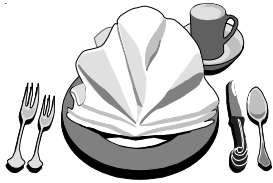


Annual Pot Luck Dinner

Making the Case for Improved Public Transportation



Thursday, Sept. 25
5:00 pm Hors D'Oeuvres & Wine
6:00 pm Dinner
7:00 pm Speaker
St. Sophia's Church



440 Whitehall Road, Albany

(Whitehall runs between Delaware Ave. and New Scotland Rd -
church is closer to New Scotland end)

RSVP by Sunday, Sept. 21 to Gael Vecchio (459-9958)

Please indicate what you are bringing (hors d'oeuvres by 5:00, main dish, salad, dessert or \$10 donation).
Also, we need help at 4:30 to set up or stay after to assist with cleanup.

Ray Melleady, Executive Director of CDTA will be the speaker at our September Pot Luck dinner. Mr. Melleady will speak on "Making the Case for Improved Public Transportation". His discussion will include:

- An Overview of CDTA
- The Current State of Affairs:
 - Ridership, performance, and challenges
 - Why does transit matter? Why should we care?
 - A vision for the future of transit in the Capital Region

CDTA ridership has grown approximately 20% in the last year, thanks largely to gasoline prices. You've been reading in the Times-Union about some of the challenges in providing good service with tight budgets, rising gas prices, and growth that is greater than expected. Join us for this timely discussion, including a Question & Answer session. Plan to bring your friends and neighbors.

Check out the CDTA website at www.cdta.org and see the related article on page 3.

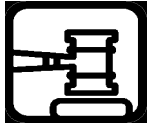
League of Women Voters of Albany County

Website: www.lwvalbany.org Email: lwvac@crisny.org

Lori Keegan-Brady and Maggie Moehringer, Co-Presidents

Carol Webster (439-1491) and Martha Kissinger (439-6833), Membership Co-Chairs

Laura Ladd Bierman, Newsletter Editor



From the Co-Presidents

This bulletin is just full to bursting with things that are happening! We hesitate to take up space here for fear of running out of room.

Our very popular Pot Luck Supper is back at St. Sophia's this year on September 25th. This is a great opportunity to bring a friend who might be interested in becoming involved with the League. Our topic is very germane to our "Greening" study: the committee has asked CDTA to familiarize us all with what the plans are to improve public transportation in and bring rapid transit to our community. Wouldn't you love to leave the car at home? Please join us!

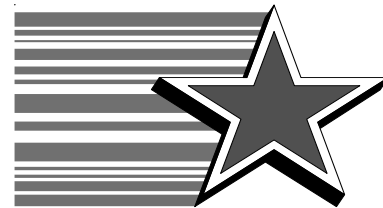
Vote 18 is coming! We'll report on it more fully after the fact, but this fast-paced, entertaining and inspiring presentation for high school students is coming to Albany under the auspices of the LWVAC and the school district. We hope to expand this program to other high schools in the future.

We've included the LWVNYS Voters Guide in this issue to inform you about the new machines for accessible voting, the issues with the Board of Elections Statewide Voter Database that might confront you at the polls, and when and how to get those absentee ballot applications in.

Please be sure to check out the many, many opportunities you have to help out with our voter registration and candidate events; Mary Ann Lettau could use the help!

See you at the Pot Luck!

In League,
Maggie and Lori



New Member

Kathleen Thompson - Loudonville
Welcome!

Calling New Members!

Join us on October 15th., 7pm, for coffee and discussion about the Albany County League of Women Voters. We will meet at the home of Martha Kissinger; 21 Walden Fields Drive, Delmar. Walden Fields is off Elsmere between Rte 32 (Delmar by-pass) and Feura Bush Road.

RSVP 439-6833

Hope to meet new members and interested people on October 15th.

HAVE YOU SUBMITTED YOUR MEMBER INTEREST SHEET???

