



THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS ®
OF THE FAIRFAX AREA

BULLETIN

Founded in 1925

Meeting Continuously Since 1946

May 2006

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Later High School Start Times

Sleep deprivation among teenagers was first publicized by the Minnesota Medical Association in the early 1990s. Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS), one of the largest school systems in the nation, with massive transportation considerations would not find a change of this magnitude an easy task. FCPS first considered this issue in 1997 and is still looking at possible ways to implement it. This month LWVFA will take a look at data presented to the school board.

Come to your unit and join in the dialog and see if your unit has any quick fixes!

Calendar

May

- 02 June Bulletin Deadline/**
- 02 Cities & Towns Elections
- 06 Briefing/*Herndon Day & Housing Fair*
- 08 Board Agenda Deadline
- 8,9,10,11 Units - Topic: Sleep**
- 13 NCA Annual Convention
- 14 *Mother's Day*
- 17 Board Meeting**
- 29 *Memorial Day/Schools Closed*

June

- 03 Briefing
- 8, 12, 13, 14 Units Topic: Affordable Housing**
- 10-13 LWVUS Convention (Minneapolis)
- 12 Board Agenda Deadline
- 14 Skyline Plaza Condo Election/*Flag Day*
- 17 Unit Officers Wrap-up**
- 18 *Father's Day*
- 20 Last Day of School
- 21 *Summer Begins*
- 21 Board Meeting/New Board Orientation**
- 30 Membership Renewal Due

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Happy Mother's Day

President's Letter

Hi everyone—I enjoyed seeing “y’all” at Annual Meeting! Those of you who could not attend, missed a real *show* (in all senses of the word)! Thank you, Lavinia, for directing and producing such a fun and informative play.

Who knew that Susan B. Anthony got arrested for trying to vote in the 1800s? We certainly owe our foremothers a debt of gratitude for the struggle they undertook for the right to vote for women in America. And did you know that the Equal Rights Amendment was written by Alice Paul and first introduced in Congress in 1921? And for those of you who may have heard that Virginia never ratified the 19th Amendment; that is *incorrect* – Virginia did ratify it in 1952! Who said the Commonwealth isn’t “progressive?”

And we managed to elect new board members and adopt a budget and program for 2006-08. Just like a “big” convention—moving not-recommended program items and arguing for their adoption—that was fun, too! Thank you Viveka, for making the arrangements for such a lovely and delicious luncheon.

April was a busy month, with the Candidates’ Events for the Towns of Herndon & Clifton on April 17 and 23, respectively. I was very proud of LWVFA for putting on those events. Thank you to Olga, Therese, Vanessa, Anne, Leslie, and others who helped make them happen! And to Cox Communications for offering the place for the Herndon forum free of charge. LWVFA Council in Williamsburg was April 29 & 30 and next, we’re off to NCA Annual Convention in Arlington on May 13th.

Okay, so now what are we doing in May? Rona Ackerman and her committee have prepared a very good program on “Can We Afford Later High School Start Times” which is a very hot topic in Fairfax County right now. Many parents are advocating for the public schools to adopt later start times for high school; but of course, it would cost lots of money to make the transportation work. And there is the problem. See if you can solve it in your unit meetings in May – then tell the County how to do it (just kidding!). Enjoy reading the rest of this *Bulletin* and learn what the League is doing. Aren’t you glad to be a “Leaguer?”

Sherry

Law Day 2006

Vanessa Johnson

Law Day is a day when we celebrate the impact that law and the legal process has had on the freedoms that all Americans currently enjoy. The existence of the League of Women Voters demonstrates how far we've come in a relatively short time due to the judicial system. Some of the parents and grandparents of octogenarians probably would have laughed themselves silly at the thought of women voting. Practically every year since the early 1900s to the 1980s, some country has finally granted women the right to vote and America was one of the forerunners in 1920. On May 1st, Law Day celebrations take place all over the country, an important tradition that has endured for almost half a century. This year Weiner & Associates will be hosting their annual celebration from 4:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Glenn Lewis, President-Elect of the Virginia Bar Association, will read the official Law Day Proclamation and there will be complimentary food, root beer floats and shoe shines plus live jazz from the GMU Jazz Ensemble and other entertainment. Go to the American Bar Association's website at www.abanet.org for more information.



Americans throw away enough aluminum in 3 months to rebuild all of our commercial airplanes!

Paper makes up the largest single item in the trash, accounting for 37%!

Recycling one ton of paper saves one acre of trees!

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Board Notes

Lavinia Voss

At the March 15, 2006, board meeting the yearly presentation of the proposed Fairfax County Budget (FY 07) was made by the OMB. Following the presentation, the board convened to appoint **Sarah Mayhew** to the FCPS Gifted and Talented Advisory Committee (GTAC). And approved plans for two candidate forums for the 2006 spring elections, one in Herndon and the other in Clifton.

At the March 22, 2006, board meeting the following: **Judy Anderson, Anita Ford, Lydia Gonzalez, Tania Iwanowski, Jeanette Rishell, Sheila School Jane Touchet, and Shirley White** were appointed as observers of both the Prince William County BOS and the School Board.

Program Director **Susan Dill** went over the Library study consensus statement she had sent out ahead of time and recommended the board accept it as written. After some discussion and some rewording it was adopted. Susan also reported on the "Politics of Fear" program (see page 5).

The board agreed to donate \$25 to AHOME the same as last year. Also agreed to not sell the "Tea Towels" at the National Convention, decided it was too much of a hassle out of town.

Jane Hilder, Action Director, reported on action taken at all levels of League since last month. **Mary Field**, Unit Coordinator, reported on the state of the units as well as gave each board member an up-to date spread sheet on unit attendance. She also announced the unit wrap-up will be held on June 17, 2006

Seen and Heard Around Fairfax and Beyond-

1. On March 22nd, President Zachry & Judy Anderson attended the Leadership Fairfax Institute breakfast.
2. President Zachry and several other LWVFA members attended - Women's History Month Celebration at NVCC – Woodbridge campus, highlighting history of Occoquan Workhouse on March 24.
3. President Zachry and several other members from LWVFA attended the NCA panel discussion "Balancing Civil Liberties with Homeland Security" on March 25 at the MLK Library in D.C.
4. Several LWVFA members attended "Women's Voices Forum" sponsored by FFXC Commission for Women and Office of Women; March 29, at the Fairfax County Government Center.
5. On April 3rd (at 11:15 PM!), President Zachry testified on the Budget for FY2007 before the BOS.



