

Fairfax VOTER

December 2022

Volume 75, Issue 4

HOW VIRGINIA FUNDS ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS LWV-VA CONSENSUS STUDY

Did you know that Virginia is the 10th wealthiest state in the U.S., yet Virginia ranks 41st in per-pupil funding by the state? The LWV-Washington County and the LWV-Montgomery County led a statewide study of school funding this past year and documented significant funding gaps depending on where a student lives and goes to school.

League members from across the state participated in researching the state’s funding policies. The study team is recommending significant strategies for addressing Virginia’s education inequalities. Unit members will be reviewing, discussing and reaching consensus on the study during their meetings this month.

You will find the Executive Summary of the study and the Consensus Questions Form in this issue of the VOTER. The full report can be found on the Fairfax League’s website, www.lwv-fairfax.org under the publications or the unit tab. If you are unable to attend or do not usually attend a unit meeting but wish to comment on this study, please complete the Consensus Question Form and send to judy.helein@lwv-fairfax.org.

Calendar

Note: LWVFA Unit Meetings will meet in December

- 3 *Fairfax Voter* Deadline for the January 2023 issue
- 3 LWVFA Briefing and At-Large Meeting, 10 a.m.
- 7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day
- 7 LWV-VA Legislative Pre-Session-Online
- 15 Bill of Rights Day
- 21 LWVFA Board meeting, 10 a.m.
- 31 New Year’s Eve: Happy New Year!

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Presidents' Message

Dear Leaguers,

The 2022 General Election is over, but our work to inform the public continues. This is a season of gift-giving, and your gift of a donation to the LWVFA Education Fund makes our work possible. During December, much of our work is “behind the scenes” as we prepare for the busy time after the holidays.

What's ahead? A special election will be held on January 10 for voters who live in the current 35th Virginia House District. The Virginia General Assembly convenes on January 11. LWVFA members and others will stay informed by attending the LWV-Virginia Pre-Legislative Session on December 7 and Women's Legislative Round Table beginning on January 11 and continuing during the Legislative session. Look for information and updates about these events in the Saturday ENews.

Enjoy the holiday lights and the time spent with friends and family.

Katherine and Pat



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

April 15 - Not just Tax Day but LWV-Fairfax 75th Anniversary

Your ideas for a perfect party are needed:
a wine and cheese reception?
an old-fashioned tea party?
a wonderful luncheon?
a meet and greet LWVFA members?
a potluck dessert gathering

Help plan this special occasion.

Join the committee!

Contact Julie Jones
julie.jones@lwf-fairfax.org
703-476-8347

LWVFA Fairfax VOTER 2022 - 2023

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Please e-mail address corrections to the office
or call 703-658-9150.

Letters of Appreciation and Congratulations From LWVFA Regarding Voting Issues On Election Day

Multiple technical problems occurred in advance of this year's election, including inaccurate information being sent to voters in Clifton, Herndon, and Vienna. In addition, over 22,000 voter registrations were sent on late notice to the Fairfax Office of Elections for data entry. These issues had the potential to confuse and discourage voters; however, thanks to the work of the Fairfax Office of Elections, these issues were resolved, and the 2022 election proceeded smoothly. LWV-Fairfax Area sent this letter of appreciation to the Fairfax Office of Elections:

Dear Eric Spicer and Office of Elections Staff,

Thank you for the Fairfax Office of Election's professionalism, expertise, and dedication that resolved the multiple issues that arose prior to the fall 2022 election. We understand the stress, additional workload, and the very short timeline that often was required. We applaud how you responded to these challenges.

As a result of your diligent and remarkably efficient work handling these problems, the election proceeded without major incidents, and citizens were able to cast their votes. The voters of Fairfax County are truly fortunate to have such admirable public servants.

We fully support the Office of Elections staff and Election Officers and appreciate all the effort to ensure a safe and secure election.

