



KING COUNTY SOUTH VOTER

March 2008

LWV Mission: The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

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Jean Hueston Honored

Jean Hueston, speaking, with King County Council Chair Julia Patterson, who proposed a Chinook Building floor be named in Jean's honor. Read story on page 4.

January Program Go Around

Becky Cox attended each unit meeting during January to record the opinions on our local and national positions. The February Board meeting looked for consensus in the National positions. For national positions, the units proposed Health Care for review. If adopted for review, a national committee would be appointed to examine the position and potentially suggest changes and updating. One unit proposed a new study item under Social Policy: explore national drug policy, laws and application. The Board voted to include this item in the response for national issues. The program go around for local positions will be reviewed at the March Board meeting and appear in the next Voter.

Did you Know?

Washingtonians can register to vote online <https://wei.secstate.wa.gov/onlinevoterregistration/Registration.aspx>

Links are active on Voter at our online site > <http://www.lwvwa.org/king-co-south/index.htm>

President's Musings

Well, how fun was that? I am talking about Lobby Day in Olympia. Five members from KCS were there, Cathy Dormaier, Sande Nelson, Karen Lunder, Marge Henry and myself. After hearing from our LWV lobby team members, we decided on the issues we were most concerned about and sallied forth to seek out the Senators and Representatives from our League's area. (We have a lot, by the way) Sande and Cathy took off on their own, Marge who had done as instructed and made appointments and Karen, Cris Kantor, Seattle LWV and I teamed up. The three of us snagged aides, Senators and Representatives as we found them and pitched our issues. The three of us managed to talk to 6 aides, one Senator and two Reps in a short period of time. We had to report to the state Action Chair about what issues we discussed and the position of the legislator.

Now to the silly caucus/primary system we just went through. Any of you involved in party politics, I hope you complain mightily about the disenfranchisement of voters using either system. I called the

Election Office and told them that people were not going to mark the oath on the primary ballot. Not because they didn't want to but because they wouldn't see it. Turns out it is a smattering of both with a 25% rejection rate in some counties. If it is a felony to mark your ballot envelope one way and vote another, then that means we do not have a secret ballot because they will need to match voting on the ballot with the signature on the envelope. Sorry, that sucks! It looks like a major marketing tool, paid by the taxpayers, for the parties.



The people of Washington voted for a presidential primary via initiative. It is up to us to make it work in a fair and responsible manner. Okay, I am now through ranting.

Units will be meeting in March on the Presidential Signing Statements. The material is reprinted in this Voter. See you there.

Becky

Invitation from League of Women Voters of Kitsap:

Learn about Afghanistan and its neighbors from an expert who lived and taught at Kabul University in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN: ITS CULTURE AND DIVERSITY

Saturday, March 8, 2 PM North Kitsap Auditorium 1881 NE Hostmark Street, Poulsbo

A free presentation: Walter Yeager will share slides illustrating experiences gained as a member of a Teachers College Columbia University Team that established Kabul University's first Faculty of Education. Viewers will gain increased appreciation of the many challenges confronting U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan. These challenges arise from the dramatically diverse ethnic, tribal, and religious diversity of a tenaciously independent people.

Presentation sponsored by LWV Kitsap, North Kitsap School District Equity Committee, and Kiwanis of Greater Poulsbo Information phone 360-297-5727

Books

Have you read a book on a topic other Leaguers might be interested in? Send your review to the office to have it included in the Voter. And if you own the book, and are willing to loan it to a member, include that comment.

Calendar

March Unit topic: *Presidential Signing Statements—reprinted on pages 6-9 (Port Study has been delayed)*

