

THE BULLETIN

Vol. 58, No.3

January 2018 to March 2018

President's Message: Collusion?

FCTA Testimony before the Fairfax County School Board FY2019 Budget Hearing – 1/29/18

Thank you for holding this hearing. My name is Arthur Purves. I address you as president of the Fairfax County Taxpayers Alliance.

The school board budget presentation no longer cites student achievement as justification for tax increases. Perhaps this is because Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) 2017 ACT results show that only 54% of the students tested were prepared to succeed in college STEM courses. In the global society that this board embraces, foreign students are also studying STEM subjects and will accept a U.S. job at a fraction of the going rate in return for an H1B visa or a green card. Are you preparing our children to compete with them?

The ACT results also show that only 37% of Hispanic students and 16% of African-American students are prepared for college STEM courses. This continues the school board's 30-year record of failure in closing the minority student achievement gap. For 25 years I've urged FCPS to close this gap by adopting the Reading Mastery, DISTAR Arithmetic, and E.D. Hirsch's Core Knowledge (not to be confused with Common Core) curricula. My school board member tells me that the research does not support these curricula. That is false. However, there are 30 years of evidence that FCPS curricula do not work.

Have you seen the ACT results? I wonder if the administration is even planning on showing the ACT results to the board.

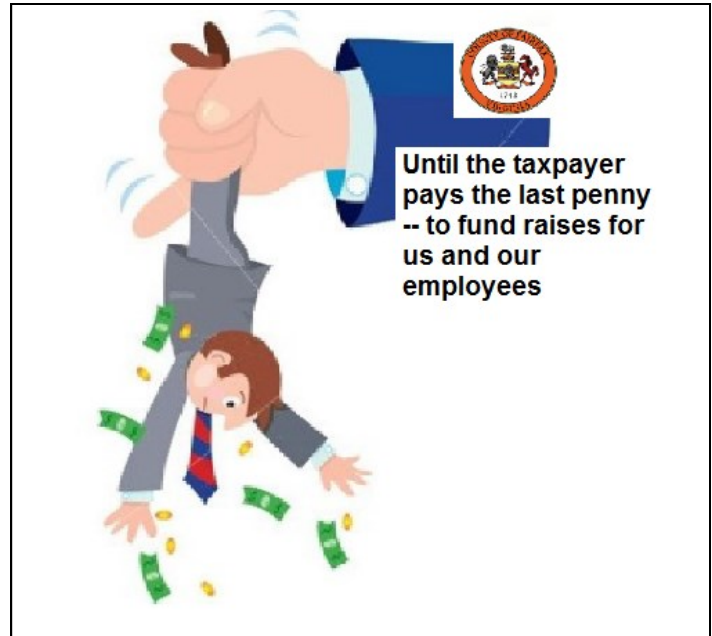
While not explicitly stated in the proposed budget, it appears that it gives all employees 4.5% raises, regardless of performance. From what I've seen of the private sector, 4.5% raises would go only to top performers. FCPS justifies the 4.5% raises as needed compete with neighboring districts and not, interestingly, the private sector. Is this an acknowledgment that most school employees would earn less money in the private sector?

I wonder if there is **collusion** among neighboring school districts, where each district justifies tax hikes for raises in order to compete with neighboring districts. The result is a spiral of unsustainable tax increases that drive away taxpayers and good jobs from the region.

Employee benefits used to cost about 28% of payroll. Now they cost 46% of payroll. The result of raises and benefits is that for past 17 years, real estate taxes have been increasing three times faster than household income. The recent federal tax cuts show that lower taxes energize an economy. Higher taxes kill jobs. You should consider this when budgeting.

You do not want to become a county that cannot pay its pension obligations, something that happens in Democrat-run jurisdictions.

