



The VoteR

League of Women Voters of Sedona-Verde Valley

www.lwvsedona-verdevalley.org

P. O. Box 966 Sedona, AZ 86339

September 2011

LWVAZ Arizona Executive Branch Study - Consensus Meeting - 3-4:30 pm, Wednesday, October 12, at Mystic Hills Clubhouse in Sedona. We'd like everyone to participate in this important discussion. This is a membership meeting. See the background information later in this newsletter.

LWVSVV Board Meeting - Thursday, October 20, 1-3:00 pm. All members welcome. Oak Creek Valley Clubhouse (call Judy Miller for directions).

Pre-Holiday Election Year Kickoff Wine-O'Clock Gathering - 4-6 pm, Wed., November 9, at the MIC e-go Gallery, 921 Main Street, Clarkdale. A social opportunity to get together before the holidays and to hear election year plans.

ELVA COOR MEETS WITH BOARD ON O'CONNOR HOUSE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PROJECT

By Judy Miller, Secretary



The LWV-SVV Board of Directors was privileged to have Elva Coor, Co-Chair of the O'Connor House Arizona Centennial Voter Engagement Project, attend its meeting on September 8 at the Oak Creek Valley Clubhouse in Cornville. Elva provided background about the O'Connor House project and its relationship to (1) *The Arizona We Want* initiative (based on special Gallup Poll); and (2) the *2010 Arizona Civic Health Index* (developed with the National Conference on Citizenship) and The Center for the Future of Arizona, headed by Lattie Coor, past president of Arizona State University.

Elva is a member of the Wingfield family and a native of the Verde Valley. She recalled sites and events from her childhood in Camp Verde where she attended school. She worked for Barry Goldwater for many years, during what she called "a civil time" when Arizona's legislators, whether Democrat or Republican, shared values and worked cooperatively to get things done for the state. She first became acquainted with Sandra and John O'Connor at Arizona State University in 1958 and was privileged to attend her swearing in as the first woman Supreme Court Justice in 1981.

O'Connor House: About four years ago, Elva was contacted by mutual friend Barbara Barrett, who said "We need to save Sandra's house!" That began a challenging process of figuring out how to do it and how to raise the money. Sandra O'Connor's Phoenix modest home had been built in the 1950s of adobe bricks that she and her husband made themselves. They lived in the home for nearly thirty years, raising three sons, until she left to serve on the Supreme Court. During those years she served in the Arizona State Senate and was known to invite people to her home often to discuss issues while she fixed Mexican food and drinks. She invited everyone, whether Democrats or Republicans. The home became a meeting place where public officials could share food and just talk. This history became the impetus for the O'Connor House Project, to save and move the house and to make it a place where "civil talk leads to civic action".

Sandra's idea was to put together a non-partisan group under the name of O'Connor House to deal with problems that inhibit the ability to govern. Eighty people were selected. Through electronic brainstorming, problems were identified, such as term limits, initiative process, clean elections, women's justice, etc. The group set goals to clean up inefficiencies.

At the same time, The Center for the Future of Arizona developed a Gallup Poll which defines *The Arizona We Want*, an initiative with a big vision and a citizen's agenda for the next century, including a goal to empower citizens and increase civic involvement. The Center also partnered with the National Conference on Citizenship to produce the *2010 Arizona Civic Health Index* to track and measure civic health in Arizona compared to national civic health. The Index provides specific findings, statistics, and measures for improvement.

Pat Beaty, Senior Fellow, Arizona State University, reviewed the documents at the Regionalism Forum at Yavapai College hosted by LWV-SVV in April 2011. Both documents serve as valuable references for the O'Connor House Arizona Centennial Voter Engagement Project. The Project is a perfect fit with O'Connor House goals to encourage civil discourse and informed voter participation. Its vision is "to create an Arizona where important policy decisions affecting our future are made

through a process of civil discussion, critical analysis of facts and informed participation of all citizens." Elva Coor co-chairs the Project with Barbara Snyder of ASU.