Getting involved in League activities is easy. If we know you're interested in a topic, we can make sure you're informed about activities and opportunities in that area. In your September bulletin we included a form for you to mail in. Please take a moment and let us know what your interests are!

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan citizen organization that promotes the informed and active participation of citizens in government, and influences public policy through education and advocacy. Any person of voting age, male or female, may become a League member.

This newsletter is published by the League of Women Voters of Albany County, 12 Coventry Road, Glenmont, New York 12077 and mailed to League members. The frequency of publication is as follows: one mid-summer issue followed by nine monthly issues from September to May.



Green Communities - Green World

Edith Allen

The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), sponsored by the United Nations with experts from all over the world, received the Nobel Peace prize (with Al Gore). What is strange about greenhouse gases is that we can't live without putting them out, and we are getting to the point where we can't live with them. If anyone, anywhere in the world, including those legal "persons" called corporations, put out greenhouse gases, the heat absorption by the earth goes up a bit for everyone. The most plentiful greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide.

In its fourth report the IPCC tackled mitigation of the climate impact of greenhouse gases. It comes down to reducing emissions and that is done locally, for the most part. The next 20 to 30 years are key to stabilizing earth's climate. The experts studied mitigation opportunities in these sectors: energy supply, transport, buildings, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. This September this League is looking into Transport locally.

These four policy directions for transport are recommended to mitigate climate change. They have much supporting evidence and high agreement among experts. First, shift from private road transportation to rail and public transportation systems and non-motorized transport. Also, mandate fuel economies, require taxes and fees on: vehicle purchases, licenses, fuel, use of roads, and parking, and modify land use by regulations.

We are seeing more of these policies locally in the last year. The Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) is deeply involved and committed to developing ways to mitigate emissions. From 2007 to 2008 CDTA added six hybrid diesel busses, saving 1000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions this year. Seventeen more of these busses are on order. CDTA materials say that each automobile emits about 28 pounds of carbon dioxide for every gallon of fuel burned, and each bus gallon puts out not much more when burned. CDTA also plans to move from oil-based diesel to biodiesel.

The CDTA mission is to enhance regional transport by railroad, bus, marine and air. A couple years ago they investigated putting in rail operations from Saratoga County south. Even though there was possible right-of-way for most of the route, it was found to be so expensive that the necessary high fares would discourage sufficient ridership.

The rising fuel prices has certainly gone into effect in the USA due to market action. The IPCC mitigation policies mention the importance of investment in changing transport in ways that will attract riders. As usual for mass transit, the question is how to find investment money, as well as to meet higher operating costs, without having fares so high that riders are discouraged.

Both New York City's MTA and our CDTA are facing the same problems. There are a lot more riders this year than last, more than simply filling up available busses and subways. Investment for more busses requires public governmental support very quickly. Meanwhile, some busses (and, for MTA, subways) are jammed, and more are behind schedule than before. Besides raising funds for more vehicles, mass transit companies must guess what is the most efficient and cost effective kind of new vehicle for their needs.

More immediately, operating costs face new constraints. Fuel costs are well above budget. For CDTA a few busses could not run because there were no available drivers. CDTA has real problems hiring and keeping enough good drivers to support all the route schedules. These problems make public transportation less attractive, and each person with a bad experience tends to avoid future rides.

Shifting from private motorized transportation supports broader mitigation of global warming, because it has synergies: traffic congestion is reduced, air quality improves and less fuel is burned, mitigating energy security problems. Beyond the recent market action we have seen with higher fuel prices, government must be involved to change our old emitting ways. In September at the Pot Luck Dinner, CDTA's Ray Melleady can tell us more about how these issues are developing in our communities.



Those "Other" Presidential Candidates: What's a League to Do?

There are lots of candidates out there running for president, and they're not all colored Blue or Red. In the 2004 general election for president, New Yorkers were presented ballots with 8 party lines, each party with its own candidate. That's typical of many states. There were also "official" write-in candidates. So where, and how, do we draw the line in NYS for who appears on the ballot?