- 3 **Social Justice Committee** (Ending Homelessness): 1st Monday, 5:30PM, Seattle League Contact: Pat Cleary 206-725-9002
- 5 **Board Meeting:** Usually 1st Wednesday, 9:50-12 Conference room, 616 SW 152nd, Burien. All members welcome.
- 6 **Seattle Forum:** Women: Our Changing Roles and Financial Survival **in Bellevue**—<http://seattlelww.org/node/647>
Usually 1st Thursday 7:30PM Seattle First Baptist Church 1111 Harvard Avenue (corner of Harvard & Seneca on First Hill)
Always check <http://seattlelww.org>
- 8 **Good in Government Brunch**—see LWVWA Winter 2008 Voter
- 10 **HIGHLINE:** Second Monday, 1:30-3:30PM at our office. Contact: Jean Hueston, 206-878-8706 [Presidential Signing Statements](#) (Feb 2007 National Voter or <http://www.lwvwa.org/king-co-south/KCS2007-10Voter.pdf#page=6>)
- 13 **ENUMCLAW meeting:** Second Thursday, 7-9PM High Point - 1777 Highpoint. Contact Cathy Dormaier, 360-802-6799
- 18 **King County Coordinating Committee:** Third Tuesday, 12:30PM, Seattle League Office Contact: Miriam Helgeland, 253-852-4167
Tracks what is happening in county government
- 19 **FEDERAL WAY meeting:** Third Wednesday, 7-9PM Foundation House, 32290 1st Ave. So. Kathy Jorgensen - 253-859-8349
- 20 **VASHON:** Third Thursday, 2:30PM at Vashon Library. Contact Ellen Kritzman, 206-567-4837

Upcoming

April: units on Local Transportation Study

May-June: Annual Meeting May 24th, LWVWA Council May 31-June 1 (Yakima), LWVUS Convention June 13-16 (Portland)

March 2008

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3 Social Justice	4	5 Board	6 Seattle Forum	7	8 LWVWA Brunch
9	10 Highline	11	12	13 Enumclaw	14	15
16	17	18 KCCC	19 Federal Way	20 Vashon	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Noted political activist Jean Hueston honored at grand opening of new Chinook Building

Retired public school teacher and renowned community and political activist Jean Hueston of Des Moines was honored January 25 as King County Councilmember [Julia Patterson](#) named the fifth floor of a new King County office building in her honor.

“Jean has encouraged and mentored hundreds of young people over the years, and has been instrumental in the election of many local, state, and federal public officials,” said King County Council Chair Julia Patterson. “She has taught us that political leadership can be a reality for anyone who has the passion for public service. I am grateful for the support, wisdom and social conviction that Jean has imparted on so many in her lifetime.”

The grand opening ceremony at the Chinook Building, a 13-story high-rise housing King County government offices in downtown Seattle, was an occasion to recognize and celebrate King County’s history as floor names honoring the people and places of King County were unveiled.

Jean Hueston has a long history in South King County where she is active with the Children’s Alliance, League of Women Voters, South King County Community Network, and a devoted member of the Des Moines Salt Water Unitarian Church. She taught 3rd grade at the Highline School District for many years, but retired early to increase her involvement in the community. Recently, Jean was honored by the King County Democrats and received a Lifelong Achievement Award for her many political and community contributions.

Each member of the King County Council named the floor whose number matches the number of his or her Council district. Other honorees range from a coal miner to former King County elected

officials, labor organizers and civil rights activists, and even a historic town name.

The name of the Chinook Building itself and the idea of naming each of the floors came from King County students who won a naming contest sponsored by Ferguson in 2007. Middle school students in grades 7 through 9 were invited to submit essays in support of their naming suggestions. An appointed committee of prominent community members selected finalists and the King County Council selected the winning names.

The committee chose the name “Chinook” from among 140 entries submitted. Megan Drews, a student at Holy Family School in Kirkland when she entered the contest, said that “Chinook” is “an important name to me and my family because it celebrates our Northwest native heritage,” and also because “it is a great fish to eat!” Drews is now a freshman at Eastside Catholic High School and was present at the grand opening ceremony.

The Council adopted an idea submitted by 8th grader Connolly McHugh, who suggested that significant names be used for “certain rooms or wings for individuals, groups or symbolic logos” to make this a government building “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

Seven County agencies are now housed in the building at 5th and Jefferson, which opened in the summer of 2007. Its tenants include Public Health, the Office of the Public Defender, the Department of Community and Human Services, the Office of Information Resource Management, and the Finance Division.

Notice submitted by Irene Peyton. Page 1 photo from <http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/news/2008/0125chinook.aspx>.

