



The Voter

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF MENDOCINO COUNTY

OCTOBER 2012

JANE PERSON, PRESIDENT

CHARLENE MCALLISTER, EDITOR

LWVMC Invites Voters to Public Forums For Congressional, State, Local Candidates

By JoAn Blackstone

The LWV of Mendocino County today announced plans to hold public forums in early October with candidates for 2nd Congressional District, 2nd CA Assembly District and Fort Bragg City Council.

The general election is November 6, 2012, and candidate forums will be held in Fort Bragg. All forums are open to the public at no charge:

- Wednesday, October 10, Fort Bragg C.V. Starr Center, 6-7:30 p.m., Second Assembly District candidates Wesley Chesbro (D) and Tom Lynch (D).
- Saturday, October 13, Fort Bragg Town Hall 6-7:30 p.m., Second Congressional District candidates Jared Huffman (D) and Daniel Roberts (R).
- Wednesday, October 17, Fort Bragg Town Hall 6-7:30 p.m., Fort Bragg City Council (two seats to be filled) incumbents

Scott Deitz and Doug Hammerstrom and candidate Rex Gressett.

Candidates will have five minutes for an opening statement and five minutes for a closing statement. Audience members will be asked to submit written questions that will be directed to either or both candidates by a moderator.

Members are encouraged to attend, participate, or help gather questions from the audience. To help, please contact Jane Person.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	2
NEXT LWV MEETING OCTOBER 9, 2012	4
ACTION BARBARA MATHESON	5
CA PROPS BARBARA AUERBACH	6
LEAGUE PROFILE CINDY PLANK BY SUSAN MITCHELL	8
CALENDAR	9
MEMBERSHIP	10

*Special District News
Mendocino Coast
District Hospital
Restructure
Story—Page 3*



Candidates for State Assembly, 2nd District

From left: CA Assembly District Candidates Wesley Chesbro ((D), Arcata, current 1st District Assembly Member; and Tom Lynch (D), contractor, Guerneville, will appear in a public candidate forum Wednesday, October 10, from 6-7:30 p.m. at the C.V. Starr Center, 300 S. Lincoln St, Fort Bragg.



Candidates for U.S. Congress, 2nd District

From left: Jared Huffman (D), San Rafael, current CA 6th District Assembly Member; and Daniel Roberts (R), securities broker, Mill Valley, will appear at a public candidate forum Saturday, October 13, from 6-7:30 p.m. at Town Hall, corner of Main Street (Highway 1) and Laurel, Fort Bragg.

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President's Message

A cartoon appeared in the Press Democrat last summer by Mike Lukovich (*The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*) depicting an older African American man sitting in a rocker talking to his son and granddaughter. The words above him read, "It was 2012, and Republican Legislatures said in order to vote you needed a photo ID. Well, I lacked a driver's license." The son explained to the child, "He lived through the Great Suppression."



"Voter Suppression" is the catchword given to the movement in several state legislatures to require a photo ID before voting in person. It has grown out of allegations of voter impersonation at polling places (a person registered under a false name or claiming to be someone else on the voter rolls).

Several states have passed laws requiring government-issued photo ID laws—and they have been challenged. The Pennsylvania legislature passed such a law that could disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of poor and minority state residents in November. Here is an example of such Pennsylvania voter who may not be eligible to vote now, even after having done so for years (*New York Times* 7/20/12):

93-year-old Viviette Applewhite, a former hotel housekeeper, had her purse snatched 4 years ago, and she was suddenly minus a social security card. She had never had a driver's license. Adopted (she is not sure where) and married twice, she had several name changes over the years, making obtaining new documents difficult. Applewhite was part of a lawsuit against voter ID requirements. However, in mid August a Pennsylvania judge refused to grant an injunction against the law. He wrote that a government issued photo ID card "is a reasonable, nondiscriminatory, non-severe burden when viewed in the broader context of the widespread use of photo ID in daily life."

On the other hand, a federal court in late August struck down a Texas law that would have required voters to show government-issued photo identification. The court ruled that the law would turn away minority voters and impose "strict, unforgiving burdens on the poor" by forcing them to obtain photo ID.

In Florida, an election law approved by the legislature last year greatly restricted voter registration drives by the League of Women Voters, Rock the Vote, and other groups. This has had a huge effect in suppressing new voter registration, according to a *New York Times* editorial (8/31/12). However, in May a federal district judge in

Continued on Page 3

President's Message continued from Page 2

Florida temporarily blocked the law, ruling that it was unconstitutional and announced in late August that he plans to issue a permanent injunction.