Candidates can run for president as the nominee of a party (determined at a party convention or by the state party committee), or as "independents". Candidates must run as "independent" if they are not running under the auspices of a party that is recognized as such in the NYS Election Law. That means that they must submit petitions with a defined number of valid signatures, and this year must do so by August 19th.

So... what's a "party" in this state? To be recognized by the NYS Election Law as a party, the political organization must have polled at least fifty thousand votes for its candidate for governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Therefore, in New York, the Independence, Conservative and Working Families parties are recognized, in addition to the two major parties (which are defined in the law as those parties receiving first and second place for their candidates in the preceding gubernatorial election). The Green, Libertarian, Rent is Too High, and Socialist Workers parties are not, even though they nominated candidates for governor in 2006.

As of this writing, the NYS Board of Elections has accepted petitions from the following independent candidates for the office of President/Vice President ("independent" because their parties are not recognized in NYS):

- * Ralph Nader/Matt Gonzalez (Populist)
- * Cynthia McKinney/Rosa Clemente (Green)
- * Bob Barr/Wayne Root (Libertarian)
- * Roger Calero/Alyson Kennedy (Socialist Workers)
- * Gloria La Riva and her running mate Eugene Puryear (Socialism and Liberation)

But that's not the end of the story. If a party is recognized in New York, and wishes to nominate a candidate at a convention (or in some other way by the state committee), they can do so. So, according to the election law, not just Republicans and Democrats, but also the Conservative, Working Families and Independence parties may nominate candidates for President (or, really, their electors) sometime before the September 16th cut off date.

A quick look around the web will reveal many, many candidates running for president nationwide. What is National League going to do about including candidates in their presidential "Voter's Guide" and any debates they can manage to bring together? National League limits the field this way:

- The candidate must have made a public announcement of her/his intention to run for President.
- The candidate must qualify for the ballot in enough states to win a majority of electoral votes.
- The candidate must meet the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act's minimum contribution threshold requirements for qualifying for matching funds, based on the most recent data publicly available on the Federal Election Commission web site as of August 8, 2008. To become eligible for matching funds, candidates must raise a threshold amount of \$100,000 by collecting \$5,000 in 20 different states in amounts no greater than \$250 from any individual.

Why do all of these candidates run? Why do people vote for them? Apart from the obvious "because they can" answer, here are some answers that are typically given:

- They don't feel represented by the candidates offered by the major parties.
- They think they do not really have any choice in the major parties and don't want to vote for the "lesser of two evils".

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What's a League to Do?

- Voting for someone who best represents your interests is the best way of making your vote count.
- Voting for minor party candidates at least encourages more of a variety of candidates with a variety of viewpoints to run in the future.
- Turnout in presidential election years is about 50%. Electoral success could await those who can best excite political enthusiasm in the pool of nonvoters.
- A strong showing by a 3rd party candidate usually moderates the policies of the winner, reduces their impression that they've been given a "mandate". When a 3rd party shows well, the major parties tend to come up with legislation based on its platform.
- Some feel that these candidates are an insurance policy against complacency in the two mainstream parties.
- Third parties make it more likely that our country's most vital issues are debated from every angle—that our leaders at least hear contrarian views.

Do they do harm by running – “split the vote”, “steal votes away”? Some say that exit polls show that most of their votes are drawn from people who would not otherwise have voted. And after all, we have the right to vote for the candidate that represents our point of view. If their right to run is squashed, our rights are squashed.

So if you're wondering why it takes so long for us to get our Presidential Voters Guides out in the fall, that's your answer! Figuring out who is running, and making sure that all of the parties have had a chance to nominate a candidate, brings us well into mid September.