Thank you.
Arthur Purves



The County Wants More of Your Money

Real-estate taxes, including the storm-water tax, will increase 4.6% this year. The county and schools want to increase the employee salaries by 4.5%. Your income probably did not increase nearly that much. This continuing difference in wage increases is causing, little by little, the county and school workers to become an elite society. You can be sure that these workers will show their appreciation for the large raises by voting for the members of the Board of Supervisors and the School Board that gave them such generous raises. Their votes amount to 34% of the voter turnout during the local elections (e.g. the 2019 election). That is an enormous voting bloc.

Median Household Income and Median Real-Estate Tax, in 2017\$

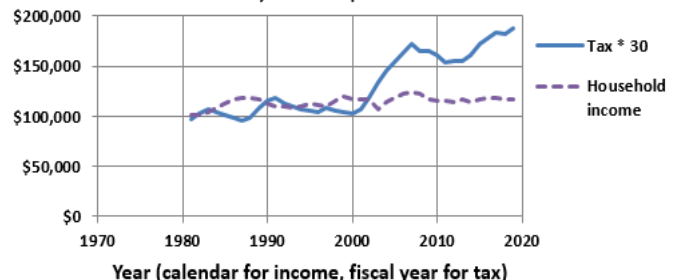


Exhibit 1: History of Household Income and Household Real-Estate Taxes

(Continued on page 2)

The County Wants ... *(Continued from page 1)*

The real-estate tax rate should be set in part by the ability of the citizens to pay the tax. The ability should be estimated on the basis of the median household income rather than the price of the taxpayer's house. The county executive wants to raise the tax rate, even though the prices of houses have increased. Tax rate and assessment increases are being made in the face of a continuing decrease in median household income (Exhibit 1 on previous page); therefore, increasing the real-estate taxes adds considerably to the financial burden on County taxpayers.

Real-estate taxes increased considerably during the housing bubble from 2001 to 2007, almost doubling the tax on a typical property – less than double in Exhibit 1, because the values are in 2017 dollars; i.e., corrected for inflation. Real-estate taxes rose 8.3% per year during this time period. Household income rose only 1.0%. From 2013 to 2019, taxes rose 3.8% per year, but household income did not change – unless you were an employee of the county or school system. The rapid rise after 2013 is alarming, especially for middle-income families.

The rate of increase in real-estate taxes is not sustainable. The added burden is not on the wealthy, for whom real-estate taxes are a small part of their income. The added burden is not seen by low-income households, who are primarily renters, because they blame the increase on the landlord rather than the county. In addition, the county's affordable-housing program and other public assistance programs help many of these low-income people. The burden is felt most severely by the middle-income households. IRS data show that the unsustainable tax increase causes many middle-income people to flee the county.

Reasonable budget reductions would make the tax burden sustainable. We have identified and sent to the Board of Supervisors a list of possible savings, totaling \$750M (16% of the combined school and county operating budgets). Most of the savings would be possible if the pension plans were made closer to those of the private sector. School teachers who have worked 30 years can retire at age 55, at which point they have a retirement nest-egg, the equivalent of 401k savings, of \$2,000,000 – far more than all but a few private-sector workers will have.

For a more complete presentation and analysis of the county and school budgets for 2019, see <http://www.fcta.org/Pubs/Reports/2018-03a-fac.html> — then attend the budget hearings and make your voices heard. Especially call for (1) returning the public-school's supplementary retirement program (ERFC) to the Legacy version, which stops payments when Social Security starts, and (2) raising the county and school retirement age to be the same as Social Security (67 instead of 55). Money saved by these means could be used to pay more to classroom teachers. The county should end its policy of giving other school-system and county employees approximately the same wage increases that are given to classroom teachers, as in effect the county and schools currently do.

Be sure to vote in the November 2019 (next year's) election for the Board of Supervisors and School Board. They are the ones who raise your taxes and fail to hold down expenses. Your vote is important. In the past, the county and school workers and their spouses, a large voting bloc that favors their own large raises, have controlled the outcome of the local election.

Public Transit — A Sink Hole for Tax Dollars?

