



The VOTER

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE PENSACOLA BAY AREA

Volume 56, Issue 9
May 2007

CONTINUING THE CONVERSATION ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Friday, May 11, 2007 11:30 am - 1:00 pm

Panelists: Bill Compton, Director of Housing, Interfaith
Housing Coalition of NW Florida
The Rev. Cherie Isakson, Community Development
Director of IHC

Catholic Diocese of Pensacola -Tallahassee,
Pastoral Center, 11 North B Street, Pensacola
(northwest corner of Garden and B Streets)

A box lunch will be served. Donations are requested.

RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED.
PLEASE RESPOND BY MAY 7 TO:

IHC 435-3563 gilletter@IHCnwfl.org or
LWV 478-6433 wmjennings@gmail.com

During the last eighteen months, our local League has sponsored two meetings to explore the local housing situation. Widespread interest from the greater Pensacola community has reinforced the importance of this topic. Recent activities in the area of affordable housing have re-focused League attention on various developing projects. Thus, the time has come to learn of the progress being made, as well as plans for the future.

Join us on May 11 as the League continues the Conversation on Affordable Housing

LANDFILL FACTS: What You Did Not Know Or Were Afraid To Ask

Saturday May 19, 2007

**Speaker: Wilma Subra, Microbiologist and
Environmental Consultant**
Institute for Human and Machine Cognition
40 S. Alcaniz Street
coffee at 9:00 am, 9:30 am program

Wilma Subra, president of Subra Company, an environmental consulting firm in New Iberia, LA, will discuss the impact of landfills at the May 19 monthly League meeting. This is a topic of current interest and concern in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. Ms. Subra, a microbiologist, earned both BS and MS degrees from Southwest Louisiana University. She currently serves on a number of Environmental Protection Agency national advisory committees. She has been actively involved in assisting Citizens Against Toxic Exposure (CATE), a local organization involved with "Mount Dioxin", a Superfund site.

Ms. Subra is an analytical chemist who was awarded the MacArthur Prize for her work in providing technical assistance to community groups in 1999. Her expertise covers a wide range of environmental topics, including waste issues. The League is fortunate to have Wilma Subra speak to our organization. Make plans to attend this last monthly meeting of the League year.

Important decisions to be made at LWVPBA Annual Meeting on Saturday, June 2, 2007

Election of officers and directors, approval of the budget, adoption of bylaws changes, and selection of program are on the agenda of the Annual Meeting .

The luncheon speaker will be **Lesley Blackner**, Palm Beach Attorney, and founder of *Florida Hometown Democracy*, who will discuss the petition drive for a proposed constitutional amendment. If passed, the amendment would require local voter approval for any changes to their county's Comprehensive Plan.

Annual Meeting

Saturday - June 2, 2007

New World Landing, 600 S. Palafox

Speaker: Lesley Blackner,

Palm Beach Attorney

"Florida Hometown Democracy"

(See page 8 for registration form)

Message from Co-Presidents

With mixed emotions, your Co-Presidents submit our last League message to you. This has been an interesting and busy League year. Overall, the experience has been exhilarating, as the League continues in its mission to help people become more knowledgeable about all levels of our government and also more active in decision-making.

The month of May will be a busy time prior to the summer break from monthly League meetings. Please read this Voter carefully and note the two general meetings during May.

“Continuing the Conversation on Affordable Housing”

This luncheon is scheduled for May 11, at the Pastoral Center of the Pensacola/Tallahassee Diocese of the Catholic Church. Details of this luncheon can be found on the first page in this Voter. Please be aware that RESERVATIONS are required.

Impact of Landfills

On May 19, Wilma Subra, a microbiologist from New Iberia, LA, will discuss various aspects of landfills. Her expertise will be invaluable, as some members of the Natural Resources committee plan to research the impact of landfills in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties during the next League year.

(Details on page 1 of this Voter.)