Unit News

Sheilah Musselman (CHD) recently returned from a trip to Easter Island where she touched the huge MOAI and reveled in the election of the first female President there! Ruth Zeul (ViE) attended the March unit meeting. She is doing very well, is as sharp as ever and working very hard on her rehabilitation. O.G. Harper (FXS) was recently in Egypt with her husband.

Websites

In response to repeated questions from the membership, LWVFA's web site is listed at the bottom of **each** page of our Bulletin (www.lwv.fairfax.org) **every** month. To get to LWVFA website, click on those letters on the left side of the page. Or go to LWVFA at (www.virginia.va.lwvnet.org). If all else fails, go to any search engine such as Google and enter League of Women Voters Virginia.

Unit Wrap-up

Will be held on Saturday, June 17, 2006. Mark your calendars now. What did you hate? What did you like this year? What do you want to see changed next year? Your input is needed, please join us at the Government Center at Mason District.

Reached 100 before her death

Fran Kieffer, Vienna Day Unit

It is with sadness that we mark the passing of Katherine Nealon, lifetime honorary member (50 years and more), on Friday, March 3, 2006. She was active over the years in two different units, the Vienna Evening (VIE) when still living in Vienna and the Annandale Barcroft (AB) after moving to the Goodwin House when it opened 19 years ago. She celebrated her 100th birthday there last October.

Her lively interest in current events caused her to join several different committees and worked on studies in the 70's. She often mentioned her mother marching with other suffragists down Beacon Hill in Boston, trying to get the right to vote. She said "They were marching for the kind of future that pushes for democracy and civil rights."

VIRGINIA HAPPENINGS

Bernice Colvard, League Historian

It is widely believed that the man known as the "Virginia Socrates," **George Wythe** (1726-1806), died at age 80 from arsenic poisoning. How ironic that the alleged murderer of the finest legal mind of his day was freed by the very legal safeguards promulgated by his victim. It appears that Wythe's teenaged grandnephew, **George Wythe Swinney (or Sweeney)** got away with murder because some jury members had a reasonable doubt about his guilt; they failed to convict. Wythe himself had no doubt and on his deathbed changed his will to disinherit this relative, a known "wastrel and gambler..." (Kelly, p 141). Swinney also beat a rap for forging checks on his great-uncle's bank account because there were no laws on the books against it. This omission was quickly rectified by the next General Assembly.

Unaccustomed to felonies of this magnitude, the Commonwealth was stunned. The entire affair still seems amazing, especially considering what a towering and hallowed figure the murder victim had been to early America. Wythe (pronounced "With") was known as an American Revolution patriot and jurist. A member of the Virginia house of Burgesses, he drafted its protest against the Stamp Act. Elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the 1787 federal convention that framed the U.S. Constitution. At the College of William & Mary he had filled the first chair of law at an American institution of higher learning. Thomas Jefferson considered Wythe his mentor and friend for life. He had also taught law to James Monroe, John Marshall, and, later, Henry Clay. He, Jefferson, and Edmund Pendleton had spent three years revising the Virginia legal code.

Wythe was judge of the Virginia Court of Chancery and then Chancellor of Virginia after 1786. These duties necessitated moving from his home in Williamsburg in 1791 to Richmond, which had become the state capital. He later established a law school in Richmond. One of the earliest American abolitionists, he freed his own slaves and provided for them in his will. Wythe is buried in St. John's Churchyard in Richmond. His statue is one of those surrounding Washington's equestrian statue in Capitol Square.

Wythe's Georgian manor with its outbuildings and

gardens, now a part of Historic Colonial Williamsburg, is like a miniature plantation set down in the heart of the original village. In addition to its illustrious-named owner, it served as Washington's headquarters before the siege of Yorktown. Rochambeau used it after Lord Cornwallis' surrender.

Sources:

Kelly, C. Brian. *Best Little Stories from Virginia*. Cumberland House Publishing, Inc. Nashville, TN, 2003, pages 140-143.

Smith, Jane Ockenshauser. *One-Day Trips Through History*. EPM Publications, Inc. McLean, VA, 1982, pp 137-139.

WORD SEARCH 106

Find and circle 20 "League Lingo" words hidden in the grid below. The words can be found up, down, forward and backward through the grid. Enjoy!

S	T	I	N	U	E	V	I	T	C	A
N	Y	C	A	R	C	O	M	E	D	P
O	C	I	F	E	I	R	B	G	Y	S
I	A	T	S	T	V	R	O	D	E	U
T	C	I	D	U	R	Y	D	U	T	S
A	O	Z	E	B	E	D	U	B	R	N
Z	V	E	S	I	S	L	A	T	E	E
I	D	N	A	R	S	F	I	H	W	S
N	A	S	I	T	R	A	P	N	O	N
A	T	P	B	N	E	C	N	A	P	O
G	S	W	N	O	T	T	I	E	M	C
R	U	T	U	C	O	S	M	D	E	W
O	S	E	U	D	V	O	T	I	N	G

Devised by Lavinia Voss

Word Search 106Answers:

Facts,Voting, Ide
Advocacy, Contr
Democracy, Bud
Voters Service, I

Can We Afford Later High School Start Times?

Committee: Rona Ackerman, Jane Hilder and Ginger Shea.

The issue of high school start times began to receive national attention in the late 1990s when Minneapolis and Edina, Minnesota delayed their high school opening bells in response to a Minnesota Medical Association campaign publicizing widespread sleep deprivation among teenagers. According to the National Sleep Foundation (NSF), there are now at least 60 school districts in 26 states that have changed their high school start times. NSF, a private non-profit organization dedicated to keeping the public informed about sleep research, also reports that 140 school districts in 40 states are considering changes.¹ Locally Alexandria, Arlington County and Falls Church City have all changed their school start times and Manassas City and Fairfax County are considering it.

The History of Later Start Times in Fairfax County

The Fairfax County School Board first considered the issue in 1997 when it created a Task Force to Study High School Opening Times. The Task force met for six months and submitted its report to the School Board on June 29, 1998.² The Task Force found that adolescents generally are not getting the nine hours of sleep they need and that sleep deprivation has a negative impact on learning, health and academic performance. They concurred that teens who do not get enough sleep are at risk for automobile crashes, depressed moods, and problems with peer and adult relationships. The Task Force recognized that later high school and middle school start times can reduce unsupervised after-school time, potentially lessening criminal and other dangerous behaviors. However, accommodating student activities, athletics and work hours were major considerations for which it had no satisfactory solution. The Task Force recommended that technical and strategic expertise beyond what is available to FCPS should be considered to facilitate transportation improvements and/or enable changes in bell schedules. It also concluded that later high school and middle school bell times, and a sleep-awareness education campaign, could benefit the entire community. A community, student and employee survey was recommended to determine if there is broad-based support for changing school start times.