Sincerely,

*The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area
Pat Fege and Katherine Ingmanson
Co-Presidents*

<https://www.lwv-fairfax.org>

The League of Women Voters of Arizona won a case in U. S. District Court that resulted in an order blocking unlawful voter intimidation at ballot drop boxes. As a result, confronting, photographing, carrying guns and body armor near drop boxes was banned. LWV-Fairfax Area sent the League of Women Voters of Arizona the following congratulatory letter:

Dear Friends in League,

Thank you for taking on the tough fight against voter intimidation. You pursued needed action to protect voters. As you stated in the court case, "The right of voters to cast their ballots free from intimidation, threats, or coercion is a foundational principle of a democratic society." We are sending you cheers and admiration and, as a sister League, are so proud of your work.

Your success in court ensures that Arizona voters will be free from fear and will be more likely to vote. Your work embodies the two pillars of the League: Empower Voters and Defend Democracy.

We wish you the best as you continue to protect the voters of Arizona.

Congratulations on a wonderful victory!

Sincerely,

*The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area
Pat Fege and Katherine Ingmanson
Co-Presidents*

<https://www.lwv-fairfax.org>

How Virginia Funds Its Public Schools

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“The greatest obstacle to achieving equitable and adequate school funding continues to be the lack of political will....” (Education Law Center, 2021)

The League of Women Voters of Virginia at its 2021 Convention approved a study of education equity in Virginia. The Virginia Constitution states that the General Assembly “shall seek to ensure that an educational program of high quality is established and continually maintained.”

The Education Equity Study Committee’s members from across the state:

- Defined the importance of a high-quality education.
- Researched the wide disparity in financial capacity and funding between wealthy and poorer school divisions; whether state funding addressed these funding gaps; and how costs should be shared between the state and localities to assure education equity for all students.
- Compared Virginia’s funding for K-12 education to that of other states. Of special interest was how states fund school construction and modernization, which in Virginia is left to each locality despite inequalities in local fiscal capacity. Our study confirmed the League’s long commitment to a high-quality education as a foundation of our democracy, essential to providing students the intellectual skills for becoming active citizens. It also concluded that the 1971 Virginia Constitution fails K-12 pupils because it states that the General Assembly “shall seek to ensure” rather than “shall provide” a high-quality public education.

Buoyed this year by a budget surplus, the General Assembly increased K-12 funding by almost \$3 billion, including teacher raises, funding for at-risk students and restored funding for school support personnel.

Spurred by a \$25 billion statewide crisis in aging school buildings, the legislature also approved \$800

million for one-time construction grants and increased Literary Fund monies for construction loans as well as grants. The state still faces a significant backlog of school construction needs. Leaking roofs and aging buildings in every part of the state have become a visible representation of inequality in school funding. Unlike most states, including poorer neighbors such as West Virginia and Kentucky, Virginia has left almost all infrastructure costs on the locality.

The Commonwealth Institute described the 2022-23 budget as sending “mixed messages.” Despite this year’s burst of generosity, school funding in future years could be hurt by a decline in state tax revenues due to passage of an 80 percent increase in the standard deduction for state income taxes. “...several choices in the budget will cut state revenue, hurting Virginia’s ability to make much-needed investments in our schools, state health care programs, transportation system and much more,” wrote TCI. Leadership in both parties failed to enact long-term policies that address chronic needs and inequities. Even this year’s budget increases failed to fully fund the Virginia Department of Education Standards of Quality, which barely meet the criteria for a “high-quality” education.

Virginia, one of the 10 wealthiest states, ranks 41st in state per-pupil funding, joining states such as Mississippi and Missouri. A root cause of inequity is the fact that most of the cost for K-12 funding falls on localities despite Virginia’s stated commitment to public education. Dramatic inequalities in school funding exists within the state depending on a student’s zip code. In Arlington, per pupil funding was \$19,744 annually compared to \$9,707 per pupil in Norton – a difference of \$200,000 for a class of 20. The state’s funding formulas fail to balance income disparities between school systems.

To conclude our study, we are recommending significant strategies for addressing Virginia’s education inequalities, including amendment of the Virginia Constitution to “guarantee” a high-quality education; full funding of the Standards of Quality; a permanent commitment to funding school construction and renovation; increasing per-pupil funding and teacher salaries, and more, as laid out in this report. One strategy is totally within the League’s own power: LWV-VA

should increase its efforts to educate the public about the benefits of high-quality public education and continue to develop partnerships with other state organizations that support funding public education.