Voter ID laws target only those voting at the polls, not vote by mail, or voter registration. Supporters of these laws charge voter impersonation at the polls, but the records don't substantiate this. Even the state of Pennsylvania conceded that it knew of no instances of voter impersonation fraud. Writing in the *New York Times* (8/6/12) Richard Hansen, professor of law and political science at the UC Irvine: "I have not found a single election over the last few decades in which impersonation fraud had the slightest chance of changing an election outcome—unlike absentee ballot fraud which changes election outcomes regularly."

Writing for the League of Women Voters, Helen Hutchinson, LWVC Second Vice President for Program and Advocacy, notes that in a study commissioned for the Brennan Center for Justice, eleven percent of those surveyed did not have a government-issued ID. Using census data, the Center estimates that about 21 million otherwise qualified voters would be turned away if a photo ID is required. Of these, more than 70 percent are women, more than one-third are seniors, and about 20 percent are between 18 and 24 years old. Even among those with an ID, many do not have one with a current address since low income earners and students tend to move around.

The burden falls on those who do not have a driver's license (elderly, disabled), those who rely on public transportation, those who cannot leave work to spend the necessary hours to obtain an ID, those for whom the birth certificate fees and such are a hardship, and fulltime caregivers, to name a few.

There is yet another assault on voting. Several years a Texas group calling itself True the Vote began using proprietary software to challenge voter registration. This group, which grew out of a Tea Party group, asserts that its databases will ultimately contain all the voter rolls in the country, and it can check those rolls against driver's license records, property records and other databases. It operated in Wisconsin during the recent gubernatorial recall, but the state's Government Accountability Board found that the group's results "were significantly less accurate, complete and reliable than the review and analysis completed by the G.A.B." (*New York Times* 9/7/12).

Hutchinson writes in a League publication: "Voting is a fundamental right. The League of Women Voters stands with those who protect access to voting rather than those who would disenfranchise eligible voters. The impact of voter ID laws is to restrict voting especially among certain groups of voters. We **do not** need to protect ourselves against a problem that doesn't exist. We **do** need to ensure that the greatest number of people possible is offered the chance to exercise their right to vote."

Our Mendocino League did its part by participating in a Voter Registration Drive, along with 180 other groups, on September 25.

Jane Person

Hospital Board Votes To Restructure Debt

By Charlene McAllister

The Board of Directors of the Mendocino Coast Health Care District Thursday voted to file for Chapter 9 Bankruptcy, a legal tool to restructure their debt.

Hospital CEO Ray Hino explained Chapter 9 bankruptcies apply to public municipalities and gives them the ability to cancel contracts and negotiate new payment terms. Hino made it clear the hospital will not close and is not for sale.

Board Chairman Sean Hogan said quality of care at the hospital will not be affected.

The hospital has suffered devastating financial losses during the recently completed fiscal year due to extremely low use during the past winter, according to Hino.

Attempts to negotiate concessions with the union on the current contract via mediation were unsuccessful, limiting choices to the board. Cash flow is "thin" creating a need to move now, according to statements during the meeting.

The bankruptcy filing process is expected to take 5-6 months.

ELECTION RECAP PAGE

LWV LEADERS CONCLUDE PRO/CON DISCUSSION OF PROPOSITIONS AT NEXT GENERAL MEETING OCTOBER 9 AT HARBOR LITE LODGE

League leaders conclude a pro/con discussion of state propositions on the November ballot at the next general meeting Tuesday, October 9, 2012, at 10 a.m. at the Harbor Lite Lodge, Fort Bragg. The meeting is open to the public at no charge and will be delayed broadcast on MCTV, local community television.



From left, Voter Service Chair JoAn Blackstone, Director Kitty Brown, President Jane Person at September meeting.

League President Jane Person and Director Kitty Brown will finish discussions that began at the September League meeting. Mendocino County Measures F (an advisory measure “to end corporate rule and defend democracy” and G (renewal of the abandoned vehicle abatement program) are on the agenda as well as Proposition 32 (political contributions by payroll deduction),

Proposition 33 (auto insurance companies, prices based on driver’s history of insurance coverage, Proposition 35 (human trafficking penalties), Proposition 37 (genetically engineering foods, labeling) and Proposition 39 (tax treatment for multistate businesses and clean energy and efficient energy funding). Proposition 40, a referendum that seeks to overturn the recent re-districting of state senate districts, also will be discussed.

