



League of Women Voters Eden Area

VOTER

Vol.63 #6 Political Responsibility through Informed and Active Participation June 2020

Reminder: Annual Membership Meeting Set for June 6th

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 2020, 9:30-11:45am
LWVEA ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Due to current sheltering in place safety concerns, our meeting will be held online using Zoom! Please log on 10 minutes before the meeting using this url:

<https://zoom.us/j/97785414757?pwd=dkplcW1nN3U3K1g0aHlybjhhTGhCZz09>

Meeting ID: 977 8541 4757, Password: 6jwJAK

If you are new to Zoom, please download it (for free!) before the meeting:

<https://zoom.us/>

You can also attend the meeting using your phone, by calling in to this number: 1 669 900 6833; meeting id: 977-8541-4757; meeting password: 6jwJAK.

For the Agenda and other materials for the meeting, see the May issue of The VOTER:

<https://my.lwv.org/california/eden-area/voter-newsletter>



President's Report



Thanks to all our members and especially our board for their support over the past two years during which I have served as your LWVEA President. The League's focus and goals have always been part of my personal mission, even back

to the days of gathering signatures to allow 18-year-olds like myself to vote. If we could get the 26th Amendment allowing 18 year olds to vote, we can make other changes to facilitate voting for all who are entitled to do so.

The local leagues as well as the state and national Leagues are examining ways to promote registration and voting in the 21st century, including online registration and vote by mail. This will change how our local leagues do some of their tasks, which is why we are forming a task force to reform our voter

registration efforts.

Other suggestions at the national level include reforms to the Electoral College and attempts to

expand voting from Tuesdays to weekends. More people are voting by mail but some still want to vote in person, and expanding the days one can vote can make it easier for many.

Please see the next column for thoughts from our incoming President Jo Loss. I will continue on the board to assist Jo in whatever she needs, as well as continue as our webmaster and VOTER editor.

Thanks again to everyone for their support; serving the League has been a great honor!

Penny Peck, LWVEA President

GREETINGS FROM NEW LWVEA PRESIDENT JO LOSS



League of Women Voters – Eden Area 2020-21: On behalf of the new board of directors, I am honored to have you join us for a year of unknowns, adventures, and a break from tradition. As we all explore ways to move forward in this uncertain

world, this board is as committed as ever to the mission and values of the League of Women Voters.

It will look different than before, but it still will be the efforts of a committed and passionate group of people.

We will stay focused on voter education, voter registration and get-out-the-vote in new and creative ways. We welcome your involvement and ideas as we strive to build on the great body of work of our predecessors with the new necessary adjustments. We will continue to sponsor candidate forums, perhaps virtually. There have been requests already for pro and con presentations for the four initiatives qualified for the November election; we will figure that out too.

High school registration is on our radar screen, no matter what high school looks like in 2020. Voter registration will continue to be a high priority but perhaps through social media or ways that allow physical distancing. Get-out-the-vote is critical to our mission and we are committed to working for accessible voting throughout our country.

And we hope to have celebrations – the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the League of Women Voters and the 100th Anniversary of the enrollment of the 19th Amendment are worth celebrating throughout this year. We will honor the “Valiant Women of the Vote” and take time to celebrate the achievements of the League.

The American suffragists worked for 72 years to win the vote. “In an extraordinary time,

which included slavery, civil war, epidemic, economic depression, and political corruption, suffragists held true to their vision of democratic, nonviolent change” (from *Winning the Vote*). We can and will continue their work!

Jo Loss, incoming LWVEA President

Volunteers Need for Census Phone-Banking

Please contact Outreach Manager Alessia Simmonds for Census 2020 if you can volunteer to do some phone calls to remind residents to fill out the Census. Thanks to Sara Lamnin and Linda Slater for providing the following information:

Please follow these steps to get set-up for phone banking:

- 1) Watch our [webinar](#) to get informed about the Census and phone banking. You can also visit the [Phone Banker Portal](#) to access all phone banker resources such as our [powerpoint and script](#).
- 2) Fill out the [Phone Banker Volunteer Form](#) so we can set up an account for you.
- 3) Download the "Census PDI" app from the app/google store (instructions with screen shots are provided in detail in the attached PowerPoint presentation starting on slide 14.