The full report can be found on the website, www.lwv-fairfax.org under the Publications or Unit tab.



CONSENSUS QUESTIONS LWV-VA EDUCATION STUDY

1. Standards for a high-quality education are established by the State Board of Education in the Standards of Quality, a document which is subject to periodic approval and funding by the General Assembly.

Should the General Assembly fully fund the recommendations of the State Board of Education as stated in the Standards of Quality?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

2. While Virginia's wealth ranks in the top ten, it ranks in the bottom quartile—as low as 41st in 2019—for what it actually spends on PreK-12 education. Virginia localities invested \$4.4 billion in 2021 above what they spent to meet the Standards of Quality (SOQ) for schools in their communities. This lack of state funding exacerbates the disparity between the quality of educational programs and services offered by wealthy and poor school divisions.

Should Virginia's funding of PreK-12 education be comparable to other similarly wealthy states?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

3. Virginia's education funding formulas do not adequately address the significant differences in the level and/or quality of programs and services available across the state's school divisions: Per pupil expenditure across the state varies as much as \$10,000 per student and over \$200,000 per classroom. To provide students with equal opportunities for a quality education, local tax rates would need to be four to five times higher in poor school divisions than in wealthier ones. Changing the formula for state funding for education in a way that examines the local capacity to raise taxes can address the inequities in educational programming between wealthy and poorer divisions.

Should the General Assembly identify and adopt a school funding model or formula that—after adjusting for local cost factors—guarantees a funding stream that will allow all school divisions to offer programs and services at comparable levels, regardless of the local tax base?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

4. Average teacher salaries in Virginia trail the national average by nearly \$10,000, and average Virginia teacher salaries rank last in the nation when compared to other adults with bachelor’s and master’s degrees.

Should Virginia increase teacher salaries and benefits, making them comparable to average teacher salaries across the nation and reducing the disparities between teacher salaries and salaries of other professionals with similar training and experience?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

5. Historically, Virginia has provided little or no state funding for school facilities. Many of Virginia’s public school facilities do not provide an environment that will support a high-quality educational program; an estimated \$25 billion is currently needed to rectify these problems. The cost of retiring construction debt in two schools of similar size, one in a wealthy and one a poor division, could take four times the tax effort in the poor division to fund a school over the same period of time.

Should Virginia change its long-time position and accept that fiscal responsibility for the construction and maintenance of safe and up-to-date public school facilities for Virginia’s PreK-12 student population is a state obligation, not just a local obligation?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

6. The Standards of Quality do not include standards for facilities. All Virginia students do not attend school in buildings that are safe, healthy, handicapped accessible, and conducive to a 21st century learning environment.

Should Virginia expand its Standards of Quality to set minimum standards for school construction, renovation, and maintenance?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

7. The Constitution of Virginia states that the General Assembly “shall *seek* [emphasis added] to ensure that educational programs of high quality are established and continually maintained.” It does not require the establishment or maintenance of a high-quality public education for all students.

Should Virginia amend its Constitution to replace aspirational language with language that will legally require the General Assembly to provide a high-quality public education for all students?

Yes No No consensus Comments:

8. Should the LWV-VA continue its efforts to educate the public about the benefits of high-quality public education, to develop partnerships with other interested state organizations, to advocate actively for improved and more equitable school funding, and to improve the narratives that are told about our schools?

Yes No No consensus Comments:



Environmental Update: Climate Emergency

By Elizabeth Lonoff

Forty-five years ago, the director of the Office of Science and Technology and chief White House science advisor sent the president a memo. The subject was “Release of Fossil CO₂ and the Possibility of a Catastrophic Climate Change.” It forecast rising global temperatures and environmental catastrophes due to continued greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels. The conclusion was that this was urgent due to long lead times for developing and implementing actions. The president made some progress; his successor turned away from climate issues, and the fossil fuel industry began spending tens of millions of dollars to raise doubts about climate science. Our impact on the climate now has created an emergency.