National Popular Vote

The League of Women Voters of Rensselaer County is pleased to announce a program on the Compact for a National Popular Vote. Co-sponsored by the East Greenbush Community Library, the program, which is open to the public, will take place at the East Greenbush Community Library on **September 20, in East Greenbush, NY, at 10 a.m. until noon.** The LWV of Rensselaer County will also be holding a voter registration at the Library on that day, and we've requested some display space at the library for League memorabilia. The library will also be doing a book display on voting and elections, and will have articles and periodicals on the reference list on National Popular Vote available for review. It will be an extravaganza!!

The presenters will include Lori Dawson and others from the Saratoga County League as well as other volunteers from the Rensselaer County League. The Albany County League and Schenectady County League have been invited to join us! For more information, go to the National Popular vote website, www.nationalpopularvote.com, the State League website, www.lwvny.org/npv.html. For directions to the Library, go to the website, www.eastgreenbushlibrary.org.

In a nutshell, and directly from the website, "the National Popular Vote bill would guarantee a majority of the Electoral College to the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The bill would reform the Electoral College so that the electoral vote in the Electoral College reflects the choice of the nation's voters for President of the United States." Four states have already ratified this bill; they are: Maryland, Hawaii, Illinois and New Jersey. These 4 states possess 50 electoral votes – 19% of the 270 necessary to bring the law into effect.

You are welcome to come and participate in what promises to be an exciting and enlightening program!



Lots of things happening in Voter Service!

Please lend a hand!

It's barely September and League members are already very busy registering, educating and encouraging voters to participate in this fall's elections.

- * LWVAC has been asked to conduct voter registration drives at an OASAS conference on **Sept 14 from 9-11:30**. Attendees will be encouraged to register as part of their recovery process.
- * **Vote18**, an interactive class on voting geared to young people, is making an appearance at Albany High with the help of LWVAC on **Sept 15th**. Vote 18 is a fun, fast-paced interactive game taught at high schools during one class period. It teaches students the history of voting, makes it relevant in their lives, and engages them in the world of politics. The goal of Vote 18 is to motivate students to register to vote when they turn eighteen, show them the value of their vote, and motivate them to stay politically engaged over the long term. Check them out at <http://vote18.org>. They are really exciting!
- * We are participating in an event at the capitol which will be attended by children's advocates on **Sept. 16 11-1 PM**.
- * On **Wed., Sept 17**, we are presenting a program on "Why Should You Vote" to the students at Glenmont Job Corps. We and their staff will assist them with registration and absentee ballot applications, since most of the students are from out of town.
- * We're taking part in the Sheridan Ave Block Party on **September 13**.
- * Two **forums** are being planned: the **candidates for State Senate** in the Democratic Primary; and the **candidates for District Attorney**. We are partnering with several other community organizations for these.
- * Our wonderful **Library Project**, in just 2 libraries, has made voter registration and information materials available to almost 175 people.
- * We've done registration at Night-Out in the Washington Square neighborhood and Carnival on the Hill in Arbor Hill.

We have plenty of voters' guides; if you have a busy spot to put them, email Mary Ann Lettau and she'll send some to you. **Now that vacations are over—please give a hand with voter service activities!! Contact Mary Ann Lettau if you can help! (mlettau1@yahoo.com).**

LWVUS: Questions to be Asked of the Qualifying Candidates for the General Election

Question 1: What, if anything, do you believe the federal government should do to control global climate change?

Question 2: What should be done at the federal level, if anything, to combat the high cost of health care?

Question 3: What, if anything, should the federal government do about the growing economic disparity between the middleclass and the well-to-do?

Question 4: What, if anything, should the federal government do to create the world's best educational system for all children in America?

Question 5: What should the U.S. strategy be towards rising global powers like Russia and China?