If you do not wish to use your phone number, you can either dial *67 manually or set up a [Google Voice number](#) on your phone to use as your default when making calls through the PDI system.

After 24 hours, your account will be activated, and you can start making calls. Please log in using the username and password:

Username: your email address (the same one you used to fill out the "Phone Banker Volunteer Form"). **Password:** phones4census.

For more information, contact:

Alessia Simmonds

Outreach Manager

Alameda County, Complete Count Committee,
Census 2020

831/998-4441

NEEDED: HOA ELECTION COORDINATOR

The LWVEA has monitored and conducted homeowner elections over the last few years. We are looking for a new coordinator for this activity. You would work with the homeowners association and management company to ensure fair and accurate elections.

Responsibilities include submitting a bid and then the printing, distribution and counting the ballots. There are experienced participants available to provide training and guidance. League members volunteer to count ballots. The time commitment is very flexible and the work is important. The fees generated are also a significant part of our annual budget. Think you might be interested? Touch base with Jo Loss for more information. Thanks.

Request from Bay Area Monitor

Most of you are familiar with the Monitor, which LWVBA has been producing since 1975. Covering transportation, air quality, water management, open space, and housing issues, the Monitor is published six times a year in print magazine format by a five-member team of professional journalists. They also send out an email newsletter every Wednesday called Monitor Notes. Sign up for Monitor Notes by visiting the subscribe page on the Monitor website: <https://bayareamonitor.org/subscribe/>

You may be aware the Monitor is in financial jeopardy as the result of the pandemic-induced recession. They described this situation in the April Monitor:

<https://bayareamonitor.org/article/tough-times-ahead-bay-area-monitor-facing-potential-shutdown/>

LWVBA board members are currently reaching out to funders to find out if they will be able to support the Monitor in the new fiscal year. To contribute, visit <https://bayareamonitor.org/>

Welcome New Members



We are always pleased when young people want to join our League! Our newest member is Hannah Pilgrim: “Hi, I’m Hannah Pilgrim. I’m currently a junior at Castro Valley High School. Ever since the 2016 election I have been fascinated with

politics. I always try to look at both sides of the political spectrum in hopes of learning something. I plan to study political science when I go to college and hope to make my passion into a career. I am so excited to be a part of the League of Women Voters and can’t wait to go to events.”

Cal Matters a Great Resource

Need a reliable nonpartisan resource for information on political issues affecting Californians? Try calmatters.org, which is run by a nonprofit journalism organization that is nonpartisan. Contributors include award-winning journalists and professors, from Knight-Ridder and other highly reputable news professions.

Longtime LWVEA Member Julie Quayle Dies

Julie Quayle, a longtime LWVEA member, died on April 12, 2020. She had been ill for some time. No services are planned.

Legislative Interview with Assembly Member Bill Quirk



2020 LWVEA Legislative Interview Report Assembly Member Bill Quirk

On April 1, 2020, LWVEA members Marian Handa and Aiwa Zelinsky interviewed

Assembly member Bill Quirk as part of the state-wide legislative interviews in California. We explained to Assembly member Bill Quirk that the purpose of this interview is for our League to become better acquainted with our legislator and is an opportunity for legislators to share their priorities with League members, and to develop an understanding of League positions and priorities. It is also for our local League members to discover how state legislative actions are going to impact our community. In turn the LWVC learns more about legislators and the legislative interests of local Leagues, and gains information useful in planning statewide activities.

We asked Assembly member Bill Quirk four questions that were prepared by the State League and one question related to our local area issues.

Question 1: Voting Rights and Criminal Justice Reform.

Do you support ACA 6 (McCarty), the Free the Vote Act, which would place an initiative on the November 2020 ballot to amend the California Constitution to restore voting rights to people on parole?

Assembly member Bill Quirk responded that he voted to support ACA 6 and dealt with these types of issues as chair of the Public Safety Committee. He stated the CDCR (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) is supposed to be working more on reforming people, and not just putting them in jail.

Assembly member Quirk feels that once a person has served their time and is on parole, restoring their voting rights is appropriate; it is one way to get them back to being productive citizens.

