Kunin and Lee Hamilton.

Lee Hamilton is president and director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, director of the Center on Congress at Indiana University, and has served on many advisory groups and commissions, including as

co-chair of the 9/11 Commission. His comments reflected his 34 years of service as congressman from Indiana's ninth district. He is an advocate for a strong Congress and also spoke of the need for compromise, noting that this was not happening, and that neither extreme partisanship nor a weak Congress is good for the country and the future of democracy.

Madeleine Kunin is a former governor of Vermont, ambassador to Switzerland, and Deputy Secretary of Education in the 1990s, where I recall her from my work at the department. She is now a Marsh Scholar professor-at-large at the University of Vermont and recently authored *Pearls, Politics and Power, How Women Can Win and Lead*. She immediately connected with the audience in talking about her experience as a League member becoming governor in Vermont and followed up by addressing the need for more women to run for office. She tasked us to help more women run and win. While over 50 percent of the legislators in Rwanda are women, only 17 percent of the U. S. Congress in 2009 were women.

The program was taped and will be shown on the LWVUS website (www.lwv.org). Watch for it!

Save the Date . . .

LWVFA Board to Discuss 2011 County Budget on March 17

Each March, staff from the Fairfax County Department of Management and Budget brief the LWVFA Board of Directors on the County's fiscal picture and advertised budget for the next fiscal year. This year, the Board invites all LWVFA members to attend the briefing, which will take place on Wednesday, March 17, beginning at 10 a.m. Because of the current recession, the budget decisions this year will be more critical and difficult than ever and are likely to have major effects on County services, including schools. The County's budget promises to be the major factor in whether the League's action priorities can be achieved. It will also affect League members' pocketbooks and the quality of life for themselves and their neighbors.

The County Executive is scheduled to release his proposed budget on February 23. It will be discussed in the press and available on the Fairfax County website (www.fairfaxcounty.gov). The Board hopes that members will take the opportunity to learn about the budget proposals, review League positions, attend the briefing, ask questions about proposals that concern them, and then, *as individuals*, contact their member of the Board of Supervisors to voice their opinions about the decisions that it will make this spring. The earlier that citizens call, write and e-mail their representatives, the more effective their voice.

If you have any particular issues that you would like the County staff to address at the budget briefing, send an e-mail to the LWVFA office (league@lwv-fairfax.org), including "budget issues" on the subject line. The briefing is currently scheduled for the Packard Center. Let your unit chair or the LWVFA office know if you plan to attend. If warranted and we know ahead of time, the venue will be changed and publicized.

March is Women's History Month . . .

Notable Women in Virginia

By: Bernice Colvard, League Historian

Richmond Times Dispatch staff writer Carrie Johnson provided this nugget: Any woman who doubted her place in post-Civil War Richmond only had to look to an editorial in the *Richmond Enquirer and Examiner* for guidance. "Women often commit the mistake of claiming for their sex what does not belong to them," the editorial said. "They claim to have as much sense as men, but this is not true. They claim to have as much integrity of character, but this is not so." Well, let's see.

Some people believe the U.S. has already seen its first woman president, **Edith Bolling Galt Wilson** (1872-1961) from Wytheville, Va. The wife of President Woodrow Wilson appeared to take over presidential responsibility after her husband's debilitating stroke in 1919. From that point she received all presidential communication, issued decisions, and spoke for him. Considered one of the "new" women (e.g., before the Wilsons' marriage she was the first Washington woman to drive herself to work in her electric car), ironically, she did not favor woman's suffrage and had never attended college or even a "finishing school."

Teresa A. Sullivan, 60, made history recently as the first woman president of Thomas Jefferson's "academical village," the University of Virginia (UVA), founded in 1825. She was serving as provost at the University of Michigan, one of the country's most prestigious public schools, when elected by UVA's Board of Visitors in January 2010.

As a VA Tech assistant professor in 2000, **Barbara Bunn** headed a mobile chemistry lab housed in a 53-foot trailer traveling to rural high schools in Southwest Virginia. Those schools' labs tend to be antiquated and unfit for preparing students to meet the state's Standards of Learning (SOL) requirements for graduation.