An analysis by the New York-based TransitCenter advocacy group, using data from the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Transit Database, shows that factors such as lower fuel costs, increased teleworking, higher car ownership, and the rise of alternatives such as Uber and Lyft are pulling people off trains and buses at record levels. Metro has said about 30 percent of its ridership losses are tied to reliability issues, with telework, a shrinking federal workforce, Uber and Lyft, and other factors to blame for the rest. ([Washington Post 3/20/2018](#))

The Cato Institute's Randal O'Toole predicts that all public transit will be obsolete by 2030. He adds to the causes of demise the rising maintenance costs, seriously underfunded employee benefit programs, and driverless vehicles. He recommends that buses replace rail systems as the rail-maintenance costs rise, although he maintains that the bus systems will also become obsolete by 2030.

FCTA Watchdog Report

Excessive FCPS Salary Increases

The proposed FY2019 FCPS budgeted expenditure increase of \$119M (4.31%) is excessive. Most is unnecessary. The budget of several reserve accounts will increase \$18M, in addition to the \$50M in planned reserves. Increases in several funds appear to be excessive, as if slush funds. (e.g., Hourly Technical salaries increased 12.80%). The total of slush funds is approximately \$15M. These three factors amount to \$83M in unnecessary increases. The \$83M is not greatly different from the usual beginning balances — the unspent funds. When the \$83M is removed, the \$119M is reduced to \$36M; therefore, the budget needs to increase only 1.3%.

Some of the salary increases also are excessive. The FCPS superintendent will receive a 12.45% salary increase from FY2018 to FY2019. His FY2019 salary will be \$296,960. The average salaries of all teachers will increase 5.20% (\$43M), including increases of over 6% in the average salaries of middle-school, high-school, special-education teachers, with similar raises for counselors. The increase in the average is 6.61% for Instructional Assistants on Special Programs.

Reducing the budget increase to \$36M is surely reasonable.

Next FCTA Board Meeting

Tuesday, April 3, 2018

7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Although only Board members may vote, all FCTA members are invited.

Location: 500 Walker St SW

Vienna, VA 22180

Send an email to purves@fcta.org if you want to attend

FCTA Success Story

The FCTA was instrumental in defeating the meals tax and, now, has finally convinced the Board of Supervisors to raise the retirement age, although not quite to our favored age of 66, and roll back ERFC to the Legacy version

Questions for Town Hall Meetings on the Budget

Taxes

1. The local newspapers reported average wages, private plus public, have gone down in Fairfax County; nevertheless, you are giving your individual employees raises of more than 4%. This disparity is not sustainable. What do you plan so you have a sustainable combination of taxes and government employee pay?
2. Which ethnic poor families are going to be the hardest hit by the proposed real estate taxes? (The averages for the nine magisterial districts can be seen at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/news2/2018-real-estate-assessments-available>.)
3. The population is expected to increase 0.7% and the number of school students, 0.4%. Why are you increasing the school staffing by 0.9%, more than either of these numbers, and why are you increasing public-safety staffing only 0.6% when gun violence is on the rise?
4. Why can't the retirement age for county and FCPS employees be set at 67? Wouldn't it save more than \$100 million per year and be more in line with the private sector and Social Security?
5. Water bills are higher every year. Who in the county scrutinizes the Fairfax County Water Authority to make sure that the expenditures are not excessive? Do the employees get the same pension and DROP benefits of other county employees?

Transportation

1. The total subsidy for Metro, including for operating and capital costs, is going to be \$243 million in FY2019. What is the projected subsidy over the next 20 years?
2. How much of road construction in Fairfax is going to be decreased due to the General Assembly and Governor shifting the budget by about \$130 million from other projects to the Metro?
3. Much money is being spent on bike lanes, although relatively few people use them and traffic is frequently slowed by them. Where can I find your analyses of the costs and benefits of the bike lanes?
4. Why are new apartment and office buildings being approved without commensurate approved plans, including funding plans, for road and parking expansion?