Greening our Municipalities

Cities Take Action to Curb Global Warming

LWVUS Research on What Other Cities are Doing

by Win Colwill

In 1993, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Local Governments for Sustainability launched its Cities for Climate Protection program, calling on local governments worldwide to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to improve air quality and enhance urban sustainability.¹ Cities are in a key position to affect climate change. They directly influence energy consumption through planning and zoning policies, building energy codes, municipal purchasing policies, operation of city facilities, and waste management and power supply decisions. To date, more than 150 cities nationwide have utilized the CCP program to network with other cities, share innovative ideas and learn more effective measures to reduce local global warming emissions.

U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (MCPA)

Public interest in global warming was boosted significantly on February 16, 2005, the day the Kyoto Protocol went into effect in the 141 countries that had ratified it. That same day Seattle Mayor Greg Nichols issued a “Kyoto Challenge” to mayors nationwide to sign the U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement and take action to reduce local global warming pollution. Within 27 months, more than 500 cities, representing more than 65 million Americans, had signed the MCPA. This rapid growth, spurred by Seattle, has been aided markedly by the Sierra Club’s national “Cool Cities Campaign” which encourages members to promote the MCPA locally. The Club’s Web site highlights cities that have GHG reduction “success stories” and provides links to a “Cool City” contact in every city that has endorsed the Agreement.⁴

Cities Taking Action

Medford, MA, (pop. 55,000)⁵ joined the CCP program in 1999 and became the first city in Massachusetts to have an approved Climate Protection Plan. The installation of solar panels on the roof of city hall, combined with upgrading indoor fluorescent lighting with electronic ballasts, is saving \$7000 in electricity costs and reducing CO2 emissions by 130 tons annually. The city has also converted its traffic lights to Light Emitting Diodes (LEDS), which are 90 percent more efficient, and last at least seven years longer than conventional incandescent signal lights. Medford encourages replacement of incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs by providing a link on its Web site that enables residents to consider different types that they can purchase online. The city is also raising funds to help build a 100 kilowatt wind turbine near a school to provide electricity and also to educate students about clean, alternative sources of energy.⁶

Burlington, VT, (pop. 39,000) also joined the Cities for Climate Protection program in 1999. The city created an Energy and Environment Office and adopted time-of-sale minimum standards for rental housing to improve energy efficiency in rental properties. Burlington’s “Top Ten” program offers the city’s largest electric customers a customized menu of energy reduction options that will provide “positive cash flow” financing. The “10 percent Challenge” program prompts individual efforts to calculate and reduce personal global warming emissions by 10 percent. This program, which includes an interactive Web site, has spread to 80 other Vermont cities⁷.

Madison, WI, (pop. 208,000) developed a plan in 2002 that targets emissions from waste as well as electricity generation. Methane gas produced in the sewage treatment facility is used to heat hot water and run the anaerobic digester. Waste heat from the generators and blowers is captured and used to heat buildings. Madison has also installed generators at its landfills; using methane for electricity production reduces the amount of methane released to the atmosphere. (Though shorter-lived than CO2, methane gas is a much more potent greenhouse gas.)⁸ City outreach efforts have increased participation in the curbside recycling program to 97 percent.⁹

Seattle, WA, (pop. 563,000) began climate reduction efforts in 2000. Seattle City Light achieved climate-neutral status in 2005 by supplying GHG-free electricity from hydro and wind power and by purchasing “green” offsets. The city boasts a 60 percent reduction in GHG emissions from its green building programs and “Clean Green Fleet” policies, that include downsizing the fleet and switching to alternate fueled or fuel-efficient vehicles. To further reduce motor vehicle emissions, the city’s primary global warming source, Seattle has added more bus routes and

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Cities Take Action to Curb Global Warming

streetcars. It has also adopted “smart growth” policies to reduce sprawl. To increase recycling, Seattle bans certain recyclables in garbage, e.g., cardboard, aluminum cans and plastic bottles.¹⁰