Text from

http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/news/2008/January/JP_chinook.aspx

Wastemobile Schedule

Take your spent fluorescent lamps, batteries, paint, treated wood, etc. Site tells you what is accepted as well as where and when. <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/house/disposal/wastemobile/schedule.cfm>

Medicine Take Back Program

Prescription drugs are found in our surface and groundwater and we must stop disposing in the trash! HB3064 will mandate a mechanism to safely discard unwanted medicines. Some pharmacies are doing it now <http://www.productstewardship.net/productsPharmaceuticalsMedicines.html>

Washington State Housing Trust

The housing trust funds are moneys set aside for low income people to help them with housing needs. The trust fund has certain requirements of the borrower and the government has various ways to fund the trust. The State of Washington's trust fund has been in existence since 1987. Until the Governor added a large amount in December to help the flood victims in Lewis County, the trust had \$130 million. The Federal Government passed a bill in the House in October to setup a trust fund. H.R.2895.RFS has now gone to the Senate, where it faces a hard time. Excerpted from notes by Karen Forchione.

To read more on Washington’s program > <http://www.cted.wa.gov/site/493/default.aspx>.

LWV-KCS February Board Meeting

Faye suggested setting aside education fund money for another forum – Perhaps in the fall prior to the October issues evening; topic could be Black Box Voting.

Becky suggested the next budget show that money will be set aside for 2 classroom sets of THE STATE WE'RE IN, which we intend to distribute with the Muckleshoot grant money, and with their help in selecting recipient classrooms.

Irene reviewed plans for the fundraiser: who will purchase what, and help during the event. Some of the *Constitution* pamphlets will be distributed at the Fundraiser.

Marj explained Lobby Day events – see her report below.

Board consolidated the units' National program go Around – see page 1.

Local Transportation study report will be drafted by the March Board meeting, to be finalized shortly thereafter.

Excerpted from Secretary Sande Nelson's minutes.

Lobby Day

Becky Cox, Cris Kantor of Seattle LWV, Karen Lunder, and I attended Lobby Day in Olympia. The weather adversely affected LWV attendance – few eastern Washington members were able to attend. Also, the shortened session has intensified the business of the Legislature and left little time for our representatives to speak with us. Minority Leader Mike Hewitt, 16th District southwest Washington, spoke to us, as did Senator Tim Sheldon, 35th District Mason County. Senator Sheldon talked about Water Issues, especially issues of Hood Canal.

League officials spoke on issues of interest this term: Puget Sound (and Vashon), Hanford cleanup, Washington Headstart program, and the effects of the economic downturn on Washington's budget. Several bills were discussed, and our League contingent decided to discuss the following bills with our legislators during the afternoon interviews.

HB2530 would require the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct a study to determine how well the department's hydraulic permitting process protects fish and wildlife (there were problems at Maury Island because of work by Glacier Northwest).

HB 2664 & SB 6241 Prohibit sale or use of prescriber-identifiable prescription data for commercial or marketing purposes absent prescriber consent.

HB 1363 would make voter registration available at state agencies.

HB 2798 & SB 6483 are companion "Priorities for a Healthy Washington" bills that would facilitate purchase of Washington-grown food by schools and state agencies; create a Farm-to-School Program in the state Department of Agriculture; create a fresh fruits and vegetables grant program in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; facilitate access of locally-grown foods into food

banks; and provide for use of food stamps at farmers' markets.

HB 2019 provides that the following be printed on the back of each petition: signature, date, name, and address lines. Failure of signature gatherer to sign the declaration on each petition page will be grounds for Secretary of State's refusal to file petition page. HB 2019 is supported by the Secretary of State and many groups that do signature drives.

I had excellent responses from the 33rd District representatives:

Rep Dave Upthegrove, a sponsor of 2530, has been especially involved in Puget Sound – Maury Island legislation, and has introduced or worked for passage of several bills. HB3274, which improves port accountability and clarifies the competitive contracting provisions for port districts, is the only bill getting much support. Rep Upthegrove mentioned his support for civics education funding.

Rep Shay Schual-Berke, a doctor, has sponsored several bills on health funding, and is currently working to create a department to elevate the importance of child well-being as an essential outcome of an effective child welfare system (HB3061). A former School Board member, she worries that civics will be difficult to work into the school day.

Sen Karen Kaiser has also been involved with healthcare legislation with SB6221 (The Washington Health Partnership is created as a public-private entity to provide comprehensive health coverage for all eligible residents of the state) and SB6333 (Establishing a citizens' work group on health care).