2007 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, June 2, at New World Landing. Lesley Blackner, Palm Beach attorney, will be the featured speaker for this yearly event. She is leading Florida Hometown Democracy and proposing a constitutional amendment that would require local residents to vote on proposed changes to their Comprehensive Plan. Ms. Blackner will present the rationale for inclusion of this issue in the Constitution. The League is not supporting or opposing this effort; however, this event will give you information to make an informed decision.

Details of this important meeting are in this Voter. Be reminded that this is the occasion when official business of the local League is conducted, including proposed bylaws, local program, budget and nominations for the 2007-2008 League year. You can show your support of our organization by your attendance and participation. Make your reservation now! Your dues, in the amount of \$50,

can be paid at the time you make your luncheon reservation.

Social Policy Committee

Cherie Isakson, Interfaith Housing Coalition of Northwest Florida, has been appointed to the Board as Chair of the Social Policy committee. She is reviving this committee and contacting members who have expressed an interest in Social Policy. If you would like to join this League committee, contact Cherie at 435-3564 or cisakson@aol.com

Charter of City of Pensacola

Your Co-Presidents continue to meet with the City Attorney and City representatives in an attempt to make necessary changes to the City Charter. During the Maritime Park Referendum, the League became aware of the need to examine the Charter as it relates to referendum elections. The League is proposing several changes to remedy problems and improve the election process in the city of Pensacola.

Board Appreciation

The contributions and support of Board members during the year are greatly appreciated. Thank you for your commitment to the work of the League.

Yours in League,

Janet deLorge, 478-2581

& Sharon Barnett, 469-9335

Effective March 15, 2007, the LWV monthly telecast of General League meetings on WUWF-TV will be:

1st and 3rd Thursday afternoons at 1:00 pm

2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings at 6:00 pm.

WCOA radio will broadcast the April forum on property taxes on Sunday April 29 at 8:10am

Welcome New Member

Ms Kelly Schlicht

105 Tonawanda Drive

Pensacola 32506

H-457-9287

hellena_handbasket17@yahoo.com

Proposed Slate of Officers & Directors for 2007-2008

Officers:

President	Carolann Holmes	2007-2008
1 st Vice Pres.	Deborah Nelson	2007-2008
2 nd Vice Pres.	Betsy Bowers	2007-2009
Secretary	Nancy Lake	2006-2008 (unexpired term)
Treasurer	Vivian Faircloth	2007-2009
Asst. Treasurer	Vacant	

Directors:

Sharon Barnett (unexpired term)	2006-2008
Betty Enfinger	2007-2009
Ellen Roston	2007-2009
Dian Parsley	2007-2009

Nominating Committee:

Janet Delorge, Chair
Gloria Dawson
Muriel Wagner.

Returning Board Members:

Susan Metzger	2006-2008
Barbara Goggins	2006-2008

Submitted by the Nominating Committee:

Gene Feicht, Chair, Rosemary Hays-Thomas
Karyn Norton, Miriam Jennings and Betty Enfinger

PROPOSED BYLAWS CHANGES

These proposed bylaws changes were recommended by the board and are presented for consideration. Proposed deletions are shown by [] and additions are shown by an underline. Approval of bylaws changes requires a two-thirds vote

Article II Purposes and Policy

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes of the League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area are to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation [of citizens] in government and to act on selected governmental issues.

Article III Membership

Section 2. Types of Membership. (a) Voting Members. (3) [those who make a lump-sum life membership payment to the LWVUS shall be paid life members and] those who have been members of the League for 50 years or more shall be honorary life members excused from the payment of dues.

Rationale: To conform to the LWVUS Bylaws.

Article IV Officers

Section 1 a. Enumeration and Election of Officers. The Officers of the League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area shall be a President and a First Vice President, who shall be elected for terms of one (1) year, and a Second Vice President, a Secretary [,] and a Treasurer [*and an Assistant Treasurer*] who shall be elected for terms of two (2) years by the general membership at an Annual Meeting and take office at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.... The Second Vice President[,] and the Treasurer [*and the Assistant Treasurer*] shall be elected in the odd numbered years.