In 1998, Fairfax County Public Schools' (FCPS) three-tiered bell schedule had most high schools and middle

schools starting around 7:20 a.m. and elementary schools starting around either 8:35 a.m. or 9:10 a.m. This allowed a single school bus to handle up to three routes each morning and afternoon. The Task Force considered three options for changing the bell schedule but felt that each had a significant disadvantage. Therefore, it did not endorse or recommend any of these options:

20 Minute Slide (starting all schools 20 minutes later)-- may not provide enough sleep benefit to warrant the change in the elementary day.

40 Minute Slide (starting all schools 40 minutes later)-- makes the elementary school day unacceptably late in beginning and ending; requires a major adjustment in scheduling student activities.

Two Bell Flip (high schools and middle schools start at 9:00, elementary schools start at 8:00)-- this option has a \$31 million price tag, not including additional personnel costs; requires major change in scheduling student activities; athletic program could not be maintained in its present form.

Other School Districts

In 1998, Maryland's Montgomery County Board of Education also studied the possibility of switching to a later start time for high school which opened at 7:25. But "School Superintendent Jerry Weast put an end to Montgomery County's review of start times by writing 'based on my review' of the options available at this time and the lack of evidence that changing high school bell times will result in improved student performance, I cannot support the increased costs of some options and the resultant disruption to schools, students, families and the community."³ Montgomery County has 1,252 buses which transport 96,000 students.⁴ Other districts, like Loudoun County Public Schools in Virginia, which operates and maintains a fleet of 625 school buses serving 35,000 students in 69 schools, can and do utilize later high school start times. In Loudoun County, high schools begin at 9:00, middle schools begin between 8:30 - 8:40 and elementary schools begin at 7:50.⁵ Smaller school districts which have changed their bell schedules (like Arlington, Virginia and Wilton, Connecticut) did not face the massive transportation constraints which impede Fairfax County's efforts.

Later Start Times in Arlington ^{6 7 8}

Arlington, Virginia has 20 schools and 19,000 students. In September 2001, the public schools of Arlington adjusted the start times of their three high schools so that schools both started and ended 45 minutes later than in the previous school years. High schools in Arlington now start at 8:19 and dismiss at 3:01. The change was made after several years of planning, and out of concern that early start times had a negative effect on high school students, particularly on academic performance and alertness. The change in high school start times was accomplished by moving the start time for the middle schools from 8:10 to 7:50, in order to accommodate bus runs. The new schedule was implemented with very little confusion since Arlington conducted an extensive community dialog beforehand and a public information campaign in several languages during the summer prior to the change.

Results for Arlington high school students were generally positive. There was a very slight improvement in overall average first period grades, but not a significant change. Students and teachers reported that students were more alert and more often participating in first period classes. Middle school students and their teachers reported decreased alertness and readiness for school after the schedule change. On average eighth graders received lower grades in their first period classes than the previous school year, but seventh graders received higher grades. Initially middle school students were tardy more often after the schedule change than before, but that faded out over time.

The majority of Arlington's high school students (65 percent) reported that they were participating in extracurricular activities as much or more than before the schedule change. Twenty-nine percent indicated that they were participating less in activities. The schedule change presented a dilemma for middle school bus schedules. Prior to the change, buses for middle school students did not leave school until 40 minutes after dismissal, due to bus availability. The new schedule increased that wait time to an hour. Middle school activities coordinators were hired and the schedule of activities after middle school was organized so that students might have a period of studying or tutoring and a period of sports or recreational activity. Instead of being a liability, this

additional time was felt by many to be an asset. The general impression of the community is that high school students are better off with the new schedule, middle school students were not significantly disadvantaged, and there were some benefits for them.

Wilton LWV School Start Time Report

The Wilton School District in Connecticut has five schools and 4,300 students. In 2002, the Wilton League of Women Voters (WLWV), conducted a study on school start times. This was inspired by proposed legislation which would have prohibited Connecticut schools from ringing their opening bells before 8:30 a.m. WLWV brought their findings to the community and new start times were implemented by the Wilton School District in the fall of 2003. This was achieved by flipping the upper elementary start (originally 8:15 a.m.), with the middle school/high school start (originally 7:35 a.m.), giving teenagers 40 more minutes of time in the morning to sleep.

WLWV's School Start Time Study Report⁹ committee looked at the research available on adolescent sleep issues. The following is a synopsis of their findings. When needed for clarification, this synopsis was supplemented with material from the National Sleep Foundation website.¹⁰

Why does it seem harder for adolescents to get up in the morning than for younger children? And why don't they just go to bed earlier?

Two reasons: circadian rhythms and puberty. Sleep research has explored the phenomenon of human circadian rhythms—daily cycles of alertness alternating with sleepiness—and the biological clock that governs them. The alertness period of the cycle is strong enough to keep people awake during specific times of the day even when they should be exhausted—an effect very familiar to jet-lagged travelers and night-shift workers. Circadian rhythms differ among different age groups—teenagers' cycles of alertness and drowsiness undergo a phase-delay that makes them wide-awake when their younger siblings—and their parents—are falling asleep.

The hormones of puberty also can reset the biological clock; in fact, one of the first signs of puberty is change in sleep schedule. With the onset of puberty, the rush of hormones literally rewires the cerebral cortex of the brain, increasing the amount of growth hormone, which is secreted during sleep. Other hormones which

control physical and sexual development are also released during sleep. Dr. Mary Carskadon, a leading sleep researcher and Director of the Bradley Hospital Sleep and Chronobiology Research Lab, has determined that melatonin, the hormone that communicates the pulse of the biological clock to the body and tells the body to prepare for sleep, is secreted later in the evening for adolescents than for younger children. This pushes teens' natural fall-asleep time later and creates a zone around 9 or 10 pm when it is very hard for them to fall asleep. Sleep researchers have found that the average teenager's fall-asleep time is around 11 pm. Of course, this pushes the natural wake-up time later. Dr. Carskadon also discovered that students' melatonin levels were still elevated into the school day. "Their brains are telling them it's nighttime," she says, "and the rest of the world is saying it's time to go to school."

Many researchers say that teen sleep needs are even higher than those of younger children—teenagers need 9-10 hours of sleep per night to be at their best both physically and mentally. Dr. Carskadon reports that, on average, teens are getting about 7½ hours of sleep on school nights. Moreover, 25% of the kids are getting 6½ hours of sleep or less on school nights. In the context of what they need to be optimally alert, teens are building huge sleep deficits, night after night after night. (Carskadon, 1999)

Don't teenagers make up for lost sleep by sleeping in on the weekends?