I closed the day by attending two hearings that reminded me how much respect I have for the legislators who work for us.

Excerpted from Marjorie Henry's Lobby Day Report.

Legislative Updates

Local Option Campaign Finance

The Local Option Campaign Finance bills (EHB 1551 and E2SSB 5278) have passed each house and there should be few differences for the conference to resolve.

Civics Education Funding

Funding for Civics Education and Assessments The 2006 Washington State Legislature passed HB 2195, which mandated CBAs (civics classroom-based assessments) at three grade levels for each student, namely, 4th or 5th grade, 7th or 8th grade, and 11th or 12th grade. **League Position**—LWV's mission is to encourage informed and active participation in government. **Status**—Rep. Pat Lantz submitted a budget request for funding of professional development for teachers on the CBAs (civics classroom-based assessments), and LWVWA testified before the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Education in favor of the request. However, the funding is not included in the House Appropriation subcommittee's proposed K-12 budget.

Priorities for a Healthy Washington

Good news: all four environmental priorities have passed their committees of origin and their respective finance committee.

For updates on these priorities, which League supports, see articles by:

Toni Potter & Marian Wineman on Climate Action Green Jobs;

Ann Aagaard on Local Solutions to Global Warming;

Peggy Bruton on Evergreen Cities;

Elizabeth Davis on Local Farms Healthy Kids.

HB 2815 Climate Action and Green Collar Jobs These bills address greenhouse gas emissions and provide for green collar jobs. They would create a structure and timeline for implementing the state's global warming pollution reduction goals, and would create a competitive grants-based training program (to be funded and implemented in 2009) to train and transition workers to clean-energy jobs.

SHB 2797 & SSB 6580 Mitigating impacts of climate change through the growth management act (GMA) This legislation (the "local solutions bill") would add a climate change element to larger counties' comprehensive planning processes.

HB 2798 Local Farms, Healthy Kids has passed the House. Facilitates purchase of Washington grown food by schools and state agencies; creates a Farm-to-School Program in the Department of Agriculture; creates a fresh fruits and vegetables grant program in the OSPI; facilitates access of locally grown foods into Food Banks; provides for use of food stamps at farmers' markets.

SHB 2844 Evergreen Cities Bill Alive and Well The original bill, which would have required cities to participate, met a near solid wall of opposition from major players outside of the environmental community and was considered a non-starter. Once the proposal was amended to rely on incentives rather than mandates, much of the opposition evaporated; if passed, it would at least begin a process to make cities greener, and therefore healthier for humans and other living things -- and more resilient in the face of the inexorable impacts of global warming. The Audubon Bird's Eye legislative bulletin states: "To encourage cities to participate, incentives will be offered through bonus points in programs such as water pollution control and habitat acquisition. The Evergreen Cities act will also fund several pilot cities. Local governments participating in the pilots will engage in assessment, community outreach, planting, maintenance, and partnership development."

Priorities for a Healthy Washington at > <http://www.environmentalpriorities.org/>

Climate Solutions at > <http://www.climate-solutions.org>

LWVWA legislative newsletter at <http://lwvwa.org/advocacy/newsletters/>

Free Directory Service for Cellphones

Some business outfits such as (800) FREE-411 provide free directory assistance services to cell phone customers. However, users should note that the service is "free" in the sense that it provides directory information to callers at no charge, but cellular service providers may still assess charges related to placing such calls.

Presidential Signing Statements: Above The Law?

By Mickey Edwards

The National Voter • February 2007 http://www.lwv.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Archived_Issues&CONTENTID=7465&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm

That final flourish of the presidential pen has a certain magic to it. Seated in the Rose Garden, television cameras recording every movement and every spoken word, the President of the United States performs an act of transformation. What was once just an idea now has emerged (often after a long and bitter struggle) as an official act of the United States Congress. Surrounded by smiling legislators and supporters (each of whom will receive a souvenir pen and a copy of the legislation, suitable for framing), the President takes the final step and turns that idea into the law of the land. It is a moment that symbolizes the way American government works, the real world of “how a bill becomes a law.” At this point, Presidents often issue quite public statements describing their reaction to the occasion. Sometimes they will grumble that they have signed the bill reluctantly, fearing it was the best they could do. However, far more often they will celebrate the signing as a moment of tremendous importance. Through March 2006, this is probably what most Americans pictured in their minds when they thought of presidential “signing statements.” After 16 years as a member of Congress and 14 more years teaching about government at Harvard, Princeton and Georgetown universities, that is what this writer would have thought, too. In past years, I had received such pens and been present in the Rose Garden to hear such statements. Signing statements? No big deal, really; just a President getting his share of the credit.