Question 2: Transportation, Housing, Climate Change

Housing, transportation, and emissions reductions to fight climate change are closely linked. In order to find affordable, decent housing, many urban workers are forced to endure longer and longer commutes. Two serious consequences are huge carbon emissions from automobiles and the continued loss of arable land to development. We need to preserve arable lands, forests, grasslands and other lands necessary for both carbon sequestration and food security, and to maintain biodiversity, and yet we continue to build more housing to accommodate our growing population.

Given this urgent need, what legislative steps would you take to help us move away from our current transportation and development trends? How do you propose to engage communities to build up not out, and at least develop - if not implement - a public transportation plan?

Assembly Member Bill Quirk responded that he supported a policy to develop new projects and build dense housing near transit stations. He has long advocated for this, even when he was on the Hayward City Council and he continues to support this policy. He agrees this is an important way to have more affordable housing and to reduce the huge carbon emissions from automobiles and the continued loss of arable land to development. However, he pointed out that there is still a lot of housing not near transit and sprawled over previously arable land. He

stated that we need to find other means to fuel our vehicles instead of petroleum and should look more into electricity and hydrogen. He is a big believer in hydrogen fuel cell battery for electric vehicles and champions using hydrogen fuel cell. He drives a hydrogen fuel cell battery vehicle himself. He thinks hydrogen cell stations are critical because more than half of the people in the state don't have a garage to charge their electric cars overnight and not every parking space or place at work are equipped with electric charging stations. He explained that there was already a legislation to build at least 100 hydrogen fuel cell stations. He is auditing the program and making sure its progress. In addition, he explained that there is a bill proposed for this year to take a look into seasonal storage during winter for fuel cells as a way to reduce the cost of hydrogen and be able to deploy more hydrogen fuel cell batteries. He believes that having hydrogen fuel cell battery vehicles can help reduce carbon emissions, help combat climate change, and transportation.

Question 3: Housing

The housing shortage and associated issues are affecting many areas of everyday life in California, not just transportation and associated emissions, but homelessness, work/life balance and general quality of life for many.

As a legislative matter, what can be done to both support those who are trying to build housing, especially housing which is categorized as deed-restricted affordable or permanent supportive, and encourage or incentivize those still resisting? Where do you stand on SB 50, a bill supported by the League of Women Voters of California?

Assembly member Quirk indicated that he would have supported SB 50, had it not failed in the Senate. The bill had gotten to the point where it had enough flexibility for local governments to meet it, which was extremely important to him.

Assembly member Quirk commented on the legislative outlook for the year, stating he believed there would little additional legislation

forthcoming this year. During the Covid-19 pandemic, it is unsafe for the Legislature to meet, so the Legislature will likely do a status quo budget. In California, we have “bent the curve” and will likely not experience shortages of vital resources, such as ventilators or ICU beds, or have as many casualties as states that have not responded as aggressively to the crisis. However, he cited a University of Washington study that indicates we will still have a substantial number of cases through June.

Addressing the question of what can be done to encourage housing construction, Assembly member Quirk noted that the State has allowed the building of homes to continue during the Stay-at-Home order. He pointed out that the next few months will be tough, and we will probably need to assess where we are next year.

**Question 4: Personal Priorities of Legislator
What other major issues do you think the legislature must deal with in 2020? What are your personal priorities?**

Assembly member Bill Quirk stated that there is a general agreement in the Assembly that they need to do more around emergency response and homelessness. He proposed a bill, AB2421, that will make it easier to have back-up power for cell towers so as to assist first responders and residents when electricity is cut off. This bill will streamline the process for approval of back-up power for cell towers. He will work very hard to have this bill passed. He added that due to the current pandemic situation, the State Assembly will only look into bills on responses to fires, to the current pandemic, homeless issues, and bills about to sunset.

Question 5: Considering the crisis of the current pandemic, what kind of measures do you think the state should implement to help with the impact of the pandemic on local communities?

Assembly Member Bill Quirk believes that the key here is Bay Area local governments wisely

issued shelter-in-place orders early on before anyone else in the country was willing to do so. He believes that the main goal is to encourage people to stay at home and continue to do the SIP order. He also explained that there are funds put aside by the state government to deal with the impact of the pandemic and to help with local businesses and people which will augment the resources coming from the federal stimulus bill.