Salt Lake City, UT, (pop. 182,000) launched its Climate Reduction Plan in 2002. Over the past five years, the city has reduced local GHG emissions by more than 20,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent. New and renovated public buildings owned or operated by the city are designed to meet LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Silver certification standards. Innovative programs include free limited parking at downtown meters for low emission, highly fuel efficient cars and a “Pedal Pass” program, which enables bicycle riders to receive merchandise discounts from cooperating merchants. In 2006, Mayor Rocky Anderson focused media attention on climate change by co-hosting with ICLEI a convention of mayors at Robert Redford’s Sundance resort.¹¹

Albuquerque, NM, (pop. 449,000) completed its GHG inventory in 2005 and set reduction targets for each sector, ranging from 7 percent to 40 percent below 1990 levels. The city’s action plan includes the installation of solar heating and photovoltaic (PV) systems at five public swimming pools to heat the pools and power the pumps. Wind power already supplies 15 percent of the electricity in city facilities; 65 percent of city buses use alternative fuels and four city fueling stations dispense Compressed Natural Gas.¹² Recent expansion of an innovative ordinance requires 3 percent of city bond issues to be reserved for energy conservation and renewable energy projects.¹³

Columbia, MO, (pop. 85,000) has a small coal-fired generating plant that supplies only a small part of the city’s electricity, but emits nearly 100,000 tons of CO₂ annually. In 2004, voters approved a mandatory Renewable Energy Standard (RES) by a 78 percent margin. (This appears to be the only municipal RES nationwide located within a state that has no state RES law.)¹⁴ The ordinance requires the city utility to begin using renewable power sources in gradually increasing amounts, from 2 percent of retail sales by 2008 to 15 percent by 2022. Contracts for power from a wind farm and two landfills (one city-owned) will enable the city to meet its 5 percent by 2013 goal during 2008.¹⁵

Cities with municipal power plants often use financial incentives to spur energy conservation and efficiency to slow rising peak demand and thus delay the need for costly, new generation. Columbia, for example, offers a low summer electric rate to customers who allow the utility to place on their central air conditioners a remote control switch that can shut off the condenser for brief periods during summer peak demand periods. During the past several years more than 14,000 customers have enrolled in this load management program, reducing peak demand by 6-8 megawatts as well as GHG emissions. Columbia also offers low interest loans for installation of approved levels of insulation, high efficiency heat pumps and air conditioners.

Columbia endorsed the MCPA in 2006 and completed an emissions inventory in May 2007. Recently, cash rebates for solar water heaters, high efficiency air conditioners and PV (photovoltaic) systems were approved. Also, in cooperation with the local housing authority, the city utility is funding replacement of old room air conditioners with more efficient models.

Boulder, CO, (pop. 95,000) voters in 2006 passed a Climate Action Plan Tax by a 60 percent margin. The monthly charge, averaging \$1.33 on household electric bills, will fund energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives to help cut the city’s CO₂ emissions 7 percent below 1990 levels. Boulder claims their “Carbon Tax” is the nation’s only voter-approved energy tax.¹⁶

Santa Cruz, CA, (pop. 55,000) joined Cities for Climate Protection in 1998. Local renewable energy systems, including PV panels on city buildings, supply 33 percent of energy used; renewable energy purchased from PG&E provides another 12 percent. LEDs installed in 95 percent of the city’s traffic signals save an estimated \$65,000 annually. Santa Cruz pays for bus passes for city employees to commute to work. To comply with the state mandate to reduce landfill waste 50 percent, city refuse charges increase with volume collected; recycling service is free of charge.¹⁷

These cities are examples of the many communities nationwide that are achieving significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions through strong leadership, carefully designed local initiatives and citizen commitment.

Win Colwill, LWVMO, is a member of the LWVUS Climate Change Task Force. Donna Ewing, LWVWA, and Pam Person, LWVME, contributed to this background paper.

Public Access TV for Albany: A Progress Report



Aimee Allaud (for Committee with Marggie Skinner and Stephen Winters)

The Albany County League has supported creation of a public access television capacity for City of Albany residents for a number of years. In the region, Schenectady, Bethlehem and Colonie have already established this capacity with studios which will broadcast municipal government meetings, public interest events, and permit citizens to create their own programming. Guilderland regularly broadcasts their government and board of education meetings.