The Problem

Then, in April 2006, Charlie Savage, a reporter for the *Boston Globe*, provided a look at a new twist to the idea of presidential

signing statements. Savage revealed that the current President, George W. Bush, had quietly issued more than 750 written statements in which he challenged parts of the very laws he had just signed. Furthermore, he often claimed the right, as President, to disregard those sections of the laws that he had challenged. In other words, he invoked a presidential right to simply disobey the law. The best-known example of a signing statement asserting the President’s right to ignore a law came in response to legislation which contained a provision specifically prohibiting the use of torture in the questioning of captured enemy combatants. That provision had been written by Senator John McCain (R AZ), himself a former torture victim, after disclosure of abuses at the Abu Ghraib detention facility. Passage of the McCain amendment had been front-page news, as had been the President’s act making the provision the law of the land. At the time, the signing statement which attempted to nullify the provision went virtually unnoticed. Many other such presidential assertions have also escaped notice, among them challenges to laws providing for congressional oversight of the Administration’s implementation of the USA Patriot Act, restrictions on the use of American military forces stationed in Colombia, protection for government whistle-blowers, protections against politically-motivated interference with taxpayer-funded research programs, and a variety of directives requiring federal agencies to provide information to Congress. In this regard, research revealed that this President has issued more signing statements than all 42 previous presidents combined—750 plus compared to fewer than 600. And, this President has used them more frequently in order to assert his authority to disregard provisions of the law that he signed.

In the uproar that followed Savage's report, numerous articles and critical editorials appeared in newspapers across the country. At the same time, the American Bar Association, which represents more than 400,000 lawyers, appointed a nonpartisan task force to take a balanced, scholarly look at the use and implications of signing statements.

In July 2006, at the end of the process, the ABA issued a statement challenging the President's claim that he had the authority to disobey the law and urging the passage of legislation that would allow the Congress the necessary "standing" to challenge the President's decisions before the Supreme Court. The nonpartisan Constitution Project issued a similar statement.

This "new" usage of presidential signing statements that the current President has introduced is of vital concern not only because of its immediate effect on the legislation he has signed into law. This usage has grave ramifications beyond the particular laws it affects. Hence, it would be wise to consider both sides of this very important issue, those supporting the current usage of presidential signing statements and those opposing it.

In Defense of Signing Statements

The contention is that presidential signing statements are not new. They have been used for many years by Presidents of both parties. President Reagan issued them. President Bush's father, George H. W. Bush, issued statements challenging 232 laws over his four-year presidency. Former President Bill Clinton issued 140 in eight years. When the courts consider the constitutionality of a piece of legislation, they often take into account congressional statements of legislative intent. Presidents are also part of the legislating process. Sometimes they provide the impetus for a bill to be passed. And, they are almost always involved in discussions, and sometimes negotiations, prior to passage. It is only appropriate, therefore, that the courts also take into account an Administration point of view.

In addition, the President takes an oath of office to "... preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." His oath requires him to refuse to implement any law he believes to be a violation

of the Constitution. Presumably, the Congress, in passing legislation, believes the bills it sends to the President are constitutional; the President has an equal ability to make that determination.

Furthermore, the President is the head of a "unitary" executive branch of government. The legislative branch has no authority to impose requirements on the departments and agencies of government which fall under the President's jurisdiction.

The reality of the political process is such that presidents are frequently presented with bills that are broad in scope and mingle many items. Presidents do not have line-item veto authority (meaning they must accept a bill in its entirety or veto it in its entirety). As a result, a President may find that in order to veto a bill that contains a constitutionally objectionable item—one that he believes impinges on his own constitutional prerogatives—he would also have to strike down legislation that is both constitutional and necessary (disaster relief, security enhancement, health care programs). In such circumstances, it is more rational to simply refuse to obey what he deems to be an unconstitutional provision.