Yes, somewhat. Sleep deprivation is cumulative. Researchers call this cumulative sleep deprivation "sleep-debt." The lack of sleep must be made up or paid back in order for optimal brain functioning to occur. Dr. William Dement (The Promise of Sleep) and the University of Minnesota Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement (CAREI, 1998 and 2001) have investigated the relationship between sleep patterns and sleep-debt. Dr. Carskadon has also studied sleep-debt and how teenagers make up for lost sleep. They observed an adolescent pattern of "sleep binge-ing" [*sic*] on the weekends to resolve sleep debt. However, Dr. Carskadon and others have found that sleeping longer than a couple of hours past one's usual wake-up time can wreak havoc on the adolescent biological clock, making the Monday morning return to school more difficult than ever.

The University of Minnesota Studies

At the request of the Minneapolis and Edina, Minnesota school districts, the University of Minnesota's Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement (CAREI) conducted 2 major studies (November 1998 and August 2001) which evaluated the later school start time experience. Among other things, CAREI looked at high school students' letter grades pre- and post-time-change. Their research showed a slight, but not significant, improvement in grades. However, they also found several other results that were statistically significant, including: attendance among all students increased between 1995-2000; and Minneapolis's dropout rate dropped two percent each year for all students.

Another part of the Minnesota research surveyed students regarding sleep, school, and lifestyle in three similar school systems—one of which had changed its start time. These are the statistically significant findings related to learning:

1. Students in the school with a later start time reported an almost identical bedtime to that of students in other schools. In other words, as a group, the students with a later start time are not staying up any later because, as some people have theorized, they know they can make up their sleep in the morning. Consequently, teens in schools that changed their start times were receiving about 5 hours more sleep a week than students in schools that had not made the switch.
2. Fewer students reported falling asleep in class, arriving late to school, and feeling tired during the school day in the later-starting school than in other schools.
3. Students in all three districts who reported less sleep overall were the sleepiest in school and were the ones who reported receiving the lowest grades.
4. The students at the later-starting school reported higher grades overall than those in districts with earlier start times.

Interpreting the scientific evidence of the effect of school start times on learning is complex. Sleep researchers, in numerous studies, have found statistically significant correlations between the amount of sleep and mastering learning-related skills; the amount of sleep and later school start times; the amount of sleep and self-reported academic performance; and later school start times and lowered absenteeism,

tardiness, and drop-out rates. These studies do not imply a cause and effect relationship. However, they indicate correlations that are unlikely to occur by chance alone.

The consequences of sleep deprivation during the teenage years are particularly serious. Learning suffers because sleep deprivation impairs the ability to be alert, pay attention, solve problems, cope with stress and retain information. Other consequences include:

1. Increased risk of driving accidents, injuries and death: According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA, 1994) drowsiness and fatigue account for at least 100,000 police reported crashes each year, killing more than 1,500 and injuring 71,000. These are not fender benders. In North Carolina and New York, studies showed that young drivers under 25 were involved in more than 50% of the fall-asleep crashes. Also, sleep deprivation has been shown to heighten the effects of even a small amount of alcohol. NHTSA says that teenagers are unaware of this and don't recognize the extent of the impairments they experience.

2. Increased likelihood of stimulants/substance abuse: The National Institutes of Health report the use of stimulants (caffeine, nicotine, and alcohol among them) to compensate for lack of sleep. Students use stimulants to stay up late to finish their homework; then, when awakened early for school, they try once more to overcome the effects of their late night hours and their high morning melatonin levels by using more stimulants.

3. Behavioral issues: Studies show that a lack of sleep can lead to emotional and behavioral problems such as irritability, depression, poor impulse control and violence. Also, proponents of delayed high school start times argue that a later start and later dismissal would limit the time adolescents are unsupervised in the afternoon. Those returning home from school to an empty house (latch-key children) are more prone to risky behaviors during this time compared to their peers who are at home with supervision.

New Efforts in Fairfax County

In January 2004, an organization named SLEEP (Start Later for Excellence in Education Proposal) was started by Phyllis Payne and Sandy Evans, Fairfax County parents. SLEEP's goal is to change FCPS middle and high school start times to later in the morning to correspond with teen sleep needs and

improve health, quality of life, and school performance.

Kaye Kory, Mason District School Board Member, cited SLEEP in a December 12, 2005, article in the Washington Post and urged further study of possible options. "The problem of early start times developed out of the transportation needs of a 166,000-student system," Ms. Kory said. "The early start time allows a single bus to make three morning and three afternoon runs to transport high school, middle school and elementary school students, in that order."¹¹

On February 10, 2005, the School Board voted to hire a consultant to evaluate the current FCPS pupil transportation system, including an evaluation of the current 3-tier bell schedule, and recommend changes that would support later start times for secondary schools. A contract with Management Partnership Services, Inc., (MPS) was signed in July 2005. The School Board appointed a ten member Advisory Group to work with MPS.

Review of Current Bus and Bell Schedules

"Over 117 thousand average daily transported students are bused using approximately 1,136 assigned buses on a three-tier bell schedule to 242 schools and educational programs," MPS stated in a report issued January 12, 2006.¹² Ideally, a three-tier bell schedule staggers the school opening times so a single bus can cover three morning routes and three afternoon routes. FCPS' three-tier bell schedule loosely clusters as:

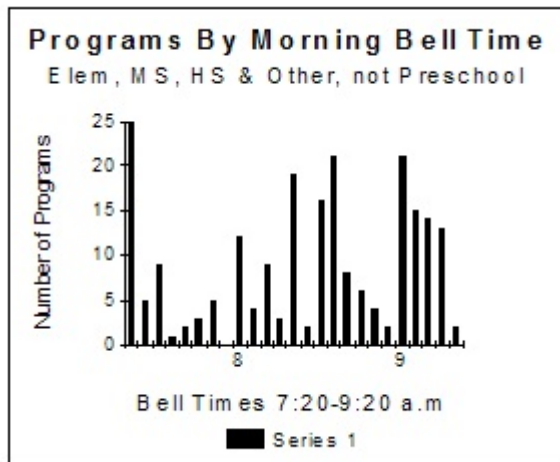
Approximate Time Corridors¹³

Tier	Morning Start Times	Afternoon End Times
1	7:20-7:30	2:10-2:20
2	8:00-8:35	2:50-3:10
3	8:45-9:15	3:20-3:50

According to MPS, FCPS' bell schedule has "evolved from a distinct 3-tier schedule to a 'rolling' bell schedule with minimal separation (some as few as 5 minutes) between schools."¹⁴ This creates severe time constraints. Most students are delivered to the high schools approximately 20 to 30 minutes before start time so the buses can leave in time to pick up their next students. Since there are only 10-15 minutes between Tier 2 and

3, “only about 58% of buses are able to perform more than two routes each morning.”¹⁵

To illustrate the “rolling” bell schedule, the chart below¹⁶ indicates the number of programs/schools opening at a given time between 7:20 and 9:20 in the morning. Each bar represents a 5 minute increment; 8:00 and 9:00 are shown for reference.