CLIMATE CHANGE and GLOBAL WARMING



by Richard Maurer, LWVEA

Part 5

In Parts 1 thru 4, we have established that global climate change is happening because of global warming, which is happening primarily because man is releasing much carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere, primarily by burning fossil fuels. This phenomenon has been studied in detail by many government agencies, universities and scientific institutions, and private scientists around the world for several decades now.

There is general consensus about the fundamental physical mechanisms and consequences of what is happening. Only the exact magnitude and timing of the

consequences is uncertain because of the many interrelated factors which are not fully understood but continue to be studied.

Within the last several years, the United Nations, the U.S. federal government, the State of California, and several local government agencies have conducted studies and generated reports on climate change and the various consequences, including sea level rise (SLR) which we have been focusing on because we live near the ocean. We should all at least be aware of some of these major studies because even a brief review of them reveals that the scientific community and the government agencies which take their individual mission statements seriously are in general agreement that climate change is real, that it is caused by the emission of too much GHG, that some consequences are now unavoidable (including SLR) and that individuals and governments will have to take action, and the sooner the better. We will mention some of the reports from these studies below.

- Since the 1980s, the international community of nearly 200 nations on earth has come together through the agency of the United Nations to study this issue, to develop consensus on the magnitude of the warming which is driving the many existing and anticipated consequences, and to urge all nations to act now to slow, if not stop, the warming. The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its first report in 1990. It updates and re-issues this report every several years. The current report update, the **5th IPCC Assessment Report** was issued in 2014. The 6th report update is expected out in 2021. The thrust of the IPCC effort is to review all the research which is performed by climate scientists and others to come to a consensus understanding of the nature and magnitude of the climate changing phenomenon and its consequences. The IPCC does not do original research itself.

Since 1990 each subsequent IPCC report update has become more definitive about the certainty of the global warming phenomenon, the magnitude of the potential consequences,

and need for individuals, and especially national governments, to act. “Especially national governments” because the IPCC recognizes that this worldwide issue is so significant that only long-term and dramatic actions by governments are likely to have a meaningful positive effect on reducing global warming and limiting the most serious consequences. You might Google “IPCC” to become generally familiar with their efforts and their report.

- In the United States, many U.S. federal departments and agencies are involved in studying global warming and climate change. Thirteen of these departments and agencies have come together to study and report on this issue regularly. In 2018 the latest and **4th National Climate Assessment** report was issued. One of the most active and productive of the agencies preparing this report is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (Google “NOAA Climate.gov”). A few other major contributors are NASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Staying abreast of the work of these agencies will give you more than enough reading to fill your hours of the day. What’s important about these federal agencies is that they are concentrating on the basic research of the global warming phenomenon, recording and analyzing data, and making it available to the executive and legislative branches of the federal government for them to take action or not. Unfortunately, “or not” has dominated the last several years. Eventually, dramatic actions will need to be taken by the President through cabinet departments and their agencies, and by Congressional legislation, to have meaningful impact on reducing United States contributions to global warming and to help the states, counties and cities accommodate and mitigate the unavoidable climate change effects which are coming, particularly later this century.

- Closer to home, the State of California has taken many legislative actions in recent years to address the issue of climate change and global warming due to GHG emissions. These legislative actions were informed by several studies including the California Climate

Change Assessment since 2006. In 2018 the State issued its extensive **Fourth Climate Change Assessment** which updated the State's understanding of climate related vulnerability to promote effective and integrated action at the State, regional and local levels. The Fourth Assessment includes over 50 detailed reports covering California's energy sector, water resources, coastline, forests, wildfires, agriculture, biodiversity, and public health, and more. A few of its key findings are that:

- By year 2100, the average annual maximum daily temperature is projected to increase by 5.6°F to 8.8°F (4.4°F to 5.8°F by mid-century) depending on the trendline for GHG emissions, with the higher numbers associated with continuation of the current high world GHG emissions trend.

- By year 2100, 30% to 67% of southern California (Santa Barbara to San Diego) beaches may completely erode due to SLR and storm surges. Coastal cliffs will also be eroded by an increase of up to 150% over historical rates.

- People, roads, buildings, agricultural areas, wetlands and parklands are subject to extensive temporary or permanent flooding, at an increasing rate as we move through the 21st century, the degree depending on the specific SLR and storm surge scenario selected.