Audience participation is welcome. The meeting starts at 10 a.m. Coffee served at 9:30 a.m.

A LOOK AT THE CANDIDATES ON THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BALLOT

The following is a summary of candidate races on the Mendocino County ballot in the upcoming general election:

The Two Candidates Open Primary Act approved by voters in June, 2010, resulted in the top two vote-getters moving to the general election (regardless of party). So on the ballot for our new 2nd state assembly district, Democrat Wesley Chesbro runs against another Democrat, Tom Lynch.

Municipal elections in Mendocino County include a race to fill two seats on the Fort Bragg City Council where three candidates are on the ballot (see story Page 1). The County Recorder’s office indicates two Ukiah

City Council members (Mari Rodin and Douglas Crane) and city Treasurer R. Allen Carter will be appointed. They are on the county candidate list as incumbents running without opposition. The same situation occurs in the Mendocino Coast Health Care District, where unopposed incumbents Sean Hogan and Tom Birdsell are designated by the recorder as “to be appointed.” W. Terry Lindley also is listed as “to be appointed” as the unopposed trustee of Area 6 of the Sonoma Co. Jr. College District.

Incumbents Bruce Burton, Victor Hanson and Holly Madrigal are running to fill 3 full-term seats on the Willits City Council. Challengers are Madge

Strong and Morris Kaplan.

Incumbents Michael Combs, Brent Klopfer, Bev Dodds and Naomi Schwartz are on the ballot for the Coast Life Support District (shared here with Sonoma County) to fill 4 full-term seats. The challenger is Will Randolph, Sea Ranch, a retired public administrator.

Mendocino and Humboldt County also share the Southern Humboldt Community Healthcare District where incumbent Corinne Stromstad is on the ballot with candidates Beth Bennett-Allen, David Ordonez and Karen Ruth to fill 2 full-term director seats. Incumbent director Clifton Anderson is opposed by Judith Gonzales to fill a short term.

Mary Beth Boyd and Suzanne Rush are on the ballot to fill one vacant full-term seat of the governing board of Manchester Union Elementary District.

In the City of Point Arena, 3 full-term City Council seats will be filled. Incumbent candidates are Trevor Sanders and Jim Koogle (who currently serves after an appointment). Other candidates are Leonard Ochs, Phil Burfoot, Richard Marino, Brian Murphy, Jen Iversen and David Liebenstein.

Lauren Sinnott is the only candidate on the ballot for a full term as Point Arena City Treasurer. She and three other council members were recalled in a special Point Arena City Council election in August, 2011.

LEAGUE ACTION

COMPILED BY BARBARA MATHESON

Editor's Note—The League of Women Voters never endorses or recommends a vote for candidates. However, the League (based on studies and discussions that lead to consensus on positions) often makes recommendations on issues and the following are recommendations by the League of Women Voters of California on proposed ballot measures on the November 6 ballot.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA RECOMMENDS:

PROP 30 Schools and Local Public Safety Protection Act YES (Initiative Constitutional Amendment)

Proposition 30 begins to move California toward financial stability and adequate funding for all the services we want from our government; we can't continue to cut vital public services like schools and public safety. This measure will provide some much-needed income from a temporary increase in income tax rates for the wealthy and a modest temporary sales tax increase. The plan is a part of a balanced approach to eliminating our deficit that includes \$8 billion in cuts, \$6 billion in new revenues, and \$2.5 billion in loans, deferrals, etc., this year. Proposition 30 also guarantees a stable source of funding for counties to pay for their new public safety responsibilities such as housing low-level prisoners and providing substance abuse treatment.

PROP 31 Government Performance and Accountability Act NO (Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute)

Proposition 31 is based on good intentions and has some pieces that, taken alone, the League could support. However, Prop 31 has several significant flaws. There are questions about whether or not the provisions allow local governments to suspend state environmental requirements. What is clear is that there will be significant legal uncertainty, and years of litigation. In addition, the measure prescribes the specific manner of state and local government budgeting and puts this process into the state constitution. Prop 31 has other questionable provisions, such as establishing a significant shift of power over appropriations to the governor at times of fiscal emergency.