Section 2. The President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the organization and of the Board of Directors. The President may, in the absence or disability of the Treasurer [*and the Assistant Treasurer*], sign or endorse checks, drafts, and notes....

Article V Board of Directors

Section 3. Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors by reason of resignation, death, or disqualification of an officer or elected member, may be filled until the next Annual Meeting by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors, except in the case of the President, which shall be assumed by the First Vice President[; *and the Treasurer, which shall be assumed by the Assistant-Treasurer*].

Article VI Financial Administration

Section 4. Budget Committee. A Budget Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at least two months prior to the Annual Meeting to prepare a budget for the ensuing year. The proposed budget shall be sent to all members one month before the Annual Meeting. The Treasurer [*and the Assistant Treasurer*] shall not be eligible to serve as Chairperson of the Budget Committee. [*The Assistant Treasurer shall serve on the Budget Committee*].

Rationale: The Assistant Treasurer has assumed the duties of maintaining membership/dues records of the treasurer and these duties can be performed by a director assigned to the Membership portfolio.

To the suggestion made to reduce the number of elected directors "to reflect the reality that we have been functioning the last two years with less than the number of 6 [elected] directors as stated in the bylaws.":

The rationale of the Board to not recommend change in the number of elected directors is:

- 1). *The number of directors who were elected to the positions or to fill vacant positions each year has been as stated in the bylaws. All positions were filled at the Annual Meeting. Some of the directors may have resigned at a later date due to various reasons but the full complement was elected.*
- 2). *It is more effective for the members of the nominating committee to fill the vacant positions than for the president.*
- 3). *Changing the number of elected directors will not change the fact that 'things happen' and plans of the directors do get altered.*
- 4). *The position of the Assistant-Treasurer has been proposed to be eliminated, thus reducing the number of positions on the Board of Directors.*

Respectfully submitted by:

Vivian Faircloth, Chair
Muriel Wagner and Fay Walker

Proposed Budget 2007-2008

**Proposed Local Program
2007 - 2008**

	FY 06-07 Budget	FY 07-08 Budget
Income:		
Dues	\$6,773	\$7,500
Member Contribution	1,500	1,250
Non-member Contributions	500	500
Fundraiser	550	550
Publications	400	400
Annual Meeting	1,200	1,200
Miscellaneous Income	100	100
Interest	50	150
Guide to Elected Officials	1,000	1,000
Grants	500	800
From Reserves	2,545	2,000
Total Income	\$15,118	\$15,450
Expenditures:		
<i>Operational Costs</i>		
Supplies	100	150
Postage	100	125
PO Box Rental	40	40
Bulk Mailing Permit	150	160
Insurance/Filing/Solicitation	365	365
Meeting Room Fees	650	650
<i>Board and Administration</i>		
President Expenses	100	100
Board Expenses	100	100
Annual Meeting	1,200	1,200
Member Services	500	500
Committees	150	150
<i>Delegate Travel/Affiliation</i>		
Convention/Council	450	555
US Convention/Council	1,000	0
Legislative Seminar	675	420
<i>Financial Support of League</i>		
State PMP	1,956	1,960
National PMP	3,582	4,100
Lobby Fund Drive	300	400
<i>Voter</i>		
Printing	750	850
Bulk Mailing	500	600
<i>Program</i>		
Publications	400	400
Voter Service	100	200
Guide to Elected Officials	1,000	1,000
Study Material	50	50
Action	250	250
Telephone	450	450
Fundraiser	100	100
Website	100	100
Workshop/Forums	500	500
Total Expenditures	\$15,118	\$15,450

The Recommended Local Program items for study and/or action are:

1. Education

Study the impact of retention of third graders in the public schools of Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, as effected by the federal legislation, No Child Left Behind.