Delays in action mean it’s too late to gradually transition to a low or net zero carbon economy. Changes must now be dramatic and immediate to avoid climate “tipping points.” Even if future warming is limited to 1.5 degrees C since pre-industrial times, which the World Meteorological Organization gave a 50-50 chance in May, irreversible, self-perpetuating, and major changes still are likely to be triggered according to a new study published in *Science*. We’re just 0.3 degree of warming away from these impacts becoming likely:

- the slow but irreversible collapse of the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets,
- the more immediate loss of tropical coral reefs around the globe; and
- the thawing of high northern permafrost, releasing massive amounts of trapped greenhouse gases. When an ice sheet collapses, the inevitable coastline reshaping could occur over centuries. The loss of coral reefs can cause more harm in only a decade or two. Hundreds of millions of people depend on fisheries supported by coral reefs. Some tipping points, like thawing permafrost, add to and accelerate existing warming. With just a few more tenths of a degree, more tipping points become more possible and even likely. For example, after

logging and wildfires, the Amazon may be reaching a tipping point in which dieback begins. If it no longer grows back as rainforest, the Amazon won’t store as much carbon. Current policies and actions have been projected to lead to about 2.7 degrees C (4.9 degrees F) of warming.

For the first time since 2017, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has acknowledged the substantial danger of climate misinformation. The latest report on climate impacts and adaptation found that “vested economic and political interests have organized and financed misinformation and ‘contrarian’ communication,” deliberately undermining science. The Center for Media and Democracy has found that many nonprofit charities, mainstream money managers, and right-wing foundations are among the largest supporters of climate change propaganda. Nonprofits primarily focused on energy and the environment that consistently misinform the public about the climate crisis contributed over \$54 million to eight of the most egregious climate propaganda groups between 2014 and 2020. Donors to right-wing groups working in other areas as well as climate are not included.

In anticipation, COP27 President Alok Sharma spoke at the Woodrow Wilson Center in DC in October: *Looking Back and Stepping Forward* (replay available). He said we’re now taking action but might not be acting fast enough since political will still is lacking. What was news to me is that some East Coast cities will need to move in our lifetimes.

Steps the US government is taking include:

- proposing a rule that to reduce emissions from heavy-duty trucks, including semi-trucks and school buses, updating controls for diesel engines by model year 2027 without accelerating the transition to zero-emissions trucks,
- proposing to require locating charging stations for electric vehicles every 50 miles and for the stations to be no more than 1 mile off the road, focusing on the interstate highway system and requiring universal access,
- proposing to require home heating appliances that run on natural gas to operate at 95% efficiency, starting in 2029, saving consumers \$1.9 billion/

- year, and
- beginning to phase out single-use plastic products on US public lands through 2032.

Individual contributions matter, though community impact is bigger. This winter, you can plan to add native species to your landscape. Then you'll become part of the <https://homegrownationalpark.org/move->



LWV-VA Child Care Consensus Report

The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area discussed the LWV-VA's study of Child Care at the October 2022 unit meetings. The members were impressed with the depth of the research and the many areas to consider when discussing the issue of child care. There was consensus on eight of the proposed recommendations, although there were many comments that elaborated on the LWVFA unit's consensus recommendations. At the November LWVFA Board Meeting, the directors will vote on the report that will be presented to LWV-VA. The Virginia board will then finalize the wording of the recommended positions and all League members will vote on these new positions at the 2023 LWV-VA convention.

LWV-VA Program Planning

A new approach to reviewing positions

By Julie Jones

Every other year League members review the positions of the League of Women Voters of Virginia (LWV-VA). The LWV-VA Positions in Brief have been divided into four parts to solicit your comments over several months. As you read the current positions, would you recommend KEEPING, UPDATING, or DELETING any position? The full positions and their history can be found on our website (lww-fairfax.org) under the Actions and Advocacy tab.