- By year 2050, heat waves in cities could cause 2 to 3 times more heat-related deaths than current experience.

- Costs associated with direct climate impacts by 2050 are dominated by human mortality, damages to coastal properties, and the potential for droughts and mega-floods. The costs are in the order of tens of billions of dollars. If global greenhouse gas emissions are reduced substantially from the current business-as-usual trajectory, the economic impacts could be greatly reduced.

The Fourth Assessment presents its findings on projected future SLR and storm surge via two user-friendly online tools showing flood area depending on user selection of an SLR value

and storm surge magnitude. These online tools can show you which areas in the Eden Area (or any coastal area in California) will be flooded depending on inputs selected. They're both fun and sobering to use. These online tools are "Our Coast, Our Future" web site www.ourcoastourfuture.org, and "Hazard Exposure and Reporting Analytics" web site www.usgs.gov/apps/hera.

Specifically regarding the issue of SLR, the State of California first issued a report in 2010 titled **Sea Level Rise Guidance**. It revised this report in 2013 and most recently in 2018. The report says 'The increased understanding of sea level rise projections and polar ice sheet loss warranted an update to the State's sea level rise guidance document to ensure decisions were based on the best available science'. The State issued this guidance to help State, county and city governments to analyze and assess the risks associated with sea level rise in planning, permitting and investing in constructed projects to avoid damage from SLR. The Guidance uses probabilistic projections of future sea level rise which associate a likelihood of occurrence (or probability) with projected specific sea level rise heights and rates, and are directly tied to a range of future GHG emissions trendline scenarios.

That's a mouthful. What it means is that the State of California cannot tell your county exactly how much or how fast the sea will rise in the future. What they can tell you is the probability that it will rise to within a range of heights based on a given assumption about how much GHG are going to continue to rise in the future. So, you pick how much tolerance you have for risk (of damage from SLR), and you pick the expected future trendline of GHG emissions. Enter the tables presented in the report and read the SLR range expected in your area along the California coast for a given range of years in the future. Reading the tables for risk, various scenarios indicate that governments should plan for a possible SLR in year 2100 of a few to several feet in the San Francisco Bay Area. And the ocean will be rising by year 2100 at a rate between nearly a

quarter inch to two inches per year, again depending on your assumptions. This is somewhat like a game of “chicken”. Your risk tolerance for flooding a seacoast park may be different than your risk tolerance for flooding a sewage treatment plant or flooding your neighborhood. Hard decisions will have to be made in the years coming. Ready to buy an electric car yet?

- Yet another California agency, the State Legislative Analyst Office (LAO) issued a report in 2019 **Preparing for Rising Seas: How the State Can Help Support Local Coastal Adaptation Efforts**. This report includes a significant statement that ‘most responsibility for SLR preparation lies with local governments’ and ‘waiting too long to initiate adaptation efforts likely will make responding effectively more difficult and costly’. In other words, the State is not going to take over from cities and counties the planning and construction of projects to protect communities from SLR. Local governments must first establish collaborative cross-jurisdictional relationships to plan together and to identify funding. This report uses the SLR projections from the State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance report reviewed above. The report makes the point that SLR impacts along the 840 mile California coast have the ‘potential to be extensive and expensive’, and admits that the State government has many issues competing for funding, and that “funding constraints hinder both planning and adaptation projects”, and that “there is a need for enhanced public awareness of SLR risks and impacts”. But, of course, that’s why you are reading this.

- The City and County of San Francisco completed an extensive study in February 2020 of the vulnerability of the city to sea level rise. The report **Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Consequences Assessment** concludes that the city could be exposed to several feet of combined SLR and tidal and storm surge flooding in this century. Four to five square miles of the city along the eastern, S.F. Bay, side of the city could be inundated. Residents, businesses, and extensive public facilities and infrastructure would be impacted. This