2. Natural Resources

A. Review and update the Solid Waste and Garbage Collection positions.

B. Study current issues regarding disposal of household, commercial, construction & demolition and post-storm wastes, including resource recovery and waste-to-energy in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties..

Outlook for work: Study disposal of household waste, commercial waste, debris from construction & demolition and post-storm waste. Present study of these processes to the membership for consensus.

C. Support the 1985 Growth Management Act. Defend and strengthen Escambia's and Santa Rosa's Comprehensive Plans in accordance with the Growth Management Act and League Positions.

Outlook for work: Monitor meetings of the Planning Boards and other groups involved with implementation of the Comprehensive Plan under Growth Management.

Based on program planning responses from the membership, the board recommends re-adoption of current Local program.

Times for Action

Your responses to LWVF priority issues are having a positive impact in the various committees of the Senate and House during this legislative session. Please continue to make calls and send e-mails when requested.

THANKS!

Submitted by the Budget Committee:
Ina Freeman, Chair
Miriam Birdwhistell and Lynn Lovoy
Karyn Norton (ex-officio)

LWVUS Immigration Study

The Immigration Study, adopted in 2006, is to include the underlying values and principles regarding immigration, reasons for immigration, current federal immigration policy, and the impact of immigration.

Overview: Federal Immigration Policy and Proposed Reforms

By Deborah Macmillan

Federal Immigration Policy

Federal immigration policy applies directly to anyone who has immigrated or who wishes to immigrate to the U.S. It does not apply to persons born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories,¹ as these are native-born U.S. citizens.

Federal policy determines:

Who may immigrate to the U.S.,

- * How or if they may become citizens, and
- * Many aspects of their lives once here.

Legal immigrants and categories under which they may enter the U.S.:

Immigrants who enter the U.S. legally today are most likely to do so as a spouse or child of a citizen or permanent resident, or as another family member. The next largest group enters under an employment-based preference or as a refugee/asylee. Diversity immigrants, the last group of any size, come from a variety of countries under a "lottery" system without respect to the number entering from their countries via other visa groups.

In 1965, a major revision of immigration law set quotas for these various groups. These quotas indicate the primary foci for U.S. immigration policy:

- * *Employer need and employment-based preferences*, including high-level professionals and entrepreneurs who provide work for others
- * *Family reunification*
 - o For citizens
 - o For other permanent residents
 - o Reunification with immediate relatives (spouses, children)

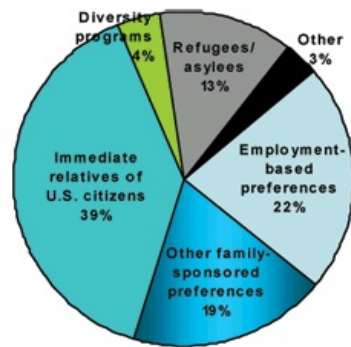
* *Human rights* issues related to needs for refuge, asylum or other protected status

* *Diversity* of country of origin

The quotas for these different groups are complicated. For example, the total quota for family-based immigration is 480,000, but immediate relatives of U.S. citizens are exempt, and actual totals generally exceed 600,000.

The 1965 legislation eliminated the 1924 country-based quotas heavily weighted to immigration from Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, and opened immigration to all countries. The 1965 diversity requirement set a maximum for each country of 7 percent of the total immigration in a given year (excluding refugees), but eventually led to de facto quotas. Originally, that quota was 20,000 immigrants per country per year; since 1990 it has grown to slightly over 25,000 per year. As a result, legal immigration from Mexico, China, India and the Philippines, the countries that send us the most immigrants, is markedly lower than it would be if entry from a country were proportionate to those who wanted to come.

Temporary visitors: Federal policy also determines who may enter the U.S. on a temporary basis, for instance as a tourist, a student or a guest worker.