Your individual thoughts and ideas are needed since unit discussions will focus on LWV-VA consensus questions. Respond to Julie Jones (julie.Jones@lww-fairfax.org) or Judy Helein (judy.Helein@lww-fairfax.org) with your suggestions.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF VIRGINIA
Positions-In-Brief Updated Spring 2021
December

EDUCATION

Support for state funding for public schools that insures a high-quality education with equal educational opportunities for all children, including:

- Full funding for the Standards of Quality and state mandates.
- Increasing the state's share of education costs.
- Funding for half-day pre-kindergarten programs for at-risk children, and full-day kindergarten programs.
- Funding some portion of capital costs; and
- Improving the funding formula for determining local ability to pay, using it as a basis for distribution of state education funds. (1993)

Essential curriculum elements include:

- Core disciplines (English, Math, Science, History and Social Studies);
- Art, Music, Physical Education, Health, and Foreign Languages;
- Analytical skills
- Integrated technology; strong remedial programs;
- Programs for at-risk, gifted and special needs students;
- Education for students with limited English proficiency, in which emphasis is placed on teaching

English; and

- Career and technical education.

Support professional education for principals and teachers and on-going staff development; class size appropriate to instructional goals; a safe environment for students and staff; and discipline, preventative programs and a consistently enforced, well-defined system of rules; guidance counseling for academics and support services; and parental and community support and involvement. Support opportunities to select a specific program or school. These opportunities should be based on a system of equity so that all qualified students have equal access. (2003) Elements of a quality education also include: school-based teamwork, goal setting and decision-making, application of learning to life experiences, and incentives, recognition, and awards for both students and teachers. (1999)

The League of Women Voters believes that K-12 public schools should prevail as the highest priority for school choice in Virginia because public schools:

- Sustain democracy by being open to all children,
- Serve the public and prepare citizens to maintain our government,
- Allow the public to vote on school governance and school policy, and
- Allow the exchange of ideas and participation in decision-making. To support this priority the LWV-VA believes that all K-12 school programs that receive public funds should be required to meet certain standards and criteria for their approval, administration, accountability, oversight, transparency, nondiscrimination, assessment, fiscal management, and operations.
- LWV-VA believes that no public funds should go to sectarian schools.
- LWV-VA supports the option of public charter schools that follow the extensive regulations in the 2018 Virginia Code for their establishment and administration.
- LWV-VA opposes “tuition tax credit” programs that provide scholarships to private schools (EISTC).
- LWV-VA opposes “vouchers” (“Parental Choice Education Savings Accounts”).
- LWV-VA supports virtual online programs provided by public schools that follow the 2018 regulations and requirements for oversight by the Department of Education and local public school administrators.
- LWV-VA opposes private profit-making providers of virtual online programs. (2018)

ADULT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Support for addressing the crime of adult domestic violence through:

- Uniform law enforcement including mandatory arrest, reporting.

- Educational and training programs for medical, clerical, law enforcement personnel, and the public on the problem of adult domestic violence as well as conflict resolution.
- Assistance and training programs for victims. (1992)

ADULT JUSTICE

Support for an adequately funded judicial and corrections system:

- Serves all people without discrimination and incorporates restorative justice practices.
- Provides judicial selection by the General Assembly with the use of a nominating commission of lay persons and lawyers.
- Sentencing by judges.
- Effectively administered corrections system that protects society and rehabilitates offenders.
- Professionally administered local jails and community-based corrections.
- Policies that include alternatives to incarceration and use of community volunteers.

OFFENDER RE-ENTRY

Removing Barriers to Employment

The League of Women Voters of Virginia supports the removal of barriers to employment for persons with criminal records. This includes support of what are known colloquially as “Ban the Box” efforts. (2015)

RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR VIRGINIA FELONS

Support for the automatic restoration of the civil rights of felons, regardless of the nature of their crime, upon their release from incarceration or upon completion of probation or parole. The process should be easy to understand, accessible, transparent and fair with information about the process made available to all. (2009)

- The civil rights of felons in Virginia should be restored automatically either upon their release from incarceration or upon completion of probation and parole.
- The procedure should be identical for all felons, regardless of the nature of their crime.
- The process should be easy to understand, accessible, transparent and fair.
- Information about the process should be available to felons, the justice and correction system and the general public. (2009)

Domestic Violence: What Do You Know? Why Should You Care? The CEDV's Annual Meeting

By Adarsh Trehan

The Annual Meeting of the Fairfax County's Council to End Domestic Violence (CEDV) was held virtually on October 7, 2022. The theme was, "Revive, Restore, Recharge: Coming Together to End Interpersonal Violence!"