PROP 32 Special Exemptions Act NO (Initiative Statute)

This measure is not the campaign finance reform measure its proponents say it is. Proposition 32 promises "political reform" but is really designed by special interests to help themselves and harm their opponents. It looks like a campaign "political finance reform measure but unfairly targets one set of large campaign donors while giving other donors unlimited power. Its ban on payroll deductions for political giving will affect unions but not corporations, and even the restriction it places on contributions to candidates by corporations is full of loophole exemptions. It does not fix the problem of money in politics; Super PACs and independent expenditure committees will continue to spend without limitation.

PROP 34 SAFE California Act YES (Initiative Statute)

The SAFE California Act will replace the death penalty in California with a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole. Convicted killers will stay in prison for the rest of their lives, eliminating the possibility of executing an innocent person in California. This will save over \$100 million every year—because the court and incarceration costs are so much higher for prisoners at risk for a death penalty. \$100 million of these savings will be allocated over the next four years to pay for increased investigation of unsolved rape and murder cases. Convicted killers will be required to work and pay restitution into a victims' compensation fund.

PROP 40 Redistricting YES (Referendum)

We strongly urge a "YES" vote on this referendum on the state Senate maps drawn by the independent Citizens Redistricting Commission. The question on a referendum is not intuitive; it asks if you want to retain the new law, or in this case, the maps drawn by the Citizens Redistricting Commission. So vote YES to affirm the maps drawn by the Citizens Redistricting Commission, YES—in support of the Commission, YES—to validate the open, transparent process, YES—to retain fair districts.

CA Propositions-Constitutional Amendments, Statutes, Initiatives and Referenda Explained

By Barbara Auerbach

In 1911, an amendment to the California Constitution established the California initiative process, giving voters the right to enact legislation. In other words, it gave the voters power equal to the power of legislative branch of state government. This movement toward direct democracy was part of increasing popular demand across the country in the late 1800s for social and political reform. In California, progressives concerned about the influence that moneyed interests, such as the Southern Pacific Railroad, exercised over the legislature led the movement. (J. Fred Silva, *The California Initiative Process: Background and Perspective*)

The changes to the constitution in 1911 introduced powers of the initiative in Article II, Section 8 and optional referendum contained in Article II, Section 9. The amendments state:

"The initiative is the power of the electors to propose statutes and amendments to the Constitution and to adopt or reject them." Article II Section 8 provides the following: "An initiative measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the text of the proposed statute or amendment to the Constitution and is certified to have been signed by electors equal in number to 5 percent in the case of a statute, and 8 percent in the case of an amendment to the Constitution, of the votes for all candidates for governor at the last gubernatorial election.

The Secretary of State shall then submit the measure at the next general election held at least 131 days after it qualifies or at any special statewide election held prior to that gen-

eral election. The governor may call a special statewide election for the measure.

An initiative measure embracing more than one subject may not be submitted to the electors or have any effect."

Article II, Section 9, of the California Constitution provides for the referendum process in California. Electors have the power to approve or reject statutes or parts of statutes, with the exception of urgency statutes, statutes calling elections, and statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for usual, current state expenses.

Referenda can qualify for the statewide ballot up to 31 days before an election (unlike initiatives which must qualify 131 days before).

A measure proposed by a petition signed by members of the public is known as the initiative system. The initiative system is designed to bypass the legislative process. Proposition 30 on this year's ballot is an initiative. It increases income taxes on wealthy, and increases sales taxes. An initiative is brought about by writing a proposed law as a petition, and submitting the petition to the California Attorney General, and obtaining signatures on petitions from registered voters. The signed petitions are then sent to the Secretary of State of California for validation of signatures. A measure may not make any of its provisions dependent on a certain percentage of voters approving or disapproving of the measure.

A vote to veto a law that has already been adopted by the legislature is an optional referendum or "people's veto." Proposition 40 on this year's ballot is a referendum. It asks voters

to repeal the new apportionment plan for the state senate.

A measure proposed by the State Legislators to the voters is a mandatory referendum. Referred amendments require a 2/3 vote of each legislative chamber. Once it is signed by the Governor it must then be approved by more than 50% of the voters voting for the measure at election time. If the referendum is approved it becomes an amendment to the California Constitution or a statute.