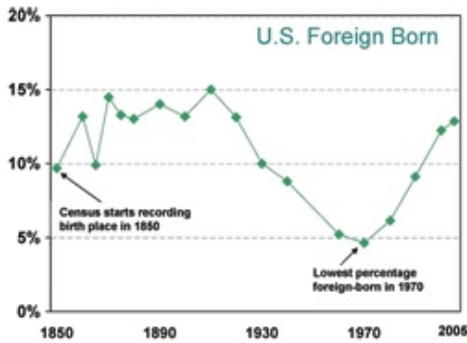
Status under which visas were granted for permanent residence in 2005 (USCIS)

Temporary work quotas are also complicated. For example, in 2005 the quota for skilled professional workers was 65,000, but the actual number of these temporary workers was roughly 124,000. This number includes 20,000 workers with advanced degrees, not counted against the quota, who worked for the government, nonprofit organizations and educational institutions.

Temporary visitors should, as the name implies, have little relevance for permanent immigration, but 25 to 40 percent of unauthorized immigrants are individuals who have overstayed temporary visas. Adjustment from temporary to permanent status is frequent.

Employment visas and trade agreements: Employment is a major goal for both immigration and visitor policy, but trade agreements and immigration laws and policies can be spectacularly out of sync. For example, since 1994 the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) contributed to the substantial increase in trade between the U.S. and Mexico, while immigration from Mexico to the U.S. grew more restricted and more problematic.

Quotas as policy: Numeric quotas are indicative of the importance of family unification, employment (mostly skilled) and diversity. These quotas also indicate a desire to limit immigration in order to minimize the disruption of large-scale or uncontrolled immigration. Much of the current focus on control stems in part from the very visible increase in immigration over the last several decades. This is true even though the percentage



of immigrants today in terms of current population figures is no larger than it was in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Maps, courtesy of www.theodora.com/maps, used with permission are found at LWV.org which show percentage and distribution in states of foreign-born.

Source of all data on change in foreign-born percentages by state: Migration Policy Institute; All numbers include U. S. Census Bureau estimates of undocumented immigrants.

Nationally our foreign-born percentage increased--

- * From less than 5 percent in 1970, its lowest point since before 1850 when records were first kept
- * To 9 percent in 1990
- * To 12 percent in 2000
- * To between 12 and 13 percent in 2005.

A: In 1990, our foreign-born were concentrated in a few states. Only five coastal states showed 12 percent or higher.

B: Today 14 states have populations with 12 percent or higher foreign-born, including Illinois and Arizona as well as several coastal states and the District of Columbia.

C: Many states with a relatively low percentage of foreign-born in 1990 remain below the 12 percent threshold today. Nonetheless, they have experienced a doubling or tripling of the percentage of foreign-born residents. This marked increase in communities and states other than traditional immigration centers has been a major factor in nationalizing the attention paid to immigration.

Covert border crossings: A large group of immigrants enter this country illegally – many by covertly crossing the U.S. border with Mexico. Originally this group was predominantly male and highly transient – with workers making frequent trips to and from Mexico. Illegal border crossing has become more publicized and difficult, return trips have decreased and migrating groups often include entire families. As a result, more children of unauthorized immigrants have been born in the U.S., and permanent residence has become a more likely prospect for their families.

Naturalization and rights of naturalized citizens: Immigrants who wish to become citizens may do so through the naturalization process. The process requires five years of residence (three for spouses of U.S. citizens or members of the military); the ability to read, write and speak simple words and phrases in English; and a basic knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of American history and principles of U.S. government. An immigrant seeking naturalization must have maintained good moral character for the requisite five years.²

A naturalized citizen has all of the rights of a native-born citizen with the exception that a naturalized citizen cannot become president of the United States. However, naturalized citizens may serve in positions that could lead to the presidency. Henry Kissinger and Madeleine Albright did so as Secretaries of State, and currently Carlos Gutierrez and Elaine Chao are Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, respectively. Because of a ruling in a recent lawsuit, naturalized citizens may remain subject to deportation/removal in certain instances.³

Rights of other immigrants: Immigrants who have not gone through the naturalization process, as well as unauthorized immigrants and immigrants legalized in the 1986 amnesty program, have many of the same rights as native-born citizens, including constitutional rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

Only citizens, native-born and naturalized, may vote in federal elections. In the past, non-citizens have been able to vote in many state and local elections, but currently, few jurisdictions allow non-citizens to vote.