Schools

1. You budget extremely large increases in students getting Free and-Reduced-Price meals and students enrolled in ESOL, as compared to previous years. Where can we find the justification for the numerical values of your projections?
2. Why are the ACT test results for college readiness no longer being purchased by FCPS?
3. Why do the ACT test results for college readiness differ so much among the FCPS high schools? The average is only 58% but is as low as 16% for Mt. Vernon H.S?
4. Your previous program for students with opioid addiction failed because most of the students dropped out. What specific programs are currently planned for dealing with this addiction?
5. Students report that buying drugs in school is easy. What are the police and FCPS doing to arrest drug dealers in schools? What are the penalties for dealing drugs?
6. How can you justify admitting students who have lower test scores into Thomas Jefferson H.S.? You are being racist, discriminating against students of Asian descent and other industrious students.

Family Life a la Fairfax County School Board

According to the Fairfax County School Board's "Family Life Education" (FLE) program, family life is about sexual activities, sexually-transmitted diseases, and sexual predators. It is not about how to be a good parent or a good spouse. It is not about the joy that comes from a monogamous, life-long commitment between spouses. It is not about the tragedy of divorce. It carries no warning about the relationships between single parenthood and gun violence, opioid use, and crime. It does not even include the psychology of sexual relationships. It includes the animal part but not the human part.

Parents might be shocked to learn just what sexual activities are being taught to their children. An article by one county resident outlines what was covered in a recent FLE Curriculum Advisory Committee (FLECAC) meeting that he attended. He was shocked by the new material and by the bullying manner in which the new material was inserted into the curriculum (<https://stream.org/sex-ed-and-stalinism-at-the-local-school-board/>). The FLECAC members are appointed by the School Board. They are not elected officials, not our representatives.

Most parents know about the Transgender trend, although they do not know that the medical procedures used to change genders greatly increases the risk of dementia. Vocal members of the FLECAC bullied others to skip any discussion of this risk. Surely few parents know that oral sex is taught in the seventh grade and anal sex in the eighth grade. If they did, they would raise objections to having their young children taught these sexually deviant activities. As taught, FLE is about ways to have sexual pleasures without having pregnancy.

Reading each FLE lesson is tedious. A group of parents took the time to do it for us. The group summarized the results of its study and provided a way of digging as deep as a parent might want. Visit its website at <http://parentandchild.org/>.

If your children attend public school, your children are at risk. Get informed. You can opt them out of the FLE program. In doing so, you should urge the county to teach how to be good parents and good spouses. Fewer single parents would result in better-behaving children and lower taxes.

Fairfax County Republican Committee Chairman

Congratulations to Tim Hannigan for winning the election for the chairmanship of the Fairfax County Republican Committee. Congratulations also to Mike Ginsberg in his gracious acceptance of the results of the election. We can reasonably hope that Tim and Mike can work together to unify and strengthen the Republican Party so that the County moves back to a two-party system. At present, the Democrat party overwhelmingly controls all elected positions and has done so for many years.

Fairfax County Taxpayer Alliance

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2017-2018 President: Arthur Purves

The Bulletin is the newsletter of the Fairfax County Taxpayer Alliance. It is published quarterly, with occasional special editions. The purpose is to provide information to member communities; federal, state, and local officials; and other interested persons. Articles reflect the view of their author and may be reprinted with the use of the following citation: "The *Bulletin* of the Fairfax County Taxpayer Alliance".

Report on Town Hall Meetings

By Charles McAndrew, FCTA Board Member

I attended a two-hour Town Hall meeting at the Rocky Run Middle School on March 7. Just like the one I attended on February 24 in Vienna, only about 20 people attended. Supervisor Kathy Smith presided. We also had Bryan Hill, County Executive; Marty Smith, the new Chief Operating Officer of the Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS); Joe Mondoro, the county's Chief Financial Officer; Tom Wilson, Sully District FCPS School Board Member; and Michael Coyle, Chief of Staff for Kathy Smith. This time we received much more information on the FCPS. At the Vienna meeting, no one was there representing the FCPS.