In the last decade, Californians led the nation in numerous reform efforts utilizing the initiative process including term limits, ending bilingual education, adopting animal protection laws, ending racial preferences, and adopting one of the most comprehensive drug reform measures in the country. This has led to elected officials across the country vilifying the initiative process and have used the rhetoric "we don't want to be like California" as their rallying cry in opposing the initiative process. They are concerned that reforms adopted in California would come to their states—even though these are the reforms wanted by the people. However, Californians still overwhelmingly support the initiative process and have no desire for it to be abolished. (Initiative & Referendum Institute David Schmidt, 1991, *Citizen Lawmakers: The Ballot Initiative Revolution*.)

Measures (if passed) or amendments or statutes repealed, may make the job of legislators more difficult because of restraints placed on budgeting. But the people of California have spoken, and the legislators will have to respond accordingly.

A very thorough examination of initiatives and referenda can be found at Ballotpedia on the Internet.

EDITOR OUTLINES REQUIREMENT FOR PASSAGE OF STATE MEASURES

By Charlene McAllister

State ballot measures are proposed laws that require voter approval. They need more than 50% of “yes” votes to pass. They can be put before voters by the state legislature or by citizens using the initiative process. The 2012 ballot is the first time in the hundred-year history of initiatives and referenda in California that no legislative referrals are on a general election year ballot in the state.

Propositions can create new laws, change or repeal existing laws, change the State Constitution or approve a bond measure.

Proposition 13 (Jarvis-Gann), enacted in 1978, decreased property taxes and required a two-thirds vote majority in local elections for local governments wishing to increase special taxes. It also contained language requiring a two-thirds majority in both legislative houses for future increases of any state tax rates or amounts of revenue collected, including income tax rates.

MISSION STATEMENT

**THE LEAGUE
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HELPFUL WEBSITES FOR SMART VOTERS

<http://www.easyvoterguide.org/wp-content/pdf/FastFacts-BallotMeasures.pdf>

http://ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/California_2012_ballot_propositions

<http://cavotes.org/vote/pros-cons-pdf>

<http://www.smartvoter.org/>

<http://votersedge>

California Secretary of State Unveils Online Voter Registration

SACRAMENTO—Secretary of State Debra Bowen last week announced any eligible California voter who has access to the Internet and a driver’s license or ID signature on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles can now register to vote online.

Online voter registration will increase the number of registered voters and facilitate updates of voter registration for people who have moved or changed their name or political party by allowing them to do the process online, the LWVC said in a press release.

The Secretary of State’s office set up the new procedures with the DMV and election officials in all 58 California counties. The site has capability to register voters in several languages:

<https://rtv.sos.ca.gov/elections/register-to-vote/>

A message on the website currently cautions voters that the last day to register for the November 6 election is October 22, 2012.

Profiles in League—Cindy Plank

By Susan Mitchell

Our new League secretary is Cindy Plank. She and her husband, League member Jim, joined the league in 2008 after moving here from the Redding area.

Cindy's career during the 33 years they lived in the northern Central Valley was working with public school financing. She worked for a time at a small school district where her duties ranged from taking minutes at the school board meetings to office manager to administering first aid when required. Four years ago, during a public League meeting discussing the propositions, Jim and Cindy first learned about the League of Women Voters. They felt the discussion so informative and helpful in making decisions about the issues that Jim said "We need to join!"



While in the Redding area, Cindy set up and managed a consulting office that filed mandated cost claims for the county educational office and local school districts. When legislators tell districts they have to do something but no money is provided, reimbursements for the unfunded mandates must be filed. As she explained "Public education includes a mix of pots of money for SPECIFIC things that can't be used for anything else."

In 2005, Jim had retired from his job and they had decided it was time to make a change. On one of their frequent trips to Mendocino County, Jim found an ad in the local newspaper describing a position he thought perfectly suited Cindy's skills. She applied and became one of three business managers for Mendocino County Office of Education. She ended her career as Director of Fiscal Services for Ukiah Unified School District.

Cindy strongly feels voter education, registration and rights are of paramount importance to the League's purpose. She appreciates the opportunity the League gives to members to learn, not only about election related topics and propositions but to question things like campaign finance practices.

The Planks enjoyed their time in Ukiah but felt they would like to move closer to the ocean. Over the years they had taken family camping trips with their three children to the Northern California and Southern Oregon beaches. As Cindy said "Sadly we didn't find Fort Bragg until after the children had left home, but luckily they are getting to know it now." Jim and Cindy felt the climate, scenery, and friendliness of people here helped them decide they were ready to relocate permanently.



Cindy Plank "votes" for her preference at the League's State Program meeting in 2011 in Fort Bragg.