Like native-born and naturalized citizens, permanent (legal) immigrants may sponsor immediate relatives (spouses and children under 21) and other family members, but at a lower priority than citizens.

Since 1996 permanent residents other than refugees have faced increasing restrictions with respect to access to the courts and use of social services such as Temporary Aid For Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Social Security and other welfare services.

Rights of U.S. citizens by virtue of birth: Children born in this country are U.S. citizens, with all the rights of other U.S. citizens. This includes U.S.-born children of unauthorized immigrants.⁴ Legal challenges to their citizen status have been unsuccessful, but procedural challenges may have more impact. For example, because proof of citizenship is now required for a child to receive treatment under Medicaid, treatment could be denied to a new born infant until proof of citizenship is verified; this could take several weeks.

Changes and proposals since 2001: In 2002, the PATRIOT Act extended the criteria for foreign-born entrance (or for denial of entrance) to include security and terrorist concerns, health grounds, criminal history, indigence and previous removal. People judged to be “anarchists and political extremists” have been excluded since the assassination of President McKinley by a Polish anarchist in 1901.

The 2005 Sensenbrenner bill proposed extending deportable offenses to include drunken driving, as well as provisions for building 700 miles of security fencing along the Mexican border. 5 Only the fencing provision, largely unfunded, remained when the bill was passed by wide margins in the House and the Senate in 2006, and signed into law.

National language: The U.S. has never had an official language. The issue has been raised off and on since we first became a nation. Each time it has been rejected as impractical, generally because of the burden it would impose on major groups of citizens, residents and visitors. We do, however, require most immigrants to speak and understand simple English in order to become citizens.⁶ Several states, territories and communities have passed or attempted to pass legislation requiring English as the language of government or as one of two or three such languages. Most recently, Arizona passed a referendum in the November 2006 election to this effect, a second attempt following 1988 legislation which was overturned by both the state and the federal supreme courts. Similarly, Hazleton, PA, has revised its English-only law to try to ensure it will withstand court review. In addition, had the Senate's McCain-Kennedy bill passed the House as well, and had it retained the Inhofe amendment, English would now be our national language.

Additional Changes and Proposed Reforms

It is likely that there will be some new legislation and regulations over the next few years, not just concerning the language and security issues noted above, but in other areas as well.

Pathway to citizenship: As in 1986, Congress will likely create some path to citizenship for the large number of unauthorized immigrants currently in the United States. This legislation will probably be coupled with policies and regulations intended to limit the number of unauthorized immigrants in the future. In 2005, the McCain-Kennedy bill proposed that unauthorized immigrants in the country for five years or more could remain if they so chose. But, they would have to continue working, paying taxes and any back taxes, and learning English. Only after paying at least \$3,250 in fines and fees, could they become legal permanent residents.

Amnesty for children: Overall amnesty similar to that in the 1986 law seems unlikely. Amnesty for individuals educated in our schools whose parents brought them to this country when the children were too young to play any part in the decision to enter without documents or to overstay their visas is a more likely outcome.

Increased quotas: Increased quotas where the pressure is the highest could substantially cut the number of new unauthorized immigrants, especially if visa applications were processed promptly. Geographically this could benefit

Mexico and possibly the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as China, India and the Philippines.

Increased quotas for temporary workers and low-skilled workers (both temporary and permanent) seem possible. The Senate's McCain-Kennedy bill in 2005 included an increase of 1.5 million guest farm workers with provision for earning permanent status. Increases in employment visas could result in further experimentation in enforcement by employers and in some collaboration between employers and government.

Changed status for children of unauthorized immigrants:

Several proposed amendments to the 14th Amendment's citizenship clause have specified that a U.S.-born child would have automatic citizenship only if at least one parent were a U.S. citizen or permanent resident. Thus far, no such proposals have succeeded to the point of a general vote by either house of Congress.