During Election Years 2012 and 2016, the Project's goal is for Arizona to become a "Top Ten State" in civic engagement by: (1) increasing voter turnout from 59.8% to 68.4%; (2) increasing voter registration from 68.9% to 76%; and (3) doubling primary election voter turnout. An organization of County and Sector Coordinators is being assembled. Strategies are in place to work through organizations, schools, cities & towns, faith groups, business and industry and more.

Many groups work on tasks, but few collaborate. Cuts are happening everywhere. All organizations feel the pain. O'Connor House intends to be an inspiration to bring groups together. The project will include an awareness campaign to help citizens see the importance of voting, provide sources of non-partisan information, and teach techniques for becoming better informed. Messages will permeate through county coordinators and partners throughout the state. Goals are to reach out as far as possible with person-to-person contacts. In northern Arizona, Flagstaff attorney William Ring will serve as a volunteer county coordinator and a contact for LWV-SVV.

Elva engaged the board in a discussion about how LWV-SVV can become involved as a full partner with O'Connor House. Ideas were tossed around about an "Informed Voter Participation" campaign with elements that would target independent voters, make use of the new "iCivics" video game and/or form a speaker's bureau, along with voter registration and election forums.

Board Meeting Highlights

The Board of Directors began the 2011-12 year with a lengthy meeting and a full agenda on September 8. The highlight was the visit and talk by Elva Coor, describing the statewide effort to enhance civic engagement and to increase Arizona's voting power in the coming election year. Our League has an opportunity to be involved. The Board generally agreed to be a partner and integrate the Project goals into our own election year planning. More work ahead!

Highlights of the business meeting included reports on County and State Redistricting. During the past summer, Robyn Prud'homme-Bauer led our League's efforts to keep abreast of progress on both fronts; find more details in Robyn's article below. Liz Danbury reported a slow response on membership renewals. Reminders will be sent again to everyone to pay your dues! Ruth Kiessel and Mary Gassaway have agreed to serve as co-chairs for election forum activities in the spring, when there will be city/town elections in Sedona, Clarkdale and Jerome. The Board discussed a tentative schedule for the year, so check it out at the end of this Voter or on the website, save the dates, and join us! The next board meeting will be at 1 pm, October 20, at the Oak Creek Valley Clubhouse. All league members are welcome at the board meetings.

Membership Information

We would like to remind all members who have not yet renewed their membership for the 2011-2012 League year to do so as soon as possible. Please send your dues payment to League of Women Voters of Sedona-Verde Valley at P.O.B. 966, Sedona, AZ 86339. Individual dues are now \$50.00 and family dues are \$70.00. Thank you for supporting the League.

All members should be receiving via e-mail the State League's bi-monthly Voter newsletter. The September issue came out recently. LWVAZ President Barbara Klein is e-mailing her own updates in between Voters. If you are not receiving these publications and would like to, please contact Robyn Prud'homme-Bauer, who will make sure you are on the LWVAZ e-mail list.

In addition, the State league has a new website at www.lwvaz.org; they also have an excellent Facebook page with up-to-the-minute information and links on issues of interest to the League of Women Voters. Find it by searching "LWVAZ" on Facebook. (Don't forget to click the "like" button when you get there.)

If you have problems with the e-mail version of this newsletter, call or e-mail Kathy Heidepriem for a printed copy – or access it at www.lwvsedona-verdevalley.org.

Member Meeting on Arizona's Executive Branch

League members are asked to come to a member meeting on Wednesday, October 12 from 3:00 to 4:30 p.m. to discuss and come to consensus on the topic of Arizona's executive branch. The meeting will be held at Mystic Hills Clubhouse – Hwy. 179 and E. Mallard Drive, Sedona. Call Kathy Heidepriem if you need directions. The following information will help prepare for the discussion and consensus.

Background Information on the STRUCTURE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT in Arizona

At the 2009 LWV Arizona convention, League delegates adopted a new study to update an existing position on reorganizing the executive branch of our state government. Our present position is in support of measures to strengthen the executive branch of the state government and to integrate administration by centralizing authority and responsibility in the governor. This position was adopted in 1963.