The morning transportation window is 1 hour and 55 minutes (from 7:20-9:15). But in the afternoon, the transportation window is only 1 hour and 40 minutes (from 2:10-3:50). This is because elementary schools have an instructional day which is typically 20 minutes shorter than the secondary schools on Tuesday through Friday. [On Mondays, most elementary schools have an even shorter day—4 hours and 10 minutes in school.] Since the Tier 3 routes are primarily elementary schools, buses have 20 minutes less time to get from Tier 2 schools to Tier 3 schools than they would if the secondary schools were in Tier 3 instead.

Scenarios for Change

MPS studied several scenarios for changing the bus schedules to allow the high schools to start later. The first three scenarios (A, B & C) included the following assumptions and constraints set by the School Board:

1. High schools start between 8:00 – 9:00 a.m.
2. No restriction on bell time placement of middle and elementary schools
3. No changes made to existing length of instructional day to each school.
4. Primary school age children will not wait at stops in darkness (civil twilight). Therefore they should not be at the bus stop before 7:08 a.m.

Eastern Daylight Time or get off the bus after 5:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

5. Current ride time standards used in policies and guidelines will be maintained.

6. Current arrival/departure windows will be maintained.

MPS was held to these constraints in creating Scenarios A, B & C with later high school start times. MPS used the Chantilly, Lake Braddock, Marshall, Mt. Vernon and Woodson pyramids as a representative sample in their simulations and found that “the number of fleet resources could be expected to increase by a range of 8 to 21 percent, with an overall average of 16 to 17 percent.”¹⁷ They believe this represents a ‘floor’ in the transportation cost of moving the high school opening bells to a later time.

After considering the results of the initial models, the Advisory Group and the School Board revised the assumptions and constraints.

1. The total transportation window should be reduced by 15 – 20 minutes to 1 hour and 35 minutes in the morning and the afternoon.
2. High schools should start between 8:15 to 8:30 a.m.
3. Middle schools should start in the same tier or after high schools
4. Elementary schools should start around 7:50 to 8:00 a.m., but in no case before 7:35 a.m.
5. Elementary students should not be at their stops before civil twilight.

MPS then developed two new scenarios using these revised assumptions and constraints:

Revised School Start Time Parameters¹⁸

Scenario	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
D	Elementary School 7:45	Middle School 8:15-8:30 or 20-30 min later High School 8:15 - 8:30	Elementary Schools 9:15
E	Elementary School 7:45	Elementary 8:20 High School 8:15-8:30	Elementary School 9:15 Middle Schools 9:15

Costs of Proposals

“The change in resource requirements in scenarios D and E resulted in a combined estimated 51 percent increase in the number of buses required to transport students under a bell time configuration with the high

schools' opening bell times changed from 7:20 a.m. to 8:30 a.m." MPS stated. "When applied on a district-wide basis, this would result in an increase of 637 buses in the fleet, including an additional 579 assigned buses and 58 spare buses (assuming a 10 percent spare ratio). To do this would require an estimated increase of \$44 million in annual amortized capital and operating costs."¹⁹

As a portion of the total FCPS budget, this size of expenditure could be compared to the \$46.5 million that would cover a three percent pay raise for employees. The School Board's advertised budget for Fiscal year 2007 includes an overall increase of \$184.2 million or 9.5 percent over the FY 2006 approved budget and \$94.4 million or 4.7 percent over the current year budget. The FY 2007 total funding for transportation of \$108.0 million provides for \$71.8 million in compensation, mostly for bus driver salaries. In addition, the budget funds \$7.1 million in fuel, \$17.7 million in bus fleet maintenance, and \$13.5 million in replacement buses and vehicle lease purchase payments.

Key Factors Influencing Results

MPS cited four primary reasons why moving the high schools to the middle tier would result in a very significant increase in fleet size and transportation operating and capital costs.

- 1 Impact of varying instructional day lengths. The length of the instructional day at the elementary schools is typically 20 minutes shorter than the day at the secondary schools. Therefore, a 30 minute separation in the morning start times between a high school on Tier 2 and an elementary school on Tier 3 will collapse to just a 10 minute separation when dismissal bells ring in the afternoon. This is avoided if the high schools are placed on the last tier or early on the first.
2. Reduction in transportation window from approximately one hour and 55 minutes to one hour and 35 minutes. The revised set of constraints established the minimum start time of the elementary schools to be no earlier than 7:45 a.m. The present structure has most of the high schools starting at 7:20 a.m., so the effect is a 17 percent reduction (20 minutes) in the amount of time available to transport the same number of students. This requires additional buses.
3. Morning twilight conflicts for the elementary students require "split" routes. With elementary

schools starting at 7:45, a significant number of bus routes had to be shortened to avoid having elementary school students waiting at their bus stops before civil twilight. This, in turn, caused an increase in the number of buses needed to transport the same number of students. The additional buses needed for this purpose represented approximately 40 percent of the total fleet increase required in Scenarios D and E.

4. Nontraditional programs greatly extend route times.

Bus routes that serve open programs, magnet programs, alternative high schools, FECEP (Head Start), gifted and talented programs, etc., limit multiple trip pairing options because buses must transport students across greater distances at a lower passenger capacity utilization.

Further Study

In its January 2006 report, MPS did not recommend adopting the costly Scenarios D or E. Instead, they recommended modeling the cost and service impact of a later high school start time under the following three options:

"Option 1-Develop a model assuming one (1) hour and 55 minute morning series time window, with no change in the length of elementary instructional day.

Option 2-Develop a model assuming an increase in the length of the elementary instructional day to make it equal to the middle schools and high schools, but leaving the length of the morning series time window at one (1) hour and 35 minutes, as in the final models developed in the first phase of this study.