State and local legislation and enforcement: Some reforms have been attempted at the local level by communities like Hazleton, PA; Riverside, NJ; and Escondido, CA. At the state level, Arizona passed a number of referenda in 2006 in addition to the language referendum referred to above. Most of these reforms appear to be attempts to exercise local control when federal control is perceived as weak or absent. Some seem aimed at limiting local expenses or at seeking redistribution of incomes to cover local expenses. To complement efforts of local and state governments, some in the federal government are seeking to push back responsibilities to the local level.

These local efforts run counter to the norm established in the late 1800s. At that time, the creation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and construction of the administration buildings and hospitals on Ellis Island spurred the federal government's action to concentrate responsibility and action at the federal level and to make immigration policy uniform across the country. That uniformity will be at issue today if there is, in fact, a move away from federal to local/state immigration laws and policies.

Deborah Macmillan, LWV of East Windsor-Hightstown, NJ, is a member of the Immigration Study Committee

This is the third article with background information for the two year LWVUS study on immigration. You will find this very informative. References and illustrations for this article can be found with the study material on the website. At LWVUS website (www.lwv.org) click on **For Members** on blue line in the header. Then click on the **Immigration Study**, which is found in the light blue box on the right column, to read all eight articles.

Calendar

May

- 1 Tuesday, 5:30 pm **Board Meeting** Tryon Branch Library, 9th Ave.
- 3 Thursday, 4:30 pm **Education Committee**, Azalea Trace, contact Barbara Goggins, 478-2953
- 11 Friday, 11:30 am - 1 pm **General Meeting**, "*Continuing the Conversation on Affordable Housing*" at the Pastoral Center, Main Floor Meeting Room. Panelists: *Bill Compton* and *The Rev. Cherie Isakson*, Reservations requested by May 7th, (see contact information on page one.)
- 15 Tuesday, 5:00 pm, **Natural Resources Committee**, meeting at the Village Inn on 9th Ave.
- 19 Saturday, 9:00 am coffee, 9:30 program **General Meeting** at IHMC *Landfill Facts: What you did not know or were afraid to ask*, Speaker *Wilma Subra*, chemist by trade, environmental crusader by reputation.

June

- 2 Saturday, 10:00 am Registration **Annual Meeting**, New World Landing, Speaker: **Lesley Blackner** on "*Florida Hometown Democracy*"

The VOTER
Volume 56, Issue 9
May 2007

Established in 1949, the Pensacola Bay Area League of Women Voters is a non-partisan political organization that encourages citizens to play an informed and active role in government. At the local, state and national levels, the League works to influence public policy through education and advocacy. Any person of voting age, male or female, may become a member. All members receive the *National Voter*, the *Florida Voter* and this publication.

Co-presidents: Sharon Barnett
Janet deLorge

Editor: Vivian Faircloth
Proofreader: Miriam Jennings
Circulation: Doris Lea

Published by the League of Women Voters of Pensacola Bay Area approximately 10 times a year.

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E-mail: lwvpba@Gmail.com
P.O. Box 2023 Pensacola, FL 32513

Annual Meeting

Saturday - June 2, 2007 ☆ Registration 10:00 am ☆ Business Meeting 10:15 am
New World Landing (600 S. Palafox - British Room - Handicapped Accessible)
Noon Luncheon, Speaker: Lesley Blackner

"Florida Hometown Democracy"		
Buffet:	\$15	_____
Individual dues:	\$50	_____
Additional member:	\$25	_____
Contribution:	\$	_____
Total		_____



Reservations are due by May 26. Send your check, payable to LWVPBA, P.O. Box 2023, Pensacola FL 32513
e-mail: defaduwa@cox.net Telephone: 453-9198



League of Women Voters
of the Pensacola Bay Area
P.O. Box 2023 Pensacola, FL 32513

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