The purpose of the study is for the League to have a position on whether Arizona should have a lieutenant governor, and, if so, how that individual should be selected and what that individual's duties should be. We also want the League to have a position on how the secretary of state should be selected and whether that individual should be first in line to take over the governorship if the position became vacant.

The state study committee looked at what was happening across the United States and chose four states, three that were the most highly rated by the PEW

Organization, and Illinois, since it has been in the news regarding its problems with its governor and its Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor.

Arizona is one of only five states that do not have a lieutenant governor. The other four are Maine, New Hampshire, Oregon and Wyoming. Twenty-five states elect lieutenant governors on the same ballot with the governor. Eighteen states elect their lieutenant governors separately, and ten of those have their governor and lieutenant governor representing different parties. West Virginia has the state senate choose its lieutenant governor. In Texas, the person elected Speaker of Senate also holds the Office of Lieutenant Governor.

The PEW organization rates the performance of all the states. Those states receiving the highest rating (A-) are Utah, Virginia, and Washington. Those states that received a B+ are Delaware, Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas. Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, and Nebraska received B- ratings. It was interesting to note that none of states at the top of the rating scale are ones that do not have a lieutenant governor. In fact, New Hampshire was rated at the very bottom. Arizona was given a C+.

In the United States, 43 of the 50 states have a separate, full-time Office of Lieutenant Governor. In most cases, the lieutenant governor is the highest officer of state after the governor, standing in for that officer when he or she is absent from the state or temporarily incapacitated. In the event a governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor typically becomes governor. (In some states, however, such as Massachusetts, the lieutenant governor becomes acting governor until the next election.)

In 25 states, the governor and lieutenant governor are elected on the same ticket, ensuring that they come from the same political party. In the remaining 18 states, they are elected separately and, thus, may come from different parties. The lieutenant governor is also frequently the presiding officer of the upper house of the state legislature (usually called the senate). (This mirrors the federal role of the Vice President of the United States as President of the Senate.)

Among the seven states without a separate, full-time Office of Lieutenant Governor, two states have a post of lieutenant governor that is filled by the highest officer of the state senate. In Tennessee, the full title of the leader of the Senate is "Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate". In West Virginia, the title of Lieutenant Governor is assigned by statute to the Senate President. Of the remaining five states, the president of the state senate assumes the governor's office upon a vacancy, in two states, Maine and New Hampshire. In the remaining three states — Arizona, Oregon and Wyoming — and in the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico, the secretary of state becomes governor upon the office's vacancy. In a few states, including Hawaii and Utah, the Office of Lieutenant Governor includes the duties of Secretary of State. The U.S. commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands have the Office of Lieutenant Governor.

The main reason for having an Office of Lieutenant Governor is to clarify succession should the governor become incapacitated, die while in office, or resign the office before the end of the term. All states stipulate their rules of succession in their

constitutions; however when citizens elect a lieutenant governor, they know that person is next in line to run the state

The main reason not to have a separate office for the position of lieutenant governor is probably to save money.

How do the states rated best in the United States structure their executive branch?

In Utah the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor run jointly on a team ticket in the general election. The gubernatorial candidate selects the lieutenant governor as her/his running mate. Utah abolished its Office of Secretary of State and gave those duties to the newly created Office of Lieutenant Governor in 1975. These duties include oversight of all Notaries Public, legal authentication of documents, maintaining oversight and regulation of registered lobbyists, serving as keeper of the Great Seal of the State, and most importantly, maintaining oversight authority over all elections that take place in Utah.

In the States of Washington and Virginia, the lieutenant governors are elected separately and, therefore may be of different parties. In both states the lieutenant governor serves as president and presiding officer of the state senate and is first in line of succession to the governor.

In the top three rated state governments (Utah, Washington, and Virginia), duties of the lieutenant governor are fully spelled out, and in all cases, the positions have been elected by voters who chose the person they wanted to take over should the elected governor have to leave office. Although having their lieutenant governors elected separately tends to work in Washington and Virginia, most states have opted to have their governors and lieutenant governors run together in the general election and most allow the winner of the state primary for governor to pick his/her running mate.