assessment studied ten SLR scenarios ranging from 12 to 108 inches to reveal the city’s vulnerabilities to intermittent and permanent flooding if no actions are taken to address SLR. The study identified city neighborhoods particularly vulnerable to flood risk. The city is moving ahead with several plans and projects to help adapt the city to SLR including the Ocean Beach Master Plan, the Embarcadero Seawall Program, and the SFO (airport) Shoreline Protection Project. The city has based its SLR Assessment on the National Research Council (NRC) extensive 2012 report **Sea Level Rise for the Coast of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present and Future** and the 2018 **California Sea Level Rise Guidance**. But the city recognizes that the science of climate change is continually evolving, that SLR is currently accelerating, and that the largest uncertainty regarding future SLR is related to the rate of Antarctic ice sheet loss. In other words, the San Francisco Assessment report acknowledges the uncertainties that remain regarding the longer-term (i.e., second half of this century and beyond) SLR projections.

The Eden Area on San Francisco Bay, as is true of other areas around the Bay, faces the same SLR considerations facing the City of San Francisco, if not as extensive. Regional coordination will be necessary to study the possible consequences of SLR and to assure that mitigation projects built in one area are not detrimental to another area around the Bay.

The following regional studies of SLR have been completed or are underway by Bay Area agencies including those affecting the Eden Area:

- The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Agency (BCDC) **Adapting to Rising Tides (ART) Program** has released SLR and coastal flooding inundation maps for the entire Bay area, and has developed planning guidance tools to support climate change assessments and adaptation. Local studies can be posted on the ART website to share information. The excellent online interactive maps presented by ART can be readily accessed by agencies and the public to

investigate potential impacts from different SLR and storm surge scenarios. ART Bay Shoreline Flood Explorer (BSFE) flood maps can be used as a project planning guide to visualize where the shoreline is at risk from current and future flooding. The BSFE presents a table of likely and more extreme SLR projections for the decades ahead to year 2100. These projections and maps bring home the reality of coming SLR.

- Several governments and agencies in the 9 Bay Area counties have collaborated as the **Bay Area Adaptation Network (BayCAN)** to coordinate their individual studies, information sharing, and best practices to help the Bay Area respond equitably to the impacts of climate change, including SLR. Local government and utility agencies are recognizing the need to monitor, coordinate, plan and respond to the growing SLR reality.
- Flood control managers and scientists of the Bay Area Flood Protection Agencies Association (BAFPAA) have come together since 2014 as the **San Francisco Bay Regional Coastal Hazards Adaptation Resiliency Group (CHARG)** to advance the technical (scientific and engineering) analysis needed to implement constructed adaptation projects to address SLR. CHARG hosts regional presentations and workshops to share their findings. These agencies meet to tackle the SLR related policy, funding and technical challenges facing the regional Bay Area. This group brings together the Bay Area county flood control engineers whose mission is to anticipate, monitor and implement constructed works to control flood events. They have created an online “Resiliency Map” to show flood control project’s general location and type which are in all stages of development from planning to construction around the S.F. Bay.

Wow! That’s a lot of information. But I wanted you to have some sources you can research for yourself online to better understand the issues involved with climate change/global warming, and sea level rise in particular. These reports also demonstrate that the technicians and planners in our government and public service

agencies are taking the issue of climate change seriously, and are trying (with the help of many scientific experts) to define the extent of the threats so they can inform the politicians and public to take responsible actions to protect the community.

The important thing to recognize is that the exact degree of climate change and SLR is still uncertain, particularly in the latter half of this century, but that studies and action must be taken now to avoid serious consequences.

Climate change and SLR is here, and it’s increasing, but focusing on an exact number would be missing the point. The unavoidable point is that we have to stop aggravating the problem of global warming by reducing the emission of GHG, and we have to get used to the idea that some existing areas and structures will have to be abandoned or moved or raised or protected by walls. Which areas or structures, and how much moved or raised, or how high the walls have to be, will come down to informed judgement calls; in other words, political and engineering decisions, involving all the local stakeholders. The longer we delay reducing emissions of GHG, the harder these judgement calls will be, and the more costly they will be.

So, who will solve this climate change and SLR problem? Well, this is a democracy, so it will come down to the people. We must individually stop emitting so much GHG. We must pay for the constructed projects to protect our communities from SLR. And we must demand bold action from our political representatives. More on this next time.



League of Women Voters of Eden Area

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The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of the public in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

For our Calendar of upcoming events, go to:

<https://my.lwv.org/california/eden-area>

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