The Opponents

Those who are concerned about and opposed to the "new" usage of presidential signing statements have no quarrel with such statements per se and as used by previous presidents (including former Presidents Bush and Clinton).

They do find the "new" usage alarming. No American is above the law. Thus, the President may oppose passage of legislation, but the moment he signs it, it becomes the law of the land and he has no more right to then disobey it than any other American citizen would have. The Constitution is quite clear in stating the choices available to a President when he is presented with an act of Congress: "If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated . . ." (Article 1, Section 7). In other words, the President may sign it (making it law) or he may veto it. Those are the only choices he has.

Consistent with this argument, critics of the President's use of signing statements point out that as of the end of his first six years in office, he had used the veto only

once. Thus, his signing statements served as a substitute means of disapproval, one which denied the Congress its constitutional authority to vote on whether to sustain or override the President's veto.

In effect, the President's signing statements act as a line-item veto, a procedure the courts have ruled to be unconstitutional. The "real-world" scenario presented by those who defend the President's use of "signing statements" is not, in fact, how the real world works. In the past, presidents who have had concerns about certain provisions in pending legislation have been very open in communicating those concerns to members of Congress—often making clear that if the offending provisions are not removed, the President will veto the entire bill. At that point, representatives of the Administration and members of Congress will generally begin negotiations in an attempt to accommodate the President or amend the legislation to resolve the controversy.

Just as a President wishes to preserve the "good" or "necessary" parts of a bill with which he is presented, so, too, do members of Congress want to ensure that those provisions which they have passed will not be struck down unilaterally.

Should the Congress insist on including the provisions the President finds objectionable, the President may then veto the bill and return it to Congress.

This would fulfill the constitutional requirement that the peoples' representatives be given an opportunity to override the President's veto. In fact, the odds are very much on the President's side. If even one-third of the members of either the House or the Senate agree with the President, he wins. Thus, even if the House of Representatives voted 435-0 to override the veto, and the Senate voted 66-34 to override the veto, the veto would stand. Under such circumstances, the President has ample opportunity to express—and enforce—his concerns.

Thus, the opposition contends that no President should be free to simply disregard the law.

The Challenge

Serious scholars have come to different conclusions about the validity of this new and more far-reaching use of presidential signing statements. It has been difficult, however, to engage the Supreme Court in undertaking its usual role as a referee of constitutional controversies. The Court has been reluctant to grant individuals, including members of Congress, the requisite standing to bring a challenge on the grounds that they have not suffered personal injury.

That may change. Congressman Barney Frank (D MA) filed a joint resolution in 2006 that would require the President to notify the Congress if, on signing a bill, he makes a determination that he will ignore any of its provisions. Under Frank's resolution, the Congress would then follow an expedited procedure to determine a legislative response.

At the time Frank filed the resolution, he was a member of the minority party, with little chance that his proposal would get much consideration. Now, with the change in party control of Congress, its prospects may be considerably improved. Passage of such a resolution might pave the way for the Congress, as an institution, to more formally challenge a President's declaration of the right to disobey the law. It is an issue on which the final word is yet to be written. ■

Mickey Edwards is a lecturer at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs as well as the director of the Aspen Institute's Rodel Fellowships in Public Leadership Program. He is a director of the Constitution Project and served on the American Bar Association 2006 Task Force on Presidential Signing Statements and the Separation of Powers Doctrine. Edwards was a Republican member of Congress from 1977–92.

■ www.abanet.org

■ www.presidency.ucsb.edu/signingstatements

The 2008 **TRYs** (They Represent You pamphlets) are available now. Page 31 contains Voter Links to web sites of interest. Add this one for national LWV voter information <http://www.vote411.org/>.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY: LIFE ISN'T ABOUT WAITING FOR THE STORM TO PASS. IT IS ABOUT LEARNING TO DANCE IN THE RAIN!
from Faye Wilkinson, author unknown.

JOIN US AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE

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EMAIL _____

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LEAGUE Positions

LWV-US Impact on Issues 2006-2008 > http://www.lwv.org/Content/ContentGroups/ImpactIssues/2006_Impact_web.pdf
 LWV-WA Positions > http://lwvwa.org/advocacy/advocacy_index.html
 LWV-KCS Positions (and Summary of Positions at all levels) > <http://www.lwvwa.org/king-co-south/index.htm>



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