The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the Domestic Violence/Sexual Violence Community Awards. Supervisor James Walkinshaw (Braddock District), who is also the CEDV Chair, presented them. Thomas P. Mann, Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, accepted the Vanguard Award. He was recognized for his many years of service, especially as a judge on the 19th Judicial District's Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (2006 to 2016) and the 19th Judicial Circuit in Virginia (2016-22). He was elected to the Supreme Court by the Virginia General Assembly on June 17, 2022, for a 12-year term commencing July 1, 2022 (Ballotpedia). Ashley Coleman, VA Legal Director, Jewish Coalition Against Domestic Abuse (JCADA), accepted the D.C. Community Service of Excellence Award. The Protective Order Packet Team accepted the Team Excellence Award.

Chairman Walkinshaw also recognized the following attendees for their DV contributions: Toni Zollicoffer, the Director, Office of Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (DSVS); Michael Becketts, Director of the Department of Family Services, Braddock District, and Executive Directors of the Nonprofits and other organizations.

How did the Annual Meeting Planning Committee members determine the theme for the year? The members talked about how the CEDV agencies and organizations had risen to meet the challenges during and after the pandemic, the needs they had to continue this difficult work, and how they did it by reviving, restoring, and recharging.

During the meeting, there also was a panel discussion moderated by Susan Folwell, LCSW, with the following panel members: Abigail Gichile (ECDC), Abigail Ho (INOVA FACT), Isabel Molina (Artemis House), Jaya Nelliot (Ashiyanaa), and Lynne Rowson (DSVS Crisis Line). The panelists discussed the challenges that DV providers faced over the last two years. In addition to the pandemic, they had also had to confront "racial justice reckoning, human rights violations, mass shootings, and rising prices and that

these issues and tragedies have unjust and disproportionate impacts on domestic violence (DV) survivors, advocates, and communities of color." While there were many challenges faced by agencies and organizations, one of the primary ones is self-care, while serving the needs both victims and abusers. Their staff often reported that the needs of clients were "more complex and acute than ever, while the organizations and agencies struggle to fill positions and maintain staff."

"Colleagues across the county have noticed and shared multiple trends that include:

- Survivors of violence experiencing increased financial difficulties, mental health or substance use challenges,
- Increasing needs for shelter and affordable housing, an increase in strangulations,
- More children needing mental health services because of witnessing DV,
- Challenges in the criminal justice system,
- Colleagues experiencing vicarious trauma and burn-out, and
- Difficulty accessing services.

Toni Zollicoffer read the names of DV victims who had been killed during the past year. Michael Becketts spoke about the dedication of Daphne Saunders-Johnson, a DSDV staff member, who was killed by her husband on September 2, 2022.

LWV-Fairfax READS Suggestions for March Book Discussion

Robert E. Lee and Me: A Southerner's Reckoning with the Myth of the Lost Cause, by Ty Seidule

Evicted - Poverty and Profit in the American City, by Matthew Desmond

The Invention of Wings, by Sue Monk Kidd

How the Word is Passed: A Reckoning with the History of Slavery Across America, by Clint Smith

The Night Watchman, by Louise Erdrich

Braving the Wilderness, by Brene Brown

Fascism, A Warning, by Madeleine Albright

Unit Discussion Meeting Locations

Topic: How Virginia Funds Its Public Schools.

Members and visitor 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 November 1, 2022, the following information was correct; please use phone numbers to verify sites and advise of your intent to attend. The December unit meetings may be in person, virtual or hybrid. If virtual, the unit leaders will send login information to every unit member.