COUNTY BUDGET

As stated before, the FY 2019 General Fund Disbursements will be \$4.288 billion, an increase of \$181.48 million or 4.42% over the FY2018 Adopted Budget. According to Kiplinger's News Letter February 2018, the official consumer price index (inflation rate) increased 2.1% for calendar year 2017. So, as usual, the County officials intend to raise the budget TWICE the inflation rate. This has been going on for decades! The grand total of the Fairfax County budget, including capital expenditures, is \$8.42 billion. Joe Mondoro stated that Fairfax County only gets back 23 cents on the dollar for every dollar we send to Richmond! The one bit of good news is that county revenues are projected to grow 2.6% primarily due to a moderate growth in real estate prices. Also, the county officials are raising the real estate taxes approximately 5%, including the storm-water fee increase. For the last five years, real estate taxes have increased 26% while inflation ran about 9%. These increases have been going on for decades!

FCPS BUDGET

The total School Operating Fund budget is projected at \$2.9 billion for FY 2019, an increase of 4.3% over the FY2018 Approved FCPS budget. Again, this increase is TWICE the inflation rate! Instructional programs account for 86% of the budget. The total projected enrollment is 189,724 students, an increase of 702 students. The big increase is in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), Special Education, and students eligible for free and reduced meals (FRM). The total number of FCPS employees is 24,121, 22,541 being school based. Healthcare costs are also rising more than the inflation rate. The average cost per student is \$15,308 -- right in the middle for neighboring school districts. The per pupil cost for a ESOL student is \$18,610. There are approximately 36,000 ESOL students — 19% of the students. For a Special Education student, the cost is \$25,302. There are approximately 26,730 Special Education students — 14% of the student body. There are about 55,000 FRM students -- 29% of the student body. The student enrollments have increased by 1.4% for ESOL; 3.7% for Special Education; and 8.2% for FRM. Employees will receive a salary increase of 2.3% due to a step advancement, costing \$44 million, and another 2.8% due to a market-scale adjustment associated with each step, costing \$53 million. The non-teacher salary scale increase of \$18 million includes school-based administrators, clerical, custodians, psychologists, social workers, central office, etc. The FCPS teacher salaries are right in the middle of those in nearby districts. The maximum a teacher can make is \$104,269 per year on a 194-day contract. The average teacher salary is \$77,302 and the begin-

ning teacher salary is \$50,000. The funding for the capital improvement program is limited to a \$155 million yearly cap on FCPS bond sales. Bonds always seem to pass! Currently, over 19,000 students are housed in temporary instructional classrooms such as trailers. The FCPS has one of the largest bus fleets in the USA. They have 1,630 school buses with an average age of 8.5 years.

One of the questions asked by someone in the audience involved *school security*. This woman was very concerned about what type of security is available in all of the FCPS. I believe I heard that high schools and middle schools have Resource Officers (security or police officers). Tom Wilson stated that each policeman in the school costs more than \$50,000 in wages plus another \$50,000 in benefits for a total of \$100,000.

I am still waiting for one of the FCPS officials to answer some more questions (e.g., what is the total cost for ESOL, Special Education, and FRM students).

PENSIONS

The Educational Employees Supplementary Retirement System (ERFC) is a retirement supplement plan that applies to FCPS employees who are on the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). Under ERFC, the retiree is paid the same amount that Social Security will pay when the retiree is age 66. So if a school teacher retires at age 55 with 30 years of service, that teacher receives 75% of his or her retirement based on the highest three years. This amount includes the ERFC supplement. [Editor's note: Upon reaching the Social Security retirement age, the 75% becomes nearly 100% when Social Security is included.] No other area county or city has this generous system. I talked to the Deputy Inspector General of Montgomery County, MD and found out that they do not offer this supplemental system. *The proposed budget for ERFC is \$94.6 million for FY 2019. This is outrageous! This program should be phased out for those FCPS employees under 40 years of age!*

The Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) allows employees to retire for the purposes of the pension plan while continuing to work and receive their normal salary for a period of up to three years. During the DROP period, the pension plan accumulates the monthly benefit in an account balance identified as payable to the member only at the end of the DROP period. The monthly benefit that is credited to the DROP participant's account balance is calculated using service and final compensation as of the date of entry into DROP. The employee does not earn service credit toward retirement trust funds during the DROP period. In FY 2017, approximately \$43.6 million in retirement benefits were paid out of the retirement trust funds as DROP lump sum payments. For FY 2019, the DROP budget is approximately \$37 million. *It is time to drop DROP!*

It is time to raise the retirement age for those employees under 40 years of age to age 66 or 67, the age that one can retire under Social Security. Most states, cities, and counties have raised their retirement ages.

Last but certainly not least, the county's unfunded pension liability, including the FCPS, the ERFC, and VRS is \$5.6 BILLION!! This is mortifying!

FOOTNOTE: I am listed as SPEAKER NUMBER 8 for around 1pm on Thursday April 12 at the Fairfax County Government Center before the Chairman and County Board Supervisors.

The FCPS is Wasting Your Tax Money

Here's how the FCPS is wasting your tax money:

Contract Abuses and Procurement Violations – FCPS has absurd levels of sole-source contracting (nearly 67%), on the order of 3 times the rate found in the federal government. This high level appears to be in violation of the Virginia Public Procurement Act SS 2.2-4300.

Conflicts of Interests, Ethics Violations, and Money Mismanagement –Former Superintendent Karen Garza, soon after leaving FCPS in December, 2016, was hired as President and CEO by Battelle for Kids, just 10 weeks after FCPS increased the Battelle for Kids contract from \$196,000 to \$429,000. This 5-year contract for Leadership Development was initiated just a year before. In addition to the apparent conflict of interest, it remains unknown if this contract and contract increase was reviewed and properly justified. The Virginia ethics code, Virginia Conflicts of Interest Act Title 2.2-3100, prohibits gaining value, professional services, or reasonable likelihood for job opportunities that are offered to influence an official's duties. FCPS' own Ethics Code, Policy 1801.7, applies to Board Members and Supervisors.

Lack of Return on Investment (ROI) Analyses – FCPS has no vehicle to justify new or continued programs. An example is FCPS' School Age Child Care (SACC) which is a popular \$50M program, last audited in 2015, that is only 86% self-supporting. Another example is the recent Policy 1450, which was hastily passed under the belief that any disproportionate racial or social outcomes encountered in the FCPS must be discriminatory (intentionally or not), and therefore must be rectified through the creation of additional programs and remedies to ensure racial and social equity regardless of merit. However, there is no review of whether the claims are valid, nor of whether or how all the other existing FCPS, local, and federal programs and regulations allowed such failures and ineffectiveness to occur. In other words, FCPS may just be adding and creating new unwarranted programs and remedies on top of existing systems that are failing or ineffective.

Unspent Funds - There appears to be no built in function for auditing and transferring funds, usually between \$100M and \$150M, from projects that have not had a contract for 2 years. These add funds to the Carry-Over budget, which transfers funds with little supervision or public scrutiny.

Significant Labor Expense Waste – FCPS has a troubled benefits program, especially its pension fund, when compared to best practices. Potential healthcare cost savings of \$2.8M/year have been suggested to the FCPS but ignored. Fairfax County has had similar cost-savings opportunities presented to it, including restructuring its pension program, and similar outcries against more tax increases until better budget management occurs, but these, too, have been ignored. Instead the Board of Supervisors Chair and School Board Chair just announced in the Spring of 2018 a request for an annual 5% increase to Real Estate Taxes for the next 5 years.