In 1976, **Peggy Lampl**, executive director of the League of Women Voters of the U.S., successfully appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to set the presidential debate format that exists today. Lampl persuaded the FCC to allow the League to sponsor a 1976 debate with a two-party format (Gerald Ford vs. Jimmy Carter) in order to bypass the "equal-time law," which would have required several minor party candidates to participate. The League

considered multiple participants unwieldy.

The first woman ever to portray Richard III in Shakespeare's play was **Kate Norris** in 1999 as a member of the Shenandoah Shakespeare Express (SSE) based in Staunton, Va. The SSE troupe brings such productions to theaters, universities, and high schools nationwide and in England. Norris graduated from VA Tech in 1994.

Thelma May Rainwater (1923-2009) was born in Arlington County, Va. She and her husband were entrepreneurs and partnered numerous ventures, including a restaurant and selling wooden cigar-store Indians. They started Don's Johns Inc. in Chantilly in 1964. It became very successful and now provides 5,000 units to construction sites, carnivals, family reunions, and special events such as presidential inaugurations and outdoor concerts.

A career that spanned 22 years and many parts of Virginia began when **Kimberly Lettner** entered the State Police Academy in 1985. The Spotsylvania, Va., native particularly relished her days in the motorcycle unit, which she found exhilarating. It was difficult for her to leave the State Police, but she decided to apply for the position of chief of the Capitol Police when that position opened. Lettner became their first female chief in 2007.

LWV-VA Council's May Meeting Scheduled for Lynchburg

The Lynchburg League will be hosting the LWV-VA Council on Saturday, May 1, 2010, at the Holiday Inn in downtown Lynchburg. Each local League is authorized to send two delegates to Council—the president (or her representative) and one other; however, any League member may attend.

The business meeting will begin at 9 a.m., preceded by a Presidents' Breakfast. In addition to adopting a budget, there will be a discussion and briefing on the Election Laws Study Consensus Questions for Part I and a special speaker for the luncheon.

For those who would like to arrive on Friday, plans have been made for dinner and a social event. More information will be in the Spring 2010 *Virginia Voter*, which will be published by the end of March.

This Month's Unit Meeting Locations – Topic: Elementary School Schedules

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 5, 2010, the locations were correct; please use phone numbers to verify sites and advise of your intent to attend. Some meetings at restaurants may need reservations.

Saturday, March 6

10:00 a.m. Briefing/At Large Unit
Packard Center
4026 Hummer Rd
Annandale 22003
Contact: Lois, 703-690-0908

Monday, March 8

1:30 p.m. Greenspring (GSP)
Hunters Crossing Classroom
Spring Village Drive
Springfield 22150
Contact: Kay, 703-644-2670

Tuesday, March 9

7:30 p.m. Vienna Evening (VE)
Patrick Henry Public Library
101 Maple Ave
Vienna 22180
Contact: Lorraine, 703-759-3651

Wednesday, March 10

10:30 a.m. McLean (MCL)
Star Nut Gourmet
1445 Laughlin Ave.
McLean 22101
Contact: Gail, 703-356-2851

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

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

10:00 a.m. Fairfax Station (FXS)

Burke Centre Library
5935 Fred's oak Road
Burke 22015
Contact: Lois, 703-690-0908

12:00 noon Chantilly/Herndon (CHD)

Sully District Governmental Ctr.
4900 Stonecroft Blvd.
Centreville 20151
Contact: Susan, 703-780-3902

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

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

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

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

Thursday, March 11

9:00 a.m. Reston Day (RD)
20816 Noble Terr. #421
Potomac Falls, VA
Contact: Betty, 703-471-6092

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

For meeting location information
call: Joan, 703-978-8715 or
Bobby, 703-938-1486

9:30 a.m. Springfield (SPF)

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

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

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

Next Month . . .

April 24 - Annual Meeting

10:00 a.m. - Mason District Gov't. Ctr.



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

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 March, 2010**

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

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

LWVFA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Dues year ends June 30, 2010.)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Problems | |

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