Saturday, December 3

10:00 a.m. At Large Meeting /
Briefing – Virtual
Contact: Judy, 703-725-9401
judithhelein@aol.com
or Julie, 703-476-8347
Julie.jones@lwv.fairfax.org

Thursday, December 8

9:30 a.m. Reston Day (RD) – In
Person
North County Governmental Ctr.
12000 Bowman Towne Drive,
Reston
Contact: Charleen, 703-620-3593
Charleen.deasy@verizon.net

10:00 a.m. Springfield (SPF) -
Virtual
Contact: Jane, 703-256-7834
patchwork1@verizon.net

11:30 a.m. Centreville-Chantilly
(CCD) – In Person
Lunch at Food Court, Wegman’s
14361 Newbrook Drive, Chantilly
Contact: Susan, 703-391-0666
sadill@cox.net

1 p.m. Oakton/Vienna (OV) –
Virtual and In Person
Oakton Public Library,

10304 Lynnhaven Pl, Oakton
Contact: Mary, 703-932-3665
mmvalder@aol.com

7:30 p.m. Reston Evening (RE)
– In Person
North County Governmental Ctr.
12000 Bowman Towne Drive,
Reston
Contact: Wendy, 703-319-4114
wendy.foxgrage@gmail.com

7:30 p.m. Mount Vernon Eve-
ning (MVE) – Expected to be
In Person
Contact: Jane, 703-960-6820
jane@hilderwilliams.net
or Susan, 703-587-4790
scash5002@email.vccs.edu
or Jane, 703-380-3651
jmbyers@att.net

Monday, December 12

1:30 p.m. Greenspring (GSP) –
In Person
Hunters Crossing Craft Room
7430 Spring Village Drive,
Springfield
Contact:
Judy.jjsmith64@earthlink.net
703-342-3353

Tuesday, December 13

2:00 p.m. McLean Day (McL)
– In Person
StarNut Café
1445 Laughlin Avenue, McLean
Contact: Anne, 703-448-6626
akanter@cox.net

Wednesday, December 14

10 a.m. Mount Vernon Day
(MVD) – In Person
Mount Vernon Government Ctr.
2511 Parkers Lane, Mt. Vernon
Contact: Diana, 703-704-5325
jfdw1111@gmail.com

10 a.m. Fairfax Station (FXS)
– In Person
8739 Cuttermill Pl, Springfield
Contact: Bev, 703-451-4438
rbdahlin@verizon.net
or Sue, 703-266-0272
sueoneill1@hotmail.com

**January Meetings:
LWV-VA Environmental Justice Study**



The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area (LWVFA)
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 703-658-9150. Web address: www.lwv-fairfax.org

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**The LWVFA Fairfax VOTER®
 December, 2022**

Pat Fege, Co-President
 Katherine Ingmanson, Co-President
 Laura Hamilton, Editor

The League of Women Voters® is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages the public to play an informed and active role in government. At the local, state, regional and national levels the League works to influence public policy through education and advocacy. Any person at least 16 years old, male or female, may become a member.

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

Please Support Our Work! The LWVFA Education Fund is supported by donations from our members and the public.
<https://www.lwv-fairfax.org/donate>



LWVFA MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL FORM

Dues year is July 1 – June 30

Name: _____ Unit (if renewing): _____
 Name of Second Household Member (if one): _____
 Street Address: _____ Condo/Apt No: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code +4: _____
 E-mail: _____ Phone: (C) _____ (H) _____

Membership Status: _____ New _____ Renewal

Membership Level (please check one):

Basic Membership:

Individual (\$75); Household (two members who share the same mailing address) (\$100);

Limited Income (suggested donation: \$10); Student (Free!)

Membership Plus:

Suffragist (\$100); Advocate Household (two members who share the same mailing address) (\$150);

Champion (\$300); Founders' Circle (\$500)

Membership Plus levels include basic membership PLUS a donation to the LWVFA General Fund. This money will support members of limited income, help invest in LWVFA web site technology, and support other priority projects. General Fund donations are not tax deductible.

Please mail this completed form along with payment to:
 LWVFA, 4026-B Hummer Road, Annandale, VA 22003-2403