Option 3-Develop model combining options 1 & 2."²⁰

Phase 2 Scope of Work

On February 9, 2006, the School Board postponed consideration of an amendment by Stu Gibson to contract with MPS. Mr Gibson, the Hunter Mill District School Board member, had proposed loosening specific constraints for Phase 2. His suggestions were later incorporated in a longer proposal by Kaye Kory. At the School Board work session held April 3, Ms. Kory presented the following items for inclusion in the Scope of Work for Phase 2 of the MPS study:

Each of the following represents discrete tasks that are separable, the information from which can be used for different purposes. The contractor, however, shall also identify the least expensive method of achieving later high school start times.

1. Determine and quantify the potential reductions in current requirements for school buses by implementing the following:

Modification or elimination of transportation for students attending magnet programs

Modification or elimination of transportation for students attending GT centers outside of their base school boundaries.

Modification or elimination of transportation to high school academies, which is in conflict with base school transportation.

2. Determine and quantify potential reductions in requirements for school buses by consolidating bus stops.

3. Determine and quantify potential reductions in requirements for school buses by increasing the walking distance for secondary students to 2 miles from the current 1.5 miles.

4. Determine and quantify potential reductions in requirements for school buses by changes to school attendance areas to make them more compact, contiguous, and amenable to more efficient transportation routes and schedules.

5. Taking advantage of the Phase 1 study results, develop a rolling bell schedule that has schools sequenced as follows within a 1 hour and 45 minute bell window with the first bell starting at 8:00 a.m.:

First Bell: Elementary schools

Second Bell: All high and secondary schools and elementary

Third Bell: All middle schools and remaining elementary schools

It is acceptable to modify the length of the instructional day for elementary schools by +/-5 minutes if this avoids the need to add buses.

Elementary Schools with longest and shortest runs in tiers may be used as needed to reduce civil twilight or other conflicts.

6. Assess other reasonable scenarios for later high school start times offered by the community, staff, or School Board members and identify those scenarios - if any - that the School Board should consider to achieve the objective of finding the most cost effective and efficient method of achieving the goal of later start times. At least one scenario will include a variation of

the above rolling bell schedule model without the 1 hour 45 minute bell window constraint and without adding buses.

During the discussion of these study topics, several school board members said they would not support eliminating buses for GT centers or high school academies. Other questions were raised about increasing walking distances, considering boundary changes, and whether the costs would be acceptable. However there was a consensus that Phase 2 could provide cost information for the broad range of options.

On April 6, 2006, the School Board voted to go ahead with a Phase 2 study. According to Ms. Kory, the Phase 2 Study will probably take about six months. The School Board will seek public comments on any recommendations in the report.

Endnotes:

1. Data from Jessica Steinitz, Research Manager, National Sleep Foundation, 3/20/06
2. Report of the Task Force to Study High School Opening Times, June 29, 1998, Fairfax County Public Schools. Accessed via website of Sleep In Fairfax, <www.sleepinfoairfax.org>
3. Kaufman, Marc. "In the Dark," *The Washington Post Magazine*. 2/25/01. pp 13 & 22
4. <www.mcps.k12.md.us> Montgomery County Public Schools website accessed 4/8/06
5. <www.loudoun.k12.va.us> Fairfax County Public Schools website accessed 4/8/06
6. "Impact of 2001 Adjustments to High School and Middle School Start Times," Office of Planning and Evaluation, Arlington Public Schools (APS), June 2005.
7. Mark Macekura, APS Director of Special Projects, interview by Jane Hilder, March 24, 2006
8. Libby Garvey, APS Board Member, interview by Jane Hilder, March 25, 2006
9. <www.wiltonlwv.org> Wilton League of Women Voters, School Start Time Study Report, June 2002, accessed March 2006
10. <<http://www.sleepfoundation.org>> National Sleep Foundation website, accessed March 2006
11. Kory, Kaye. "Ahead of Their Time," *The Washington Post*, Outlook, 12/12/05, p. B8
12. K 12 Pupil Transportation Services Bell Time Analysis for the Fairfax County Public Schools, Management Partnership Services, Inc, January 12, 2006 p.1
13. Ibid, p. 10
14. Ibid. p. 10
15. Ibid p.8
16. Ibid. Chart is modified from MPS "Morning Number of Programs by Starting Bell Time" p.11.
17. Ibid p. 15
18. Ibid p. 17
19. Ibid p. 20
20. Ibid p. 26

Community Election Projects

Una White 703-922-8721
unawhite@earthlink.net

The final election for FY 2006 is Wednesday, June 14, 2006, at the Skyline Plaza Condominium, 3703 S. George Mason Dr., Falls Church.

It is an all day election, so we will need volunteers for all shifts. Kay McQuie and Doris James will co-chair. Volunteer by email - kaymcquie@aol.com or call 703-765-7104 or contact me as above.

In Memoriam

State Delegate Harry J Parrish (R-50) of Manassas died of pneumonia on March 28, 2006. Parrish was first elected to the House of Delegates in 1981. At 84, he was the oldest member of the General Assembly and had been in frail health in recent years. He was chairman of the powerful House Finance Committee, the panel responsible for raising money for the state government.

Politics of Fear Report

Susan Dill

Unit response was generally favorable despite the unusual topic. We did receive some questions as to why this particular one was chosen. Topics for studies are suggested by the units during the annual program planning sessions in December of each year. Depending upon the level of interest (as indicated in the program planning report responses) and the availability of members to work on a program, it is scheduled and the calendar approved by the LWVFA Board. A suggested topic may take 2-3 years before it appears in the Bulletin. Members of LWVFA suggested this topic during program planning and a committee of three researched and wrote it. *Politics of Fear* is unusual for LWVFA as it is political jargon but since voter education is a basic component of League, an understanding of political rhetoric is essential.

Membership Update

Leslie Vandivere 703-222-4173
lvandivere@cox.net

Welcome new locally recruited members Jane George and Betty Kahn both of (CHD), Peggy & Wayne Knight (MCL), and Evelyn Quaide (FXS) and two new student members from George Mason University, Diana Schimmel and Stephanie Marella. And nationally recruited member: Rick Bentley. For all those members who pay their dues locally, it is time to renew. You may pay them at the Annual Meeting. Please bring the back page of this Bulletin to the meeting to use with your renewal check.

The Justice Committee is back!

In February, a group of Leaguers gathered to discuss reactivation of the Justice Committee. On hand were a blend of long time Leaguers, some that have joined within the last five years, and newer members.

At the meeting they agreed to combine the ad hoc League groups dealing with justice issues into an umbrella committee (with an emphasis on action). Judy Leader accepted the chair position and agreed to serve on board. They will monitor (court watch), influence, track local government activities and disseminate information covering justice issues.