Besides her League service, Cindy volunteers at the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens ("according to a Trip Advisor survey, the #1 visitation site on the Mendocino Coast"). She and Jim are members of FOG (Friends of the Gardens) and are in charge of the Mendocino County Fine Wine Raffle on October 2, 2012, one many fund raising events for the Gardens. She also volunteers with Hospice and NODA (No One Dies Alone).

We are extremely lucky to have such an intelligent, informed, caring and committed member of our League.

LWV Fall Calendar 2012

Tuesday, October 9—Pros & Cons State Measures Conclusion

9:30 a.m. coffee
Harbor Lite Lodge, Fort Bragg
10 a.m. meeting

Tuesday, October 23—Pros & Cons State Measures

6-7:30 p.m. Ukiah Civic Center, open to the public, no charge
JoAn Blackstone and Jane Person
Sponsored by the Mendocino Women's Political Coalition,
AAUW Ukiah, *Ukiah Daily Journal*, LWVMC

Tuesday, November 13—DISCLOSE Legislation

Chris Carson-LWVC Government Committee
9:30 a.m. coffee
Caspar Community Center
10 a.m. meeting

No Meeting in December — Happy Holidays

Please hold these dates for 2013:

Tuesday, January 8—General Meeting 10 a.m.
Tuesday, February 12—General Meeting 10 a.m.
Friday, March 15—Meet and Greet Your Elected Officials
Tuesday, April 9—General Meeting 10 a.m.
Tuesday, May 14—Annual Meeting and Luncheon

Message from the LWVC

League Unveils New “Next Generation” Design for Smart Voter

Smart Voter[®]

A revolutionary experience is waiting for you at Smart Voter's brand new Next Generation website. You can go to the special web address of m.smartvoter.org right now to check it out. This cutting-edge update of the League's award-

winning service sports a new streamlined look and an array of feature stories that changes every day. The many enhanced features are especially helpful for the quick information needs and small touch screens of smartphone and tablet owners—but promises to be fun and interesting for desktop and laptop computer users as well. Get together with your friends and compare the appearance of the Next Generation site. The exact layout will depend on the size of the screen and type of device each of you is using.

Announced at last year's state League Convention in Ventura and years in planning, the Next Generation site addresses dramatic changes in the way the public now accesses and uses information on the Internet. According to national market analyses and surveys, a majority of computer devices now purchased are smartphones and tablets rather than desktop or laptop computers, and a rapidly-increasing proportion of voters rely primarily on such mobile devices to get information on politics and elections.

For this November's election, Smart Voter will be available to California voters in both its traditional format and the new Next Generation design. For future elections the state League will expand the capabilities, features and innovative content of the versatile Next Generation site. If you have questions, comments or suggestions regarding it, please email ca-director@smartvoter.org. And click the “More” button on the new site to sign up for the Smart Voter newsletter, “like” us on [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/smartvoter) or follow us on [Twitter](https://twitter.com/smartvoter) and receive our latest updates.

Membership in The League of Women Voters of Mendocino County is a bargain and a statement. You will be saying that you are committed to the ballot as a means for change and for providing non-biased information to voters. The issues your League follows are those that affect every resident's family and community. Get involved in the League of Women Voters. Dues for the 2012-2013 League year are due September 18, 2012.

Please consider joining at one of these levels:

Susan B. Anthony Individual Membership \$55 ____

Amelia Bloomer Two-member Household Membership \$80 ____

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Membership \$100 ____

Carrie Chapman Catt Membership \$250 or more ____

Donation _____

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Please make checks payable to: LWV Mendocino County

And mail to: **LWVMC**
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Fort Bragg, CA 95437

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Library of Congress
Legislation Status
www.thomas.loc.gov

www.lwv.org

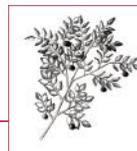
www.ca.lwv.org

www.mendo.ca.lwvnet.org

Mendocino County
Public Television
Meeting Coverage
www.mendocoasttv.org

Mendocino County Election Office
(707) 463-4371

To check status of mailed-in ballot, visit:
www.co.mendocino.ca.us/acr/cgi-bin/absentee.pl



*The LWVMC Gratefully
 Acknowledges Generous Donations to our
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Cindy and Jim Plank

Barbara Rice and Grant Miller

Mary Scott

Patricia Marien and Jerry Stavelly

Please let us know if you contributed, but are not listed, so we can properly thank you. Contact Jane Person.