The City's contract with Time Warner Cable expired in 2004 and since then has been renewed on an annual basis while negotiations have been ongoing. The prior contract (1994-2004) did not provide a true public access capacity. For that reason, a group of Albany city residents has been advocating for access in the current negotiations. A Common Council Ad Hoc Task Force (2007) report laid out a concept for a dual public access capacity which would have two focuses: educational and public. The Council formally adopted the Task Force recommendations in August 2007. Since then negotiations which are conducted by the City's Corporation Counsel have been under "wraps." In August, a draft Proposal for PEG (public, education, government) access was made public. It consists of two components: 1) a Capital District Media Center, and 2) The School & College Media Workshop, collaboration between the Albany City School District and the College of St. Rose. This joint effort (provided with \$110,000 of startup funds) would create a foundation academic course for high school and college students in media literacy and teach students skills in multimedia production. The Capital District Media Center proposes collaboration between The New School of Radio and Television, HVCC, The University at Albany and would be located on the Harriman Campus. The Center would be governed by an appointed advisory board. A satellite studio would be created at the Albany Public Library. The Media Center is funded with \$200,000 for startup.

The proposal which the City and Time Warner have tentatively agreed upon is still in the initial stages of development. It exists as a working concept but needs more specifics on operations, the Library component, governance, relationship with the educational institutions, dedication to access for the public for production and airing of programming, specific governmental bodies to be broadcast, etc.

The League committee, along with CANA advocates, spoke at the public comment period before the August 18 Council meeting and met with Common Council members to discuss our concerns. A future meeting will be scheduled.

Great Issues Discussion Group

The Great Issues group will have its first meeting on October 6. At that meeting and the next, on October 20, we will discuss "Faded Mosaic" by Clausen. We will also decide whether we will read a second book in the Fall.

For information about the meeting times and places, contact Katie Henrikson at 439-4308, or khenriks@nycap.rr.com

Poll Reporting

There is no poll reporting for the Primary election in Sept, but we need lots of help at the November election. Marggie Skinner will be contacting people late in September. Those who are interested should email Marggie at marggies@earthlink.net. Please put "LWV poll reporting" in subject line or she will reject the email.

League Calendar

<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WHERE</u>	<u>MORE INFO</u>
Sept. 2, 5:45	Board meeting	M. Moehringer's Home	
Sept. 9	Primary Day (no poll reporting)		see page 9
Sept. 13	Sheridan Ave Block Party VR Drive		see page 6
Sept. 14, 9-11:30	OASAS Voter Reg Drive		see page 6
Sept. 15	Vote18	Albany HS	see page 6
Sept. 16	Capital Event – Voter Registration		see page 6
Sept. 19	Deadline for Oct. Bulletin	email: LBierman@nycap.rr.com	
Sept. 20, 10am-12	National Popular Vote Forum	E. Greenbush Library	see page 6
Sept. 25, 5:30	Pot Luck Dinner	St. Sophia's Church Hall	see page 1
	Speaker Ray Malleady, Exec Dir, CDTA		
Oct. 6	Great Discussion Issues Group		see page 9
Oct. 7, 5:45	Board meeting	L. Keegan-Brady's Home	
Oct. 15, 7 pm	New Member Coffee	M. Kissinger's Home	see page 2
Oct. 18	Health Care Forum		
Oct. 20	Great Discussion Issues Group		see page 9
Nov. 4	Election Day Poll Reporting		
Nov. 4	Board Meeting	Location TBA	
Nov. 17	Souper Supper: International topic	Bethlehem Public Library	
Dec. 2	Trip to the UN	NYC	
Dec. 2	Board Meeting	Location TBA	
Dec. 10	Holiday Luncheon	Normanside County Club	
	Speaker: Mike McNulty		

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ALBANY COUNTY
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