The new committee decided to continue the Domestic Violence Court Watch program. They prepared and provided input to our testimony before the Board of Supervisors on the Public Safety section of the proposed budget. League representatives on the Fairfax County's Network Against Family Abuse (NAFA) informed the group of a new Protective Order (P.O.) court survey in early summer. The committee will participate in this survey. They also plan to observe magistrates in action on a Friday or Saturday evening to learn more about that aspect of the court system.

At our next meeting we will hear from a representative of a certified anger management program, because the court frequently orders such programs for domestic violence offenders. If you are interested in court watch and justice issues, come join us. For more information, call Judith Leader (703-524-0991) or Bette Hostrup (703-815-8820).

Action Faction

Jane Hilder 703-960-6820

At *Bulletin* deadline, the final Virginia budget was unknown. Will the General Assembly agree on some form of ongoing dedicated funding for transportation? Enough to make a difference? There is another state issue that involves House of Delegates rules which is ongoing and which all our members need to understand. At the beginning of the 2006 session, Speaker of the House William Howell, pushed through a rules change which was supposed to save time and make the legislative process more efficient.

The new rules changed the way bills are considered. As in the past, all proposed legislation has to be assigned to a standing committee for consideration. But now a committee chairman can assign the bill to a subcommittee. If the subcommittee rejects the bill, it will never be considered by the full committee; it is dead. Some subcommittees have as few as five House members, so three members could constitute a quorum. They sometimes meet early in the a.m. or late in the evening, in small conference rooms that will not hold the citizens who are interested and may want to testify or watch the proceedings. The times are inconvenient for most citizens to attend anyway.

Not only are subcommittee meetings not intended to have citizen input, they also do not have publicly recorded delegate votes. Thus if a bill is killed, you cannot even find out who voted it down. In fact, actions of the subcommittees are not reported on the legislative website as committee actions are. The proposed special tax district for Northern Virginia to provide dedicated funding for Metro was killed in this way. Allowing red light cameras in Northern Virginia was killed by subcommittee. So much for accountability!

The subcommittee process has proven to be an efficient way for the leadership to kill bills they do not like, such as land use controls, study of nonpartisan redistricting, and raising the minimum wage.

LWVVA President Lulu Meese sent a memo on February 27 to all Delegates imploring them to "Change this rule for the 2007 General Assembly session to ensure that consideration of bills is done 'in the sunshine' with due public notice, public hearings, and scheduled so that the public will have access to full committee hearing and recorded votes."

League members can follow up with their own Delegate by expressing their personal displeasure with the subcommittee process. Remember, only the President speaks for the League, but every one of you needs to speak up as an individual.

LWVVA NEWS

Excerpts from the Final Legislative Report

By Lulu Meese, President

Our priorities were transportation, environmental protection, women's issues, and secondary redistricting and funding education. The Women's Roundtable was 25 years old this year.

Williams' Redistricting Study (SJ-84) was killed in the House Rules subcommittee. There was a barely audible vote to kill the resolution and no recorded vote by committee members.

One bill limiting Family Life Education was carried over to 2007 - this means it would be acted on by *Dec. 8, 2006 and thus out of sight of most interested citizens.

The pilot project to provide a paper trail for electronic voting equipment was carried over. Remember you must support this by *Dec. 8, 2006. The Clean Indoor Act was defeated but is expected to pass in the near future.

The Veto Override Session was April 19, 2006. The Extended Budget Session continued at the time of this writing (early April). The Marriage Amendment will be on the November 2006 ballot.

The minimum hourly wage increase failed and that means it will continue to be \$5.15 per hour. Today 107,000 out of 3.8 million Virginia workers earn less than \$6.15 an hour, and 445,000 earn less than \$8.15 an hour.

Ten Virginia cities and counties have won relief from the Voting Rights Law, Section 5. Fairfax led the way and other areas followed. Virginia is the only state of the 16 states under Section 5 of law that has won relief from this requirement. The Voting Rights Act is up for renewal now.

*December 8 is the date when all carried over legislation from this session must be acted on and carried over and pre-filed for the next session or allowed to die.

Pedestrian Task Force in Fairfax County

Barbara Nunes 703-451-7238

As Fairfax becomes more urbanized and diversified, and the population grows, pedestrian travel becomes more critical. Pedestrians include those individuals who do not have a car, those who choose public transit, and those living in mixed development areas.

Walking is by far the most dangerous form of travel in America and it certainly is in Fairfax County. There are 2,700 miles of roads but it is a mishmash of missing sidewalks and unregulated intersections. It has more miles of sidewalks and trails and more pedestrian traffic signals than any other jurisdiction in Virginia. Over the past four years 48 pedestrians have died in traffic accidents which is 21% of the total traffic fatalities, twice the national rate of 11%.

According to the Fairfax County police, pedestrians are to blame just under one-half of the time. The most common violation is not crossing at a crosswalk. With long distances between them, it is easy to see why pedestrians choose to cross without crosswalks. A recent change in Virginia law allows Fairfax to post signs at designated intersections. These signs alert motorists to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, there is a \$100-\$500 fine for violation. Citizens wanting signs placed at intersections may contact the Department of Transportation.

The Pedestrian Task Force, composed of 15 local county and state agencies and committees, told the Board of Supervisors in their report that the county is hostile territory for joggers and those walking to school, shopping centers or bus stops. They submitted a \$60 million proposal to improve roads, bridges, and transit stops. The BOS instructed the County Executive to include some of these recommendations in the transportation bond issues for next year.

A Comprehensive Bus Stop Inventory and Safety Study showed 4,000 stops on Metro and Connector bus routes. Of these, approximately 150 are fully accessible for all citizens. Approximately 2,450 have minor deficiencies, 700 need minor improvements, 500 need important improvements, and 200 have difficult access that expose citizens to traffic and waiting areas that are uncomfortable.

The Pedestrian Task Force recommended that the Non-Motorized Transportation Committee and

Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) continue to review and monitor pedestrian issues.

LWVUS NEWS

There is a videotape available of "Are We Safer in the Dark?" the March 13th forum held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Co-sponsored by the League and the Libraries Association. If interested in borrowing it, contact LWVFA President Sherry Zachry at Szachry@aol.com.

The Nominating Committee has announced the Slate to be voted on at the Convention in Minneapolis: **Officers** President: Mary G. Wilson, New Mexico; 1st VP: Marlys Robertson, Colorado; 2nd VP: Sarah Diefendorf, California; Secretary/Treasurer: Elaine Wiant, Texas; **Directors** - Judy Davis, New York, Judy Duffy, Minneapolis, Xandra Kayden, California, Donna Lauffer, Kansas, Odetta MacLeish-White, Florida, Elisabeth MacNamara, Georgia, Carolie Mullan, Texas, Carol Reimers, New York, **Nominating Committee:** Chair - Marsha Weinstein, Kentucky; Jane Gross, Florida; Janice Patterson, Ohio; Anne Sterling, Virginia.