According to Julia Hurst, executive director of the National Lieutenant Governors Association, there are about six lieutenant governors who are directors of homeland security, and about eight who are designated to run or work in their state's economic development division. In Indiana, the lieutenant governor, currently Becky Skillman, has multiple roles set out by law, including head of the State Department of Agriculture, the Office of Community and Rural Affairs, the Office of Energy Development, the Office of Defense Development, the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority, and the Office of Tourism Development. The lieutenant governor also serves as the president of the Indiana Senate. In two states, the senate president has the title and succession responsibility of lieutenant governor.

In Illinois, the lieutenant governor and governor run on a joint ticket and are directly elected by popular vote. Candidates for lieutenant governor run separately in the primary from candidates for governor. When the Governor of Illinois becomes unable to discharge the duties of that office, the lieutenant governor becomes acting governor. If the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor. Under the Illinois Constitution, the

attorney general is next in line of succession until the next lieutenant governor's term begins.

Recent events in Illinois point out the problem of separate primary elections for the Office of Lieutenant Governor. The winner of the Democratic primary decided to drop out of the race after serious criminal and ethical concerns were uncovered. This situation was not only embarrassing to the Democrats, but it also left them with the task of selecting a replacement to run in his place. After watching his own running mate's candidacy implode, Governor Pat Quinn indicated that he favors legislation that would require the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor to run as a team in the primary. "That's probably something that I would favor, but I want to look at the bill," Quinn said. "Then the candidate of governor can tell the people who he or she wants as their running mate."

The Situation in Arizona

Recently, Arizona experienced a change of leadership when Governor Janet Napolitano (a Democrat) left office before the end of her term. As per the Arizona constitution, the Secretary of State (a Republican) became governor. The legislature placed a resolution on the ballot in November of 2010 to amend the constitution to rename the Office of Secretary of State to become the Office of Lieutenant Governor. This resolution, Proposition 111, proposed that the candidate who wins the primary as her/his party's nominee for lieutenant governor would then run on the same ticket as her/his party's nominee for governor. Voters would cast one ballot containing both the names of the governor and lieutenant governor of their choice. Starting with the beginning of the legislative session in 2015, the Lieutenant Governor, elected in the 2014 election, would handle all the duties currently performed by the Secretary of State, including assuming the position of Governor if that position is vacated during the term of office.

This amendment would have Arizona elect a lieutenant governor in the same manner as Illinois. It also, as is done in Utah, eliminates the Office of Secretary of State and places those duties under those of the lieutenant governor. Arizona voters rejected this amendment.

The Role of the Secretary of State and Administration of Elections

In addition to determining whether AZ should have a lieutenant governor, the issue of the role of the secretary of state was considered. Should the League be concerned that the Secretary of State, elected in partisan elections, is first in line to become Governor should that position become vacant? What would be the best practices to ensure citizens have confidence in how Arizona oversees its elections? FairVote, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that studies and advocates for a variety of fundamental election reforms, has studied the issue of how elections are administered and concluded as follows: "To guarantee the integrity of the voting process, partisan officials should not make decisions about election administration. Nonpartisan observers should have full access to the electoral process."

In almost every state, the secretary of state or an appointed election official administers elections. Even though these officials are responsible for executing

state and federal electoral policy and setting election procedures, there are few standards to which election officials must adhere. Most election officials are law-abiding and execute laws to the best of their ability. Yet, without standards or requirements in place there is no guarantee all election administrators will act in this manner, as recent elections have demonstrated. Secretaries of state serving as state campaign chairs create the appearance of a conflict of interest, even if none exists. In the past two election cycles, the secretaries of state in two battleground states came under intense scrutiny because of their connection with presidential campaigns. Secretaries of State Katherine Harris and J. Kenneth Blackwell served as state chairs for Bush-Cheney in 2000 and 2004, respectively. Although no one formally accused these individuals of wrongdoing, the perception of impropriety is enough to undermine the legitimacy of the electoral process.

Policy Recommendations:

Election officials cannot serve as state chairs of campaigns or candidates and clear restrictions should be in place regulating all involvement of election officials in political campaigns.