Wasteful and Harmful FLE (Sex Ed), Restorative Justice and Sanctuary Programs - With 22% of the Fairfax County's budget going towards Health and Welfare (11%) and Safety issues (11%), it seems odd that FCPS and the County are in cahoots with teaching 80-hours of unhealthy and radical FLE (Sex Ed); in implementing "Restorative Justice" agreements that

reduce the tracking, suspensions and arrests of sex offenders, terrorists, gang members, other criminals under the rationalization of helping minorities; and in creating Sanctuary-County policies that invite illegal aliens into Fairfax County without screening for disease, crime, gang activity, terrorism, and approved and valued purpose. It seems they don't want to fix those problems but instead to keep manufacturing them.

Wasting Money and Creating Millions in Unlimited Liabilities – The County and FCPS have set themselves up for lawsuits and massive redo and overhaul because of many new curricula, policies, and programs they have pushed through, despite parental objections, that may be in violation of local, state, and federal laws. They create numerous situations of harm caused by their recklessness and negligence. One such example is the May 2015 Policy 1450 Modification (i.e., attempting to force boys into the girls bathrooms and to allow them to compete against girls in athletics) which was rammed through by the school board in two weeks without an impact analysis of how it may negatively impact the diverse student population.

School Board and School Administrators Routinely Not Following Processes – As more and more concerned citizens study and analyze FCPS, there is the discovery of a systemic pattern emerging of both the school board and school administrators abusing their positions of authority and not following existing procedures. They are violating numerous existing laws, policies, and regulations. Instead they are doing whatever they can get away with in achieving their agenda for special interest groups. This has been documented with Policy 1450 modifications, the FLE (Sex Ed) Curriculum, Unpopular Renaming of High Schools, Gun-Grab resolutions and related School Walk-out Protests, and Restorative Justice Programs. These are only examples. Other programs, policies, and curricula in FCPS need to be inspected.

Editor's Note: The author of this article will include the references in a report to be posted at the FCTA website. This article will be updated on the FCTA website if needed.

Experimenting with Traffic-Reduction Methods

The county employs approximately 36,000 people, including 24,000 in the schools. There are approximately 600,000 jobs in Fairfax County, so county-plus-school workers account for 6% of the traffic. Approximately 20,000 students drive to school, so they add 3% to the traffic.

Experiments in reducing congestion can be evaluated without the massive, expensive experiments with the entire population. When the county and schools shut down, traffic flows much easier. The county indeed can experiment with its own workers to evaluate ways of reducing congestion: mode changes (bikes, walking), incentives (bonuses, prizes), penalties (parking fees), and other strategies (TDM, TOD). The effect of the experiments could be evaluated by tracking congestion relief. The goal should be a 9% reduction in traffic.

School Safety

Not long ago there were no mass killings in schools. Those were the days when the Our Father was prayed and the Bible was read in public schools. We knew the difference between sin and insanity. The solution to today's school killings is clear:

Put God in schools, not guns.

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What FCTA Has Been Doing on Our Members' Behalf

Much has transpired at FCTA since the December 2017 bulletin. For a complete list of the reports generated since then, go to <http://www.fcta.org/Pubs/archivist.html>. The list of files will be of interest to many readers. To see only what FCTA has done, type into the search box the word *blue*. FCTA actions have the date and category in blue, so the search will result in the FCTA actions only. You will see the texts of presentations, letters to our politicians, reports on meetings, opinion articles, and research reports. Click on the title of the article and you can read the full report.

(Re)Join the FCTA and invite a friend to join too!

The Fairfax County Taxpayers Alliance analyzes Fairfax County, Virginia, and Federal budgets. We publish the FCTA Bulletin, which explains budgets, exposes excesses, and offers solutions. We also maintain a website (www.fcta.org) with much commentary. **Use this form or join online at www.fcta.org. We need your help to reach more taxpayers. For additional memberships, simply enclose a check with the new member's name, address, and email.**

Current members: Please renew if the date on your mailing label is before July 1, 2017. Thank you!

2018-03-30

____ Enclosed is my annual FCTA membership dues of \$25, but

Free for first year for the next 25 new members. After the 25, \$10 for first-year for new members.

Mail to the return address, above.

____ I'm enclosing an extra contribution of \$ _____

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