Garrison Keillor will be the guest speaker for the Banquet on June 12th and Thomas Mann of Brookings Institution will be the Opening Plenary Session speaker on Saturday, June 10th at 1:00 p.m. A PMP increase of \$2.50 is being proposed for FY 06-07 and an additional 50 cents for FY 07-08. Making a total of \$3.00 over the next two years.

NCA NEWS

Kathleen Pritchard's estate has donated \$1,000, she was active in the establishment of NCA. The Board will keep the money separated for the time being until they think of something special to honor Kathleen.

All delegates to the LWVUS convention from the metro area are invited to a budget briefing by Greg Leatherwood on Friday, May 5 at 11:00 am at the LWVUS office. On that same day, NCA workbooks will be available for pick-up for all local League delegates attending NCA Annual Convention. It will be held at the Arlington Hilton on May 13 and will cost \$28. Everyone is welcome. The speaker is Michele Waslin, Director of Immigration Policy Research at the National Council of La Raza the topic will be Immigration. Reservation deadline May 5.

Unit Meeting Locations - Topic: Later High School Start Times

Members and visitors may attend any meeting convenient for them. At print time the locations were correct, *please use phone numbers to verify sites and advise of your intent to attend.* Some meetings at restaurants need reservations.

Tuesday, May 9

Wednesday, May 10

Thursday, May 11

9:45 am Annandale/Barcroft (AB)

Mason District Govt. Center
6507 Columbia Pike, Annandale
Call Emily 703-346-9684 for info.

12:30 pm McLean (McL)

McLean Community Center, Rm. #2
1234 Ingleside Ave. McLean
Call Anne 703-448-6626

7:45 pm Vienna Evening (VE)

9819 Days Farm Drive., Vienna
Call Loraine 703-759-4111

Monday, May 8, 2006

1:30 pm Greenspring Vill. (GSV)

Hunters Crossing Craft Room
Spring Village Drive, Springfield
Call Jean 703-569-6659 for info.

Drive-By Garden

Each year, VDOT plants 2,500 lbs of wildflower seed along the highways, resulting in stunning stretches of blooms in the summer. The species that cover 500 acres of medians and embankments are both native and non-native and include black-eyed susan, butterfly weed, tulips and corn poppy. While some criticize the program, there's no argument that it cheers up the roadside. Vibrant colors help alleviate "highway hypnosis" and driver fatigue that lead to accidents, and studies show people are less likely to throw trash onto a clean-looking roadway.

Source: Gimpel, Lee. Virginia Living, 4/06

9:30 am Fairfax Station (FXS)

7902 Bracksford Ct. Fairfax Station
Call Lois 703-690-0908 for info.

9:30 am Hollin Hills Day (HHD)

Mt. Vernon District Gov. Center
2511 Parkers Lane, Alexandria
Call Joan 703-765-0799 for info.

9:30 am Vienna Day (VID)

9019 Hamilton Drive
Call Fran 703-591-8328 for info

1:00 pm Pr. William Area (PWA)

Chinn Park Regional Library
13065 Chinn Oak Dr.
Prince William, VA.
Call Sheila 703-492-4574 for info.

6:15 pm Dinner Unit (DU)

Yen Cheng Restaurant, Main St.
Center, 9992 Main Street, Fairfax
Call Pier 703-256-1019 for info.

7:30 pm Pr. William Area (PWA)

Great American Steak House
8365 Sudley Road Manassas
Come at 6:30 pm for dinner.
Call Sheila 703-492-4574 for info.

7:30 pm Reston Evening (RE)

Reston Museum 1639 Washington
Plaza, Lake Anne Village Center
Call Therese 703-471-6364 for info.

9:00 am Reston Day (RD)

11037 Saffold Way, Reston
Call Barbara 703-437-0795 for info.

9:15 am Fairfax City Day (FXD)

4927 Gainsborough Drive, Fairfax
Call Jeanne 703-591-4580 for info.

9:30 am Springfield (SPF)

Packard Center (Lg. Conf. Rm.)
4026 Hummer Rd, Annandale
Call Nancy 703-256-6570 or
Peg 703-256-9420 for info.

1:00 pm Chantilly/Herndon (CHD)

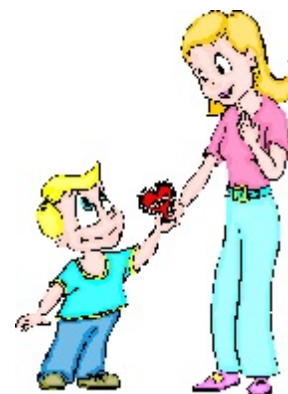
Sully District Governmental Center
4900 Stonecroft Blvd.
Call Olga 703-815-1897 for info.

7:45 pm Hollin Hills Eve. (HHE)

Martha Washington Library,
6614 Fort Hunt Road, Alexandria
Call Alice 703-360-7426 for info.

June Unit Meetings

Affordable Housing



The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area (LWVFA)
4026 Hummer Road, Annandale, VA 22003-2403
703-658-9150. E-mail: lwvfa@ecoisp.com

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**The LWVFA Bulletin ©
May, 2006**

**Sherry Zachry, President
Lavinia S. Voss, Editor**

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages citizens 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.

-----fill-in all information and cut-off -----



LWVFA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Current member dues thru **June 30, 2007**. Check all that apply: Individual \$50 ____ Sustaining Member \$75 ____ Advocate Member \$100 ____ Household (2 persons—1 *Bulletin*) \$75 ____ New ____ Renewal ____ Reinstate ____ Donation ____ Subsidy ____ Student ____ Coll. Attending ____ Enrolled full/part-time student—half individual dues. *We value membership—a subsidy fund is available. To use it, ✓ subsidy line and include whatever you can afford.* Dues are **not** tax deductible. Tax deductible donations must be a separate check, payable to LWVFA Ed. Fund.

Please Print Clearly!

Name _____ Unit _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip + 4 _____

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

Please mail your check and completed application to: LWVFA 4026 Hummer Rd. Suite 214, Annandale, VA 22003-2403

Thank you for checking-off all your interests:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fx. Cnty Govt. | <input type="checkbox"/> Voting Procedures | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal | <input type="checkbox"/> E.Q | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (write-in below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Libraries | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial Systems | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Problems | |