Election officials must set electoral policies well in advance of an election.

To avoid even the question of partisanship, election policies and procedures should be set by a committee of officials who are non-partisan and/or represent a wide-range of political beliefs.

Come share your thoughts on this topic and participate in the discussion – For more information contact Robyn Prud'homme-Bauer.

Redistricting Update – Yavapai County and Arizona

Yavapai County

On August 22, 2011, the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors on a 2-1 vote, voted to accept Map Alternate A for the newly redistricted county. This decision was made after holding 71 public meetings attended by more than 2300 attendees and receiving 835 surveys. Alternate A was a compromise map created by Supervisors Tom Thurman and Carol Springer. The adopted map is posted on the County's website:

http://redistricting.co.yavapai.az.us/wpcontent/uploads/2011/08/MapA_Adopted_36x48_EnglishSpanish1.pdf

The League of Women Voters of Sedona-Verde Valley did write a letter to the County Supervisors prior to their decision. Many voices in the Verde Valley supported and advocated for Map C. Following the League's position on redistricting, our League urged the county supervisors to choose Map B. It was interesting to note that the consultant working with the Board of Supervisors felt that Map B most closely met the federal criteria for redistricting outlined in the Voting Rights Act. Here is the letter that was sent:



THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

SEDONA—VERDE VALLEY

July 22, 2011

Yavapai County Board of Supervisors and Julie Ayers, County Administrator

RE: Yavapai County Supervisorial Redistricting

This is a unique opportunity for those who live in Yavapai County to help shape the next 10 years of county government by choosing five County Supervisors. The League of Women Voters Sedona-Verde Valley is glad to have the opportunity to comment on the four proposed redistricting maps for Yavapai County.

The League of Women Voters has a long standing position on redistricting at all levels of government. Our position states our support for apportionment at all levels of government based substantially on population and the criteria as outlined in the Voting Rights Act. Our position further states that districts should provide equitable representation, more competitive districts, closer contact with constituents, and reflect the diversity of the populace, especially racial and ethnic diversity.

We also believe the process used for redistricting must be transparent to the public and must provide data, tools and opportunities for the public to have direct input into the specific plans under consideration by the redistricting body. We want to applaud the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors for creating a process that has been thoughtful and transparent, and has provided the public several avenues for direct input into plans being considered.

The League of Women Voters Sedona-Verde Valley convene a task-force to review the 4 proposed maps and apply our redistricting criteria. After studying the four proposed redistricting maps, we are supporting Map B. We believe that it substantially meets the criteria outlined in our position especially equitable representation.

Though not unique in the maps presented, the Map B version stretches west over the mountain (Districts 4&5) to begin the process of 'removing the great divide' that has often plagued regional efforts particularly in the economic growth and development areas, and recognizes the benefits that present themselves from not considering the mountains as a barrier.

Map B also does another extremely powerful regional thing. It gives Cornville two districts (4&5) meeting on the county road that runs from one end to the other. Cornville will have the ears and eyes of two supervisors and would strengthen its position in the Verde Valley as well as the county. Also portions of Clarkdale and Cottonwood/Verde Villages also fall into proposed Districts 4 & 5.

Map B puts Camp Verde in the position of being the largest municipality in District 4. With its I-17 entrance to the Verde Valley, Camp Verde can become an economic and cultural engine for the whole area.

Thank you for the opportunity to make comments on the proposed redistricting maps. We hope you will consider our comments as you complete the process of redistricting Yavapai County.

Sincerely,

Ellie Bauer, Chairperson

League of Women Voters Sedona-Verde Valley

The map chosen by the Board of Supervisors was submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for review and pre-clearance. DOJ has 60 days to review the map. During this period of time, comments on the map submitted can be sent to the Department of Justice from individuals and organizations. Comments can be sent by email or mail. Address your letter to:

Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division
Room 7254-NWB
Department of Justice
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Email: Voting.Section@usdoj.gov

Reference: Yavapai County, Arizona Redistricting

Arizona

After a rocky start, the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission began its process for mapping out new legislative and congressional districts. Between July 21 and August 6, the commission held 23 public hearings statewide for their 1st round of meetings. Following the 1st round of meetings, the consultant working with the commission has developed several maps for legislative and congressional districts using the criteria outlined in the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act. The criteria include:

- Equal population;
- Compactness and contiguousness, Respect for communities of interest;
- Incorporation of visible geographic features, including city, town and county boundaries, as well as undivided census tracts;
- Creation of competitive districts where there is no significant detriment to other goals.

View the maps at <http://www.azredistricting.org/Maps/default.asp>. If interested, you can give input by completing a public input form available on the website. And if you really like maps – you can create your own map from a program the commission has made available to the public – here is the link to the mapping program: <http://www.azredistrictingmaps.org/redist/>.

After the mapping process, a second round of public hearings will be held, a final decision will be made by the commission, and then the maps will be sent to the U.S. Department of Justice for review and pre-clearance. If you are interesting in following the redistricting process in Arizona – go to the website – www.azredistricting.org and subscribe to email notifications from the commission.

In closing, one of League's basic principles is that every citizen should be protected in the right to vote and along with that we also have a long standing position on redistricting (1966) in support of apportionment of congressional districts and elected legislative bodies at all levels of government based substantially on population. We also support:

- *A process that is transparent to the public.*
- *A process that must provide data, tools and opportunities for the public to have direct input into the specific plans under consideration by the redistricting body.*
- *And resulting redistricting plans drawn in a manner that allows elected bodies to reflect the diversity of the populace, especially racial and ethnic diversity.*

Sedona Special Election Concerning SR 89A Set for November 8th

The Sedona City Council has called a special election for November 8, 2011. Voters will be asked to make two decisions regarding the possible takeover by the city of a section of SR 89A in West Sedona. This will be by mail-in ballot only. The last day to register is October 10th and ballots will go out by October 21st. A publicity pamphlet containing pro and con arguments submitted by the public will be sent out in late September. (The deadline for submitting arguments has already passed.)

1. Proposition 410 - A REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE:

Descriptive Title: A measure referring to Sedona voters the Sedona City Council's decision to acquire a section of State Route 89A in West Sedona and a portion of State Route 179 from the "Y" to Ranger Road (the "transfer segment") through a route transfer agreement with the Arizona Department of Transportation.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of approving the City Council's legislative decision to acquire the transfer segment by entering into a route transfer agreement.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of reversing the City Council's legislative decision to acquire the transfer segment by entering into a route transfer agreement.

2. Proposition 411 - A MEASURE PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION:

Descriptive Title: A measure to amend the Sedona City Code to require that the Sedona City Council refer any offer by the State of Arizona for the transfer of a state route within the Sedona city limits to the qualified electors at a special or general election for approval and acceptance.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of requiring the Sedona City Council to refer any offer for the transfer of a state route located within the Sedona city limits to the qualified electors at a special or general election.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current state of the law where voter approval is not required for the transfer of a state route located within the Sedona city limits

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

LWVSVV CALENDAR	2011-2012
Date	Event
October 12 th , Wednesday 3:00 – 4:30 p.m.	Consensus meeting on LWVUS Study – Arizona Executive Branch Structure Mystic Hills Clubhouse Corner of 179 and East Mallard, Sedona
October 20 th , Thursday 1:00 – 3:00 p.m.	LWVSVV Board Meeting Oak Creek Valley Clubhouse
November 9 th , Wednesday 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.	Pre-holiday Wine O’Clock and Election Kick-off Gathering MIC e-go Gallery, 921 Main St. Clarkdale
January/February (dates/times TBD)	Candidate forums for municipal elections in Sedona, Clarkdale, and Jerome
February 11 th , Saturday Noon	LWV Anniversary Luncheon and Arizona Centennial Observation Agave Event Center, Sedona
March or April, date/place TBD	Consensus meeting on LWVUS Study of Privatization of Government – Contact Robyn Prud’homme-Bauer if you are interested in working on this study
May 5 th , Saturday 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Las Carretas Restaurant, Clarkdale (Tentative)

Board Members 2011-2012

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